



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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(No. 659.)

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

LANCASTER, February 9, 1803.

SIR,  
The enclosed letter on the subject of Duelling, has been presented, read and referred to a committee, in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Some of the members of that body, are desirous, that the letter should be published through the channel of the public newspapers—with this view, I have transmitted it to you, trusting that it will receive a place in your daily paper.

Yours respectfully,  
MATTHEW HUSTON.

Mr. Poulson, Printer of the *American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia.

READING, February 5th, 1803.

SIR,

Perceiving that the Governor in his address to the Legislature at the present Session, has recommended a revision of the Law, for the prevention of Vice and immorality; and as Duelling is one of the Crimes mentioned in that Address, I beg leave, through you, in the most respectful manner, to submit to the Consideration of your Honorable Body, a few thoughts upon this interesting subject.

The principal reason, why the Crime of duelling is not punished, is that the parties screen themselves from Justice by a sort of Conspiracy against the law itself. It can never be expected, where an offence of the most atrocious kind is perpetrated, that the parties concerned, should become Informers against themselves.

From experience, we find, in fact, they never do. Although a duel is talked of, every where, & not unfrequently, is published in the World, in our Newspapers, yet the Crime never undergoes a judicial investigation.

The following we apprehend to be the true reason. A Judge or Justice of the peace, as the Law now stands, does not conceive himself authorized to interfere on such occasions. It is generally understood; not to be his official duty, to issue a warrant for the breach of any Law, unless application be first made, stating the Name of the party, and the Nature of the offence.

Thus it happens, although every body knows that Murder has been committed, the murderer stalks with impunity through our streets; bidding defiance to the Laws of God, and insulting the Laws of his Country. It is therefore with the highest deference submitted to the Wisdom of your Honorable Body; Whether a Law authorizing, requiring and enjoining, every Judge and Justice of the peace to issue his Warrant *ex Officio* against every Principal and Second in any Duel, upon the evidence of report or Common Fame, or upon the evidence of Newspaper publication, would not produce the desired effect.

More effectually, however, to ensure the issuing the warrant, it is proposed to give a reward of *dollars*, to any Justice of the peace, who shall *ex Officio* issue such Warrant, in case of Conviction; and of double the Sum, to any private person, who shall give information of such duel, to any Judge or Justice, in case of Conviction, as aforesaid.

It is well known that rewards are

frequently given by our laws for the apprehension of Thieves and Robbers;—and it is certainly not less proper in Government, to offer a reward for the apprehension and Conviction of a Murderer, or of those who attempt to commit murder.

When the parties are bound over to Court, it might be advisable in order to render the enquiry more solemn to direct that the Grand Jury should hear the witness in open Court. See 2 Hale 159—that this has been done.—And no doubt the Legislature, in a particular case might enjoin it, for the sake of the public Good.

In case of passing the law now proposed one of two things must be the consequence.

1st. Either the duel would be kept a profound Secret—or 2dly. The particulars would be known, as usual.

With respect to the first (viz. Secrecy) it is evident (on the supposition it were possible) the interests of society would be greatly promoted thereby; in as much, as a veil of darkness would be thrown over a Criminal Act, which it is now the fashion to obtrude on the public eye, by the most elaborate means, that can be contrived. But as fighting a duel in Secret, would defeat the very ends the Duellists have in view, (viz. to avoid the Stigma of Cowardice and to pass for men of honor, in the opinion of the world) it is highly improbable it should be buried in oblivion. A duel known only to three or four persons, is a folly too gross, for our men of honor to countenance or practise. It is almost a moral certainty that no duel would be ever fought, if the parties were thoroughly persuaded, the knowledge of it, would not extend beyond themselves. Duelling is an offence, which courts the public eye, and lives only on the breath of popular and mistaken applause. It is therefore much more reasonable to believe in the 2d. place, that both in fact and in the opinion of the parties, the Circumstances of the duel, would be known as usual.

Viewing the subject, in this light, the Second will be obviously placed in a Dilemma, that will be sufficient to stagger a man of honor; when he reflects, that he may be called upon in a Court of Justice, either to convict his Friend, or to acquit him at the expence of Perjury. Now, though Duelling may be the vice of a Gentleman, we well know Perjury is not; and many therefore, rest assured, that a man of honor cannot stoop to so base and infamous a Crime. To a request, to act the part of a Second, he would naturally reply the Circumstances of the duel cannot (in the nature of things) be long concealed; and as the base report of it, is made a legal ground to arrest us, and a reward is offered by Government for hunting us down like wolves, you must excuse me, from exposing myself to a situation, which may reduce me to the alternative of committing perjury on the one hand, or of ruining you, on the other, by a declaration of the truth.

It is proper further to remark, that as an accomplice cannot be a witness against his Comrades in iniquity unless he confess the fact, the Law, in this particular, will require alteration; & that the Second should be made competent witnesses without such previous acknowledgments of guilt; but that no question should be put to such

witness, the direct answer to which, would criminate himself. Putting him on oath, so far as relates to the Commission of a crime by other persons (waving, at the same time, all enquiry into his own acts) will violate no essential principle of Justice. And as it does not appear (except from report) whether he was present, as a Spectator or Second, it is the more reasonable, he should be called upon to give evidence. It is only, by making the Second, a legal witness with the restriction just mentioned, viz. "that they be asked no questions, touching their own conduct that the truth can be ever ascertained."

As long as Duellists discover, that the arm of Judicial Authority is never exerted against them, & they can rely upon the fidelity of their Associates in Guilt, the barbarous custom will undoubtedly, Prevail, to the disgrace of our Religion, Government, and Humanity. To break up this den of Conspirators against the law, and to drag them from that obscurity in which they have heretofore too successfully concealed their nefarious practices, are important points that can be accomplished only by the power of the Legislature.

It is therefore humbly apprehended a law founded on the principles now suggested, will either, force the crime of duelling to hide itself in absolute darkness and secrecy; by which, society will be greatly benefitted—or if it become known, that it will be the means (especially if the rewards, in the case of conviction are liberal) of bringing to trial, those bold offenders, who wantonly sport with the laws of their country, and the blood of their fellow creatures.

With very great consideration and respect,

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your most humble servant,  
JACOB RUSH.

The Hon. Isaac Weavver

• 1 Hale 303

From the *American Daily Advertiser*.  
MR. POULSON,

Several charges, delivered by Judge Rush to grand juries, have, at different times, appeared in the public prints. These charges are now printing, from copies which the judge has been so obliging as to furnish, at the solicitation of Mr. Hogan, who lives in Third street, a little below Chestnut street. They possess so much intrinsic merit, that no person who loves the interest of religion, morality, and his country, can read them with that attention which they deserve, and not admire the judge both for the correctness of his understanding and the purity of his heart, as well as derive to himself both instruction and pleasure.

The style in which these charges are written, is neat, perspicuous, energetic. In many places the expressions are peculiarly happy and elegant. Devoted to the cause of religion, morality, and his country, the judge throws forth a member of good thoughts; and in some parts of his charges he exhibits specimens of the sublime in morality. But his addresses can speak best in their own praise. I shall, therefore, select a few extracts from them. Adverting in page 23, to the mysteries of religion, he expresses himself in the following elegant and energetic manner:

"But it has been said, the christian

religion cannot be this revelation, because in some things it is unintelligible and incomprehensible.

"It is so, Gentlemen; and were it not so, it would be unlike all the other works of the Deity, and for that reason only, ought to be rejected as a mere human fabrication."

In pages 32 and 33, he delivers these correct and judicious sentiments:

"Let the pretensions of a person to virtue be what they may, if he conducts himself in any manner injurious to his country, and forbidden by the laws, he is at best but a pretender to the character of a good citizen. His actions speak louder than his words, and mark him the decided enemy of social order and public happiness. "By their fruit you shall know them"—is not less true, when applied to detect the pretender in patriotism, than the hypocrite in religion. The man who by his immoral practices, is constantly infringing the laws of order, and spreading confusion through the moral world, contributes his utmost effort to involve every thing in anarchy and ruin; and whatever may be the language of his lips, with his *vice* he is *stabbing* his country to the heart."

"The true criterion or standard of any action whatever is this—What would be the result to society, if every other person did the same thing? In this scale a man may weigh his actions, with the utmost nicety—by this rule he may measure the innocence or criminality of every step he takes in life. Suppose for example, all persons were to abandon themselves to adulterous courses; or suppose an universal & unrestrained intercourse to take place between the sexes; in either of these cases, such an universal depravity of morals would ensue, as must utterly destroy society."

The following extract from page 38, deserves a most serious regard:

"The true notion of patriotism, is a principle of obedience to the laws of God, and of our country, manifesting itself in the discharge of our religious, moral and social duties. This is substantial patriotism, within the reach of every man, high and low, rich and poor, and that does not evaporate in empty noise about the rights of Man, or the Virtue of Federalism. It is the sort of patriotism we stand in need of at this critical juncture. A country over-run, with moral disorders, cannot be long exempt from political paroxysms of convulsive and fatal tendency. Groundless and futile are the apprehensions entertained by some persons to the cause of liberty from our Rulers, who deriving their existence from popular election, the instant their oppressive hand is felt by the people, that instant they will remove it, with the same facility that the Lion shakes the dewdrops from his mane." The only real source of danger to our country arises from the conduct of the people themselves, and from the alarming progress of infidelity and the decay of morals among us.

Let infidels read what the judge says in page 39, and be ashamed of their inconsiderate folly.

"Above all things, Gentlemen, the principles of Christianity should be cherished, and its religious institutions be encouraged by every man who wishes well to his country. A government like ours, floating on the precarious tide



of public opinion, can be held securely by nothing else but the principles of religion; and if it be once driven from this anchor, by the storms of irreligion and licentiousness, it will quickly be carried away by the waves of popular passion and violence. Well might the great Montaigne, speaking of Christianity and the transcendent excellency of its moral code, exclaim with rapture: "How admirable is that religion, which, while it seems only to have in view the felicity of the other world, constitutes the happiness of this!"

Parents and masters will do well to ponder the important truth, which the judges inculcate, in page 66:

"It has long been my opinion, that the relaxation of domestic authority, is one of the most alarming symptoms both of the degeneracy, and dangerous situation of our country. Parents and masters seem to have abandoned all control over those that Providence has placed under their care and guardianship. They seem totally indifferent both as to the company and hours they keep, and the place they frequent. The reins being thus thrown loose upon bad propensities, it is no wonder they take the shortest road to destruction, and hasten to ruin. Depend upon it, Gentlemen, it is a serious truth though not often heard in courts of justice, that we are responsible to heaven, not only for our own actions, but in some degree, for the actions of those who may be influenced by our example or authority. If we permit our children to do as they please—to frequent what company they please—and to keep what hours they please, nothing can be expected, but that our country, ere long, will swarm with a race of beings, that neither fear God nor regard man."

"Such are the incalculable advantages of discipline over young persons, that I have often thought (religion and a mature state out of the question) it would be the height of wisdom to compel them to keep the most exact hours, to oblige them to a regular attendance on the public institutions of Christianity, to confine them to their own homes on Sunday, at least some portion of the day, and in various other instances of a similar nature, to restrain them; if it were only to impress them with habits of early subordination to private authority, in order to lay a proper foundation or obedience to public government and the laws of the land."

Were I not afraid of occupying too much of your paper, Mr. Poulsen, I should make more extracts. Allow me, however, for the encouragement and animation of every virtuous and religious man, to give the ensuing from page 70.

"Should you therefore, Gentlemen, engage in the work of supporting this most valuable and excellent law, I honestly warn you before hand, that you must expect to run the gauntlet. You must expect to be scourged with the sneers of the wife, the proud man's contumely, the contempt of the rich, and the endless impertinence of fools and hypocrites. But all this, and a thousand times more you will be able to despise, if you are possessed of the spirit of your station, and the fortitude of a man. In the estimation of the wife and good, they have often been overlooked, as the *dash* in the balance; and though they may perhaps occasion a momentary uneasiness, yet that should never be put in competition with the just reproaches of a guilty mind. Cold indeed and coward must be the heart, and depraved the understanding, that can prefer human applause to the exquisite satisfaction of an approving conscience, and the final reward, that awaits the performance of virtuous actions, and the faithful discharge of duty."

The charges will form a pamphlet of about 50 pages, and may be had at a small expence. They deserve a most extensive circulation. They merit a place in every house, and a perusal by every member of a family, from the master to the servant. Christians procure them for your edification; citizens read them for your instruction; parents, put them into the hands of your children, that they may be taught the duties which they owe to society.

The pamphlet will be ready for sale in the course of the following week.

A Friend to Public Good.  
February 10, 1833.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

#### EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN W. CODDING.

Saturday Morning, about ten minutes before nine, captain Wm. Coddling, late of the brig *Adventure*, condemned to death for the crime of attempting to defraud the Underwriters, by feigning and endeavouring to sink that vessel, was conducted out of the jail of Newgate, to undergo to the last extremity of his sentence at the docks at Wapping.

He was conducted from Newgate, by Ludgate-hill and St. Paul's, into Cheap-side. A number of the Peace-officers on horseback were at the head of the melancholy procession. Some officers belonging to the court of admiralty, with the city marshals, followed next. The sheriffs were in a coach, as was also the ordinary of Newgate, the Rev. Dr. Ford. The unfortunate criminal was in a cart, with a rope fastened round his neck and shoulders. He sat between the executioner and his assistant.

He wore a blue coat, a white waistcoat, buff coloured velvet breeches, and white cotton stockings. He seemed a well-built figure, rising some what above the middle size, about 35 or 36 years of age. As he passed down Cheap-side, Leadenhall street, and onward to Ratcliff highway, he continued to read the accustomed prayers with great devotion, in which he was joined by those who sat with him in the cart. His behaviour was decent and manly. The obstructions by the different turnings in the way, and by the concourse of people filling every passage, did not seem to disturb the firmness of his mind. As the procession drew near the scene of execution, the difficulties of the passage became continually greater, so that it was hardly possible for the peace-officers to clear the way. At the entrance towards the dock it became necessary that the criminal should be removed out of the cart, to walk to the scaffold, which was yet at some distance. He descended from the cart with the assistance of those who were beside him.—After coming down, he stood as erect as the confinement of his shoulders and arms would allow. His looks wore still an air of unchanged firmness. He walked on with a steady step, and was even observed to chase the least dirty paths, so as to avoid blemishing his legs, while he went on. He ascended the ladder to the scaffold, without betraying any new emotions of terror. On the scaffold he joined in prayers with the clergyman who was there in attendance for two or three minutes. He shook the clergyman's hand in taking farewell, with somewhat a convulsive grasp. A cap was put on his head. He drew it with his own hands over his eyes. The board, upon a signal from the sheriff, who sat in an opposite window, was soon after dropped from under his feet. In two or three minutes he appeared to expire without a struggle. His body, after hanging the due length of time, was cut down, and carried away in a boat by his friends.

An immense concourse of people attended his progress from the jail to the place of execution; it continually augmented while he proceeded. When he reached the scaffold, the whole neighbourhood to a considerable distance was filled with one throng; all the decks of the ships round the docks, and a multitude of boats on the river, were equally crowded with spectators.

From the (Charleston) City Gazette, of January 31.

By the John and Francis, Captain Esterbury, we have received papers to the 10th December; their contents are not very interesting. The following paragraphs appear most worthy of notice. The disturbances in Switzerland are brought to a close. A congress of deputies from that republic have met at Paris, to put the last hand to their constitution. The indemnities in Germany are settled, and the parts allotted to the different princes, who have lost territory on the left bank of the Rhine, have been taken possession of by their new owners; and from all appearances, there is no probability of any war or disturbance taking place in Europe. On the other hand, says a Paris paper, the immense

influx of strangers from Russia, Germany, and even from England, into France, to enjoy there the brilliant spectacle of luxury and the arts, is a happy augury of the tranquillity of Europe.

The national institute, in its sitting of the 231 Brumaire, has named the celebrated Charles James Fox, member of the British parliament, in the vacant place of honorary member of the class of sciences and politics; and the famous naturalist, Mr. Pallas, to that of honorary member of the class of sciences and mathematics.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.  
INLAND NAVIGATION.  
From New York, by Trenton and Philadelphia, to Baltimore.

We notice with particular pleasure the public spirited and laudable exertions now making in New Jersey towards carrying a canal from the river Delaware to the Raritan, by junction of the Assanpink, which empties into the former at Trenton, and the Millstone, which falls into the latter at Brunswick, a complete inland communication would thereby be established between New York and Philadelphia.

The practicability of this plan is so easy and certain that boats during frosts frequently pass from the Assanpink to Millstone creek, where the canal is proposed to be cut, being nearly a level country, and highly favourable to the undertaking. We also know from undoubted authority, that a boat some time since went from Kingston, (near Princeton) by Millstone creek to Brunswick, a distance of eighteen miles (for a wager) in the same space of time (three hours) as the stage.

The Delaware cross-cut canal to the Chesapeake to which subscriptions are now obtaining, is in fact a branch of and appears to be inseparably connected with this plan, thereby a perfect inland communication would be established from New York, by Trenton, to Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus connecting the three and largest and most commercial cities in the United States. The advantages that would result to the inhabitants of these seaports, and of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, both as respects their agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are incalculable, and this scheme which appears now ripe for execution, merits the encouragement of all who are not indifferent to its success, and to public and private prosperity.

We have seen it asserted in several eastern papers, that if France obtains possession of Louisiana, Kentucky will soon become a province of the great nation. It would be unnecessary to reply to this illiberal and degrading calumny, was the character and temper of the state every where known; and it is now only necessary to say, that Kentucky not only feels for her own rights but the rights of every part of the union, & our eastern brethren may be assured that her citizens will be found amongst the first to protect and defend the honour and dignity of the American republic, with their lives and fortunes.

[Kentucky paper.]

BALTIMORE, February 21.  
Mr. Munroe has left this city for New York, from which place he will immediately sail for Europe.

On Wednesday Mr. Ross made another speech in the senate on the measures recently pursued at New Orleans. In this speech Mr. Ross undertook at considerable length to prove the policy of immediately taking possession of New Orleans; and concluded by moving resolutions—authorising the president to take New Orleans—authorising a draught of 50,000 militia; and appropriating five millions of dollars.

The senate ordered the resolutions to be printed, and postponed their consideration till Monday next.

[National Intelligencer.]

#### THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, March 1.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
February 16, 1833.

Mr. Ross submitted the following re-

solutions which were read and it was agreed that the consideration thereof should be the order of the day for Monday next.

Attest.

Samuel A. Otis, Secretary.

Resolved, That the United States have an indisputable right to the free navigation of the river Mississippi, and to a convenient place of deposit for their produce and merchandise in the island of New Orleans.

That the late infraction of such their unquestionable right is an aggression hostile to their honour and interest.

That it does not consist with the dignity or safety of this union, to hold a right so important by a tenure so uncertain.

That it materially concerns such of the American citizens as dwell on the western waters, and it is essential to the union, strength and prosperity of these states, that they obtain complete security for the full and peaceable enjoyment of such their absolute right.

That the president be authorized to take immediately possession of such place or places, in the said island, or the adjacent territories, as he may deem fit and convenient, for the purposes aforesaid; and to adopt such other measures for obtaining that complete security as to him, in his wisdom, shall seem meet.

That he be authorized to call into actual service, any number of the militia of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, or of the Mississippi territory, which he may think proper, not exceeding fifty thousand, and to employ them, together with the military and naval forces of the union, for effecting the objects above mentioned.

That the sum of five millions of dollars be appropriated to the carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions; and that the whole or any part of that sum be paid or applied on warrants drawn in pursuance of such directions as the president may, from time to time, think proper to give to the secretary of the treasury.

Our government, and the democrats in general, appear to receive with great sensibility, the information of a disposition in certain subordinate officers of the Spanish government at New Orleans to INTERDICT ALL INTERCOURSE between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of the king of Spain. It is supposed at Washington that the president of the United States is preparing a resolution to that effect, and that as soon as it is finished it will be laid before the house of representatives with closed doors by father Randolph. It is generally believed that the democrats experience a daily increase of their perfect confidence in the executive, and are more & more determined to wait the issue of such measures as may or may not, have been adopted by that department for vindicating the injuries of the United States, and for promoting the harmony of social intercourse with our Spanish neighbours and friends.

U. S. Gaz.

No. 1.

Mr. Cowan,

THE letters which have passed between Mr. Samuel Adams, of Boston, and the well known Mr. Thomas Paine, and which were published in your paper of the 15th of February, must doubtless have attracted the attention of your readers. Mr. Adams it appears, though a Democrat, is no Deist. He accords with Mr. Paine in his political, but differs widely from him in his religious opinions.

One benefit at least, I hope, will result from the publication of those letters; they will draw the attention of my countrymen to the subject of religion. It is a desire to aid in producing this effect, which has given birth to the present publication, and has induced the writer to obtrude himself on the notice of the public. He had doubted considerably whether religious discussions were proper for a newspaper. There is a sacredness in the subject which seemed ill to accord with the topics usually treated of in the public prints. But upon mature reflection his doubts vanished. The enemies of Christianity have long been using their utmost efforts to eradicate all religious in-



passions from the minds of the people. The latter is dispersed in every shape in which it is likely to allure or beguile the imagination. It is served up in Histories, Romances, Novels, Poems, and Mr. Paine not content with giving to the world his Aes or Reason, has endeavoured finally to extend the malignity of its poison through all the classes of the community, by circulating it in newspapers. What therefore is permitted to the Editors, may surely be allowed to the Friends of Religion. It is certainly both proper and expedient to meet the Enemy on their own ground, and to fight them with their own weapons.

The writer of this article is not very anxious to engage in this mode of warfare. He is deeply sensible of the folly of scribbling in newspapers, and is perfectly aware of the Risque which, with a certain description of persons, attaches to every one who takes the side of Religion. He does not therefore come into the Field of Controversy, burning for Battle. He does not enter the Arena, like a Gladiator, eager for contest. But he thinks that if a Believer in Christianity were put upon his trial, he would have something to urge in his defence, and perhaps would be able to "give an answer to any one, who should ask of him, a Reason of the Hope that is in him." See 1. Pet. ch. 3. v. 15.

All those, who are deeply and solemnly impressed with the importance of the awful Doctrines of Revelation, all who frequent the public service of the Church, and are desirous of worshipping the GOD of their Fathers in sincerity and truth are looked down upon by the proud Philosophers of the day, with an eye of insulting Pity, and are marked out as either Fools, Hypocrites, or Enthusiasts. But to me, these conclusions appear to be very unjust—I can by no means subscribe to the truth of them. I can by no means agree that to believe in Christianity is any mark of Folly, Hypocrisy, or Enthusiasm; nor that in order to do so, it is at all necessary to renounce in the smallest degree the use of my Reason. On the contrary the firmest conviction of its Truth, I take to be perfectly compatible with the strongest and most vigorous exertion of the intellectual faculties. Indeed, to one seriously engaged in the pursuit of Truth, who takes nothing for granted, but at every step of his progress demands the most satisfactory evidence before he gives his assent, the exercise of Reason appears to be the only mode of obtaining that conviction.

I think therefore, it will be no difficult task to show that the Christian Revelation has been embraced by men of the coolest heads and soundest understandings; by men equally distinguished for solidity of wisdom, and integrity of life; and this is what I propose to undertake in some succeeding essays. But in doing this, I shall not attempt to produce their opinions as conclusive proof of the Truth of Christianity—I hope, I am not quite so ignorant of the laws of reasoning. But when an appeal is constantly made to names, when we are insultingly told of the Voltaire, the Hume, the Gibbons, (I will not degrade those great men by introducing Mr. Paine in the same class with them) it may be neither useful, nor unimportant to adduce the authority of those, who have taken the other side of the question—If we can show that men of at least equal, and perhaps much greater talents, have after the deepest investigation, been firm Believers, tho' their opinions will not prove Revelation to be true, yet they will at least prove this, that it ought not to be taken for granted, that it is not quite so certain, that it is false. The weight of their opinions may perhaps induce the Studious and Literary to whom I particularly address myself, to investigate the subject to the bottom, and if unhappily they have adopted sentiments hostile to Religion, may induce them to review their reasonings, may suggest a doubt to them whether there be not some error in their conclusions, when they regard Christianity as nothing more than the Superstition of the Day, and rashly class it among those idle delusions

which in every age and country have taken possession of the popular belief. Much valuable knowledge on this subject is locked up in the Libraries of the Learned; short Essays therefore may perhaps be attended with better effects, and may meet with more general perusal, than larger and more elaborate works—as it has been well said, "The Busy may find leisure to read them, and the idle may find time."

A LAM MAN.

**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 19th inst. a negro man named Daniel (he calls himself DANIEL HASKINS) about 22 years of age, supposed to be six feet high, yellow complexion, a down look, and when alarmed or irritated is apt to stammer when he talks: The clothes that he took away with him are of white kersey, altho from his acquaintances in Boston, it is presumed, he may change his dress and endeavor to pass for a free man, as he has relations living in Hook-Town. It is probable he may be lurking about that place.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State and secured in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again, and if taken in the State, Twenty dollars and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN SHANAHAN.

Talbot County, March 1, 1803.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from carrying him off or harboring him at their peril.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the Constables and Overseers of the Roads for Talbot County are requested to attend the sitting of the Levy Court on Monday the 21st of March next.

By order of the Levy Court.

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 21, 1803.

WILLIAM SLUBEY'S CRECHONS

agt. his Heirs

In Chancery, Feb. 23, 1803.

**T**HE Claims of Edward Wright & of William Embleton, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction. He passed an order on the 22d day of September last, directing notice to be given to the said Claimants and others, to produce their vouchers by a certain day, &c. That Notice not having been given, it is ordered, that the Chancellor, on application, at any time after the 28th day of April next, will decide on either of the said Claims; provided a copy of this Order be served on the Claimant, or published in Cowan's paper three times before the end of March next—Depositions, taken before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence. In the case of any Claim against a deceased person, the party's own affidavit of the amount and justness of the claim, is required by this court.—Claims passed by the Orphans Court are always admitted, unless here disputed. It is to be understood that the 29th day of April next is a day appointed for the decision.

True Copy—Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

**WANTED.**

Immediately at this Office,

AN APPRENTICE of about fifteen or sixteen years of age.

A new Assortment of BOOKS just received and now ready for Sale at this Office, viz.—

Ainsworth's dictionary

Blair's works, (with his life annex'd.)

Wilberforce's Views

Drillincourt on Death

Man of the World

Rise and Progress

Butler's Hudibras, (with and without

Cuts or Plates.)

Pope's Homer's Iliad

Chapman's Letters

Thompson's Seasons

Week's Preparation (sacerdotal)

Mawe's Gardening

Moore on Female Education

The American Tutor's Assistant

Edwards on Affections

Franklin's Works

Fletcher's ditto

Alexis

Zimmermann on Solitude

Carr's Sermons

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

Prize	D.	1000
1 Prize	D. 1000	1000
2 do.	D. 500	1000
5 do.	200	1000
10 do.	100	1000
25 do.	40	1000
250 do.	10	2500
500 do.	5	2500

To the two first drawn numbers on the last day of drawing, in addition to any prize the same may draw.  
To the first drawn number, on each successive day of drawing after the first, in addition, &c.  
To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.  
To be paid by tickets in the second class.  
To be paid by tickets in the second class, adding 5 D. otherwise to be relinquished.

793 prizes. } not 14  
1207 blanks. } bl'ks to  
a prize. } 10000 D.

2000 tickets at 5 D. 10000  
All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

CLASS THE SECOND.

Prize	D.	1000
1 Prize	D. 1000	1000
1 do.	1000	1000
2 do.	D. 500	1000
5 do.	200	1000
10 do.	100	1000
50 do.	20	1000
300 do.	10	3000

To the first drawn number on the last day of drawing in addition to any other prize the same may draw.  
To the first drawn number on each successive day after the first, in addition, &c.  
To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.

369 prizes. } Not 2  
631 bl'ks. } bl'ks to  
a prize. } 10000

1000 tickets at 10 d. 10000

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

LITTLETON DENNIS,  
LEVIN WINDER,  
JOHN DENNIS,  
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE,  
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON,  
Princess-Anne, 23d, Feb. 1803. 6w59

**T**HE Subscriber has a NEGRO MAN to hire out, for the remainder of the Year.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Feb. 9th, 1803.

**TO RENT—**

A convenient and genteel HOUSE situated on Washington-street in Easton.—There is a good Lot or Garden attach'd to it. For any further Information, apply to the Editor of this paper.

Feb. 15, 1803. 57w3

**A COOK WANTED.**

**T**HE Subscriber is desirous of hiring or purchasing a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended for her honesty, neatness and knowledge as a Cook.—For such a one a generous Price in Cash will be given by

JOHN GOLESBOROUGH, Jr.

Feb. 2d, 1803.

P. S. I also want to purchase a

BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age.

**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.

Dec. 25, 1802r 56

**COLUST & MULBERRY**

**POSTS.**

For Sale, and ready to be delivered as soon as the navigation will permit, a number of Locust and Mulberry Posts, five feet long, designed for a Bank and Board Fence. The Mulberry is of excellent quality, and the Locust of the best Old Yellow Kind. They will be delivered at any convenient landing on the waters of Choptank, Miles, Wye, or Chester Rivers, as may suit the purchaser. For terms apply to

HENRY HOLLYDAY.

Talbot County, Feb. 1, 1803. if

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber some time in November last, a negro man named Sam; he is about 24 years old, five feet 6 inches high, well made; he has some impediment in his speech occasioned by the loss of 2 of his teeth, 18 some time last Dec. negro man named Charles, he is about 25 years old, five feet nine inches high, slender made,—likewise a negro girl named Hannab, 10 years old. No description can be given of their cloths, it is supposed they went to Baltimore. Whoever shall secure the above negroes, or either of them shall receive the above reward for each, if taken in this State, if out of this State forty dollars and all reasonable charges paid by

CELIA PATRICK.

**IN CHANCERY, Dec. 28 1802.**

**O**RDRED, That the Sale made by Evans Welling, Trustee for the Real Estate of JOHN PUNN, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Tuesday of March next, provided a copy of this Order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper before the first day of February next. The report states that Lot Number Ten, in the town of Princess-Anne, was sold for thirteen hundred and fifteen dollars, and Lot Number Twenty-nine for three hundred and forty-five dollars.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.



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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Carburine Beyer,	298, 315, 325, . . . . .	0 10 12	0 2 1
Valentine Broder,	931, . . . . .	0 1 9	0 8 1-2
Michael Beyer,	297, 436, . . . . .	0 10 1-2	0 1 5
Thomas Butler,	1307, . . . . .	0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Burnham,	1397, . . . . .	0 10 1-2	0 0 8 12-
William Côté,	2534, . . . . .	0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field, . . . . .	0 1 1 1 2	0 1 1 1 2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166, . . . . .	0 2 7 12-	0 2 1
George Frost,	3123, . . . . .	0 10 1-2	0 8 1-2
Philip Ford,	4-4, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Alfred Hall,	197, 1305, . . . . .	0 1 5	0 1 5
Thomas Hewitt,	909, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James G. Howard,	273, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augustin Gumbell,	1930, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granery, . . . . .	0 7 6 1-2	0 6 1
Eliza Jarratt,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131 } 912, 2536, 241, 1267, }	0 8 9	0 7
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery, . . . . .	0 1	0 1 1 1-2
Henry Kuhn,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, . . . . .	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290 } 1010, 1834, 1121, }	0 7 10	0 6 3
William May,	1293, 3115, 1294, . . . . .	0 2 7 1-2	6 2 1
Ebenezer Macky,	Part Partnership, . . . . .	1 8 4	1 8 4
Daniel Manidier,	The Vale, . . . . .	3 4 0	3 4 0
Peter Mantz,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720, . . . . .	0 1 9	0 2 9
Gilbert Murdock,	885, 931, . . . . .	0 1 5	0 1 5
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417, . . . . .	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2 -
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067, . . . . .	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811, . . . . .	0 3 6	0 2 9 1-2
Raphael Peall,	1-2 Granery & 1-2 Sancha Pancha, . . . . .	0 12 6	0 12 6
John Pollard,	145, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850, . . . . .	0 4 4 1-2	0 3 6
George Reiley,	1404, 290, 94, 95, . . . . .	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Thomas B. Randle,	952, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130, . . . . .	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
Samuel Selby, 3d.	Locust Ridge Refurweyed, } Refurweyed on Recourse, }	4 16 10	3 9 7
James Shaw,	Castle Hill, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Sealey,	3066, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 12-
Stephen Scott's Heirs,	1237, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 12-
John Thompson,	Governor's Neglect, . . . . .	6 12 9 1-2	6 12 9 1-2
John Wilson,	Part Roby's Delight, . . . . .	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
Philip L. Webster,	Ormes Attention, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Richard Corbus,	Chejant Grove, . . . . .	0 0 10 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
George Ivory,	Now or Never, . . . . .	0 5	0 3 11
John Ellbin,	Hard Struggle, . . . . .	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Gypburt,	1325, 1136 1325, . . . . .	0 1 10	0 1 6
William Hill,	4045, . . . . .	0 2 1	0 1 8
Thomas Johnson,	283, 1435, 375, 1466, . . . . .	0 4 7	0 3 9
Joseph James,	1 House and Lot Western Post, } 2 State Lots }	0 5	0 5 10
Henry Myers,	Colemine, . . . . .	0 1 9	0 1 8
Abel Sargent,	Ellbin's Third Attempt, . . . . .	0 5 6	0 2 9 1-2
William & Joseph Scott,	1 State Lot, . . . . .	0 4 8	0 2 11
Edward Langley,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp, . . . . .	0 17 10	0 17 10
Thomas J. Beatty,	Chance, . . . . .	0 4 1	0 4 1
Peter Devecckman,	5 Acres Land, . . . . .	0 1 10	0 1 6
Christopher Keasbower,	2 Houses & Lots Western Post, } 8 Lots ditto, }	0 2 1	0 1 8
Henry Kemp,	Wm. and Jos. Amendment, . . . . .	0 4 7	0 3 9
James M. Piferon,	4021, . . . . .	0 2 1	0 1 8
Anthony Reintzell,	Bradbag's Cole Mine, } 1 Lot in Cumberland, }	0 1 7	0 1 3
Joseph Vanlinson,	4 Lots ditto, . . . . .	0 7 1	0 5 8
Samuel Ridger,	2 Lots ditto, . . . . .	0 6 6	0 6 6
Nathan Gregg,	1 Lot ditto, . . . . .	0 1 8	0 1 8
John C. Jones,	1 Lot ditto, . . . . .	0 1 7	0 1 3
	Richard's Discovery Amended, . . . . .	0 7 1	0 5 8
	New Addition, . . . . .	0 6 6	0 6 6
	Herse Pasture, . . . . .	0 6 6	0 6 6

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

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

December 10, 1802.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

**JAMES TROTH,**  
**Clock and Watch Maker.**  
EASTON.

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

**CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED**  
**BY THE YEAR.**

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

**BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.**  
Called, O. D. 2, 1802. 12m. -49-

**Notice.**

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

**JOSEPH ENNALS.**

Sept. 23, 1802.

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

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

**JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.**

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

**BLANK WARRANTS.**

For sale at this Office.

**BLANKS**

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

**Valuable Lands for Sale.**

**I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.**

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

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

**HENRY WAGGAMAN.**

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

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

H. W.

**Notice.**

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

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

**ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r.**

**Notice.**

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

**P. EDMONDSON,**

Surviving Partner of Edmondson & Prichard.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of March, at Denton, One Hundred Acres of Land, part of a tract called Revival, lying in Tucker Neck, the property of Anna, Susan and Lydia Clarke, for the payment of the debts of Parrot Clarke, deceased; the purchaser giving bond with security payable in fifteen months with interest from the day of sale. All persons who have claims against said Parrot Clarke will produce them to the Chancellor, with their vouchers, on or before the 8th day of June next.

**HENRY DOWNES, Trustee.**  
February 1, 1803. 4w56

**JOHN SKINNER and WIFE**

**vs.**

**STATE OF MARYLAND.**

**IN CHANCERY, Dec. 22, 1802.**

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

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

**SAMUEL H. HOWARD.**  
55N Reg. Cur. Cant.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1803. (No. 660.)

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

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown.

I HAVE read a list of the laws, and such of the laws at length, as were passed at the last session of our legislature, and have been published for the information of the public; among the first of these is the act to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution, and form of government, as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

The general court was established at the first settlement of this state, then province of Maryland—it has at different periods undergone some alterations, but justice has always been administered in that court with ability, and to its great honor, with unblemished integrity. One great advantage resulting from the institution is that it gives a choice of jurisdiction to suitors on great and important occasions, or where either party had reason to apprehend under influence in the county. The juries of this court being brought from distant parts of the state, unknown to the parties and to the subject of controversy between them, popular prejudices that sometimes extend to the denial of justice, are wholly avoided. At this court also, from the great variety and more enlarged, as well as more important scenes of business constantly transacted, a stimulus to talents and industry was excited and well rewarded: hence some of the ablest lawyers this country has ever produced, have been raised at the bar of this court. In fact, all the great legal talents of the state are there collected and matured, and cannot be so monopolized by either party, but that every cause may be ably advocated; and ample justice rendered. Abolish this court, and in twenty years hence there will be few, if any, sound lawyers or good judges in the state—a consideration that ought to make prudent men hesitate on the measure, when it is recollected that the government of the United States being fixed in Maryland, we ought to preserve and advance every means within our power, to enable us to bring our due proportion of talents and influence into the federal councils.

The county courts now have jurisdiction in all cases equal to the general court. If a suit is brought in the general court, it is because the plaintiff wishes to try his claim there—and is the creditor in no instance to be considered as worthy the protection of the legislature? Must our laws forever be in favor of debtors only, and to the destruction of credit? I have never yet known an instance where a creditor in mere wantonness oppressed his debtor, or preferred suing in the general court to the county court, unless there existed a good cause for doing it; but I have known many a debt lost by indulgence, and by suing in county court, where, from the unskillfulness of the attorney, or the difficulty of getting proof from a distance, it often becomes impossible to sustain the claim.

The merchants of Baltimore are exclusively the importers of all goods vendued and consumed within the state, and they furnish the retailers in all the different towns in the different counties in it. While the general court exists, a merchant has one attorney well known to him, and on whose integrity and abilities he can rely, and to whose

management he intrusts, with confidence, all his legal concerns; and if necessary, he can send his clerk and books to the general court, to substantiate his claim on a few hours' notice; but what will be his situation when he must have a different attorney in every county, to whom he is a stranger, and when his testimony and books may be wanted in two or more distant counties at the same period? The debts are contracted at Baltimore, there the payments are contracted to be made, and the evidences of the debt remain there also; but if they are henceforward to be sent all over the state, and instead of trying the cause where it originated, or at a convenient distance thereto, it is to be tried only where the defendant resides by lawyers in whom the plaintiff cannot have confidence, because they are unknown to him; & if he is happy enough (which from a variety of reasons will not often be the case) to sustain the suit in the first instance, he may some times find difficulty in getting his money from the attorney, always attended to some risk, & the expense of commission for the receipt of it. If these and many other difficulties that may be suggested will result from this measure, what merchant can rely on a regular collection of his debts? Credit so hampered cannot be sustained, and will in the end be finally destroyed.

And three-fifths of the suits in the general court originate from Baltimore; our delegates from town and country would have found no difficulty, had they made the experiment of removing the general court to this city. The judges and officers of the court would not have objected to it, and to the inhabitants of Annapolis, it would have been more agreeable, at most, it could not be more disagreeable, than abolishing the court altogether. It would have suited every part of the state that has so frequent, and such convenient intercourse with this place, and it could not have been on any occasion naturally inconvenient to any individual, and might yet (I am persuaded) be carried into effect. Some improvements might be made to the present system, by taking more jurors from the neighboring counties, and none from the distant ones, as to remove all complaints on that ground; and other improvements equally beneficial must suggest themselves on the subject of witnesses to every professional character; thus all the popular objections to the general court may be removed, and it might still be sustained, to the great benefit of the state, but particularly to the great mercantile interest of it.

These observations are not made in the spirit of party, or from any interested motives, but solely to draw the attention of the public, and particularly the inhabitants of this city, to a very important subject, before it be too late to attempt any remedy. The law itself, by which these changes are to be made, must pass in its present form, without the alteration of a single word or it will not have the legal effect to alter the constitution. It ought therefore to provide and substitute a complete system to that which it destroys and ought to be well considered that our next representatives may be instructed, and if necessary, elected with a view to this question.

The act will go into operation on

the 1st March, 1804, if it is confirmed at the next session at which time our present law, for establishing districts, and county courts, will be in force. From the general tenor of the proposed law, it is not intended, I presume, to continue the law now in force, and yet it is not repealed, and a subsequent law to repeal or continue it, must be enacted for that purpose. No provision is made as compensation to the judges: No provision is made respecting the records of the general court, on which great part of the titles to real property depends: No provision is made for the suits now depending in the general court and court of appeals or for the issuing of executions on judgments that have been there obtained; but above all, there is no provision in this proposed law that declares the judges shall hold their commission during good behavior—they will hold it therefore, and I suspect are intended to hold it during pleasure only, and thus that great subject of contention throughout all America, and which the constitution of this state particularly enjoined, will be destroyed, and the independence of your judiciary lost forever, and made subservient to the varying breath of popular clamor. Are the people of Maryland prepared for this? And if they are, where will you find judges of sufficient capacity and worth to fill the station, that will accept of such an appointment? The consequences are obvious—you must have a judiciary without competent legal knowledge, or unworthy of public confidence.

I know that it may be alledged that all these objections may be removed by subsequent laws; but will any prudent legislator vote this law into existence; that will deprive him of all possibility of redress, if the other necessary provisions should not be adopted. The legislature may differ on the propriety, or as to some of the particular provisions of those laws. Artful designing men may have influence to clog them with such conditions as to defeat the remedy and leave the state in a deplorable situation. I could instance many supposable cases that would have this effect, & some, where in other instances such conduct has prevailed; and as we cannot answer for the conduct of any man, more especially of men whom at present we cannot know, will be chosen to the next legislature; it would be folly in the extreme if we trust to these necessary provisions being supplied hereafter. Mr. Purviance, much to his honor, saw these objections immediately, opposed the law, and voted with an independent spirit against his party and his colleagues.

The court of chancery, which of all courts in the state, required most to be regulated, and the business of which is now in arrears, and accumulated to such a degree, as almost to preclude all hopes of seeing the end of any suit in it, remains untouched. While that court remains at Annapolis, if there were much more industry exerted than there really is, this must continue to be the case from the difficulty that attends the execution of process there being so little intercourse between that place and the distant parts of the state. The proposed law gives the court of appeals a power to decide on appeals from chancery, but as there is no chancery on the eastern shore, where are the appeals to that court, sitting on the Eastern

Shore, to go from? Are the cases in chancery, originating from the Eastern Shore, to be decided by the court of appeals, in the last resort, of the Western Shore, or are they to be sent to the court of appeals on the Eastern Shore? The law is quite silent on this subject, and on many others not enumerated; but if there exists a real disposition to reform these courts, it will be no difficult matter to do it, without destroying them altogether.

I know not whether this law is a measure of party, and like that passed a year ago intended to get rid of the judges only: Whether, like that law, it is intended to furnish another example to the government of the United States, or that it is founded upon ideas of political economy; but if the latter motive had any influence in bringing this law into existence, it would not have required more talents or industry to discover other sources, upon which economy might be exercised, without the possibility of injury, & which I am astonished that no experimental party has yet adopted, that is, to apportion among the different counties the expense of each session, and to levy the amount upon the taxable property of the individuals, at the next levy courts thereafter; by this means every individual will feel, and know the value of the talents and labor of his representatives, and it will make the representatives more anxious and careful to do something of great public utility, or to shorten the duration of the sessions, which are now extended to the enormous expense of 30,000 dollars, when not more than a dozen laws are of a public nature, and of little value to the public interest. Other economical improvements also occur, such as reducing the representatives from four, to two for each county, and instead of annual elections, and annual sessions, let the elections be for three years, and only one session in that period, unless the governor should find some important occasion to convene the legislature oftener, which he might then do by his proclamation: for I am decidedly of opinion that men bent upon undoing that has long been established by the wisdom and experience of their ancestors, may undo more in one session, than the wisest legislators could organize in three. By this means, in three years, sixty thousand dollars might be saved to the public, and more usefully employed in the improvements of roads, bridges, &c. We might likewise either abolish the council, and vest the executive solely in the governor; or abolish the office of governor & vest it in the council; these also, instead of being five, might be reduced to three, and a considerable burthen to the public saved in expenses to summon them to attend to their duty, by obliging them all to reside at the seat of government. This regulation would have the additional advantage of fixing a greater degree of responsibility than at present exists, and of removing all doubts as to that responsibility between the council and the governor, who according to the present method of conducting the business, is considered only as a master of ceremonies, to preside at public dinners, and to entertain strangers at his own expense, and much to the injury of his fortune.

If I were a legislator, or had any chance of ever being one I should per-



haps, like other politicians, take great pride in projecting some improvement, or other, no matter what, of our constitution, but seeing from experience that our condition is not made better, and that there is great risk of its being much worse, I think it the duty of every man who has property, and wishes to preserve it, to adhere to our social compact, that we may at least know what it is, which these frequent alterations will soon render difficult, if not impossible.

#### A CITIZEN.

### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 18.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the treasury inclosing an annual return of the district tonnage of the United States. Mr. S. Smith presented a petition from certain aliens of Baltimore.—Referred.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported against the claim of Tobias Lear.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

An engrossed bill to revive and continue in force an act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes was read a third time and passed.

A bill on the same subject was received from the senate, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred the propositions of the State of Ohio, &c.—reported a bill to modify the propositions in the act admitting the people of the North Western Territory as a State into the union, &c.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The amendments of the senate to a bill to amend an act fixing the military peace establishment were read.

Referred to a select committee of three.

The amendments of the senate to the act supplementary to the act respecting consuls and vice consuls, and for the protection of American seamen were taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed on the message of the president of the United States, inclosing sundry documents respecting John Pickering, district judge for New Hampshire made a report.

The committee report that John Pickering has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors—they, therefore, offer a resolution that John Pickering, district judge for New Hampshire, has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and that he be impeached therefor.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday, and the documents ordered to be printed.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of a select committee, recommending the adoption of a resolution that it is not expedient to repeal the BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Griswold moved to postpone the consideration of the report till the first Tuesday in November next.

This produced a spirited debate which continued beyond the usual hour of adjournment.

On the incidental question of postponement, the main principle of repeal was discussed; those in favour of the postponement being against the repeal.

Messrs. Griswold, S. Smith, Goddard, Thatcher, Bayard, Gregg, Eulis, Dana, and Mitchell, supported, and Messrs. Newton, Varnum, Hastings and Bacon, opposed the postponement; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and carried.—Yeas 50—nays 39.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill to reduce the marine corps of the United States.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Varnum reported that it was expedient to agree to the amendments of the senate to the bill to amend the act respecting a military peace establishment.

Mr. Griswold moved instructions to the committee on the bankrupt act to report by bill or otherwise such amend-

ments, if any, as they deem necessary to that act.

Mr. Allston moved a postponement of the motion till the first Tuesday of November. He thought they had heard enough about the bankrupt act this session, and he hoped they should for the remainder of the session hear no more about it.

Mr. Griswold said, whether the house did or did not act upon the amendments reported, it would be better to have them reported, that the minds of members, who held seats in the next house might take them into consideration, and be prepared to act upon them at the ensuing session.

The motion to postpone was carried.—Yeas 40—nays 39.

Mr. Bayard reported a bill for the relief of Joshua Harvey and others.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. R. Williams offered the following as an additional rule to the standing rules of the house—

*Resolved*, that all motions respecting the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Ordered to lie on the table.

NEW YORK, February 7.

At the Guildhall in London, on the 20th of November, Mr. Collet brought an action against Lord Keith, for detaining his ship the Argonaut, at the Cape of Good Hope, at the time the French squadrons were expected to attack that place, in consequence of which detention, the ship and her cargo were totally lost. The defence of Lord Keith was, that as commander in chief of the British Squadron, he thought it his duty to seize and detain the Argonaut (although she was an American neutral ship) in consequence of his suspecting her to be carrying on a secret communication with the enemy. The cause has been tried several times before. It again occupied the whole day, and the jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff, subject to a reference to Mr. Inglis, a merchant of the city of London.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

*Fresh in the Schuylkill.*

About two o'clock of the afternoon of Sunday last, the ice in the Schuylkill began to break up, and the floating bridge at the end of Market street was swung without injury. The flood was the most rapid and dangerous known in that river, since the year 1784—when the highest flood ever remembered occurred. The present flood ran with an unprecedented rapidity, carrying along with it very large trees and other heavy timber, intermixed with immense bodies of ice which cut in an instant several of the largest piles driven for the gangway to the coffer dam, and rooted others up. The dam and pier are however unhurt, and the bridge company have sustained a trifling loss of plank and a few pieces of loose timber.

This tremendous flood has proved the strength of the piers, & particularly that on the eastern side of the river; which stands in twenty four feet of water & was the most distressing by the setting of the current to that side of the river. This pier (27 feet high from the rock) is unmoved and uninjured in the smallest degree, though its upper course is not bolted and has no other security but the weight of its materials and the good workmanship of the masonry. It was assailed with vast bodies of ice and timber. Trees of great thickness were seen broken to pieces, by the resistance of the pier and the pressure of the current. The eastern wharf (forty feet eastward of this pier) is shaken and much deranged. This shews its weakness compared with the stone work of the pier, which being semi circular, operates as a complete ice breaker, & wants no auxiliary. An eddy is formed by the shape of the pier; and the dead water assists in its protection.

This sudden and violent fresh which came on with not more than ten minutes warning, has afforded at the same time, a proof of the excellency of the work of the piers, & an evidence of the necessity of completing the permanent bridge.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

Eaton, in his Survey of the Turkish empire, says, "The butter which is mostly used in Constantinople comes from the Crim and the Cuban. They

do not salt it, but melt in large copper pans over a slow fire, and scum off what rises. It will then preserve sweet for a long time, if the butter was fresh when it was melted. We preserve butter mostly by salting. I have had butter which when fresh was melted and skimmed in the Tartar manner, and then salted in our manner, which kept two years good, and fine tasted. Washing does not so entirely free butter from the curd and butter-milk, which it is necessary to do in order to preserve it as boiling and melting; when, then, salt is added to prevent the pure butterous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the best process for preserving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not discolor or injure the taste."

F. Gaz.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, March 8.

MRS. DEARBORN & TOM PAINE.

The last Kennebec paper contains the following singular article—We insert it for the amusement of those who are acquainted with the politics and religion of the parties:—

[Spirator.

Doctor C—, a member of Congress from this State, in a letter to a friend, thus writes:—"A number of gentlemen were lately invited to dine at General Dearborn's; among whom was Tom Paine. After dinner Paine began to ridicule religion and blaspheme the Nazarene in the most shocking manner. Mrs. D—, with an air of dignified authority, arose, opened the door, and bid him begone! Paine and his friends stared and looked thunder-struck! Mrs. D—, told him she had heard his blasphemy as long as she could endure it; then pointing to the door, commanded him to begone that moment! He then left the room, while the company sat in silent amazement!

Indignant thus the rebel host, dismay'd,  
The Almighty mandate silently obey'd:  
Nor was there one in Heaven's blest  
mansions found  
Who darst oppose, where God in vengeance frown'd.

The Richmond Recorder states that Bonaparte added to his letter to the Swiss, a postscript of 40,000 men.—Might not the President, when he writes to the Intendant of New Orleans, advantageously follow Bonaparte's example?

Gaz. U. S.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

John Pinkerton, an industrious and ingenious writer, highly praised by Gibbon, in his miscellaneous works, has published, in London, a new system of geography, which, it is generally agreed, will supersede every prior or contemporary work, relative to that science. We have read many parts of it, with the highest approbation, and we are delighted that Messrs. Conrad and Bradford propose to publish a beautiful edition, in this city, from the press of Mr. Maxwell. We cordially wish that the book may be generally read; and from the ambition and the abilities of those concerned in the republication, we may venture to assure the public, that it will be executed in a manner honorable to the American press.

[Port Folio.

It is said that a considerable part of the TABLE MOUNTAIN (Cape of Good Hope) has fallen from its summit with a terrible noise. The weight of the enormous mass of rocks that has fallen, is estimated at 250,000 tons.

Will the conduct of France, in what relates to Louisiana, produce a war with the United States? On this interesting question, says the Palladium, which is daily agitated, there are various opinions. It would be a very short sighted policy in France, if she were to push her measures so as to cause a rupture with the United States at this time. The immediate object of French ambition is doubtless to destroy the power of England:—this done, they think no obstacle would remain to the establishment of their empire over the civilized world; but a war with the U-

nited States, would be likely to produce a close alliance with England for common defence which would render both nations invincible, while a war of France against England would leave the United States neutral, or according to the wise policy of Mr. Monroe, might place us on the side of France, to assist in the destruction of the only power which can resist the arms of France.

[N. Y. Gaz.

No. 11.

IN my first Essay, I proposed to adduce the opinions of some of those great men, who after laborious and accurate investigation, have been firm Believers in the Christian Faith; which might at least serve as a counterbalance to the weight of authority produced on the other side. Before, however, I proceed to do so, I beg leave to make a few preliminary observations. It is by no means my intention to speak with the smallest contempt or alperity of those, generally, who on this great and interesting question differ from me in sentiment. I do not presume arrogantly to thrust myself into the chair of wisdom, and thence dictate to mankind what *creed* they are to believe, or what *conduct* they are to pursue.

There is not a Deist in America, more firmly convinced than I am, that the RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT is sacred, and superiour to all HUMAN CONTROL. The most perfect freedom of thought, the most complete independence of mind, the

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri"

ought to be the motto and the maxim of every man, who makes the attainment of truth, the object of his studies—I know that many Deists are as sincere in their belief as I am in mine, that all are equally interested, and many much more able to make a rational inquiry into the truth of revealed Religion.

I beg leave, on this occasion, to transcribe and adopt both the sentiments and language of the excellent Bishop of Landaff—"I think it just as illiberal in DIVINES, says that great and enlightened Prelate, to attribute the Scepticism of every Deist to wilful Infidelity, as it is in the Deists, to refer the faith of every Divine to professional Bias—I have not had so little intercourse with mankind, nor shunned so much the delightful freedom of social converse as to be ignorant, that there are many men of UPRIGHT MORALS and GOOD UNDERSTANDINGS, to whom a latent and even involuntary scepticism adheres, and who would be glad to be persuaded to be Christians; and how severe so ever, some men may be in their judgments concerning one another, yet we CHRISTIANS at least, hope, and believe, that the great Judge of all, will make allowance for our habits of study and reflection; for various circumstances, the efficacy of which in giving a particular bent to the understandings of men, we can neither comprehend nor estimate."

That among those, who have rejected the Christian Revelation, may be found some of shining and splendid talents, some of upright morals and good understandings, no candid man will deny. But while we make this admission, we must be pardoned for thinking that equal liberality has not been shewn on the other side. Availing themselves of the authority of some celebrated and distinguished names in the literary world (I do not include Mr. Paine in this number) it is too much the fashion for our antagonists to claim for themselves all the wit, and wisdom and literature of the age, and to brand the votaries of Christianity as being under the dominion either of pitiable folly or illiberal superstition.—This is precisely the prejudice which we would resist. I boldly call it a prejudice, because I think it can be clearly shewn to be so. It can be proved to have no foundation in reason, nor in fact.

"We resist with indignation, says one of the most able and eloquent defenders of Christianity, the dissingenuous and haughty pretensions which the Deists put up to eminent superiority of learning and peculiar liberality of sentiment—We know in fact that our Religion has been sincerely be-



aved and strenuously defended, by men who have ascended the summits of human knowledge by the vigour of their genius, and the intenseness of their application. Locke and Malbranche do not yield the palm of metaphysical acuteness to the fustian of Hobbes, or the cold scepticism of Hume. In brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste, Berkeley is surely not inferior to Shaftesbury. In solid and masculine sense, and in erudition, classical or philosophical, who are the Champions of Infidelity that deserve to be compared with Taylor, Wilkins, Cudworth, Barrow, Clarke, Boyle, and Newton.

"LEARNING has borne such Fruit in other days  
On all her Branches. Piety has found  
Friends, in the FRIENDS OF SCIENCE, and true Prayer  
Has flow'd from lips wet with Castalian Dews.  
Such was thy wisdom, Newton, child-like Sage!  
Sagacious Reader of the works of GOD  
And in his word sagacious. Such too thine  
MILTON, whose genius had angelic wings  
And fed on manna. And such thine, in whom  
Our British Themis glory'd with just cause  
IMMORTAL HALL! for deep discernment prais'd  
And sound integrity not more, than fam'd  
For sanctity of manners undefiled."  
These elegant lines of Cowper, are not more beautiful than true, and with them I shall close this Essay, deferring my future remarks to some future numbers.

A LAYMAN,  
(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.  
The accounts of an earthquake having destroyed the whole of Constantinople, appears not to be confirmed; although an earthquake had been felt there, but no material injury is stated to have happened to that city. Its effects had been severe in other parts of Turkey; the Indian sea was violently agitated on the day it took place, and the Isle of Ithaca laid waste. It was felt even at Moscow, where some houses were thrown down.

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

WILLIAM CRANE  
AND  
HESTER CRANE, } Adm'ors.  
4w60  
PUBLIC SALE.

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

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

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

Also on the premises, immediately after, A Lot of Ground in Baltimore, fronting on Baltimore street 28 1/2 feet (near-

ly opposite the Columbian tavern,) and running back 94 feet to an alley of 10 1/2 feet, on which is built a very substantial new three-story brick house and two-story back buildings, with dry floored cellars; the yard is paved and walled in with brick: the front is occupied by Mr. Thomas Cantwell as a store, and is not finished.

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

GEORGE GRUNDY,  
JOSEPH THORNBURGH,  
ASSIGNES.

Feb. 21. 60

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

THOS. LOOCKERMAN, senr.  
Trustee,

March 5, 1803. 3w60

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

Centreville, March 8th, 1803. 6w

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,  
COUNTY WHARF, BALTIMORE,  
HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH Clover Seed, Plaiter of Paris, ground and unground Bar Iron, Castings, Nail and Spike Rods, Crowly, German, and Blistered Steel, Salt suitable for Fisheries—Pork, Beef, Tar, &c. &c.

March 8, 1803. 3w60

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 19th inst. a negro man named Daniel (he calls himself DANIEL HASKINS) about 22 years of age, supposed to be six feet high, yellow complexion, a down look, and when alarmed or irritated is apt to stammer when he talks: The clothes that he took away with him are of white kersey, also from his acquaintances in Easton; it is presumed, he may change his dress and endeavor to pass for a free man, as he has relations living in Hook-Town. It is probable he may be lurking about that place.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State and secured in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again, and if taken in the State, Twenty dollars and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN SHANAHAN.  
Talbot County, March 1, 1803.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from carrying him off or harboring him at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Constables and Overseers of the Roads for Talbot County are requested to attend the sitting of the Levy Court on Monday the 21st of March next.

By order of the Levy Court.  
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.  
Feb. 21, 1803. 2w—59—

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

CLASS THE FIRST.		
1 Prize	D. 1000	
1 do. D. 500	1000	To the two first drawn numbers on the last day of drawing, in addition to any prize the same may draw.
5 do. 200	1000	To the first drawn number, on each successive day of drawing after the first, in addition, &c.
10 do. 100	1000	To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.
25 do. 40	1000	
250 do. 10	2500	To be paid by tickets in the second class.
500 do. 5	2500	To be paid by tickets in the second class, adding 5 D. otherwise to be relinquished.

793 prizes, } not 1 1/2 bl'ks to a prize.  
1307 blanks. }  
2000 tickets at 5 D. 10000

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

CLASS THE SECOND.		
1 Prize	D. 2000	
1 do. 1000	1000	To the first drawn number on the last day of drawing in addition to any other prize the same may draw.
2 do. D. 500	1000	
5 do. 200	1000	To the first drawn number on each successive day after the first, in addition, &c.
10 do. 100	1000	To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.
50 do. 40	1000	
300 do. 10	3000	
360 prizes, } Not 2 bl'ks to a prize. 641 blanks. }	10000	All the Prizes in this Class to be subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.
1000 tickets at 10d.	10000	

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

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

Princess-Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

LOCUST & MULBERRY POSTS.

For Sale, and ready to be delivered as soon as the navigation will permit, a number of Locust and Mulberry Posts, five feet long, designed for a Bank and Board Fence. The Mulberry is of excellent quality, and the Locust of the best Old Yellow Kind. They will be delivered at any convenient landing on the waters of Choptank, Miles, Wye, or Chester Rivers, as may suit the purchaser. For terms apply to

HENRY HOLLYDAY.  
Talbot County, Feb. 1, 1803. if

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber some time in November last, a negro man named Sam; he is about 24 years old, five feet 6 inches high, well made; he has some impediment in his speech occasioned by the loss of 2 of his teeth, 13 some time last Dec. negro man named Charles, he is above 25 years old, five feet nine inches high, slender made, likewise a negro girl named Hannah, 10 years old. No description can be given of their clothes, it is supposed they went to Baltimore. Whoever shall secure the above negroes, or either of them shall receive the above reward for each, if taken in this State; if out of this State forty dollars and all reasonable charges paid by

CELIA PATRIDG.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 28, 1802,

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER,  
Dec. 25, 1802 66

FOR SALE

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

TO RENT—

A convenient and genteel HOUSE situated on Washington-street in Easton.—There is a good Lot or Garden attach'd to it. For any further Information, apply to the Editor of this paper.

Feb. 15, 1803. 57w3

A COOK WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous of hiring or purchasing a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended for her honesty, neatness and knowledge as a Cook.—For such a one a generous Price in Cash will be given by

JOHN GOLESBOROUGH, Jr.

Feb. 2d, 1803.

P. S. I also want to purchase a BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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



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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Caroline Boyer,	298, 315, 326,		0 2 1
Palatine Brother,	931,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Thomas Bailey,	1307,	0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Parham,	1397,		0 0 8 1 2
William Cox,	2534,		0 0 8 1 2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,		0 1 1 1 2
John Doyle,	3049, 3058, 3106,	0 2 7 12	0 2 1
George Briggs,	3123,		8 1 2
Philip Ford,	4 4,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Eliza Hall,	197, 1305,		0 1 5
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Augustin Gambell,	1937,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granery,	0 7 6 1 2	0 6 1
Eliza Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131,	0 8 9	0 7
	932, 2536, 241, 1267,		
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	0 1	0 1 1 1 2
Henry Kuhn,	2735, 2737, 2738, 2739,		0 2 9 1 2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 167, 170, 8.0, 290,	0 7 10	0 6 3
	1010, 1834, 1121,		
William Melus,	1293, 3115, 1294,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
Ebenezer Mucky,	Part Partnership,		1 8 4
Daniel Mandier,	The Vale,		3 4 0
Peter Mantz,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720,		0 2 9
Gilbert Murdoch,	885, 931,	0 1 9	0 1 5
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067,		0 2 9 1 2
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Raphael Pealie,	1-2 Granery & 1-2 Saneha Pancha,		0 12 6
John Pollard,	155, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	0 4 4 1 2	0 3 6
George Reiley,	1454, 290, 94, 95,		0 2 9 1 2
Thomas B. Ransel,	952, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Samuel Selby, 3d.	Locust Ridge Rejurveyed,		
	Rejurveyed on Recourse,	4 16 10	3 9 7
	Cattle Hill,		
James Shano,	3566,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Shiley,	1237,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Estuani Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Neglect,		
	Part Roby's Delight,		
	Omer's Attention,		
	Chesnut Grove,		6 12 9 1 2
	New or Newer,		
	2837,		
John Thompson,	Hard Struggle		
John Wilson,	1326, 1136 1325,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
Philip L. Webster,	4045,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Richard Cordus,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,		0 2 9 1 2
	1 House and Lot Western Post,	0 5	0 3 11
	2 State Lots,		
George Emory,	Colemine,	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Elbin,	Elbin's Third Attempt,		0 1 10
John Gephart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,		0 3 6
William Hill,	1 State Lot,		0 1
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Joseph James,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,		0 2 11
Henry Myers,	Obance,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land,		
	2 Houses & Lots Western Post,		0 17 10
	8 Lots ditto,		
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Amendment,		0 4 1
Edward Langley,	4021,		
	Brothag's Cole Mine,	0 1 10	0 1 6
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Peter Deuchman,	4 Lots ditto,	0 4 7	0 3 9
Christopher Kealhower,	2 Lots ditto,		0 5 10
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,		0 1 8
James M. Pheron,	1 Lot ditto,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Anthony Reintzell,	1 Lot ditto,		0 3 10
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 7	0 1 3
Samuel Rodgers,	Richard's Discovery Amended,		1 7 7
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	0 7 1	0 5 8
John C. Jones,	Horje Pasture,		0 6 6

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

December 10, 1802.

### JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

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

### CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

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

BENJAMIN WILLCOFF.  
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. - 49.

### Notice.

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

JOSEPH ENNALS.  
Sept. 23, 1802. tf.

### BLANK BONDS For Sale at this Office.

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

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

### BLANK WARRANTS. For sale at this Office.

### BLANKS

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

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

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

### Notice.

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

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

### Notice.

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

F. EDMONDSON,  
Surviving Partner of  
Edmondson & Prichard.

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of March, at Denton, One Hundred Acres of Land, part of a tract called Revival, lying in Tuckahoe Neck, the property of Anna, Susanna and Lydia Clarke, for the payment of the debts of Parrot Clarke, deceased; the purchaser giving bond with security payable in fifteen months with interest from the day of sale. All persons who have claims against said Parrot Clarke will produce them to the Chancellor, with their vouchers, on or before the 8th day of June next.  
HENRY DOWNES, Trustee,  
February 1, 1803. 4w56

JOHN SKINNER and WIFE  
vs.  
STATE OF MARYLAND.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 22, 1802  
THIS Cause being submitted, and the papers being examined by the Chancellor, it appears to him that there ought to be a sale as prayed.

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

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.  
Reg. Cur. Cam



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# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1803. (No. 661.)

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

## [CIRCULAR:]

To the Electors of the United Districts of  
Baltimore, Orangeburg, and Barns-  
well.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS,  
IT will be in the recollection of many of you that I had expressed an intention to retire from public life, prior to the last election of members of Congress; but that I was over-ruled by the persuasions of many respectable persons of your districts. It is also in your knowledge, that having yielded up my own inclinations and interests, to the wishes of my constituents, I was re-elected to a seat in Congress, in a manner flattering to my feelings. The period has again arrived when I am to decide whether I shall be a candidate for your suffrages, or withdraw from the public service. I have weighed the question maturely, and I have resolved to retire. The kind confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me, evidenced by repeated elections, entitles you to be informed of the reasons of my resolution.

They are founded on considerations in part personal, and in part of a public nature.

My private affairs suffered by the almost entire devotion of my time, for the last six years, to my public duties, now require my attention at home; more especially since the venerable friends who heretofore took charge of them, in my absence, have been torn from me by death.

I trust I shall always be prepared to make sacrifices to the public welfare; yet I do not perceive that the sacrifice of my private interests, would produce at this period, any equivalent public good. And I feel myself more at liberty to pursue my own inclinations, since by the new modification of the election districts, the districts which I have had the honor to represent are separated from each other, and yoked to others, with which I have never had any political connection.

The considerations of a public nature which have guided my judgment, are numerous and powerful, and naturally lead to a large retrospect. The subject is copious; but I will treat it briefly.

The termination of the war with Great Britain left these United States in an exhausted condition. Great debts had been contracted by Congress, and by the several States, and there existed no means of paying or providing for them; public credit was totally at an end. Individuals were equally exhausted, and equally destitute of credit.

The States without an efficient head crumbling in their weakness, and urged by the wants and distresses of their citizens, resorted to intemperance and tender laws, to paper money, and other expedients, which aggravated the evils under which they laboured. The most gloomy apprehensions began to be entertained for the fate of the country. The eminent men who had planned and effected the revolution were alarmed at this apparent issue of their toils and sufferings; they felt that there existed an imperious necessity to provide a remedy for these evils. A Convention of the States was called; it was filled with great and virtuous men. They soon discovered that a national head was wanting; and that nothing

short of the formation of an efficient general government, could restore the country to a sound state. They therefore formed a constitution or frame of government, on new principles, combining the advantages of a confederated republic with those of a national government. It was adopted in the State Conventions, and went into operation, in 1789 under president Washington. The first care of the new government was to provide for the liquidation of the public debt, and the punctual payment of the interest of it; to restore public credit, and to secure the sound administration of justice. The success of the measures then devised, and since pursued has been complete; the nation advanced with gigantic steps from poverty, distress, weakness, and degradation, to wealth, character, and greatness. In the meantime a war broke out in Europe, unprecedented in its nature, extent, and effects. It was the interest of the American nation, and the duty of its government, to avoid being drawn into the war, and to enjoy the advantages of its neutral position. France desired and Great Britain apprehended that the United States would become a party in the war; and no intrigues were spared by the former to induce or force them into it. Indeed both the belligerents abused their rights and their power, and the enormous sacrifices committed by both on the American commerce made it difficult to pronounce which of them was most inimical to America, or with which she should be first compelled to wage war; the chief difference between them consisted in this, that the French superadded insult to injury.

This state of things demanded the exercise of the greatest caution mixed with firmness, by the American government. The difficulties and the varied hostile appearances which threatened our peace; the struggles and the ultimate success which crowned the labours of the administrations of president Washington and Adams, are known and felt by us all.

Our nation alone, of all civilized nations, connected with France and Great Britain by commercial ties, escaped the storm; and by the wisdom of the government enjoyed in troubled times, the immense advantage of a great neutral commerce, which enriched our people, and extended the national resources.

During the whole course of things thus summarily brought to your recollection, there existed a marked opposition to every important measure which has been stated. The adoption of the federal constitution was resisted with a violence and to a degree which endangered it. Many visionary men who acknowledged the imbecility of the old confederation, were yet afraid to trust any government with the powers delegated by the new constitution. In general, however, the small States had the discernment to perceive that it was deeply their interest to adopt the constitution; they were weak without it; they should be strong with it. Of this they were sensible, and accepted the instrument by great majorities in their state conventions. The case was far different in the great States; the pride of state sovereignty would be humbled by a superintending and controlling general government. Nor

could they hope the equal representation in the Senate of the United States, which made Delaware as important as Virginia, New Jersey as Pennsylvania, Connecticut as New York. Many of the eminent men who guided the councils of the greatest States were galled at the reduction of their authority, and excited a fierce opposition to the adoption of the instrument which was to produce these effects; nor was it adopted in Virginia, New York, & Pennsylvania without our mighty struggles, and bloody small sacrifices on the two former. The good which has been obtained by the adoption, is on record. The evils avoided are incalculable.

Irritated by defeat, those who had opposed the acceptance of the constitution, aided by some others, who, friendly in the first instance to that instrument, had been disappointed in their personal expectations, formed a systematic opposition to the administration of the government. The assumption of the debts of the States incurred in the general defence, which saved several of them from bankruptcy; the funding the national debt, which revived public credit; the establishment of a national bank, which gave facilities to government and commerce, were unperceived, were all resisted.

When the French revolution broke out, and a general war in Europe, commenced, the American government to decide what conduct it would pursue, President Washington, whose penetrating judgment, quickly discerned the true path of sound policy, issued his proclamation of neutrality, recalling the words of the citizens to a due attention to the duties of a fair neutrality. This wise measure firmly adhered to, preserved our nation, from rashly engaging in the war. No man of sense will now deny this. Yet at that time it was reprehended in the vilest terms of reproach—an association with the designs of France was the greatest object of democratic desires—and the government was slandered, and almost shaken, for daring to negotiate with Great Britain, and to terminate the differences with that nation by treaty. In the progress of the war, the French, irritated at the refusal of America to make a common cause with them, committed the most flagrant violations of treaty, spoiled our commerce, and rejected with scorn the solemn embassies sent to conciliate them. When every effort at negotiation failed and the United States had almost exhausted the cup of humiliation to the dregs, the national spirit rose, and loudly demanded measures of naval and military preparation, to place the country in a posture of defence, and to vindicate the national honor and character. The call was obeyed, and Congress took measures to equip a navy, to form a provisional army, to fortify the defenceless seaports, and to purchase arms and ammunition, and they imposed the taxes necessary to support these expenditures. They also passed acts by which dangerous strangers lurked in the bosom of the community might be removed; and for the punishment of seditious persons. These acts grew out of the then state of public affairs, and were in unison with the tone of the public mind. The immortal Washington, at that time retired to Mount Vernon, reflected on these measures

with a heart ever alive to the public welfare, and highly approved them, as appears by his letter to President Adams, of July 1798. Yet those who had unceasingly disapproved every measure of the government, reprobated them as unnecessary, prodigal, and even dangerous to the public liberty.

An opposition so steady, organized, active and virulent, could not be without effect. It is wonderful that the federal administration stood its ground so long as it did. Nothing but the wisdom of its measures, its caution and its vigilance, maintained it. All these ultimately were unavailing against the continual misrepresentations and slanders which assailed it. The opposition by stimulating discontents on the imposition of the new taxes rendered necessary by the circumstances of the times; by infusing distrust in the minds of the people; and by a thousand arts practised on their credulity contrived at length to render the administration unpopular—at the election of President and vice president the federal candidates were rejected and the democratic candidates were elected; a majority was also obtained in the house of representatives of the United States. It happened by a peculiar coincidence that this change of government took place a short time previous to the termination of the war in Europe. The federalists, whose wisdom had at one period saved the United States from rashly plunging into that war, were rejected; the democrats, whose counsel would have produced that effect, were elevated to power.

It is of prime importance to remark that the individuals who were chiefly opposed to the adoption of the constitution, or dissatisfied with it, were the persons generally who have also been opposed to all great measures which have been found in practice to be productive of advantages to the U. S.; & they have been (with some exceptions) the persons whose activity and violence contributed chiefly to the change of administration; and that those men now fill the great stations in the general government. It is also worthy of remark that the ablest and most influential men of this description, are from the great States, which so reluctantly came into the union under the constitution. I mean Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New York. There are exceptions doubtless to these cases; but they are not very numerous. How wisely the people of the United States have acted in thus taking the government out of the hands of those who formed it, and nursed it, and maintained it in its constitutional energy, in order to place it in the hands of those who were opposed to its adoption and who resisted all the measures calculated to give it full and free operation, is not for an individual to decide. I submit to the will of my country, and none will rejoice more cordially in its prosperity under any administration.

On the accession of the present administration in March 1801, it found the nation at peace, but prepared for war.

It found the differences which had subsisted with Great Britain amicably adjusted, and the northern posts surrendered up.

It found the disputes with Spain ter-



minated by the able negotiations of Major Pinckney; by which the right to the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured and strengthened.

It found the Indian tribes on our frontiers repressed and quieted.

It found a small army organized and forming the germ of any force which the public exigencies might require.

It found a navy created, which had rendered substantial service to the nation.

It found the national debt provided for, and in part reduced.

It found the treasury full, and the public credit high.

It found a people increasing in population, and a country advancing in property, in a manner unexampled in any preceding age or nation.

Such is the country, and such the state of things, which the federal administration left to their successors. It is the first wish of my heart, and the most ardent prayer of my mind, that the democratic administration may so administer this government, that they may deliver to their successors, so fair a country, in such high prosperity.

Time alone will decide; but it seems to be settled, that if the same end is to be obtained, it shall be by far different means. Already great changes have been made, and more are contemplated. Already the measures calculated to place the country in a respectable state of preparation to repel hostility from any quarter are reversed. The arms of the small army and navy created by their predecessors, are mutilated. The foundations laid for securing a revenue above the reach of casualties are broken up. A death blow has been given to the boasted independence of the Judiciary of the United States, which all parties were bound by the strongest obligations of patriotism and duty to have approached with awe, and to have treated with veneration, as the only safe asylum for the citizens, in the violent contentions of party, to which republics are peculiarly exposed.

The administration is almost avowedly a party government. None but those of the dominant sect are admitted to any share in public affairs. To be of that sect is the only road to employment and trust, however unworthy the character, or inferior the talents of the claimants. On the other hand, those who are out of the pale of that sect, however elevated by character and by services, rigorously excluded from admission to the public payments. Thus is pursued a policy calculated to keep alive party spirit and violent animosities in the community; whilst every liberal and conciliatory sentiment is forgotten. The constitution itself is threatened with great alterations, tending to restrict the powers of the national government at the expense of the smaller, and for the aggrandizement of the larger states.

What may be the issue of these measures, is not, perhaps, in human wisdom to foresee. Nor is it my desire to alarm your minds with the apprehensions which disquiet mine.

An unavailing resistance has been made by the members of Congress who had long been accustomed to act on the principles which guided the illustrious Statesmen who formed the constitution, and administered it for twelve years, with so much glory and advantage to the nation. But every effort which has been made, has been treated with scorn, or rejected with contempt. Nor do I see any prospect that any material change will take place, during the present administration. Under these circumstances, I do not feel it incumbent on me to remain a reluctant witness of the steps by which the narrow views of a party administration may render the government impotent at home and degraded abroad.

Permit me, however, before I take my leave of you, to advise you, as you value the welfare of your country and the felicity of your own families, to cherish your attachment to the Constitution, as the grand cement which binds together these United States and which alone can preserve them from ruin, through all the trouble which foreign hostility, or domestic rage and folly, may bring upon them. Let the Constitution and the Union, be the great objects of our affections, and of our efforts, under all the changes of

party, and under the most adverse circumstances, and we shall still be a great, prosperous, and happy people, in spite of the misconduct of temporary administrations, the malice of party spirit and the bold interposition of foreign intrigues or arms.

That our apprehensions may be dissipated, that our fondest hopes of the public welfare may be realized, and that you, my friends, may partake largely of the public felicity, is the sincere prayer of your obliged friend, and obedient servant.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

No. III.

I NOW proceed to bring forward in support of Christianity the opinions of some men whose sentiments will do no discredit to any cause. If they do not prove Christianity to be true, which they certainly do not, neither let it be remembered, does the contrary opinion of its Adversaries, prove it to be false. We may very properly, oppose authority by authority. It has been often objected to us, that we receive our Religion upon Trust, with blind submission and abject credulity, without any examination into the Grounds of our Faith. I defend no such creed as this; the belief of all, who are competent to the inquiry, ought to be founded, not on authority, but sober investigation. But I think, this charge may with equal propriety, and more justice, be reported upon our Adversaries. A deep investigation of the EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, embraces a very wide compass of human learning, and requires accurate and laborious research: Few, I suspect, of those, who reject with contempt all revealed Religion as Imposture, ever make this research; they pick up in the writings of some fashionable Infidel, a few flimsy cavils, and specious objections; they receive his sentiments with implicit reverence, and then hastily and confidently pronounce the writings of Moses and the Prophets, the doctrines of Christ and the Apostles, to be either the artifices of Impostors, or the dreams of Enthusiasts.

In adducing my testimonies, I shall freely borrow the sentiments and the language of others; because I wish to give the opinions of others in their own words, and because I am not composing an original and elaborate treatise, but am only laying before the public, through the channel of a newspaper, the sentiments of men whose characters are such as to add weight to their opinions, accompanied with such remarks of my own, as I think pertinent and proper. What therefore I do quote, shall be given as quotation, and all my extracts shall be made with fairness, with accuracy, and with fidelity.

The first authority, which I shall produce on this occasion, is that of Mr. BASKIN. The publisher of Paine's *AGE OF REASON* in England, was prosecuted on the 28th June, 1797, in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Kenyon and a special Jury, for publishing the Book. Mr. Erskine was Counsel for the prosecution. His speech on this trial, I think so important and interesting, that I shall give large, and copious, but faithful extracts from it.

Mr. BASKIN.

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

"The Defendant stands indicted for having published this Book (the *AGE OF REASON*) which I have only read from the obligations of professional duty, and which I rose from the reading of, with astonishment and disgust. I have been ever deeply devoted to the Truths of Christianity; and my firm Belief in the holy Gospel is by no means owing to the PREJUDICES OF EDUCATION, (tho' I was religiously educated by the best of Parents) but arises from the FULL-EST AND MOST CONTINUED REFLECTIONS OF MY FIFTY YEARS AND UNDERSTANDING.

"Much as I wish to support the authority of Scripture from a reasoned consideration of it, I must confess that subject for the present; but if the defence shall be as I have suspected, to bring them at all into argument or question, I shall then fulfill a duty which I owe not only to the Court as Counsel for the prosecution, but to the Public, to state what I saw

and know concerning the EVIDENCES of that religion, which is REVILED without being EXAMINED, and RE- WISED without being UNDERSTOOD.

"It seems, this is an *AGE OF REASON*, and the TIME and the PERSON are at last arrived, that are to dissipate the Errors which have overspread the past Generations of Ignorance. In running the mind along the long list of STUPID and DEVOUT Christians, I cannot help lamenting that Newton had not lived to this day, to have had his *SMALLOWNESS* filled up with this new FLOOD OF LIGHT. But the subject is too awful for irony. I will speak plainly and directly. Newton was a CHRISTIAN! Newton, whose mind burst forth from the fetters cast by nature upon our finite conceptions; Newton, whose science was TRUTH, and the foundation of whose knowledge of it was PHILOSOPHY, not those VISIONARY and ARROGANT PRESUMPTIONS which too often usurp its name, but philosophy resting upon the BASIS OF MATHEMATICS, which like Figures cannot lie. Newton who carried the line and the rule to the utmost barriers of creation, and exposed the principles by which, no doubt, all created matter is held together and exists. But this EXTRAORDINARY MAN, in the mighty reach of his mind, overlooked perhaps the Errors, which a minutest investigation of the created things on this earth might have taught him of the Essence of his Creator.

"What then shall be said of the great Mr. BOYLE, who looked into the organic structure of all matter, even to the brute inanimate substances, which the foot treads on? Yet the result of all his contemplation was the most confirmed and devout Belief in all which Mr. Paine holds in contempt, as despicable and degrading superstition. But this Error might perhaps arise from a want of due attention to the foundations of human judgment, and the structure of that understanding which GOD has given us for the investigation of truth. Let that question be answered by Mr. LOCKE, who was to the highest pitch of DEVOTION AND ADOARATION, a CHRISTIAN. Mr. Locke whose office was to detect the errors of thinking by going up to the Fountains of Thought, and to direct into the proper track of reasoning, the devious mind of man, by showing him its whole process, from the first perceptions of sense to the last conclusions of ratiocination, putting a rein besides upon false opinion, by practical rules for the conduct of human judgment. But these men were only DEEP THINKERS, and lived in their clovers, unaccustomed to the traffic of the world, and to the laws which practically regulate mankind.

"Gentlemen! in the place where we now sit to administer the justice of this great country, the NEVER-TO-FORGOTTEN St. MATTHEW HALL presided; whose faith in Christianity is an exalted commentary upon its TRUTH and REASON, and whose life was a glorious example of its fruits in man, administering human justice with a wisdom and purity drawn from the pure fountain of the Christian Dispensation, WHICH HAS BEEN, and WILL BE, in ALL AGES a SUBJECT OF THE HIGHEST REVERENCE AND ADMIRATION.

"But it is said by Mr. Paine, that the Christian Fable is but the tale of the more ancient superstitions of the world, and may be easily detected by a proper understanding of the mythologies of the Heathens. Did MILTON understand those mythologies? Was He less versed than Mr. PAINE in the superstitions of the world? No, they were the subject of his immortal song; and though shut out from all recurrence to them, he poured them forth from the stores of a memory rich with all that man ever knew, and laid them in their order as the illustration of that real and exalted Faith, the unquestionable source of that fervid Genius, which cast a sort of shade upon all the other works of man.

"He passed the bounds of flaming space,

Where Angels tremble while they gaze;

He saw, till, blasted with excess of light,

He closed his Eyes in endless night."

But it was the light of the Body only

that was extinguished: "The celestial light shone inward, and enabled him to justify the ways of GOD to man." The result of his thinking was nevertheless not the same as Mr. Paine's. The mysterious INCARNATION OF OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR (which this work blasphemes in words so wholly unfit for the mouth of a Christian, or for the ear of a court of justice, that I dare not, and will not give them utterance) Milton made the grand conclusion of the PARADISE LOST, the rest from his finished labours, and the ultimate hope, expectation, and glory of the world.

"A Virgin is his Mother, but his Sire

The Power of the most high; he shall ascend

The Throne hereditary, and bound his reign

With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the Heav'ns."

Thus you find all that is GREAT, or WISE, or SILENT, or ILLUSTRIOUS, amongst created beings: ALL THE MINDS GIFTED BEYOND ORDINARY NATURE, if not inspired by its universal author for the advancement and dignity of the world, though divided by distant ages, and by clashing opinions distinguishing them from one another, yet joining as it were in one sublime chorus, to CELEBRATE THE TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY, and laying upon its holy Altars the never-fading offerings of their immortal wisdom.

"Against all this concurring testimony, we find suddenly, from Mr. Paine, that the Bible teaches nothing but 'LIES, ONSCIENCE, CRUELTY & INJUSTICE.' Has he ever read our SAVIOUR'S sermon on the Mount, in which the great principles of our Faith and duty are summoned up? Let us all but READ and PRACTISE it; and lies, onscience, cruelty, injustice, and all human wickedness, will be banished from the world,

(We are sorry that we are obliged to dis- wide this address; but for the want of room, the remainder is postponed till our next.)

## THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 15.

We are authorized by Mr. Murray to say, that the report in the Star of the first instant of his intention to oppose Mr. Dennis at the next election, is unfounded;—on the contrary Mr. D. has his thanks for his able services and his best wishes.

Washington, March 4.

We have been so constantly occupied, in attending the deliberations of the house, and in other unavoidable business, that we are unable to state in detail the proceedings of the two last days. Never perhaps, has the American Congress transacted more business in so short time.

On Wednesday the house sat till half past four, and then adjourned to sit in the evening and continued sitting till past ten—Yesterday there were two sittings, the last of which closed the constitutional period of the body.

Among the most important business transacted were: The passage of the bill from the Senate, authorizing a detachment of Eighty Thousand Militia; for which purpose one million and a half dollars are appropriated—Twenty five thousand dollars are appropriated for building arsenals on the Western Waters.

The impeachment of John Pickering, district judge of New Hampshire, for high crimes and misdemeanors which was agreed to by a great majority.

The passage of the militia bill respecting the district of Columbia.

The passage of the bill for continuing the mint for five years.

On motion of Mr. VERNUM, the following resolution was agreed to by a unanimous vote, the yeas and nays being called to record the unanimity of the house.

Resolved that the thanks of this house be presented to NATHANIEL MACON, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in discharging the arduous & important duties assigned him while in the chair.



The house met last evening at 6 o'clock, when, after transacting various business, a quarter before twelve o'clock an adjournment took place sine die.

The next meeting of congress will be on the first Monday in November.

We copy the following articles from an Edinburgh Paper:—

"While I was at Smyrna there was a girl afflicted with a cancer in her lip, and the gum was affixed. The European physicians consulted on the measure to be taken, and agreed that they saw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already submitted herself to that decision. By an accident of the nature which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them just in time to prevent the application of the knife. 'Do nothing,' said the Armenian, 'I will cure her.' and when he had pledged himself strongly, the physicians consented. 'He procured a copper vessel, newly tinned in the inside (an essential circumstance) and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil over a small fire, sufficiently to keep it gently agitated, and so for three times in twenty-four hours. With this the oil relieved itself in the constituency of an ointment, and by constantly rubbing the part afflicted, he cured her in fourteen days. Nothing else was done.

"The physicians supposed that the oil received its virtue from the fire, and it was communicated by its long boiling over the fire."

Died on Saturday Morning last, after a long illness Mrs. Anne Buchanan, consort of Mr. James Buchanan, of Kent county.

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.

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

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

IN CHANCERY, March 19, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session in the Terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Thomas Gordon hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act it is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's news-paper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than three hundred dollars, or on any two or more Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, he give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery office at two o'clock on the 18th day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate and there taking the Oath by the said act required Talbot County, March 1, 1803.

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

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

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

WILLIAM SLUBET'S Creditors agt. his Heirs

In Chancery, Feb. 23, 1803.  
THE Claims of Edward Wright & of William Embleton, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction. He passed an order on the 22d day of September last, directing notice to be given to the said Claimants and others, to produce their vouchers by a certain day, &c. That Notice not having been given, it is ordered, that the Chancellor, on application, at any time after the 28th day of April next, will decide on either of the said Claims; provided a copy of this Order be served on the Claimant, or published in Cowan's paper three times before the end of March next. Depositions, taken before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence. In the case of any Claim against a deceased person, the party's own affidavit of the amount and justice of the claim, is required by this court. Claims passed by the Orphans Court are always admitted, unless here disputed. It is to be understood that the 29th day of April next is a day appointed for the decision.

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

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER,  
Dec. 15, 1802

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 19th inst. a negro man named Daniel (he calls himself DANIEL HASKINS) about 22 years of age, supposed to be six feet high, yellow complexion, a brown look, and when alarmed or irritated is apt to flammer when he talks; The clothes that he took away with him are of white kersey, gloves from his acquaintances in Boston, it is presumed, he may change his dress and endeavor to pass for a free man, as he has relations living in Hock-Town. It is probable he may be lurking about that place.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State and secured in any jail so that the subscriber may get him a gain, and if taken in the State, Twenty dollars and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN SHANAHAN,  
Talbot County, March 1, 1803.

N. B. All persons are forbidden from carrying him off or harboring him at their peril.

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

CLASS THE FIRST.			
Prize	D.	1000	
1 do.	D. 500	1000	To the two first drawn numbers on the last day of drawing, in addition to any prize the same may draw.
5 do.	200	1000	To the first drawn number, on each successive day of drawing after the first, in addition, &c.
10 do.	100	1000	To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.
25 do.	40	1000	
250 do.	10	2500	To be paid by tickets in the second class.
500 do.	5	2500	To be paid by tickets in the second class, adding 5 D. otherwise to be relinquished.
793 prizes.	not 12 bl'ks to 1207 blanks.	a prize.	10000 D.
2000 tickets at 5 D.			10000

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

CLASS THE SECOND.			
Prize	D.	2000	
1 do.		1000	To the first drawn number on the last day of drawing in addition to any other prize the same may draw.
2 do.	D. 500	1000	
5 do.	200	1000	To the first drawn number on each successive day after the first, in addition, &c.
10 do.	100	1000	To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.
25 do.	40	1000	
250 do.	10	2500	
500 do.	5	2500	
793 prizes.	Not 12 bl'ks to 1207 blanks.	a prize.	10000
2000 tickets at 5 D.			10000

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county,  
LITTLETON DENNIS,  
LEVIN WINDER,  
JOHN DENNIS,  
LITTLETON DENNIS TRACKER,  
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON,  
Prince-Georges, 23d, Feb. 1803.

## PUBLIC VENDUE.

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

JAMES BORDLEY,  
Head of Wye, March 14th, 1803.  
N. B. I have some Hands to hire out for the remainder of the year.

## A new Assortment of BOOKS just received and now ready for Sale at this Office, viz.—

Alford's dictionary  
Bliss's works, (with his life annex'd.)  
Wilberforce's Views  
Drillincourt on Death  
Man of the World  
Rise and Progress  
Butler's Hudibras, (with and without Cuts or Plates.)  
Pope's Homer's Iliad  
Chapman's Letters  
Thompson's Seasons  
Mawe's Gardening  
Moore on Female Education  
The American Tutor's Assistant  
Edwards on Affections  
Franklin's Works  
Fletcher's ditto  
Alois  
Zimmermann on Solitude  
Carr's Sermons

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of AQUILA BROWN, junior, a bankrupt, will expose at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st of March next, in the city of Baltimore, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months, for notes with approved indorsers, the following very Valuable Property, undisturbed; being part of the real estate

of said Brown, in fee simple, subject only to the contingent right of dower to Mrs. Brown, viz.

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

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

Also on the premises, immediately after, A Lot of Ground in Baltimore, fronting on Baltimore street 284 feet (nearly opposite the Columbian tavern,) and running back 94 feet to an alley of 104 feet, on which is built a very substantial new three-story brick house and two-story back buildings, with dry floored cellars; the yard is paved and walled in with brick; the front is occupied by Mr. Thomas Cantrill as a store, and is not finished.

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

GEORGE GRUNDY,  
JOSEPH THORNBURGH,  
Assignees.

Feb. 21. 60

## LOCUST & MULBERRY POSTS.

For Sale, and ready to be delivered as soon as the navigation will permit, a number of Locust and Mulberry Posts, five feet long, seasoned for a Bank and Board Fence. The Mulberry is of excellent quality, and the Locust of the best Old Yellow Kind. They will be delivered at any convenient landing on the waters of Choptank, Miles, Wye, or Chester Rivers, as may suit the purchaser. For terms apply to

HENRY HOLLYDAY,  
Talbot County, Feb. 1, 1803.



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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer.	298, 315, 326.	0 10 1 2	0 2 1
Valentine Brother.	931.	0 1 9	0 1 5
Michael Boyer.	297, 436.	0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Thomas Badley.	1507.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Burnham.	1597.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
William Coe.	2534.	0 1 1 2	0 1 1 2
Thomas Cowdry.	The Potter's Field.	0 2 1	0 2 1
John Doyle.	3049, 3038, 3166.	0 8 1 2	0 8 1 2
George Froiss.	3123.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Philip Ford.	474.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Archibald Golder.	1124.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Elisha Hall.	197, 1305.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Thomas Hewett.	909.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
James G. Howard.	273.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Augustin Gambell.	1930.	0 0 8 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Edward Jones.	Part of Granery.	0 7 6 1 2	0 6 1
Elisha Jarrett.	135, 21, 4030, 1935, 56, 131 } 932, 2536, 241, 1207.	0 8 9	0 7
John Kingan.	Kingan's Discovery.	0 1	0 1 1 1 2
Henry Kuhn.	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739.	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Samuel Jay.	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290 } 1010, 1834, 1121.	0 7 10	0 6 3
William McLevy.	1293, 3115, 174.	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
Ebenzer Macky.	Part Partnership.	1 8 4	1 8 4
Daniel Manidier.	The Vale.	3 4 0	3 4 0
Peter Maniz.	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720.	0 2 9	0 2 9
Gilbert Murdoch.	885, 931.	0 1 9	0 1 5
James Miller.	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417.	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Mitchell Robinson.	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067.	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Robert G. Maynard.	2397, 2022, 310, 811.	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Rapahel Pealle.	1-2 Granery & 1-2 Sancta Pancha.	0 12 6	0 12 6
John Pollard.	1-5, 1413, 8029, 1244, 850.	0 4 4 1 2	0 3 6
George Reiky.	1464, 290, 94, 95.	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Thomas B. Randle.	952, 945, 885, 1950, 1830, 130.	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Samuel Silby, 3d.	Locust Ridge Rejurvyed.	4 16 10	3 9 7
James Shaw.	Refurves on Racours.	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Sheley.	Castle Hill.	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Castanus Scott's Heirs.	1237.	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
	Governor's Negle.		6 12 9 1 2
	Part Roby's Delight.		
	Ormes Attention.		
	Cosmum Grove.		
	Now or Never.		
	2887.		
	Hard Struggle.		
John Thompson.	1326, 1130 1325.	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
John Wilson.	4045.	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Philip L. Webster.	283, 1435, 375, 1466.	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Richard Corbus.	1 House and Lot Western Post.	0 5	0 3 11
	2 State Lots		
George Buory.	Colemine.	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Elbin.	Elbin's Third Attempt.	0 1 10	0 1 10
John Gephart.	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404.	0 3 6	0 3 6
William Hill.	1 State Lot.	0 1	0 1
Thomas Johnson.	2 State Lots.	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Joseph James.	Road Lick and Sugar Camp.	0 2 11	0 2 11
Henry Myers.	Chance.	3 3 9	3 3 9
Abel Sargent.	5 Acres Land.	0 17 10	0 17 10
	2 Houses & Lots Western Post.		
	8 Lots ditto.		
William & Joseph Scott.	Wm. and Jos. Amendment.	0 4 1	0 4 1
Edward Langley.	4021.	0 1 10	0 1 6
	Broadbag's Coal Mine.		
Thomas J. Beatty.	1 Lot in Cumberland.	0 2 1	0 1 8
Peter Devecmon.	4 Lots ditto.	0 4 7	0 3 9
Christopher Kealbover.	2 Lots ditto.	0 5 10	0 5 10
Henry Kemp.	1 Lot ditto.	0 1 8	0 1 8
James M. Pheron.	1 Lot ditto.	0 2 1	0 1 8
Anthony Reintzell.	1 Lot ditto.	0 5 10	0 5 10
Joseph Tawlingon.	1 Lot ditto.	0 1 7	0 1 3
Samuel Ridgley.	Richard's Discovery Amended.	1 7 7	1 7 7
Nathan Gregg.	New Addition.	0 7 1	0 6 8
John C. Jones.	Horje Pasture.		0 6 6

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

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

December 30, 1802.

**JAMES TROTH,**  
Clock and Watch Maker.  
Eaton.

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

**CLOCKS, MADE & REPAIRED**  
BY THE YEAR.

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

**BENJAMIN WILMOT.**  
Boston, Oct. 3, 1802. 12 m. - 49.

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

**WILLIAM CRANE**  
AND  
**HESTER CRANE,** Adm'ors.  
466

**AQUILA A. BROWNE,** Clerk.

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

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

**BLANK WARRANTS.**

For sale at this Office.

**BLANKS**

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

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

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

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

**HENRY WAGGAMAN.**

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

**H. W.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Constables and Overseers of the Roads for Talbot County are requested to attend the sitting of the Levy Court on Monday the 21st of March next.

By order of the Levy Court.  
**J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.**

Feb. 21, 1803. 2W—59

**FOR SALE**

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

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

**THOS. LOOCKERMAN, senr.**

March 5, 1803. 3W60 Trustee.

**Mrs. KERTS**

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

Centreville, March 8th, 1803. 6W

**Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,**  
COUNTY WHARF, BALTIMORE,  
HAVE FOR SALE.

**FRESH** Clover Seed, Plaster of Paris, ground and unground Bar Iron, Castings, Nail and Spike Rods, Crowly, German, and Blistered Steel, Salt suitable for Fertilizer—Pork, Beef, Tar, &c. &c.

March 8, 1803. 3W60





# EASTERN SHORE

# INTELLIGENCE.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1803.

(No. 664.)

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

[From the Washington Federalist.]  
COMMUNICATION.  
SECRET.—No. 1.

THE triumph of Democracy, on the 4th of March 1801, carried in its train unspeakable benefits for the world; but particularly for Columbia.

There is now some sense in the Song, "Hail Columbia, Happy Land;" &c. Her citizens, citizens, black, white, and yellow; philanthropy, benevolence, philosophy, humanity and dry docks; & a thousand more of us true republicans, seemed to gain new life on that auspicious 4th of March. And as to myself, I, Socrates, daughter of usurpation and jealousy, had no existence at all, as I may say, until then. True, I had a kind of half a being, *fort o' so, and fort o' not*, as the Virginians say, existing by turns with my cousin *Publicity*, the son of legitimate power and integrity; not day and day, like Castor and Pollux, but night and day, I taking the night and he the day. Now this cousin *Publicity*, is a federalist, and was a great favorite with Washington and Adams; and so fashionable had he become, and proud, that he seemed to envy me, my very existence. He was all the rage for twelve long years, the constant theme was "publicity," "no secrecy in Republics, &c. &c." It is true, that I now and then seemed to look up a little, as the saying is. Calm observer Beckly, and Calcutta pole Duane, and two or three others, might take me into company when the Treasury office was broken open, & books stolen, to lay a foundation for more lies about Col. Pickering. I used to attend all the democratic caucuses; and was invited to attend several tete a tete conversations between Genet and Jefferson, between Jefferson and Doctor Logan before he went to France, and between Jefferson and Mrs. —, afterwards. I was with Charles Pinckney when he fell into a cellar in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and broke his collar bone, pursuing, like Apollo, a nimble footed Daphne, in the shape of a false citizen: with Plenipo Livingston, when composing a dissertation, for the perusal of his kindman's wife, proving Adultery to be a virtue; and with Th. Jefferson, as he spells his name, commonly pronounced Jefferson, when composing a similar one for Mrs. —. But notwithstanding all these, I can truly say, that until the fun of Federalism ran on the third of March, and my envious cousin, set with it, I never saw day light. But since then, and lately the fashion has taken a prodigious run in my favor.

I pass over thousands of instances, of a minor kind, which may be subjects of future communication; and hasten, as the French, and their half-imitators in this country say, to that August body, the House of Representatives of the United States. Day after day have I been coaxed and wooed and almost forced into their company, and so perfect was the enjoyment that not a scoundrel of a servant was permitted to disturb us for many many hours, by so much as even making a fire. Hardly a moment could I spare for Tom Paine, Tom Jefferson, and Duane, because the dear house could not part with me.

And the other day, the Senate, that Executive corps, that body which is by main strength to preserve the agree-

ble *onesty* of the Executive, as Abraham Baldwin says; that body, rendered illustrious by the presence of Cocke and Wright and Ellery and some others, nearly their equal in *onesty* of talents; while in the midst of debate, were taken, as quick as lightning, in love with secrecy; dear delightful secrecy was called in, and two days they spent with me and for what? Even the two paramours Nicholas and Wright could not tell; there was no earthly reason for it, but it was the fashion; *secrecy* is the rage, the *flair*, the *ton*, the *sans souci*, the *pic nic*, the every thing.

Cousin *Publicity*, halloo, where are you? Sad times for you, poor fellow; don't you remember John Smilie some years ago, used to call out loud for you with a most wonderful Irish twist of his jaw, and an outlandish accent, *publicity*, *publicity*? Irish John is now in the house, but his fate seems to be totally changed, *secrecy*, *secrecy*, is bellowed now, with great zeal by John; what do you think the fool means? Nothing in this world, but that times are changed, and John is a pipe, played upon by a greater rogue and less fool than himself, and he pipes exactly as he is bid.

Closed doors forever! If a gentleman, and what is of infinitely more importance, if a Lady attempts to go into either house of Congress, to hear the debates, not to show herself, dear creature, closed doors are in the way, enough to break her heart; and a new clean white muslin dress, has got to be done up again; and if perchance, she gets in, before she has sat two minutes Sam Smith, or Nicholson, or Beau Dawson, or Nicholas or Wright, or some other Dunce, moves with solemn piz; for closed doors. And would you believe it? The court, the Supreme Court, the Federal Court, that Court upon whose destruction I have attended last winter and this, seven and thirty caucuses, where Jefferson or Duane always presided, Tom Paine being *how come you so*; could not preside in his turn; this very court now sit, and have for many days, with closed doors. The Attorney General, Mr. Levi Lincoln, who was a black smith, then a county court Lawyer, and now the first *Law Officer* in the union, the elegant writer of the elegant pieces commonly called the Worcester Farmer; who made the discovery that it was high treason for a Clergyman, to think of politics; and what is more extraordinary; that it amounted to the horrible crime of *opprobrium*, if he mentioned president Jefferson's name, without first, in token of reverence, pulling his hat and wig off.

This great man was cited before the Supreme court a few days since, as a witness, and being sworn in the usual manner, was asked a simple question, but could not answer it, till they gave it to him in writing, and he went off and spent a whole day and night with me, and with closed doors; and then he made out to remember that he had for-

The Attorney General, we understand, is writing a Law Treatise upon the crime of *opprobrium*, the *robust* of which he means should be printed as a posthumous work, but an *abridgement* of it will soon appear from the press of the National Legis, in nineteen vols. folio, thirteen of which will contain a summary of his own life, for the encouragement of Blacksmiths and im-

got all about it; —Gentlemen Merchants, Cobblers & Tinkers, when they fear a little rudeness from Bailiffs and such impudent fellows; *close their doors*. If a friend calls, they cannot let him in, no—"I have, in imitation of great folks, concluded to enjoy *secrecy with closed doors*." And lately a well known beauty, was in her room with a gentleman, and her husband approaching the door rather abruptly, found it not only closed, but fastened; "let me in my dear"—"no, my dear I can't." "Why?"

"I have concluded to manage my affairs in *secrecy and closed doors*." And when the door of a husband, pushed open the door, and found his neighbour there, O ho said he, Mr. *secrecy*, I understand you—la my dear, said the beauty, blushing with innocence, you know our toast, 'tis called the Ladies toast, *practical men to manage our affairs*, and this honest gentleman was only just going to explain it to me now, and said as how, *secrecy* must be called in, and we must have *closed doors*, or nothing could be done. It is a d—d federal toast, and you shall not have an explanation. La, my dear, (she) it is just as much a toast among democratic Ladies, as any, and I must have it explained and I will do now, do dear, go away, and I'll tell you, as soon as I know; away goes husband—I was called in, and the doors closed!

I declare I am so hurried from one place to another, that I have not a moment's rest. The other day I attended a caucus at the President's rail fence about *Dry Dock*, and many things for the good of the nation, all *secrecy doors closed*; the Republicans talked charmingly, "don't let the Federalists know; they'll plague us," and such like. And then about New Orleans, and Louisiana, and Florida, and the Lord knows what, and about war; and how much *afterd* Mrs. Jefferson was, and how he begged of his friends to stand by him, and then how he laughed, and said he was not *afterd*. D'ye see, Cousin *Publicity*, I want your assistance; not about what I have mentioned, all this is hush for the present; but a bont recent caucus at the rail fence; on which all our side attended, and it was most delightful to hear them talk, and finally the agreement upon the next confidential message to be sent to the House of Representatives: It is this next message, which I want you to help me about—I can't divulge it, as it is contrary to my nature but you can and must, you rogue you—I shall dic of it, if it is not told!

Now don't be alarmed Ladies. Wherever, and whenever I am called in, and attended with *closed doors*, any of you, whether white, black or yellow; and whether the president; or Johnny Randolph, or the president's Toad Eater, or any other fool, be with you, depend upon me, *mine's the word*. So don't be alarmed, my charmers, for anything past, present, or to come; my federal Cousin's head shall be in a bag about you; and all your concerns: It is about public concerns; and public concerns *alone*, that *Publicity*, as Smilie calls him, shall be employed. So, now for my Caucus.

(To be continued.)

Saturday, 19th February, 1803.

TOUSSAINT TO BONAPARTE.

[The following has been coming

directed to us as the answer of the Black Chief to the Letter of the first Consul requiring his unconditional submission to the Mother Republic. We cannot vouch for its authenticity, tho' the reasoning of it appears perfectly just.]

[London Paper.]

Toussaint's Answer to Gen. Bonaparte, first consul of the French Republic. Nov. 18, 1801.

Littleton Consul.

"Your letter of the 27th Brumaire has been transmitted to me by citizen Leclerc, your brother in law, whom you have appointed Captain General of this island, a title not recognized by the constitution of St. Domingo. The same messenger has restored two innocent children to the fond embraces of a doating father. What a noble instance of European humanity! But, dear as those pledges are to me, and painful as our separation is, I will owe no obligations to my enemies, and I therefore return them to the custody of their parents.

"The forces necessary to make the sovereignty of the French people respected, have effected a landing also; and they are spreading slaughter and desolation around them. Why is it thus? For what crimes, and by what authority, are a rude but inoffensive people to be consumed by fire and by the sword? We have dared, it seems, to form a constitution adapted to our circumstances; containing, as you admit, many good things, but containing others, forsooth, derogatory from the sovereignty of the French people! In whom does it reside, and how far does it extend? It is to be beyond control, without measure, and without bounds!

"St. Domingo, a colony forming an integral part of the French republic, aims at independence, it is said. Why should it not? The United States of America did the same; and with the assistance of Monarchical France, they succeeded and established it. But there are *difficulties* as well as presumption in our constitution. I know these are, What human institution is without them? Yet I will challenge that system you have imposed upon the Republic you govern, to shew a greater regard to personal or political liberty to the freedom of speech, or the freedom of man. The high situation I fill is not of my own choosing; it has been forced upon me by imperious circumstances. I have not overturned a constitution I had sworn to maintain. I saw this wretched life a prey to frantic and contending factions. My character, my complexion, gave me some influence with the people who inhabit it; and I was almost by their unanimous voice called to authority. I crushed sedition; I put down rebellion; I restored tranquility; I established order in the place of anarchy; I gave them peace, and I gave them a constitution. Have you, citizen Consul, another or a nearer title to the commanding situation you occupy? If they enjoy not under it as great a portion of liberty as it to be found under the governments, the cause is in their habits of life, and in the ignorance and barbarity inseparable from a state of slavery. I established for an unfortunate race of beings, that were just loosened from the yoke, the only system



of rule that was suited to their condition or capacities. That it leaves room in many instances, for coercion and despotism cannot be denied; but is the constitution of the Republic of France—the most enlightened part of enlightened Europe—quite free from them? If thirty millions of Frenchmen find their happiness and security as I am told, in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, surely I should not be envied the love and confidence of the poor blacks, my countrymen. It will be for posterity to decide, whether we have ruled through affection or through parity and fear.

"You offer freedom to the blacks, and say, 'that in all the countries you have been in, you have given it to the people who had it not.' I am not perfectly acquainted with the circumstances that have recently happened in Europe, but the reports that have reached me do not accord with this assertion. In fact, it is of little consequence. The liberty that is to be found in France, or Belgium, or Helvetia, or in the republics, Batavian, Lætanian or Cisalpine, would never be cordially received, or cheerfully acquiesced in by the people of St. Domingo. Such changes, or such freedom, are far from being desired ever by us.

"You ask me, 'do I desire consideration, honours and fortune?' Most certainly I do, but not of thy giving. My consideration is placed in the respect of my countrymen, my honours in their attachment, my fortune in their disinterested fidelity. Has this been idea of personal aggrandizement been held out, in the hope that I would be induced thereby to betray the cause I have undertaken? You should learn to estimate the moral principle in other men by your own. If the person who claims a right to that throne on which you are seated, were to call on you to descend from it, what would be your answer? The power I possess has been as legitimately acquired as your own and ought but the decided voice of the people of St. Domingo shall compel me to relinquish it.

"It is not cemented by blood, or maintained by the artifices of European policy. The ferocious men whose persecution I put a stop to, have confessed my clemency, and I have pardoned the wretch whose dagger has been aimed at my life. If I have removed from this island certain turbulent spirits, who strove to feed the flames of war, their guilt has been first established before a competent tribunal, and finally confessed by themselves. Is there one of them who can say he has been condemned unheard or tried? And yet these monsters are to be brought back once more, and aided by the blood hounds of Cuba, are to be incoupled and hallowed to hunt us down and devour us; and this by men who dare to call themselves christians! Why should it excite your praise and surprise that I have upheld the religion and worship of God, from whom all things come. Alas! that all bounteous being, whose Holy Word has but lately found favour in your Republic by me has ever been honoured and glorified. In his protecting care I have sought for safety and consolation, amidst dangers and difficulties when accompanied by treachery and treason, and I was never disappointed. Before Him and you I am, as you say, to be the person principally responsible for the massacres and murders that are perpetrating in this devoted isle. Be it so. In His alljust and dread disposal be the issue of this contest. Let Him decide between me and my enemies; between those who have violated his precepts, abjured his Holy Name, and one who has never ceased to acknowledge and adore him.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

(No. III.—Continued from our last.)

Mr. ERSKINE.

"I do not dread the reasoned arguments of Deists against the existence of Christianity itself, because as was said by its DIVINE AUTHOR, if it is of GOD, it will stand. An intellectual book, however erroneous, addressed to the intellectual world upon a profound and complicated subject, can never work the mischief which this indictment is calculated to repress. Such works will only employ the minds of men ENLIGHTENED BY STUDY, to a deeper investigation of the subject, WELL WORTHY OF THAT

STUDY, and CONTAINING CERTAIN PLATION. The powers of the mind are given for human improvement in the progress of human existence. The changes produced by such reciprocal actions of lights and intelligences are certain in their progressions, and make their way imperceptibly as conviction comes upon the world by the final and irresistible power of truth. If CHRISTIANITY be founded in FALSEHOOD, let us become DEISTS in this manner, and I am contented. But this Book, the APOCALYPSE, has no such object, and no such capacity: it presents no arguments to the wise and enlightened. On the contrary, it treats the Faith and Opinions of the wisest with the most shocking contempt, and stirs up men, WITHOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING, and SOBER THINKING, to a total DISBELIEF OF EVERY THING HITHERTO HELD SACRED; and consequently to a REJECTION of all the LAWS and ORDINANCES of the STATE, which STAND ONLY UPON THE ASSUMPTION of their TRUTH.

"The Counsel for the Defendant, Mr. KYD, having finished the defence; Mr. ERSKINE made a most eloquent reply. He adverted to several of the passages selected from the old Testament by Mr. KYD, and explained the reason of their introduction into the sacred writings. The history of man, he said, was the history of man's vices and passions, which could not be censured without advertizing to their existence; and many of the instances that had been referred to, were recorded as memorable WARNINGS and EXAMPLES for the instruction of mankind. Mr. ERSKINE next entered most forcibly and deeply into the EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, particularly those that were founded on that stupendous SCHEME of Prophecy, which formed one of the most unanswerable arguments for the truth of the Christian Religion. "It was not, he said, the purpose of GOD to destroy FREE AGENCY by overpowering the human mind, with the irresistible light and conviction of Revelation, but to leave men to collect its Truths as they were gradually illustrated in the accomplishment of the divine promises of the Gospel. BEEN AS HE WAS TO THE CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE, he declared he considered the PROPHECY concerning the DESTRUCTION of the Jewish NATION, if there was nothing else to support Christianity, ABSOLUTELY IRRESISTIBLE. The division of the Jews into Tribes, to preserve the genealogy of Christ, the distinction of the Tribe of Judah, from which he was to come; the loss of that distinction when that was accomplished; the predicted departure of the sceptre from Israel; the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, which IMPERIAL MUNIFICENCE in vain attempted to rebuild to disgrace the prophecy; the dispersion of this nation over the face of the whole earth, the spreading of the Gospel throughout the world; the persecution of its true Ministers, and the FORE-TOLD SUPPLICATIONS which for ages had defiled its worship. These were topics upon which Mr. ERSKINE expatiated with great eloquence, and produced a most powerful effect on every part of the audience.

Lord KENYON, Chief Justice.

"Among other observations which the CHIEF-JUSTICE makes, he says 'We have heard to day, that the LIGHT OF NATURE, and the CONTEMPLATION OF THE WORKS OF CREATION, are sufficient, without any other REVELATION of the DIVINE WILL. SOCRATES, PLATO, XENOPHON, TULLY, each of them in their turns professed they WANTED OTHER LIGHTS; and knowing and confessing that God was good, they took it for granted the time would come, when he would impart a FARTHER REVELATION of his will to mankind. But I shall not pursue this argument; FULLY IMPRESSED WITH THE GREAT TRUTHS OF RELIGION, which, thank God, I was taught in my early years to believe, and which

Mr. ERSKINE here alludes to the attempt made by Julian to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, in order to discredit the Prophecies, which attempt failed.

the HOUR of REVELATION and REDEMPTION, instead of PRODUCING ANY BENEFIT, has FULLY CONFIRMED ME IN."

I have now finished this long extract; its elegance, and its importance; as coming from a man who stands so high in literature as Mr. ERSKINE, will, I hope, justify its length. I could not abridge it more, without doing it injustice.

I would just remark here, that Lord Kenyon and Mr. Erskine are not Clergymen, or as Mr. Paine scoffingly says, PRIESTS; who might be suspected of being under the influence of interest, or professional bias; but are men deeply engaged in the business of the world, members of an active and an honorable profession; the former, the LATE Chief-Justice of England; and the latter, one of the great ornaments of the British Bar. They solemnly profess their Belief in Christianity, and I protest, I see no reason to question the sincerity of their declarations. No person, at least no LAWYER, who is in the habit of reading books or reports, will be hardy enough to assert that they are Fools; and there is little probability I imagine of their being ENTHUSIASTS, because, I apprehend, the STUDY OF LAW has no peculiar tendency to generate Enthusiasm. The conclusion, therefore, appears to me very naturally to follow "That to believe in Christianity is no mark of Folly or Enthusiasm;" or if this will not satisfy our adversaries, we may with all due submission to Mr. Paine; and to those who think like Mr. Paine, so lace ourselves with the reflection, that at least we have the Honour of being in very GOOD COMPANY.

I shall therefore take my leave, for the present, with submitting the opinions of my Lord Kenyon, and Mr. Erskine, on THIS POINT, and the AUTHORITIES CITED, to the serious and attentive consideration of our GENTLEMEN LEARNED IN THE LAW.

A LAYMAN.

(To be continued.)

† Lord Kenyon died some short time ago.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 22.

Departed this life on Friday last Captain ROBERT EWING, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

In the Daily Advertiser, notice was taken of the sailing of a French frigate from the Havanna, having on board two hundred blood hounds, to hunt the negroes of St. Domingo! This race of dogs has been cherished in the island of Cuba, ever since its earliest settlement, when they were employed by the first adventurers to exterminate the aboriginal inhabitants. Lord Balcarras imported a pack in Jamaica, to assist in the reduction of the Maroons. The negroes, throughout the West India islands, are more afraid of a blood hound than of a musket. The scent of this animal is keener, and his ferocity surpasses that of any of his species; his aim is always directed at the throat of his prey, which if he once discovers he infallibly seizes and destroys. The following natural history of this extraordinary animal may amuse the reader:

"The blood hound, was in great request with our ancestors; and as it was remarkable for the firmness of its scent, it was frequently employed in recovering game that had escaped wounded from the hunter. It could follow, with great certainty, foot steps of a man to a considerable distance; and in barbarous and uncivilized times when the thief or murderer has fled, this useful creature would trace him through the thickest and most secret coverts; nor would it cease its pursuit till it had taken the felon. For this reason, there was a law in Scotland, that whoever denied entrance to one of these Dogs, in pursuit of stolen goods, should be deemed an accessory.

Blood Hounds were formerly used in certain districts lying between England and Scotland, which were much infested by robbers and murderers; and a tax was laid upon the inhabitants for keeping and maintaining a certain

number of them. But as the arm of justice is now extended over every part of the country, and there are no secret recesses where villainy may be concealed, these services are no longer necessary.

"In Scotland, it was distinguished by the name of *Slough Hound*.

"Some few of these dogs are still kept in the southern part of the kingdom; and are used in pursuit of Deer that have been previously wounded by a shot to draw blood, the scent which enables them to pursue with most unerring steadiness. They are sometimes employed in discovering deer stealers, whom they infallibly trace by the blood that issues from the wounds of the victims. They are also said to be kept in convents; situated in the lonely and mountainous countries of Switzerland; both as a guard to the sacred mansion, as well as to find out the bodies of men that have been unfortunately lost in crossing those wild and dreary tracts.

"The blood hound is taller than the Old English hound, most beautifully formed, and superior to every other kind in activity, speed, and sagacity. They seldom bark, except in the chase; they are commonly of a reddish or brown colour.

"A Hound bitch belonging to the Rivington hunt; near Bolton, pupped four whelps during a hard chase, which she carefully covered in a rush aisle; and immediately after joined the pack. Shortly after, she pupped another, which she carried in her mouth during the remainder of a chase of many miles. After which, she returned to the place where she had dropped the four.

Somerville thus beautifully describes their mode of pursuing the nightly spoiler.

"Soon the sagacious brute, his curling tail

"Flourish'd in air, how bending, plies around

"His bulky nose, the steaming vapour snuffs

"Inquisitive, nor leaves one turf untry'd

"Till conscious of the recent stains, his heart

"Beats quick; his snuffling nose, his active tail,

"Attest his joy: Then with deep-voiced mouth,

"That makes the welkin tremble he proclaims

"Th' audacious felon: Foot by foot he marks

"His winding way, while all the listening crowd

"Applaud his rearings: O'er the wat'ry ford,

"Dry sandy heaths, and stony barren hills:

"O'er beaten paths, with men and beasts disdain'd

"Unerring he pursues, till at the cot

"Arriv'd and seizing by his guilty throat

"The call'd vile redeems the captive prey;

"So exquisitely delicate his sense!"

[New York Daily Advertiser.]

Extraordinary Conversion.—On Friday the 18th ult. the order of the day was called for in the House of Representatives, on the report of the select committee respecting a Repeal of the Bankrupt Law, when the Hon. Samuel Latham Mitchel, representative from this city, rose and delivered the following sensible, spirited, anti-jacobinical sentiment:—

"I consider that law as an experiment which has not been fairly tried, and think the business of repealing has gone far enough.—Last year, Sir, we repealed a very important law, namely, the act for organizing the judicial system. By this repeal great alarm and agitation were excited in the country. We afterwards repealed another important law, establishing an excise upon carriages, stills, &c. A very great proportion of the country considered this repeal as unwise. There is now before you a proposition to repeal the law establishing the mint.—The merchants in every part of the country have been alarmed with the apprehensions that the discriminating duties were to be abolished. And now they are threatened with a repeal of another very important law, the bankrupt act. Will gentlemen put no bounds to the work of destruction? Shall we do nothing but pull down?"

Thus Doctor Mitchel has fairly



turned his back on the demagogues for ever. We congratulate the real friends and relatives of this gentleman on his return, although late from the devious paths of error. It may perhaps, and most probably will, lose him the votes of his constituents at the next election, but what is of infinitely more consequence to him, it will leave him in possession of his own self-respect and esteem. We shall not reproach Doctor Mitchell with having voted for these very repealing laws, which he now, with great force and propriety of expression, denounces. *"the work of desecration."*—Instead of a Macbeth who declares—*"I am in blood"*

Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as bad as to go o'er."

he presents to our *"mine"* eye the figure of the terrified Hamlet, refusing to follow the ghost any further, with  
*"Whither wilt thou lead me?"*  
Speak; I'll go no further."

The only difference between the Prince of Denmark and the Doctor is that the former had a tale to hear—the latter had already been an actor of scenes, the recollection of which  
Made "his two eyes, like stars start from their spheres."

His "knotted and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand an end."

The United States Frigate **CON-STELLATION**, has arrived at Washington City, in 40 days from Gibraltar.

It is said that the Kentuckians are under arms & on their way to New Orleans for the purpose of maintaining their right of Deposit. But this report perhaps is premature.

**IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.**

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

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

**IN CHANCERY, March 10, 1803.**

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

**SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

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

**WILLIAM SLUBBY'S Creditors** agt. his Heirs  
*In Chancery, Feb. 23, 1803.*

**THE** Claims of Edward Wright & of William Embleton, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction. He passed an order on the 22d day of September last, directing notice to be given to the said Claimants and others, to produce their vouchers by a certain day, &c. That Notice not having been given, it is ordered, that the Chancellor, on application, at any time after the 28th day of April next, will decide on either of the said Claims; provided a copy of this Order be served on the Claimant, or published in Cowan's paper three times before the end of March next—Depositions, taken before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence. In the case of any Claim against a deceased person, the party's own affidavit of the amount and justness of the claim, is required by this court. Claims passed by the Orphans Court are always admitted, unless here disputed. It is to be understood that the 29th day of April next is a day appointed for the decision.

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

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

**RICHARD BUTLER,**  
Dec. 25, 1802 56

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 19th inst. a negro man named **Daniel** (he calls himself **D. A. NIEL HASKINS**) about 22 years of age, upped to be six feet high, yellow complexion, a down look, and when alarmed or irritated is apt to stammer when he talks; The clothes that he took away with him are of white kersey, altho from his acquaintances in Easton, it is presumed, he may change his dress and endeavor to pass for a free man, as he has relations living in Hook-Town. It is probable he may be lurking about that place.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State and secured in any jail so that the subscriber may get him a gain, and if taken in the State, Twenty dollars and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

**JOHN SHANAHAN,**  
Talbot County, March 1, 1803.

**N. B.** All persons are forewarned from carrying him off or harboring him at their peril.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PUBLIC VENDUE.

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

**JAMES BORDLEY,**

Head of Wy, March 14th, 1803.  
*N. B. I have some Hands to hire out for the remainder of the year.*

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

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

A true copy, attested by

**JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Register.

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

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

## PUBLIC SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

**GEORGE GRUNDY,**  
**JOSEPH THORNBURGH,**  
Assignees.

Feb. 25. 60

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



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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326,		0 2 1
Palentine Brother,	931,	0 10 1-2	0 8 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Thomas Bodley,	1307,	0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Burnham,	1397,		0 0 8 12-
William Coe,	2534,		0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,		0 1 1 1-2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 2-7 12-	0 2 1
George Frost,	3143,		8 1-2
Philip Ford,	4-4,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Eliza Hall,	197, 1395,		0 1 5
Thomas Hewett,	909,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	1930,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granery,	0 7 6 1-2	0 6 1
Eliza Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131 } 932, 2536, 241, 1267, } Kingan's Discovery,	0 8 9	0 7
John Kingan,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739,	0 1	0 1 1 1-2
Henry Kuhn,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290 } 1010, 1834, 1121, }	0 7 10	0 2 9 1-2
Samuel Jay,	1293, 3115, 1294,	0 2 7 1-2	0 6 3
William Meloy,	Part Partnership,		0 2 1
Benjamin Macky,	The Vale,		1 8 4
Daniel Manidier,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720,		0 2 9
John Mantz,	885, 931,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Gilbert Murdoch,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
James Miller,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2-67,		0 2 9 1-2
Mitchell Robinson,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	1-2 Granery & 1-2 Sancta Pancha,		0 12 6
Raphael Peelle,	2-5, 1213, 2029, 1244, 850,	0 4 4 1-2	0 3 6
John Pollard,	1464, 290, 94, 95,	0 5 2 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
George Reiley,	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,		0 4 2
Thomas B. Randle,	Locust Ridge Rejurvied,	4 15 10	3 9 7
Samuel Selby, 3d,	Resurvey on Recourse,		
	Castle Hill,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James Shaw,	1237,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 12-
John Shelby,	Governor's Negle,		
Gustavus Scott's Heirs,	Part Roby's Delight,		6 12 9 1-2
	Ormes Attention,		
	Chestnut Grove,		
	Now or Never,		
	2887,		
	Hard Struggle,		
John Thompson,	1326, 1136 1325,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
John Wilson,	4045,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip L. Webster,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,		0 2 9 1-2
Richard Corbair,	1 House and Lot Western Post, } 2 State Lots } Colemine,	0 5	0 3 11
George Ivory,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Ellbin,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,		0 1 10
John Gephardt,	1 State Lot,		0 3 6
William Hill,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	0 1
Thomas Johnson,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,		0 2 9 1-2
Joseph James,	Chances,	0 4 8	0 2 11
Henry Myers,	5 Acres Land,		3 3 9
Abel Sargent,	2 Houses & Lots Western Post, } 8 Lots ditto, }		0 17 10
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Amendment,		0 4 1
Edward Langley,	4021,		
Thomas J. Beatty,	Broadway's Cole Mine, }	0 1 10	0 1 6
Peter Devoeckman,	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Christopher Kealbowen,	4 Lots ditto,	0 4 7	0 3 9
Henry Kemp,	2 Lots ditto,		0 5 10
James M. Porsen,	1 Lot ditto,		0 1 8
Anthony Reintzell,	1 Lot ditto,	0 4 1	0 1 8
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,		0 5 10
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Amended,	0 1 7	0 1 3
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	0 7 1	1 7 7
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,		0 5 8
			0 6 6

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

December 10, 1802.

### JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

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

### CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

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

BENJAMIN WILCOTT.  
Taken, Oct. 2, 1802. 22 Nov. - '99.

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

WILLIAM CRANE } Adm'ors.  
AND  
HESTER CRANE, }  
4960

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.  
October 2, 1802.

### BLANK WARRANTS.

For sale at this Office.

### BLANKS

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

### Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT  
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF  
LAND,

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Constables and Overseers of the Roads for Talbot County are requested to attend the sitting of the Levy Court on Monday the 21st of March next.

By order of the Levy Court.

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 21, 1803. 20-59

### FOR SALE

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

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

THOS. LOOCKERMAN, senr.  
Trustee,

March 5, 1803. 3660

### Mrs. KEETS

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

Centreville, March 8th, 1803. 6w

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,  
COUNTY WHARF, BALTIMORE,  
HAVE FOR SALE,

**FRESH** Clover Seed, Plaster of Paris, ground and unground Bar Iron, Castings, Nail and Spike Rods, Crowly, German, and Blistered Steel, Salt suitable for Fisheries—Pork, Beef, Tar, &c. &c.

March 8, 1803.

3660



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## EASTERN SHORE

## INTELLIGENCE

(Vol. XIII.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1803.

(No. 683.)

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

FROM THE ANTI DEMOCRAT  
Mr. James Paine, IN your letter to  
Mr. Samuel Adams, you confess your  
belief in God, and you say you do not  
batter him with prayers: I think the  
last part of this confession destroys the  
first, and therefore don't believe it:  
it takes upon me to say a few words; to  
show the existence of God, by an argu-  
ment which perhaps you have not heard:  
I say something now exists; from  
which I later admit that something al-  
ways existed; or else that in the eterni-  
ty past there was a time when nothing  
existed. If you say there was such a  
time in the eternity past I say then  
that the first thing that existed after  
that time must create itself; since there  
was nothing before it; and if it created  
itself it must exist before it existed.  
And this is absurd. Therefore some-  
thing always existed and gave existence  
to other things, or they never could  
have existed. And this which always  
existed we call the Supreme Being and  
God Almighty.

His existence and power being proved  
a priori, his wisdom and goodness  
will appear on the consideration of his  
works that lie within the sphere of our  
observation.

On looking round us we see a great  
variety of animated things, beasts,  
birds, reptiles and insects, all perfect  
in their kind, and seeking their own  
happiness by laws peculiar to themselves  
which we call instincts. This is their  
guide; and they invariably follow, and  
without it they could not continue their  
existence. It cannot be denied that this  
guide of life was given them by their  
creator for their happiness since they  
could not learn it of one another.

Man stands higher in rank than the  
other animals: he enjoys powers of  
mind greater than theirs; he has a fa-  
culty of tracing unknown truths from  
those already known and admitted; we  
call it reason. Man by his reason pre-  
scribes laws and a conduct to himself to  
attain happiness in life, indeed more  
or less proper to that end, as his rea-  
son is more or less clear. But his  
creator has not taught his reason at all,  
either sufficient to direct him. He  
has given him laws or rules as well as  
to the inferior animals, which he com-  
mands mankind to observe in their  
conduct in life. And though these  
laws are very different from those given  
to the inferior animals, and for  
superior purposes, yet they as visibly  
come from the hand of the creator to  
us as instincts does to beasts. These laws  
I will now endeavour to point out to  
you. Take a child in the arms of his  
nurse, before it has learned to speak,  
and go to correct a servant before it is  
as soon as it understands what you are  
doing, you see it cry, hold out its little  
hands, and do all it can to beg for  
mercy. Who hath taught it this love  
of mercy and this abhorrence of cruelty?  
I answer its creator; no other  
could. Let one ignorant negro de-  
fract another: I say the one will be  
as sensible of the injury and the other  
of the guilt, as the most able lawyers.  
I remember once I saw a lady on find-  
ing at the door a poor object suffering  
greatly with cold and hunger, burst  
into a flood of tears, and though she  
immediately relieved the distressed she  
could not refrain her tears for a con-  
siderable time. I ask were these tears  
brought on by reasoning on this sub-  
ject, or was it this law of God, this

influence of Heaven on her mind; ad-  
ding then too strongly for her frame;  
that brought them on her? In this  
manner it is easy to trace all we call  
virtues among us to their divine origi-  
nal.

These are fully promulgated to all  
mankind; no nation no individual was  
ever ignorant of them; though the im-  
pressions are deeper on some minds  
than on others; yet the transgression  
of them in all minds leaves a sense of  
guilt behind it.

Now the Christian law that you re-  
fute consists in nothing else but the  
practice of these virtues, but the  
law-giver taught no other doc-  
trine, he professes he brought no new  
law: to this you will perhaps say, if  
he brought no new law his coming  
here was needless: I answer it was of  
the highest importance; he revealed  
to mankind the reward of happiness  
in a future state for their obedience to  
the above said laws in this life. This  
he preached and this was unknown to  
mankind before him.

You say the books of the new testam-  
ent were voted in by yeas and nays  
to be divine. What other way had  
the church to determine what books  
were written conformable to that law  
given by God to his creatures and in-  
calculated by Christ? It had no other;  
and surely the task was not too difficult  
to men of ordinary capacity without  
divine inspiration.

You say you do not batter God with  
prayers. As you have employed your  
life I fear you need not. But as he has  
made us reasonable creatures, sensible  
of the happiness we derive from his  
goodness, it cannot be unworthy of  
him to receive our gratitude, nor when  
we are in pain, distress and distress, can  
it be unbecoming in us to beg relief  
of him who disposes of all events.

You say we cannot serve God: I  
say we can and ought to obey the laws  
he has prescribed to us for our con-  
duct in this world: this he expects  
and will require of the penalty annex-  
ed to the transgression of them. This  
is serving him, and all the service he  
expects of we can do. To suppose any  
other is below the reason of an un-  
taught savage.

You say to hate a man to pray for  
others is an abomination; (meaning  
the clergy, or public teachers.) I ask  
to whom? Not to the Supreme Be-  
ing; he abominates nothing but crimes.  
Not to mankind, they approve it. It  
is then abominable to you only and to  
your patron whose name I forbear to  
mention.

You speak of Popish countries with  
I think some antipathy. I am no  
popish and shall not go about to de-  
fend their practices, but I will tell you  
of one of them and do you compare it  
with your own. In all popish coun-  
tries I am told there are men who de-  
voted themselves to the service of the  
sick, without distinction of country or  
religion: they attend with the greatest  
care and tenderness and without any  
view of reward in this world. Are not  
these the faithful servants of God? Hu-  
manity will answer they are. You  
travel from country to country to ob-  
literate the laws of God imprinted on  
the human mind and as much as you  
are able, to counteract his will; this is  
your philanthropy. You confess  
God and deny him worship; this is  
your religion. You speak of your

greatness, so does the paper-crowned  
monarch of Bethlehem hospital. But  
such greatness, let me tell you, no  
man in his wife will envy. I conclude  
with this question to you, admitting  
the existence of that being we call the  
Devil, how can his employment differ  
from yours? Can it more dishonour  
God in this world or be more pernicious  
to his creatures?

SENEX.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16;

Letter from Mr. Pichey, Charge des  
Affaires of the French Republic to the  
Governor of his Catholic Majesty in Louisi-  
ana.

(Communicated to the Secretary of  
State) George town near Washing-  
ton City;

11th March, 1803.

Sir,  
The Marquis d'Yrujo has com-  
municated to me the contents of the  
dispatches, which he has just received  
from your Excellency; and from the  
Intendant of his Catholic Majesty in  
this province under your command; in  
answer to those which he wrote to you  
in relation to the late suspension of  
the right of deposit conceded to the U.  
States by New Orleans.

The Marquis d'Yrujo finds him-  
self embarrassed; again to remonstrate  
to your Excellency on that subject. I  
avail myself of the opportunity to beg  
of you, Sir, in the name of the French  
government, whose interests are im-  
plicated in this case, maturely to con-  
sider the alarming consequences which  
may result, if the Intendant should  
persist in his measures. The intelli-  
gence which has been transmitted to  
the Marquis d'Yrujo has at last made  
it appear indubitable that the measure  
alluded to was exclusively grounded on  
the personal opinion of this officer, &  
supported by no order from his Catho-  
lic Majesty, or any intimation from the  
French government. This informa-  
tion while it screens from suspicion  
the dispositions of both governments,  
and lays entirely on the Intendant  
the consequences of the present state  
of things, does not however remove  
the apprehensions which that state is  
calculated to excite.

These advisers, Sir, give an addition-  
al force to the remonstrances, which  
for my part, and in the anticipated  
conviction which I entertained that  
these measures had a cause merely lo-  
cal. I had no hesitation, lately, to ad-  
dress to the authorities, hourly expect-  
ed, of the French Republic at New  
Orleans, under cover to the Intendant.  
So pressing are the circumstances, that  
I deem it my duty to renew these re-  
monstrances, and to intrust your Ex-  
cellency to exert your superior autho-  
rity to prevent the consequences which  
the prolongation of the present order  
of things may produce.

It will not escape your notice, Sir,  
that France now being notoriously the  
proprietor of Louisiana, and the au-  
thorities of his Catholic Majesty ex-  
ercising in this colony, at present, only  
an intermediary power, any measure  
having a tendency to commit France  
on whom the colony and the conse-  
quences of what has been done visible-  
fall, ought, were it justice & its law-  
fulness doubtful only, to be suspended;  
otherwise France may find herself

committed and her relations with the  
United States materially changed with-  
out her consent. I enter into no fur-  
ther details with your Excellency, be-  
ing satisfied that they would be super-  
fluous; your Excellency will be aware  
that the present is a most critical mo-  
ment.

In the collision of two authorities,  
one of which undertakes to interfere  
in a construction of treaties, which may  
lead to war, it is unfortunately happen-  
ing that paramount authority, which is  
essentially entrusted with the prefer-  
vation and safety of the colony, is of  
opinion calculated to maintain peace.  
In such an alternative, Sir, your Ex-  
cellency ought to hesitate no longer  
in using your powers to preserve this  
peace. If it should be disturbed, the  
responsibility of the event must inevi-  
tably lie on your Excellency. His  
Catholic Majesty, who is in some mea-  
sure guaranteed to France by Louisiana  
until France shall have occupied it;  
would have to blame you for not hav-  
ing taken the measures necessary to  
fulfill that guarantee towards his Ma-  
jesty.

The contents of this letter, Sir, which  
I am confident, be fully justified to  
your Excellency by the existing cir-  
cumstances, which the Marquis d'  
Yrujo, in behalf of his court, will  
doubtless make known to you more  
particularly. It only remains for me  
therefore, to pray your Excellency to  
accept the assurance of my respect and  
high consideration.

(Signed)

L. A. PICHON.

His Excellency the governor  
of his Catholic Majesty in the  
province of Louisiana.

NEW-YORK, March 8.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of  
reputation to his Excellency the  
Governor.

MARSA, December, 1802.

In consequence of dispatch from  
government to Commodore Morris,  
and which captain Morris opened; he  
falls to morrow for the United States.  
The Chesapeake is to follow; and com-  
modore Morris is to shift his flag on  
board of the New York, or John A-  
dam and continue on the station.  
The Swedes have made a peace with  
Tripoli; by paying 150,000 dollars.  
It is also said, there are several cru-  
sades fitting out at Tripoli; which will  
be at sea this winter. Tunis has de-  
manded from the United States a tri-  
gate of 36 guns; and it is expected  
that Morocco will declare war against  
the United States before next spring;  
and if so, we shall have our hands full  
and all the expression of conflict  
O'Brien. IT LOOKS BATHER  
SQUALLY HERE.

Accounts from the Havana state, that  
vessels were about to fall from thence  
to take the Spanish garrison from  
New Orleans and convey it to St. Au-  
gustine; and that the former place  
was to be delivered up to the French  
as a frigate, having on board a col-  
onel, prefect, and a number of officers;  
had arrived at New Orleans to the  
possession of it for France.

[Continued from February 29.]

March 10.

Letter from Mr. Pichey.

March 10.

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Letter from Mr. Pichey.



in 8 days from Gibraltar. Captain M. informs us, that on the 28th January, three days previous to his sailing, information was received there from Cadiz, that all the American vessels had been ordered by the Spanish government to depart immediately from Cadiz, and that no more would be permitted to enter. The cause of this interdiction was not publicly known. Twelve sail, which had quitted port in consequence of this order, were driven ashore; one of them the ship William and Henry belonging to Mr. William Gray of Salem.

Whilst Captain M. lay at Gibraltar, several very severe gales of wind were experienced, in which many outward and inward bound vessels were totally lost, amongst which we are sorry to number the fine new ship Cora, Captain Bourne, (belonging to Messrs. Snell, Stagg, and Co. of this City) on her passage from Gibraltar to Cadiz; the principal part of her cargo, consisting of slaves, will be preserved. In the same storm the United States frigate Constellation, broke out of her anchors, and drifted to sea. She narrowly escaped being driven on shore, as she lay in only five fathoms water at the time of the accident.

The frigate Adams was at Gibraltar, watching the motions of the Tripolitan brig, which still continued there.

It was currently reported that five Tripolitan corsairs were out on a cruise against American vessels; but no account of their success had reached Gibraltar.

Price of provisions at Gibraltar and up the Straits: Beef 18 dollars, pork 25, flour 9 s. 2.

Captain Copeland, of the snow Stipio, arrived here yesterday from Bristol, upon the 30th January, in lat. 48. 23 long. 34. 20, three English East Indiamen out 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, with troops on board, bound home; the Dutch having taken possession of the Cape.

#### GREENOCK, January 21.

The port has received the wholly newes, that the Turkish army in Egypt, which was under the command of the Pacha of Cairo, has been entirely defeated by the Beys. The accounts which the Government and the English ambassador Lord Elgin, have received from Egypt, come down so late as the 2d of November, and contain the following intelligence.

"The Beys were already surrounded by the Turkish army. The former made several sallies, but were every time repulsed by the Turks. Meanwhile, in the beginning of October, Omar Bey had sufficient art and address to escape from this situation, by marching his troops through the Turkish lines privately, and unknown to the Pacha; who had no intimation of his movements. Omar Bey then added considerable reinforcements to his troops; he approached the camp, and the other Beys, who were acquainted with all his movements, made a sudden and furious attack on the Turks. At this moment Omar Bey fell upon the rear of the Pacha's troops, and the Turkish army being thus placed between two fires, was beaten, and almost all destroyed. The Beys took advantage of this success; for several days they pursued and killed the Turks in their flight, and would have wholly exterminated them, had not the commandments of the English and Turkish troops at Alexandria, sent out the military of the garrison to collect the fugitives, and stop the further progress of the Beys.

"The Pacha of Cairo is now endeavouring to get his scattered troops into fortified places. But the Beys have by far the advantage of him, and are now masters of the flat country."

#### PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 5.

Last night arrived at the Mother-bank, his majesty's ship Hound, from Gibraltar, in 16 days. By her we are concerned to hear that a serious mutiny had broke out on board the Gibraltar of 80 guns, which sailed from Gibraltar for Malta, in company with the Superb, Dragon and Triumph, and soon after sailing the crew of the Gibraltar mutinied, and took possession of the ship, and then she was run up under the guns of the other ships, the crew cheering; but this signal not being the desired effect, the crews of

the other ships retaining their loyalty and discipline, the mutineers became panic struck and were then easily subdued by their officers, who behaved very gallantly. The ringleaders were immediately secured and three of them had been tried and executed before the Hound left the rock.

We are also informed by the ship, that the states of Barbary have agreed to surrender three of their ports to the French.

#### HUDSON, March 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, to his friend in Lexington, (Ken.) dated January 20, 1803.

"The tepid Spaniards act in a most hostile manner towards our citizens and commerce. With degrading remarks that the people of the U. States have no national character—that they are divided weak, quarrelsome people, without energy—and that they have nothing to fear from them. Such language is too insulting.

"To give you a further view of our aggrieved situation, I will only state that a few days since a parcel of cotton arrived at New Orleans, the bales being so damaged that it was necessary to have them re-packed before shipping. They were landed by paying 6 per cent. duty, and cannot be re-shipped on board an American vessel, but must on re-shipping pay 6 per cent. more, as Spanish produce on board a Spanish bottom. This rule will hold good in all instances where a landing is made in any case. I trust 700,000 persons will not wait for Mr. Jefferson to go through all the forms, ceremonies and etiquette of the court of Spain and Bonaparte, before they determine whether it will be best to drive the miscreants from their waters or not. I say start and drive them with the Spring-Hoe and then negotiate. We can now get the whole province without the loss of a drop of blood, but let the French get there 'twill be other-wise.

"P. S. I have it in my power to state that the fortifications at New Orleans are in no sort of repair, and that there are no effective troops in the province. The town duty is now done by the militia and that from one end of the province to the other they are almost in a state of revolt. In my humble opinion three thousand Kentucky militia would put the United States in possession of the fairest country in the universe, without the shedding of one man's blood. Good God! can all western America be dead to their true interests, and will they pass over the present favorable moment to possess themselves of advantages that will never have an end, or will they blindly allow themselves to come under the French yoke of tyranny? How is it that the pens of thousands lie dormant on this most alarming occasion? That which is and will be death to western America if allowed, and life if speedily stopped. Let me beseech all those who subsist on the branches of the Mississippi to arm and defend their dearest rights and national privileges."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, to his brother in Alexandria, dated the 15th January.

"We are still Spaniards, and it is the opinion of many that we shall remain so; but the opinions are as various as the political sentiments. The report of this day tells us that the governor of Kentucky has wrote to the governor of Natchez, informing him that 20,000 men were there ready to invade this place at the beck of the government of the United States. Business of every description is very dull and must remain so while the port continues shut, and till the annual rise of the rivers enables the flats to come down with the back country produce."

#### From the Evening Post.

Kentucky once more.—We last week published a very interesting article respecting Kentucky, which we stated to be in arms. The fact was boldly denied in the Citizen, we appealed to our authority, Mr. William Hunter, of New York; and in a note under his hand, he confirmed the statement substantially as given. He in the same note mentioned that the hon. Mr. Jonathan Mason, senator for Massachusetts, was present when the information

was given on which his narration rested. Mr. Mason has arrived in town on his way to the eastward, and we have just left him, with permission to make use of his name so far as to say, that Mr. Hunter is correct in the material facts stated by him; that their informant was a Mr. Herbert, of Alexandria, an acquaintance of Mr. Mason, and a merchant of the first respectability. The gentleman told them that he had just left the messenger himself, who was then in the house, and who added various other circumstances. He said no other subject was heard of or thought of in Kentucky; that boys appeared in the camp with labels on their hats and caps, containing *War and no democrats*; that in short it was the old spirit of seventy six. Such is the information; we shall now indulge, in some conjectures why it has not before this time become public.

The express delivered the memorial to Mr. Davis, to be by him laid before the House or given to the President, in his discretion. Beckenridge's resolutions had passed both houses, and the decisive step was taken; hence Mr. Davis's expression of regret that the messenger had not arrived nine hours before. Mr. Davis now saw no reasons for laying it before the House, and he therefore went directly with it to the president. What would be the conduct of the president? Most probably in his terror and amazement he sent for Mr. Brown, the senator, communicated the alarming intelligence to him, and charged him instantly to set out for the camp, and try his influence with the people. In the mean time the whole would be most cautiously concealed. Nothing is opposed to this conjecture, but that Mr. Davis, having lately turned federalist would not readily come into the measure—but it may be recollected that we prefaced to the account of that gentleman's late appointment of judge *A job for a Mastiff*. On the whole our belief in the truth of the report remains yet unshaken.

### THE HERALD.

#### EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, March 29.  
By last night's Mail.

Washington, March 18.

By the following letter we possess the IMPORTANT fact that the Dey of Algiers has declared war against France.

Malaga, 1st February, 1803.

SIR, I profit of two vessels on the departure for Philadelphia and Salem, to acquaint you, that the French commercial agent in this place, has just received advice, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against France. This intelligence is transmitted to him by his colleague in Barcelona, where a vessel had arrived with the news, and dispatches for the French government, which were immediately sent on by express. I hasten to communicate to you this important information, and am with much respect and regard,

Your obedient humble servant,  
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

#### IRISH ALIENS.

The following observations were made by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (a democrat) when a bill for allowing aliens to be naturalized after 1400 years' residence, was under consideration in Congress, on the 21st ult.

He commented with much spirit and severity upon the general character and conduct of that class of people for whose benefit the bill was designed, and who had recently presented to the house a very insolent memorial. He expressed his astonishment at the conduct which appeared to have been pursued with that memorial. He believed it had been taken and reprinted in this city with the omission of the most indecent paragraph, and that the names of the original subscribers had been affixed to it. If he was right in his conjecture the house were now acting upon a forgery. Upon that ground he would vote against the bill, even if he had no other objection. He thought it degrading to the house to suffer such imposition. He was, however, utterly

appalled, on other grounds, to consuming the time of the house upon the bill. He did not consider the petitioners as deserving any such attention. If congress would listen to every such impertinent demand, and would pass the bill under consideration, he should not be surprised to find the same people coming forward at the next session of congress to demand that the constitution should be so altered as to permit an alien to be made President of the United States. He verily believed it would not be two years before it would be found necessary to repeal the law of last session and to re-enact the former law, which required fourteen years residence. He acknowledged that he voted for the law of the last session; but he had since seen so much of the turbulent and disorderly character of those people that if he could now recall that vote he would give it against the law.

As to the alien law, upon which so much had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) he believed that the aliens themselves were chargeable with whatever severity existed in that law. It was a measure of defence in the government, and was rendered indispensably necessary by the disorderly and riotous behaviour of those people. As to any severity experienced by any person under that law it was all imaginary. The law was used as a precautionary measure, and was never carried into execution in a single instance.

The bill was rejected.

The editor of the Richmond Examiner has very gravely informed the friends of the *economical system* now in vogue, that Mr. Munroe will receive no office, and carry no secretary, for his negotiation, but that the whole is a "personal sacrifice of time and talents for the public service."

This is a most base & false representation, made only to deceive the people. Mr. Munroe has already received his *douceur*, and we shall not be surprised to find, at least, that he has received one good dollar out of the Madrid, another for London, and still another for Paris. Our countrymen may be assured, that this extraordinary minister is in no great danger of sacrificing his fortune in this patriotic embassy. Strange if a man, once dismissed from employment for *unfaithfulness*, who carries 4000 millions of dollars in his pocket to a foreign country, does not take good care of *number one*. (Gas U. States.)

Messrs. Bronson and Chaney are happy to announce to the subscribers and the public, the publication of the first volume of Roscoe's life of Lorenzo de Medici.—The second volume will be ready for subscribers in a few days, and the last will soon be completed. The embarrassments which were created by the fever, retarded the work, and prevented its earlier appearance.

The publishers flatter themselves, that the American edition of this elegant and interesting work will be found to be correct, & that the typographical execution will command the approbation of the friends of our improvements in arts.

The names of the subscribers will appear in the third volume; and the publishers are gratified with the belief that no work hitherto published in this country, has received the countenance and support of more men eminently distinguished for literary acquirement.

It is the request of the publishers that the names of subscribers, which have not been already forwarded, may be immediately transmitted, by the gentlemen who still have proposals in various parts of the country, to the office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 73, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

Our editorial friends are requested to publish the above, in their respective papers.

Died, on Friday morning last, Mrs. ASHOTT, consort of Mr. ASHOTT, of Talbot county.

#### FOR SALE

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



# CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

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

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

TOMAS RUDD, JR.  
WM. ALEXANDER,  
RICH. TILGHMAN, JR.  
WM. BARROLL,  
WM. MATTHEWS,  
SAM. DAVIS,  
RICHARD T. EARLE,  
JAMES CLAYLAND,  
OWEN KENNARD,  
JAMES EARLE, JR.

March 11, 1803. 61w8  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at Easton on every Tuesday until the 13th day of April next, inclusive, and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alterations in the Assessment of Property as may be required according to law.

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

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

IN CHANCERY, March 10, 1803.  
ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being answered to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Gordon built refused in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passing of the said act it is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's news-paper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than ten hundred dollars or on any two of them Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, be given notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock on the 6th day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate and then taking the Oath by the said act required for debtors in his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being answered to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Gordon built refused in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passing of the said act it is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's news-paper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than ten hundred dollars or on any two of them Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, be given notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock on the 6th day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate and then taking the Oath by the said act required for debtors in his property.

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SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

# Valuable Lands for Sale.

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

WILLIAM SLUSEY's Creditors  
1st. his Heirs  
In Chancery, Feb. 23, 1803.

THE Claims of Edward Wright & of William Embleton, are not established to the Chancellor's satisfaction. He passed an order on the 22d day of September last, directing notice to be given to the said Claimants and others, to produce their vouchers by a certain day, &c. That Notice not having been given, it is ordered, that the Chancellor, on application, at any time after the 28th day of April next, will decide on either of the said Claims; provided a copy of this Order be served on the Claimant, or published in Cowan's paper three times before the end of March next—Depositions, taken before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence. In the case of any Claim against a deceased person, the party's own affidavit of the amount and justness of the claim, is required by this court. Claims passed by the Orphans Court are always admitted, unless here disputed. It is to be understood that the 29th day of April next is a day appointed for the decision.

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

# THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER,  
Dec. 25, 1802. 56

# FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 19th inst. a negro man named Daniel (he calls himself DANIEL HASKINS) about 22 years of age, appeared to be five feet high, yellow complexion, a down look, and rather slattern or irritable in appearance when he talks. The clothes that he took away with him are of white kersey, altho from his acquaintances in Easton, it is presumed, he may change his dress and endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has relations living in Hook-Town. It is probable he may be lurking about that place.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, and secured in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again, and if taken in the State, Twenty dollars; and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN SHANAHAN.

Talbot County, March 1, 1803.

N. B. All persons are forwarded from carrying him off or harboring him at their peril.

56

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

CLASS THE FIRST.		
1 Prize	D. 1000	
1 do. D. 500	1000	
5 do. 200	1000	
10 do. 100	1000	
25 do. 40	1000	
250 do. 10	2500	
500 do. 5	2500	
792 prizes, not 12	10000 D.	
1207 blanks, } b'ks to a prize.		
2000 tickets at 5 D.	10000	

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars. (So that on the whole the discount is 10 per cent. only 75 per cent.!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

CLASS THE SECOND.		
1 Prize	D. 2000	
1 do. 1000	1000	
2 do. D. 500	1000	
5 do. 200	1000	
10 do. 100	1000	
50 do. 20	1000	
300 do. 10	3000	
359 prizes, } Not 2	10000	
631 b'ks, } to a prize.		
1000 tickets at 10 d.	10000	

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

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

Prince-Ann, 2nd, Feb. 1803.

# NOTICE. PUBLIC SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56

THE Subscribers, duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and Effects of AQUILA BADEN, junior, a bankrupt, will expose at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March next, in the city of Baltimore, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months, for notes with approved indorsers, the following very Valuable Property, undisturbed, being part of the real estate of said Baden, in fee simple, subject only to the contingent right of dower to Mrs. Baden, vizt.

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

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

Also on the premises, immediately after, A Lot of Ground in Baltimore, fronting on Baltimore-street 294 feet (nearly opposite the Columbian tavern,) and running back 94 feet to an alley of 101 feet, on which is built a very substantial new three-story brick house and two-story back buildings, with dry floored cellars; the yard is paved and walled in with brick; the front is occupied by Mr. Thomas Cantwell as a store, and is not finished.

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

GEORGE GRUNDY,  
JOSEPH THORNBURGH,  
Auctsrs.

Feb. 21, 60

BLANK BONDS  
For Sale at this Office.

56



**Valuable Land for Sale**  
I WILL SELL ABOUT  
**FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF**  
**LAND.**

**SITUATED** in the South of Maine, Crabs  
about four miles from Bangor, and  
in Bangor County. There is an full  
about a half mile dwelling place, and  
about half mile an open lot here, and  
runs in a line to the Bangor and  
Bangor & T. The house has four rooms,  
and, and of course, a large lot is the  
location. It is about 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles  
distant in that county, and is a good  
because of my land in the Bangor & T.  
for the Bangor line. If the land  
was sold to the Bangor & T. line  
here, they will be sold, and it is a good  
one. Bangor and the Bangor & T. line  
will be sold to the Bangor & T. line.

And when I saw that I could not get any more of land, still I will not be driven to the upper ferry. To prevent my husband's application for this, I will not take lifeless money, but will take the form of the purchase money, and will be able to say, that with my health, which I did wish to give for the balance, as before, I could not get any more.

**HENRY WAGGAMAN.**  
Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1860.  
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives  
near the lands on Mani River, will give  
the same to any person desirous of ac-  
quiring them.

**PUBLIC FUND**

**PUBLIC VENDUE.**  
THE Subscriber having rented  
his Farm on the Head of West for  
the present year offers for sale on Saturday  
Wednesday, 20th Instant, (10 o'clock) as on  
the next four days the greater part of his  
stock consisting of work Horses; Cattle  
Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c. &c. samples of every  
description. A credit of 30 months may  
be given; the further the money shall  
be paid the greater discount being allowed from the  
day of Sale.

**JAMES BORDLEY,**  
Head of Wy. March 14th, 1802.  
N. B. I have some Hands to hire and for  
the remainder of the year.

**B**y Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, the real Estate of Benjamin Woolf, deceased, lying and being in Dorchester county, on the head of Tobacco Neck Bay, on Tuesday the 18th day of April next. The said Estate will be sold in Lots, and the purchaser or purchasers thereof to give bond or bonds with approved security to the Trustees for paying the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the said day of sale: Notice is also hereby given to all Creditors of the said Benjamin Woolf, to produce their claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereon, within three months from the time above specified.

THOS. LOOCKERMAN, Genl.  
Truster  
March 4, 1904

**RESPECTFULLY** inform his Friends and the Public, that he has engaged Gentlemen of approved abilities as Affiliates in the School where Young Ladies are taught to read English & French Languages, to write (if required,) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with plain and fine Needle Work, Drawing, and Music on the Piano Forte and Harp. That parents and guardians who think proper to entrust with the care of their children, will depend upon the strict attention to the said to their morals, improvement and accommodation. Terms of tuition £. 15 per annum, Music and Drawing excepted.

Centerville, March 24th 1861.

**Jeff Hollingsworth & Son**  
COUNTY WARE, BALTIMORE  
HAVE FOR SALE

**F**RESH Clover Seed, Field of  
rich ground and improved  
fence, Callings, Mill and Miller  
Crowly, Germany, was shipped to  
Salt Lake for the Farmers' Port, Be-  
Tar, New York.  
March 8, 1900.

Pastor Names	Name of Church & No. of Lm.	1841	1842
Catherine Beyer	258, 315, 326		
Valentine Broberg	931		
Michael Beyer	297, 436		
Thomas Bailey	1507		
John Barnham	1397		
William Cox	2534		
Thomas Cowdry	The Potter's Field		
John Doyle	3049, 3058, 3166		
George Freja	3123		
Philip Ford	404		
Archibald Goldie	1134		
Eliza Hall	197, 1304		
Thomas Herbert	904		
James G. Howard	293		
Augusta Gambell	1970		
Edward James	Part of Quarry		
Eliza Jarratt	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 15, 131 934, 2330, 241, 1207		
John Kingan	Kingan's Discovery		
Henry Kuhn	2750, 277, 2738, 2739		
Samuel Jay	216, 192, 167, 170, 310, 390 1018, 1834, 1121 1293, 1115, 1204		
William Meloy	Part Farmship		
Thomas Muehly	Fbr Vale		
Daniel Mandler	2709, 2710, 2715, 2720		
Paul Mautz	885, 931		
Gilbert Murdock	216, 2550, 359, 487, 229, 217 2060, 2061, 2062, 2067		
James Miller	2397, 2022, 310, 811		
Mitchell Robinson	1-2 Quarry & 1-2 Sancha Patches		
Robert G. Myhards	1531, 1243, 2020, 1244, 850		
Raphael Pinalis	1204, 290, 94, 95		
John Pollard	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 1161		
George Reiley	Locust Ridge Reformed		
Thomas B. Randle	Reformed or Reformed		
Samuel Selby	Cable Hill		
James Shaw	3066		
John Shaly	1237		
Calvin Scott's Hairs	Governor's Neck		
	Part Robt's Delight		
	Orman Attention		
	Griffin Grove		
	New or Newer		
	1387		
John Thompson	Hard Struggle		
John Wilson	1326, 1130, 1225		
Philip L. Webster	404		
Richard Carbur	283, 1433, 375, 1266 1 Hawk and Lot Western Pop		
George Ewing	2 State Lots		
John Elkins	Colemine		
John Gephart	Elkin's Third Attempt		
William Hill	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404		
Thomas Johnson	1 State Lot		
Joseph Jones	2 State Lots		
Henry Myers	Road Lick and Sugar Camp		
Abel Sargent	Chambers		
	5 Acres Land		
	1 House & Lot Western Pop		
	2 Lots ditto		
William & Joseph Scott	Wm and Jos. Abundant		
Edward Langley	404		
	Brooklyn's Call Mine		
Thomas J. Beatty	1 Lot in Cumberland		
Peter Drucken	2 Lots ditto		
Christopher Knibbren	2 Lots ditto		
Henry Kemp	1 Lot ditto		
James M. Fierbin	1 Lot ditto		
Anthony Rintall	1 Lot ditto		
Joseph Tumblynn	1 Lot ditto		
Samuel Wright	1 Lot ditto		
Rabbin Gregg	1 Lot ditto		
John C. Jones	1 Lot ditto		

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

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

December 16, 1853.

**JAMES TROTH,**  
**Clock and Watch Maker.**  
**EASTON.**

**EASTON.**  
THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Briggs, one of our most, successful carrying on the above business, in all our various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of the profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as may be presented, will hope to render similar satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED  
BY THE YEAR

*The full story takes the liberty of readers, arousing the attention of the public, and his friends, in particular, the Young Team, who will continue the Black and Gold Meeting Defiant in the fact that he was shot.*

BERTAMIN ALLENBY,  
Esq., O.B. & Hon. Genl.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Creditors of RICHARD BRANTFORD, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, that on the first Monday in April next, at the Court House in the said county, the Executors will make a Distribution among the said Creditors of the personal Assets in their hands, and that the said day is approved of by the Orphans Court of the said county, under whose direction and controul the said distribution will be made. The said Creditors are required to appear on the said day at the said Court, otherwise, with their claims against the Deceased legally established, wherever they will be excluded from any share in the said Estate.

WILLIAM CRANE  
AND  
HESTER CRANE, } Admirals

**T**HE subscribers have just received  
COLOGNE MILL STONES,  
from three feet 6, to 4 feet 9 inches,  
French and Moveable Plaster  
which they send of them ground, or  
in the lump. They have also on hand  
best Lancaster county clover feed;  
brown sugar of the first quality by  
the barrel or Hind. Bar Iron, Sheet of  
all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.  
Baltimore, County, Md.  
October 2, 1864.

**BLANK WARRANTS**

**For sale at this Office.**

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

**F**RESH Clover Seed, Field of Pa-  
ris, ground and prepared for  
use, Callings, Wash and Spine Roads,  
Crowley, Germany, and Millers and  
Salt-Jars for Fisheries—Port, Boston,  
Tex. &c. &c.