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From the London Courier of the evening of the 12th April, received by the Augusta.

For twenty four hours after the duke d'Angoulême was condemned, petitions for him were presented by the duke de Liancourt, and several other of his friends, through the medium of madame Bonaparte, as the first consul resides at Malmaison, where he is visible to none but his ministers, favorites and relatives. Even in the senate, on the 22d, it was proposed by Lanjaunis to advise the first consul to pardon the duke. It is said at Paris, that this senator pointed out in strong language the danger of accustoming Bonaparte to blood in civil causes; and said among other things, "that Nero cried at one time when he was forced to sign his name to a death warrant; but, at another time, accustomed to the sight of blood, by the advice of depraved counsellors, he murdered his own mother and brother, his tutor, his senators, ministers, generals, and all classes of Roman citizens with the same indifference as he saw Rome burning."

Bonaparte desired general Mortier to be president of the military commission which condemned the duke, but he declined it. General Huliu was then appointed (the son of a washerwoman, and formerly a servant in the workhouses of the court at Versailles,) notorious since July 14th, 1789, in all the dreadful catastrophes of the revolution. After sentence was passed, the duke asked, if he could see Bonaparte; "yes," said Huliu, "if you have any discoveries to make." "Discoveries," answered the duke, with indignation: "carry me to the place of execution." "That cannot be done," said Huliu, "before we have reported our sentence to the first consul." "I knew the sentence," answered the duke, "before: against the law of nations he carried me away from Ettenheim."

From the time of the duke's arrest, he had never been once permitted to lay down on a bed, to undress, to shave or to change his linen; and his feet were so swollen from fatigue that he could hardly stand. In the dungeon at Vincennes, where he was shut up, with four gens d'armes, for the 14 hours he lived after his condemnation, there was neither a bed nor a chair: there was some straw, where he sat down, but he was prevented from a moment's rest, by the noise and questions of these satellites, who had orders to prevent his slumber. A clergyman was with him for an hour, but was not permitted to speak with him, except so loud as to be heard by the guards.

In the morning, before day light, on the 22d, gen. Murat arrived at Vincennes, escorted by fifty Mamelukes, and accompanied with four aid de camps, and generals Mörser, Halin, and Louis Bonaparte, who had come on purpose from the coast. Each Mameluke held a flambeau, and 200 gens d'armes and 300 men of the Italian troops surrounded the castle, prevented the approach of every one, and guarded all the avenues to that part of the wood about 100 yards distant from the castle, fixed for the place of execution. The duke being told his sentence was to be executed, said calmly, "I am ready and resigned." When he heard, upon enquiry, that the grenadiers who should shoot him were Italians of Bonaparte's guard, he said "THANK GOD! they are not French-

men. I am condemned by a foreigner, and God be praised, that my executioners are foreigners too! It will be a stain left upon my countrymen." Upon the place of execution, he lifted his hands towards Heaven, and said, "MAY GOD PRESERVE MY KING, AND DELIVER MY COUNTRY FROM ITS FOREIGN Yoke." Two gens d'armes then proposed to tie a handkerchief over his eyes; but he said, "A loyal soldier who has so often been exposed to fire and sword can see the approach of death with naked eyes and without fear." His hat was then taken off. But on looking at the grenadiers, who had already pointed their fusils at him, he said, in Italian, "Grenadiers, lower your arms, otherwise you will miss me, or only wound me." Of the nine grenadiers who fired at him, seven hit him; seven bullets pierced his body.

The following is a correct list of the persons arrested by order of the French government.

At Strasbourg—Madame Lajolois, the justice of peace, Lajolois, the counsellor of the finance. Demonge, and his wife; madame Vellingin, and madame D'Esart, the sister in law to the general; the Abbe Litterman and the Abbe Paquet; the two unmarried sisters, D'Agrain; general Denoyers and two servants.

At Kehl—Mr. de Matville; Mr. de Kappennheim, and the two merchants, Lindauer, and Ziegler.

At Offenburgh—Marquis de Vaux Botel, ex general; madame de Reich, and her chambermaid; madame de Moyra, widow of the general, and her servant Jacob; Abbe Eymar; Mr. de Boulogne, and general de Melette.

At Ettenheim Duke d'Enghiem; Mr. d'Emery; Colonel Dumoutier; Mr. de Thumery; Colonel Grutten, aid-du-camp of the Duke; Abbe Weinborn and Abbe Michel; Lieut. Schmid; the two servants, Ferard and Boula.

At Frankford—Colonel Kuppelmayer, born in Alsace, and formerly Aid-du-Camp to the Austrian general Klinglin.

Several French gens d'armes are yet at Frankford, and will remain there during the fair.

Among the Parisian ladies, it is now the rage to walk as fast as possible.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY.

A private letter from Paris, says, "The conspiracy lately announced by Bonaparte has been a long time in rehearsal by him and his minions. Ever since the renewal of the war, the destruction of Pichegru and Moreau was determined upon and the arrival of the first was only waited for to ruin them both. Many persons bear that Pichegru has been betrayed to commit the imprudence of coming here, by false friends in England, and that the day Murat was appointed Governor at Paris, Bonaparte was almost certain of the capture of Pichegru as well as of Moreau. To prevent their friends in the armies from stirring he changed the commanders. Jourdan, the envious foe both of Pichegru and Moreau, obtained the command in Italy, and Lucien Bonaparte was sent to the army under General St. Cyr, in the kingdom of Naples, to watch the conduct of this former friend of Moreau. Cesar Berthier, the late chief of the staff of Moreau's army in Germany, was recalled from Hanover, and the com-

mand there was taken from Mortier and given to Desolles, one of Bonaparte's counsellors of state. Marmont, another of Bonaparte's counsellors of state, who owes every thing, even his wife, to him, was made the successor to general Victor in Holland. Louis Bonaparte was sent with the counsel's aid de-camp general Savary, to the camp at St. Omer and on the coast. Admiral Bruix was recalled from Boulogne, to give an account of his conduct, and La Crosse, another tool of Bonaparte, nominated his successor. Angereau, whose crimes answer for his fidelity to Bonaparte, was sent to command at Brest and La Vendee, to watch the equivocal conduct of Truguet, Caffarelli, and Gouvion, the naval and military chiefs in those parts. Admiral Latouche, who has served all factions, after betraying his king, was sent to supercede Gauthaume at Toulon; and Reigner, the irreconcilable enemy of his benefactor Pichegru, made the military commander instead of the doubtful Poivre. General Cervoni, who formerly kept one of Bonaparte's fingers, was made the departmental commander in the South, and governor of Marseilles; and the jacobin La Croix was appointed the prefect at Bordeaux, where his son general La Croix, formerly an aid-de-camp to Leclerc, is the military chief. The terrorist Duham was made the governor of Lyons; and the brother to the police prefect, Dubois, the prefect of that city and the department. Joseph Bonaparte was sent to Brussels to inspect the conduct of the Belgians and of the Flemish; and the consular favorite, general Duroc, was sent on similar business to Alsace, and to the conquered provinces on this side of the Rhine. To every large city was besides sent some secret agent of Bonaparte, on whom he could depend, with full powers in their pockets to bribe and appoint civil or military governors as occasion requires. The counsellor of state Portalis, has addressed circular letters to Bonaparte's revolutionary bishops and clergy, and to make them more attached to the consular government has declared, that in case of a new revolution, they had nothing to expect but the fagots of the guillotine or the guillotine of the jacobins. The police commissaries and agents have been distributing forged lists every where, containing two millions of names of persons destined to death by the royalist party, and which, they have said, were found among the papers lately seized; though the fact is, that these papers contained a plan of general amnesty, not excluding even the regicides.

"As to Georges, Bonaparte exhibits him in the colors of his personal enemy, rather than as a friend to royalty; as a man who, in dispatching him, would be indifferent whether his successor were Moreau or Louis XVIII.

"We expect here (says the letter, from which we make this statement,) every day, the publication of two volumes of intercepted, or rather said to be intercepted papers. In all those yet laid before the senate, not a word is said about the murder of the first consul, but only of getting him out of the way.

"Notwithstanding the active intrigues of Bonaparte's emissaries every where, the agitation the sympathy for the fate of two favorite generals are great both in the armies and in the provinces; and it will require some time before tranquilly returns with con-

fidence to the present government.—In the frontier provinces, considerable emigrations have taken place within this fortnight; and the desertions on the German, and Swiss frontiers, and from Holland, have been unusually great. In these last decades 10,000 passes have been delivered at Paris, and 20,000 more have been demanded, but refused, until the 1st Germinal (March 22d.)

A NEW PROPHET.

A character of this description has been recently said to be discovered in the person of Joseph Prescott, a boy of 18, and the affair has made much noise in the borough. He pretends to have seen visions for some time past, which he first describes, and afterwards paints in a manner peculiarly his own. We have seen his drawings, examined the boy, and been at some pains to investigate the affair, in which though there is nothing supernatural, there is really somewhat extraordinary. The boy was brought up in Bermondsey workhouse, where he was taught to read the Bible, and this forms the whole extent of his education. His poetic dictations are nearly in the Sternhold and Hopkins style, but are not destitute of merit. In his paintings, what is singularly observable is, that he presents correctly to the eye Grecian Lyres, Imperial Crowns, Oriental Fruits, and other objects which could never have met his eye, and of which when pointed out to him, he does not even know the appellation. These circumstances induced Mr. Carpenter, of Neckinger house, Bermondsey, to take him under his care, with a view to enquire more particularly into the affair.

Popular Fanaticism.—We have often expressed a confidence, that the present delusion which insatuates our countrymen cannot possibly last long; that a day must soon arrive when the people will spurn and turn from their deceivers with abhorrence; and that the nation must at no distant period once more learn to distinguish between honest friends, and insidious flatterers, between tried patriots and treacherous pretenders, between the followers of Washington whom Washington trusted and approved of, and the followers of Jefferson, of Jefferson by whom Washington has been slandered and belied, hypocritically mourned over, decried, envied and hated. We have often expressed such confidence, we have fondly cherished it ourselves, we have endeavored to inspire it in others, and we have contributed our mite towards the object of this confidence as a change "most devoutly to be wished for" by every lover of America. We begin to fear, that we have calculated too much on the good sense and the virtue of the land we live in, the land of our birth, dear to us as such, and we fear perhaps therefore overrated with the partiality of filial reverence. We begin to suspect that her foster sons, that the foreign outcasts she has received to her bosom, understand the disposition of our country much better than we do. We begin to fear that the Duanees & Cheethams, the Paines and Tony Pasquins, pestilent dregs of another clime, vomited on our shores, have not so greatly mistaken the public temper of these states or the means of gratifying and guiding it for years yet to come. We begin to fear that they find something in that itself which fits a numerous mass not only to be dupes, but which renders

them willing dupes of whose vices there is as much advantage to be taken by the demagogues as of their ignorance. Every day's observation forces a reluctant belief, that the source of our present disorders, the root of our political evils, does not lie altogether in a momentary deceit, in a mere mistake or series of mistakes to which the frailty of men & the best of men has been at all times liable, but that it is fixed deep in a cause just as much more difficult to remove as it is easier to rectify the error of weakness than to cure those of wilful and premeditated depravity. There is reason more and more to apprehend that the moral principle of society is relaxed and tainted to the core; and that it is in the growing corruption of our national character that democracy, laboring still to increase that corruption, now feels her strength and hopes to preserve it. Or rather we might say she hopes and feels this not only in the corruption of our national character, but in its loss and total oblivion. Once, in the struggles of our revolution, at the close of the congress of independence, of the convention at Philadelphia, and of the constitution they framed as first put in trial in those hands who were immediately as it were by the voice of one general assent called to administer it, in those times we had a national character: It was a character for wisdom and integrity, for sober discernment for constancy, for grandeur, for public spirit, for the glow and vigilance of rational liberty and stubbornness, and tenacity of right, for decent and temperate and legal and solemn restraints, if not for the seriousness of hallowed piety and religious devotion. Such was, or such was deemed to be our national character, displayed, proved and confirmed in the ordeal of twenty years of doubt, difficulty and distress. Our republic appeared abroad to be once more realizing on earth the fables and dreams of history, or exemplifying the truths in an emulation and rivalry of Grecian and Roman worth. The continent seemed animated with one genius, pure and honorable as we have described, flowing as its vital blood through the whole body of the community in every vein and member to its very extremities. Scarcely a limb or a joint, the lowest or most remote, but what looked sound, as if contagion could have no foothold to work with. In the various emergencies of that period, on the momentous questions which were from time to time submitted to the decision of all ranks and classes, when once informed right there was a surety they would decide right; and for the most part they decided with the promptness of intuition, of intuition whose judgment, never to be warped by passion, passion itself generally concurred with. Of every people as of every individual the interest, essentially valued, has never yet run counter to their duty: But with our people as they then were, interest, duty & pleasure altogether did not only never yet run counter, they did not even run indifferent, but always in one and the same channel. It was a proud day for America, in whose most adverse hour the world in admiring her could even forget she was not perfect: because and in so singular a degree she stood virtuous. Virtue indeed might be called her national character, and justly so called by every rule according to which national character is determined. But all earthly virtue, like every other earthly possession may decay or be impaired, it may cease entirely or be transformed to its very opposite, while retaining nothing but the name: the substance has left us, till presently the name itself we are indifferent to retain or not, and yet a little longer even the name we renounce & make our vice our boast. Is our country destined for this sad reverse? Or does she not already exhibit the worst part of it? What has become of the national character of America? Gone, we fear to the tomb "of all the Capulets." Sunk, withered and polluted, dashed in the mire of low and fond vices, enervated with selfishness, infected with a poisonous sophistry, and debased with the importation of a putrid refuse, and an accumulative gang of "unhappy fugitives" who, happy enough to cheat the galleys and the gibbet in Europe, are received in this "asylum" with open arms and turning patriots of '76 are hailed, caressed and exalted by the pow-

ers that be.—Those powers themselves, who in turn support and are supported by every alien crew, are a proof, & a proof which promises to endure, that a revolution too must have happened to our national character, or else that revolution which fixed the powers that be could not have happened to the union. If happened, could not endure. Had our people been what they were in '76, Jefferson would not have been president in 1801. Were they now what they were in '89, he could not be president in 1805. The people are changed, and the qualities for their trusts are changed with them. When we speak of the people, we intend the bulk of numbers; for under a government where numbers, or a majority of numbers, must controul; numbers are sovereign, and sovereign is the people. There is an intelligent and undefiled portion of the whole, who form an exception, for they are a minority. We repeat that the people are changed materially for the worse. In point of understanding, if experience adds to understanding, it cannot be supposed less now than it was formerly. It knowledge is neither retrograde nor stationary, it must progress with the progression of years; nor in these days which are emphatically termed enlightened will it be allowed that there is more of darkness over the public mind than in the days which are past. Yet in those days, with not more but, as they will have it, with less information the people thought and acted right. If then they are wrong now, it cannot be for want of sense enough to know, for with not a greater share of sense they did know, what is right, but it must be for want of principle enough to prefer right to what is wrong. This truth may be unpalatable, and it is a truth not commonly told; but it is time it should begin to be told, and we choose to be among those who begin. The fever of democracy rages and spreads far and wide, because the corruption of manners, of morals, and of sentiments, spreading also far and wide, serves both to communicate the disease and predispose the victims. In every region where there is profligacy, there is Jacobinism, or materials for Jacobinism, and wherever folly is, Jacobinism will have subjects to act on, and tools to act with. Generally speaking, throughout the different divisions of this empire, the quantity of Jacobinism or of democracy refined and sublimated, of any part is already ascertained to be in the proportion of the profligacy and folly of that part. In our southern states, negro slavery may be a necessary evil, but it is still an evil, among the worst effects of which the baleful effect on the passions and habits of the whites. Now, it is known that the watch word of Jacobinism for licentiousness is liberty: And thus "we hear the loudest yelps for liberty from the drivers of negroes." In Virginia, where churches are out of fashion, democracy is most in fashion. In Connecticut, where they have yet more room for their meeting houses and schools and less for whiskey shops and brothels, there is less of democracy and more of federalism. The position might be further verified by a train of examples, if of such examples there could be any end. Enough has been said to show that it is cowardly and foolish to ascribe to popular simplicity alone, guile and deceived, what is equally attributable to popular wickedness, greedy and designed.—If the multitude were to be brought back from their errors, merely by being convinced of them, it is impossible they should continue to uphold a man who errors, private and public, deep, flagrant, and mischievous. It is vain to urge that they heed not, because they believe not, the warnings that are given them. Of the facts, which at sometimes arrest their attention in spite of themselves, the most dull and headstrong do believe enough to set them straight, if it was not their resolved whim to be crooked. But with many to expose the turpitude and knavery of their leaders, is only to enhance their favour, because turpitude and knavery are to their taste, and are the things which they prize. To prove their chief favourite wanting even in common fidelity to his friend or common honesty to his benefactor, is only to prove him like themselves, or as they would have been, if situated towards

Walker and James as Jefferson was situated.—To prove him the employer of venal calumny against Washington, is to no purpose; because they think not of Washington at all, or think of him but with the invidious dislike with which meaness, whatever it may affect, does always in its heart revolt against transcendent excellence. To prove their president and congress violators of the constitution, is nothing to those who care not, who will scarcely trouble themselves to enquire, whether we have any constitution. To prove that justice is nodding to its fall, and the independence of courts sacrificed on the altars of party, is to them no matter of concern, who have no relish for justice, or courts the instruments of justice, by which injuries are redressed and guilt condemned. To detect their vaunted economists in squandering, impairing and embezzling the public treasures, is of no account with a tribe who have no anxiety for the public but that themselves, as a part of the public, may for ever elude the public's tax gatherer.—The promises of the inaugural address, with the wanton and continued breaches of those promises, they mind not, because of their own promises they "take no cognizance." The cruel and rapacious work of persecution which still proceeds, disturbs them not an instant, for they are of the faction which persecutes and profits by persecution, and as individuals not less malignant than the faction they belong to. To talk to them of desertion of duty, of the flight to Carter's Mountain, only brings them to consider how they would have deserted and fled themselves. To dwell on the invitation to Paine, on the irreligion and the profanity of his host at the *Presidential*, must now be too late for the bounden disciples of a master, who has long been avowedly defected, while ever his own leg is not broken and his pocket not picked, and there may be either twenty Gods or one or no God.

From the premises we infer that to rely as a last preventive on any community of American feelings is to rely on a phantom; for there cannot be any community of American feelings, to a majority of which, composed of a medley of all nations, have not in fact the common feelings of any one nation. The greater part and far the greater part of that majority, may be natives, but they are natives associated with & every day more and more led by foreigners, & foreigners too of the worst cast. If they have not yet altogether surrendered, they will soon surrender, all feelings but the feelings of party, of party rampant and vindictive and triumphant. To depend on the national character to check and relieve the great disorder, is to depend for a remedy on a source which is the seat of the disorder. If we have any national character left, it is a character for augmenting corruption, and our political complaint is nothing more than corruption, or the consequence of corruption growing with our growth and strengthening with our strength. Let us throw away therefore the "flattering unction" of self pride and self deceit. Let us be men, and learn the extent of our evils, that we may not mistake the means to ward off the last extremity. While there is life there is hope.—But if we suffer life to doze in the sleep of indolence, the time is at hand when we shall awaken in death. There is yet a body of principles surviving among us, which, though surviving in the lesser part, may save both lesser and greater from that yawn of destruction, which will not separate our fates, but if it swallows one must draw the other after it. The innocent and the guilty, whatever the guilt, or the innocent may think, must, if they perish, perish in one grave, the grave which anarchy is digging for our commonwealth and has dug for so many commonwealths before us. But the labours of anarchy, though not immediately to be stopped, may yet be retarded by our exertions. Every day thus gained, is a respite in which fortune may do more for us than we can do for ourselves. Every pause of suspense is important, when a single pause may prove our salvation. Was there at this moment any thing in the nature of the predominant numbers for a pledge to us against a tragic catastrophe to our drama, it would be still important to put off the concluding act as late as we can, to give time for their

fury to retire from the stage, and their virtue to step on. But if some more powerful corrective than we have yet discovered must be applied to their vices, before we can count any thing on their virtue, if their immoralities must first be extirpated ere we can look for any help in their morals, there is still incalculable use in delay, because in delay there is chance. And there is no use in supinely submitting, and by supineness halting instead of averting our doom, but the use of flumber inactivity but weakens our weakness, without abating a particle of the rage with which they trample on that weakness. Could we even be more passive than we have been, they would not be a jot less violent than they are. In time perhaps, if we will but strive for time, accident may change or divert the mad course of the multitude; the multitude may themselves change; if not from their reason, they may change from their caprice; if not from their love of right, they may change from their love of novelty; if not because they believe their idols to be bad, possibly because they believe them not to be bad enough; or at least as they have changed once, so they may change back again, without troubling themselves for the why or the wherefore.—But even time will be denied us, unless the remains of the faithful can be kept together steadfast, zealous and alert. The law of physical gravity is not more certain than our constant inclination for repose, negligent of the future; nor is any force more centrifugal than the guile which is ever tempting us from the centre of our duties. Every nerve must be strained with the patience of Sisyphus to keep back the falling, if we cannot lift up the fallen. This task, now principally consigned for our brotherhood of Editors, whom it certainly behoves to be among the foremost, is yet the province of all, who are well affected and undaunted. The press in skillful and vigorous hands is an engine which in a good cause, and at a good season should undoubtedly do much. But the most it can now be expected to do, is to instruct its friends and shun indignantly on the foe, to prevent the vigilance from becoming lukewarm, and animate the lukewarm to become vigilant, to rouse the dreamer and incite the sluggard, while in some all an example in its own efforts to harass and impede the Jacobinism yet too strong to be disabled or disarmed, and occasionally "like a rattling peal of thunder" resound the monster in his march.

F. T. Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

On board the *Ketch Intrepid* at sea, February 17th, 1804.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that in pursuance of your orders of the 1st inst. to proceed with this *Ketch* off the harbour of Tripoli, there to endeavour to effect the destruction of the United States late frigate *Philadelphia*. I arrived there in company with the United States brig *Syren*, lieutenant commandant Stewart, on the 7th; but owing to the badness of the weather was unable to effect any thing until last evening when we had a light breeze from the N. E. At 7 o'clock I entered the harbour with the *Intrepid*, the *Syren* having gained her station without the harbour in a situation to support us in our retreat. At half past 9 I laid her alongside the *Philadelphia*, boarded, and after a short contest carried her. I immediately fired her in the store rooms, cock pit, and birth deck, and remained on board until the flames had issued from the fore deck hatchways and ports, and before I got from alongside, the fire had communicated to the rigging and tops. Previous to our boarding, they had got their tomports out and hailed several times, but not a gun fired.

The noise occasioned by boarding, and contending for possession (although no fire arms were used) gave a general alarm on shore and on board their cruizers which lay about a cable and a half's length from us, and many large boats filled with men lay around, but from whom I received no annoyance. They commenced a fire on us from all the batteries on shore, but with no other effect than one shot passing thro' our top-gallant sail.

The frigate was moored within half gun-shot of the battery's castle, and of

their principal battery. Two of their
cruisers lay within two cables length
of their starboard quarter, and their
gun boats within half gun shot on the
starboard bow. She had all her guns
mounted and loaded, which as they be-
came hot, went off. As she lay with
her broadside to the town, I have no
doubt but some damage has been done
by them. Before I got out of the har-
bour, her cables had burnt off, and
she drifted in under the castle, where
she was consumed. I can form no
judgment as to the number of men
that were on board of her; there were
about 20 killed—one large boat full
got off, and many leapt into the sea.—
We have made one prisoner, and I fear
from the number of bad wounds he
has received, will not recover, although
every assistance and comfort has been
given him.

I boarded with 60 men and officers,
leaving a guard on board the ketch for
her defence; and it is with the great-
est pleasure I inform you, I had not a
man killed in this affair, and but one
slightly wounded. Every support that
could be given I received from my
officers, and as the conduct of each was
highly meritorious, I beg leave to en-
close you a list of their names. Per-
mit me also, sir, to speak of the brave
fellows I have the honour to command
whose coolness and intrepidity was such
as I trust will ever characterize the A-
merican tars.

It would be injustice in me, were I
to pass over the important services ren-
dered by M. Salvador, the pilot, on
whose good conduct the success of the
enterprise in the greatest degree de-
pended—He gave me entire satisfac-
tion.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)
STEPHEN DECATURE, junr.
Commander Edward Preble,
commanding the United
States Squadron in the
Mediterranean.

The following is a list of the officers
employed on board the ketch Intrep-
id under my command in board-
ing and destroying the frigate Phila-
delphia in the harbour of Tripoli on
the 16th instant.

Joseph B. Bridge,	Lieutenant.
Jonathan Tom,	
Lewis Herman,	—Surgeon.
Ralph Izard,	belonging to the
John Rowe,	Constitution.
Charles Morris,	do.
Alex. Morris,	do.
John Davis,	do.
Thos. M'Donough,	Enterprise.
Thos. Oakley Anderson Syren,	

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble
to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on
board the Constitution, Syracuse har-
bour, February 19, 1804.

February 12, I received about 20
Maltese sailors and pilots from the is-
land of Malta, which by permission
of the governor I ordered to be shipped
there. These men I shall want to dis-
tribute among our sailors in lateen
boats, as they are accustomed to them.

February 19. A prize to the Nau-
tilus has this moment arrived, captured
to the eastward of Tripoli. She is
a brig from Malta under English col-
ours, bound to Tripoli, loaded with
hemp and spars, ready made sails, bale
goods and building stone, and has 9
Tripolitan on board.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the
Navy from the commanding officer of a
detachment of marines sent hence to New
Orleans, dated Havana, April 23,
1804.

Having but 8 days water on board
it was deemed expedient to put in here
for an additional supply. The govern-
or has manifested towards us the most
friendly dispositions, and has afforded
us every accommodation in obtaining
the requisite supplies. I have great
pleasure in informing you that the
governor has lately passed a decree
prohibiting the French privateers
from bringing American prizes into
any of the ports of Cuba.

LONDON, April 6.

A rumour prevailed in the course of
yesterday, that the French Squadron at
Toulon having attempted to force its
way, an action took place in conse-

quence, that Lord Nelson was killed
by a cannon shot early in the engage-
ment; but that the action continued
until we had captured six sail of their
French line. We can assure our readers
that no such intelligence had reached
the Admiralty; and we have not been
able to trace it to any other authentic
source.

Copy of a letter from an enlightened Ma-
gistrate of the city of London on a sub-
ject highly interesting to the communi-
ty.

London, 30th November, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

As among other benevolent pur-
suits I perceive your attention is de-
voted to the education of youth, upon
which so much depends as it relates to
the morals of the rising generation, I
cannot resist the impulse I feel to send
you the inclosed pamphlet, written by
my friend Joseph Lancaster, one of
the society of friends here, who al-
though as yet only twenty four years
of age, has already worked wonders
with respect to the education of
youth.

His method of teaching I consider
to be a great and important discovery,
which ought not to be concealed from
the world, and therefore I do not (in
the circles in which I move) omit a sin-
gle opportunity of making his talents,
his merit, and great usefulness known
to the higher circles; and already he
begins to attract notice, and his school
has been visited not only by some of
the most opulent Peers of the realm,
but also by many respectable persons
of all persuasions.

I am satisfied, from having visited
his Seminary, that this extraordinary
young man can accomplish the edu-
cation of one thousand boys almost
with as much ease as he at present in-
structs three hundred, which are (at
present) under his tuition. By his
method the progress is extremely quick
while the pupils are well grounded in
the branches of education, to which
their attention is directed.

I have been so fascinated by his mode
of teaching, that I have established a
school in Westminster upon the same
plan; and I trust and hope they will
become universal all over Great Brit-
tain, and particularly Ireland, where
they are most wanted. It is possi-
ble that some of the Friends here may
have already communicated to you the
discovery of Mr. Lancaster, who de-
serves every thing from his country,
by his extraordinary ingenuity, and
from his perseverance under all those
difficulties which persons of narrow
and contracted minds, of different re-
ligious persuasions, have opposed to
his efforts in this good and useful work
which appears in a peculiar degree to
have been fostered by Providence,
whereby he has been enabled to sur-
mount nearly all his difficulties.

I shall be very happy to learn that
schools upon the same plan have been
established in the principal towns in
America. The advantage to society
to be derived from such Seminaries
are too obvious to require illustra-
tion.

I am, with great esteem,

Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,
P. COLQUHOUN.

Mr. THOMAS EMMET,
New York.

The work mentioned in the a-
bove letter is now on sale by EMMET
KIMBER, No. 170 South Second Street
Philadelphia.

From a late Barbadoes paper.

The Osprey, captain Younghustands
fell in on the 24th inst. about 150
leagues to windward, with the French
private ship of war La Egyptienne, 26
guns and 250 men, which, notwith-
standing her superiority of force, the Os-
prey engaged with the greatest gallan-
try for several hours, and with such
considerable effect that the enemy at
length gave up the contest, and being
a remarkably fast sailer fought for
safety in flight.—In this, however,
they were completely frustrated, for
although the Osprey, as well as the
enemy, was much injured in the ac-
tion, and could not pursue her, his ma-
jesty's ship Hippomenes, captain Ship-
ley, being informed of the course of the
enemy, and loon after decrying her,
came up with her after a chase of fifty
four hours, and a running fight of
three, demanding of her instantly to

strike, which she did without the least
hesitation, being already too well ex-
perienced in the dreadful havoc of
British thunder. The enemy was fit-
ted out at Bordeaux, and had taken
thirteen prizes on the present cruise,
one of which, the Reliance, the Hip-
pomenes retook, and with La Eryp-
tienne, brought in here on Thursday.
She is a very old vessel, but well found
and a remarkable fast sailer; and had
her captain Shipley gallantly accom-
plished, what the intrepidity of captain
Younghustands spiritedly attempted,
she might have proved very dangerous
in these seas.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 5.

MARRIED, on the 22d ult. by the
Rev. Dr. Kemp, CHARLES GOLDS-
BOROUGH, Esq. to Miss SALLY
GOLDSBOROUGH, both of Dorchester
county.

MARRIED, on the 23d ult. Mr.
WILLIAM WILSON, to Miss MARY
BOWERS, both of Talbot county.

DEAD, on Wednesday the 30th ult.
Mrs. MARGARET HUGHES, consort
of Col. John Hughes, of Talbot coun-
ty.

OFFICIAL.

As a testimonial of the president's
high opinion of the gallant conduct of
Lieut. Decatur, in taking and destroy-
ing the frigate Philadelphia, a commis-
sion to him as captain in the navy has
been duly issued, and will without de-
lay be transmitted to commodore
Pierle, to be presented to him.

Nat. Lat.

New Tax.—It should generally be
understood throughout the country,
that after the 30th of June on all
goods, wares and merchandise import-
ed in our own ships, which already pay
a duty according to their value, there
is to be a further duty of two and a
half per cent.—We have not at hand
a complete list of such articles, or we
know beforehand how much more they
will have to pay for what they consume
or use in their families. For though
all these new taxes fall hard in the
first instance on the merchant who ad-
vances them, yet they will at last be
paid by the people who buy; and the
people ought to understand the thing
so as not to blame the merchants
when the prices are raised, but if they
choose blame the law which by raising
the duties must necessarily raise the
prices.—They have already been in-
formed of this law, lately passed by
their congress and president, the pre-
ference for which may be read in the
title by which it has been thought
best to call the law:—"An act fur-
ther to protect the commerce and fea-
ture of the United States against the
Barbary powers." A truer title for
the law than this would perhaps run
thus:—"An act laying new duties on
imports to provide for paying interest
on the Louisiana debt, to supply the
deficiency caused by the repeal of all
the internal taxes, and to draw money
into the treasury out of the pockets of
the people without their knowing it."
F. T. Herald.

From a Grenada paper of the 5th ult. re-
ceived by a captain Drysdale, arrived
at Norfolk.

By captain Roe of the American frigate
Edward, from Barbadoes, we learn of
the gallant capture of a French frigate
mounting 36 guns, by one of his ma-
jesty's sloops of war, mounting 22
guns, and carried her into Barbadoes.
Captain Roe mentions that the frigate
had been engaged for three glasses by
a sloop of war, which he believes was
the Osprey, the captain of which was
wounded in the leg by a splinter, and
15 men killed when they parted. That
she afterwards fell in with another sloop
of war which he believes to be the Hip-
pomenes, to which she struck, the crew
of the frigate having refused to engage,
on the pretext of their time of service
having expired. Captain Roe saw the
wounded men landed from the frigate,
and from the sloop of war which had
first engaged her.

Morgan Lewis, esq. is elected go-
vernor of New York, by a majority of
9,000 votes.

Caleb Strong, Esq. is re-elected go-
vernor of Massachusetts, by a majority
of 6,000 votes.

Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. is re-elected
governor of Connecticut, by a ma-
jority of upwards of 4,000 votes.

A letter is said to have been received
in New York, giving information of a
terrible fire in Demarara, which ex-
tended over an immense distance of
country.

CHARLESTON, May 19.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Our accounts from Columbia, state, that
the legislature of this State, has passed a
law, adopting the amendment of the con-
stitution of the United States, proposed by
Congress.

In the house of representatives it was
carried by a majority of 40, the votes
being 65 to 25, and in the senate by a
majority of 13, the votes being 22 to 9.

Thomas Lee, Esq. is elected an associate
judge of this State, in the room of the late
Judge Johnson, appointed to the supreme
court of the United States.

The legislature adjourned on Wednesday
last.

A Caution against reporting to Treas in
Thunder storm.

While John Kyger (a young man),
and Henry Webber (a lad) were cord-
ing wood at Salem creek, in Maning-
ton township, New Jersey, on the e-
vening of Tuesday last, a tremendous
storm arose, which induced them to
take shelter under a tree—in a few
minutes a flash of lightning struck the
tree, by which the former was instant-
ly killed, and the latter so much hurt
that his life is despaired of.—An aged
and afflicted father is left to lament
the loss of a dutiful and industrious
son, by whose labour he was princi-
pally supported.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

For Sale at Public Auction.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honoura-
ble the Chancellor of this State, will
be offered for sale, on the premises,
on Monday the second day of Au-
gust next, if fair, if not the next fair
day.

PART of a Tract or Tracts of Land,
called Dover, and Dover Marsh, sit-
uate in Talbot county, lying on Choptank Riv-
er, in Talbot county; being part of the
estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.
The Land will be divided into lots of
about fifty acres, more or less; a plan of
which will be shown at the time of sale,
or may be seen before by applying to the
subscriber. The sale will commence at ten
o'clock, A. M. and the Land sold on a cred-
it of twelve months, the purchaser giv-
ing bond with approved security for the
payment of the purchase money, with inter-
est from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

June 2, 1804.

RAN away from the subscriber, be-
longing to Wye River, Queen Anne's
county, near Queenstown, on Saturday
the 19th inst. a Negro Fellow named
GEORGE, 28 years old, about five feet
four inches high, and well made; his co-
lour black, large features, thick lips and
flat nose.—He walks brisk, with his toes
turned in; his dress is white terry. If
taken in this county I will give 10 dol-
lars, if taken up out of the county 20
dollars, with reasonable charges if brought
home.

JOHN GRASON.

20th May, 1804.

WAS committed to the goal of
Dorchester county, on the 29th
day of March last, a negro woman
named Henry Roberts, who has a child
about three months old.—She appears
to be about twenty years old, and says
she was raised near Salisbury, in So-
merset county, and alleges she was
free born. If the owner of said negro
(if any) does not release them, they
will be sold for their goal fees accor-
ding to law.

THOMAS JAMES PATTISON,

Sherrif of Dorchester county.

May 1st, 1804.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES

For Sale at this office.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

LAW CASE.

On Thursday and Friday last a legal question of great curiosity, novelty and importance, was argued in the Court of Appeals. The name of the case was Stone against Keeling, and the circumstances are as follow:

One Keeling, some thirty or forty years ago, married a woman by whom he had a son. His wife then died, and after the lapse of a few years he married a lady who was known by the name of Mrs. Arbuckle. This lady at the time of her intermarriage with Mr. Keeling had another husband who was still living. Mr. Arbuckle and herself not enjoying domestic happiness, separated, he continuing in the county of Accomack, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, she removing to the county of Princess Anne, where she married Mr. Keeling. Previous to this marriage Arbuckle had frequently been absent from the state, although his absence had never been so long as to justify the presumption of his death. Two daughters were the fruits of this marriage, and Keeling and his second wife lived happy until the day of their death. About two years ago Keeling died, leaving a large estate. His son by the first wife is dead, leaving two children, and his daughters by the second wife is married.

Shortly after the death of Keeling, the husbands of his daughter (the Appellants in this suit) applied to the county court of Princess Anne, for letters of administration on his estate, as being the next of kin to the deceased. This was opposed by the mother and guardian of the children left by Keeling's son, on the ground that the daughters were illegitimate, they being the issue of an illegal and void marriage, and consequently not entitled to any portion of the estate. The county court sustained the objection, and appointed the guardian of the grand-children the administrator. On an appeal to the District Court of Suffolk, that court affirmed the judgment of the county court, from which judgment the husbands of the daughters appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The case chiefly depended on the exposition of a clause in the law of descents, passed in the year 1785, which took effect on the first of January, 1787; the clause declares that "the issue of marriages deemed null in law, shall nevertheless be legitimate." By the common law the children of all illegal marriages, were illegitimate. The question was, whether the common law on that subject was totally or partially altered.

It was contended for the Appellants that the legislature intended to change the law entirely, and that the innocent offspring of all illegal marriages were legitimated.

For the Appellee it was contended that the legislature only meant to legitimate the issue of such illegal marriages as required an annulling act to make them void, and not such as were absolutely void from the beginning; that a marriage with a person already married was void from the very moment of its being contracted, and that consequently the issue of such illegal marriages were still illegitimate as at common law. It was also urged that the law of 1785, did not apply to this case, as the daughters were born previous to the 1st day of January, 1787. The reply made to this argument by the Appellants counsel was, that the law operated from the date of the death of the father, and not from the time of the children's birth.

The court on Saturday last unanimously decided that the common law on this subject was totally changed, that the issue of all illegal marriages were legitimate under the act of 1785; they reversed the judgment of the District Court, and directed the administration of the estate to be conferred on the Appellants.

DUBLIN.

Since the beginning of the present war, according to Les Annales Anti Britanniques, by Barrere, the first consul has received no less than 466 plans for the conquest of England. Of these two have been presented by Portuguese, eight by Spaniards, forty four by Italians, fifty five by Germans, six by Swiss, one by a Dutchman, ten by

Danes, three by Swedes, three by Russians, sixteen by Irishmen, four by Englishmen and the remainder by French citizens. If these plans were printed, they would make four volumes in folio.

A letter from Cadiz dated February 26, says, "We seem now to be certain of our neutrality, and are disarming our ships. Upwards of two hundred mules laden with gold, have left this country for France within these two months; they go in convoys of sixty each under a strong guard. More are to follow. Spain and Portugal are maintaining the army destined for your invasion. Bonaparte thinks justly, that our gold will render him more service in his attempts to conquer England, than the co-operation of our fleets and armies."

Lately the remains of the largest person ever known in Ireland, at least since the day of Phi Macoul, the famous Irish giant, were interred in the church-yard of Roselunallis, in the Queen's county. The coffin with its contents, weighed fifty-two stones which amounts exactly to six hundred. It was borne on a very long bier, by thirty strong men, who were relieved at intervals. The name of this extraordinary person is said to have been Roger Byrne, who lived at or near Burros, in Ossory, and is reported to have died of no other disease but a suffocation, occasioned by an extremity of fat that stopped the play of the lungs, and put a period to his life in the 54th year of his age. He was thirteen stone heavier than the noted Bright, of Maldon, whose waistcoat inclosed seven large men. Byrne was a married man, and it is remarkable his widow is a very small woman, by whom he has left four boys.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL WILSON, Esquire, late of Somerset county deceased, in due form of law have been lately granted by the Orphan's Court of Somerset, to the subscriber—All persons indebted to the estate or having claims thereon, are requested to bring them in as soon as possible, that the administration may be closed. Mr. James Anderson is empowered to settle and adjust the books and accounts in the mercantile house of the Firm of Gale & Wilson, whereof Samuel Wilson, deceased, was the surviving partner—And Mr. John Stewart is empowered to settle all accounts and claims of a private nature. Application will accordingly be made to the above gentlemen, who will adjust the same.

J. C. WILSON

Somerset county, Maryland,
25th May, 1804.

24 6

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Monday the 4th day of June next, and continue to set for twenty days thereafter, if necessary, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

Per order,

THOS. BANNING, Clk.

26th May, 1804.

24 3

IN CHANCERY, May 16, 1804.
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Jeremiah D. Nicols, of Caroline county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jeremiah D. Nicols had resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act: It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Jeremiah D. Nicols, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the end of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, at ten o'clock, on the seventeenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Jeremiah D. Nicols then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
23 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

PROPOSALS,

BY THOMAS HERTY,

Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer,
for publishing by subscription
The Second Volume of his

DIGEST OF THE
LAWS OF MARYLAND.

It will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time which have not been repealed—that is the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index; subjoined to which will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expenses of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon as a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.
2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.
Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Booksellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for
A System of Conveyancing
calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state; together with interesting particulars.

May 8, 1804.

24

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

VERY valuable PLANTATION, situate in Dorchester county, on Chicknacomico River, near the Bridge, and within four miles of Middletown, and five from Vienna.

There are the following improvements on the Premises, to wit: A comfortable dwelling house, two rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, barn, stable, and other out houses, also, an excellent peach orchard and nursery. The arable land is of a light black mould, particularly favorable to the growth of corn and clover. There is a large body of timber land, consisting of large red and white oaks, and such other trees as usually indicate a naturally strong, rich soil. Any one disposed to buy may have a bargain, if he will apply soon. Terms of sale will be as follows, viz. one third in six months, another third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months. Mr. William Trippe, near the premises, will show the land to any one disposed to view it. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, near St. Michael's, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

May 18, 1804.

23 9. 3

NOTICE.

THE sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE'S Lands, in Cecil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustees
NICHOLAS BRICE.

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till 8th October next.

N. BRICE, Adm'r. J. B.
Baltimore, 20th April, 1804.

19 8

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

ABOUT 22 years of age, with a child about two years of age.—For further information inquire at the Herald Office.

23 3

Patent Machine

FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury, hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be presented, if known.

21 8

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Talbot county, and the publick in general, that he has a Light Stage and Horses, which he intends holding in readiness for such as may wish to hire, by the day or journey. He intends running it to Akers's Ferry once a week, every Thursday morning—to commence running on Thursday the 24th inst. and return the same evening, so that persons going or coming from the lower counties, may depend on a passage by applying either at his house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a number of Ladies Bonnets, of the newest fashions; and will thankfully receive the orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1804.

23 16

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

Eastern Shore



Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. XVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1804.

[NO. 726.]

From the Repository.

Without entering into any minute examination of Mr. Jefferson's title to the exalted station he now occupies, these very obvious facts would lead an impartial mind into just conclusions:—that the vilest characters in America are his warmest friends and most active supporters; that a great proportion of them consists of foreign wretches, who are ready to devote their talents great or small to any cause for hire.—Such was Callender, the notorious, reviler of Washington and Adams—first the confident and then the betrayer of the present executive. Such is Duane, whose first effort in that glorious cause which has raised him to affluence and influence, was an infamous attack on Washington. Such was Wood, who became so alarmed at his own libels that he shut up from public notice, and left his name to pass to oblivion loaded with execration. Such is Cheetham, the nuisance of New York, the tool instrument by which wicked men have involved that state in dissensions and disgrace. These have been the most distinguished in that *petulant fardumque petus*, which has been cast upon our shores in an evil hour, to disturb our repose, and under the patronage of treacherous Americans to wear us from the principles of our government.

Should the friends of the President apologize, (deny they cannot) by saying that it is impossible to prevent even the most worthless in society from espousing his cause. We answer he can, and that by deserting the support of the virtuous. These varieties of falsehood and calumny were as naturally opposed to Washington and Adams, as they are attached to their opposites. No sooner does a man express a wish favourable to "honest men" than they attack him by insinuation.—Of this an expression which dropped from Mr. Burr, is a glaring proof. Had the President dared to fulfil the promises of his inaugural speech; should he dare to relinquish his partial system of administration; should he dare to put in practice some of the best political principles laid down in his notes on Virginia, a mutiny among his parasites and eulogists would immediately ensue.—Witness Callender. His application for favour, happened unluckily for him, when the President was not yet prepared to brave the exclamations of an indignant people.—What was the consequence of this insinuation of "correct procedure?" The loss of Callender's useful friendship forever.

But it is not the case that these renegades are simply tolerated in the part they have chosen. They are cherished and countenanced. Does not Mr. Jefferson merit the eternal reproaches of his countrymen, that the author of Jasper Dwight, the worst abuse ever uttered against Washington (except Paine's) the wretch who dared to attack that worthy character while in office, and exult in his retirement, proclaiming it a jubilee, as he now does the acquisition of Louisiana—that such a being should now be exalted to his private confidence and loaded with wealth from the national treasury?—Does the spirit of the departed hero ever take cognizance of terrestrial events—the wealth of that country which owed him everlasting love and gratitude lavished on his vilest calumniator? but let Americans that can

justify this, hide their heads forever.

Some readers may think these remarks too warm. Warm they are, and who, contemplating such disgraceful facts, can write with apathy? "The American that stirs within me." When that must be suppressed, let the Crispin and Reguli of our modern Domitian wield the pen alone and every native citizen witness his country's dishonour in silence.

If what we state be false, let the severity of the law be exercised; if true, let the ignominy fall where it is deserved, and we boldly assert neither Mr. Jefferson nor his favourite Duane will escape.

From the New England Repository.

When the Louisianians came into the union, and as many states are made as may be wanted to make a President, it is foreseen that our present mother tongue will be considered a barbarous dialect. French will be preferred as more polite. But many tribes of oppressed humanity, are so unhappy as not to understand French, it will be enough to keep the journals of Congress in that tongue: and if the Seminoles and Piankashaws, and Spaniards, and Irish and Creoles, &c. &c. &c. meet on the floor of Congress as members, it will be in vain to debate.

A dumb Congress is desirable enough, but when it was tried two years ago, it was found impossible to perfect any longer in that scheme. Mr. Smilie, Mr. Randolph, and some others, almost died with their pent up eloquence and it is observable that they are still, in consequence of their unheard of sufferings in that session, troubled with flatulence. It is no less in vain to think of an interpreter. The speaker Mr. Macon, would never have the patience to wait in his chair, till Mr. Gallatin could be sent for to explain Citizen Sophistic's motion, and then Mr. Dearborn must run to interpret Red Jacket's reply.

The best expedient that offers itself to obviate these difficulties, is to have the business of Congress divided into two departments, the debating and voting rooms. In the debating room, any member may ventilate his lungs and speak in any language and in any manner he pleases, without let, hindrance, or molestation; and for the greater convenience of the members, any number may speak at a time, provided nevertheless Gen. Jackson and Mr. Samuel Smith are not then speaking. Those soft spoken gentlemen it is supposed, will not endure any other noise than their own.

In the voting room, the real business will be done in dumb show. It would, for instance, be the easiest thing in the world, to conduct an impeachment in Pantomime. We know that the reasons for impeaching a judge, need not be given to the public, and of course they need not to be expressed in debate.

In the way, and with the help of two or three good posture masters from our play houses, the business could be managed with silence and celerity, to the great advantage of our public economy and to the infinite relief and accommodation of the new members from the Salt Mountain and the Silver Mines. Some future Anacharsis Cloots may rise in the West to be orator of the human race, and a great orator he may be in our well ordered Babel without saying a word. CAIRA

"More national embraces from our affectionate Republic."—Our readers will perceive by the ship news, that the French continue to capture and send in our vessels as fast as they come across seas. By the arrivals since our last we learn that they have captured the brig William Pitt, and sent her into Mary's; the brig Carson and "two or three other vessels," and sent them into Carracon; the ship Hesper, captured at sea, &c. &c. But Duane, says Mr. Jefferson, "if any Grand Republic, Monsieur, that is true; but France; 'boni sciamus!'"

I wonder how long it will be, and how many millions of property will be plundered from the Americans, by the French, before the ministerial papers will take the least notice of it.

N. Y. Evening Post.

PARIS, April 2.

RELATIONS.

Circular letter addressed to all the members of the Diplomatic Body.

PARIS, March 23.

SIR, The First Consul has ordered me to transmit to your excellency a copy of the letter addressed to him by the Emperor, on an intended conspiracy against the person of the Emperor, Prince Regent, &c. &c. &c. at the court of Munich, and which, by its date and date, was connected with the infamous plot on which the tribunals are now sitting in judgment.

A printed copy of the letters and authentic papers of Mr. Drake is annexed to the report. The originals will be immediately sent by order of the First Consul to his serene highness the elector of Bavaria.

Such a profanation of the most honorable function that can be conferred on man, is without precedent in the history of civilized nations. It will astonish and grieve Europe like the scandal of an unheard crime, which the most worthless government have never dared to mediate.—The first consul is too well acquainted with the sentiments and qualities, which distinguish the diplomatic body accredited to him, not to be convinced that he will see with profound sorrow, the profanation of the sacred character of ambassador converted into a minister of plots, villainy and corruption.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

TALLEYRAND.

Minister of foreign relations.

[The following answer to the above was addressed to M. Talleyrand, by Mr. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States.]

PARIS, March 26.

SIR, I have received the note which you did me the honor to address to me with a copy of the report of the grand judge, relative to papers which prove that Mr. Drake, the British minister at Munich, has held a culpable correspondence with traitors for objects which all civilized nations must regard with horror—and that horror must be redoubled, when we see that it is a minister that thus prostitutes his sacred character. When a subaltern agent commits a base or atrocious act, it may be supposed that he is influenced by personal interest, but the actions of a minister are generally attributed to the government he represents; and even

when he acts against his orders (which I hope is the case in this instance) his conduct is so much identified with his government, that such acts tend to overturn social order, and to bring back nations to barbarism—I beg your excellency to offer to the first consul in the name of my government, the most sincere solicitations for having happily escaped the attempt of his enemies, directed not only against his life, but against an object more dear to his heart, the happiness of the nation of which he is the chief. The result of his noble labors in the field of honor and in the cabinet, and which is not yet sufficiently established not to be deeply shaken by his loss.

(Signed)

LIVINGSTON.

We republish the two following letters from Mr. Butler to the governor of South Carolina, not merely because the information is interesting, & the reasoning found a no conclusive, but because the information and the arguments come from a Democratic senator, and may therefore be attended to by those who would not listen to a federalist. Can any honest, discerning man read, without shuddering for the fate of his country, that passage in which Mr. Butler describes the mode of conducting business in the Senate, or rather for the Senate of the United States. Can the people calmly look on and see the monstrous and rapid strides which Virginia is making towards the sovereignty of the union? If so they are fit to become the slaves of negro drivers, and it matters not how soon the event arrives.

G. U. S.

Message from his excellency the governor, delivered to the Legislature of South Carolina, the 11th May 1804.

To the honorable the President and Members of the Senate.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN, At the request of the honorable Pierce Butler, Esq. one of the senators from this state in the congress of the United States, I have the honour to lay before you two letters which I have received from him. I feel it my duty to comply with his request thus early, as they contain sentiments respecting the resolution of Congress upon the proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, which I have just caused to be laid before you.

I have the honour to be

With high respect,

Your most obedient

JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

Columbia, May 11, 1804.

Federal City, Dec. 6th 1803.

A resolution passed the senate on Friday last which will be sent to the several states for their approbation; the object of it is to authorize the electors to designate in voting for a president and vice president; to this resolution I have been opposed; it becomes my duty to state to the legislature of my own state why I am opposed to it. First I like the constitution as it stands much better than the proposed alteration. The convention is fixing on two names to be indifferently voted for, for an anxiety to guard against the evil attending an elective chief magistracy, as have been felt in Poland. While two distinguished citizens are indifferently voted for, party heart

will not be to great as by having single opposition champions, running in direct opposition to each other; the attachment to an individual gives birth to heat, and turbulent passions, which are in a degree checked by an indiscriminate vote for two persons, each party having this consoling hope, that if their candidate does not succeed to the chief magistracy, he will by being vice president, be in the road to it. If the alteration is agreed to, the small states, in which number South Carolina is ranked, never will give either a president or vice president to the union. Large states can then combine secretly and give a president and vice president for ever. Four states send seventy-four members to the house of representatives; the whole number of representatives is one hundred and forty three. In the mode pointed out by the constitution, there can be no combination as to a vice president, for in that case, the choice of the smaller states might again give a president. The ostensible reason assigned by the advocates of the proposed alteration, is to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scene, so degrading to republican government that took place at the last election; there is no honest man whose pulse did not beat high on that occasion: but the probability of there ever again being two names equal on the highest number, is so remote as not to justify an alteration, so materially affecting the sovereignty of states; so remote is it that a doctor Price, who was said to be better read in the doctrine of chances, than any other man in Europe, could rise from his grave; he would probably tell us that it is the nearest to impossibility he ever taking place again. We all recollect the course of this extraordinary circumstance too well to need my detailing it; it is much to be apprehended that in a paroxysm of discontent or resentment, some of the states may be hurried into an approbation of a measure, without allowing time to view it in all its bearings, which in the end they may have cause to regret.

I have another reason which had an influence on me in opposing the contemplated alteration, and which by my duty obliges me, however unpleasant, to make known to the legislature, the more so as the guardianship in fee of the sovereign rights of South Carolina is safely in my hands: I had not long been in the Senate, since my last election, before I perceived a combination among certain large states, unfair in itself & dangerous in its consequences, to the rights of other states; they held evening meetings to decide what shall take place or prevail in the Senate. Into this combination they have drawn two or three of the small states, and by this combination nothing is suffered to come fairly before the Senate, that is not either brought forward by one of the party, or has not their previous sanction—such a state of things, I could not—I cannot—I will not submit—without expressing both my concern and disapprobation—concern, because I expected a very different conduct from gentlemen with whom I hoped to have been in unison—disappointment at finding these men, who, before a revolution in the public mind took place, possessed a jealous regard for equal rights now in power, the first to subvert the principles which they wished to be thought the advocates of.

I request, Sir, you will lay this letter and a copy of it, before the two houses. I indulge a hope that the legislature may not, by any present impressions, be hurried into a measure which places the state on an unequal footing in the confederacy.

I have the honour to be,
With consideration and regard,
Your excellency's most obedient,
P. BUTLER.

His excellency Gov. Richardson.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

Looking over a copy of my letter to you of December 3, which letter I requested you to lay before the legislature, I observed some imperfections in grammar, which I will thank you to amend, before the letter is sent to the legislature. I will quote the sentence so save you the trouble of looking over the whole letter.

"The attachment to an individual gives birth to heat and turbulent passions, which is, in a degree, checked

by an indiscriminate vote for two persons."

I do not know your sentiments on the proposed alteration of the constitution. Your nation as governor—your having advocated personal rights since you entered into public life, must give great weight to any opinion, you may give on this very interesting question. Intrigue itself cannot have the impudence, if truth is at all regarded, to call it a party question. It is a question of state rights, and is an improper attempt by a few states, under the specious garb of republicanism, to rob other states of their rights and rank in the confederation. The honor of having these states from degradation, is reserved for South Carolina—the will become the Thetis of America. If South Carolina gives her sanction to the proposed alteration, she ratifies for ever her own degradation, as well as that of other states. If the alteration succeeds, the vice president will forever hereafter become an article for sale, barter or exchange, by a combination of a few states. Throw your votes into our scale for a president, and you may name the vice president. Thus the vice president, instead of being the second most estimable character in the union, as is contemplated by the constitution, as it now stands, will be the creature of the offspring of intrigue. In the event of the death of a president, how dreadful would the situation of the country become under the government of such a vice president as this intriguing innovation will, nineteen times in twenty, give to the union.

South Carolina has, and justly, the reputation of embracing as many enlightened, well educated citizens as any state in the union—can there be a reflecting mind in the state who does not foresee the effect of the proposed alteration? There cannot. In a few years when party heat subsides, if ever it will subside, I would venture to risk my reputation and life on it, that several of the states who have allowed themselves to be hurried by the spirit of party, into an approbation of the measure, will devoutly thank South Carolina for saving them from the snare laid for them—from the degradation into which they are hurrying themselves. I venture to say, that by very good authority, that Governor Fenner of Rhode Island, did all in his power to prevent the adoption of the alteration; but in consequence of some federalists being active in opposing it, the republicans said it must be a good thing. Such is the hurry into which party heats sometimes hurry men—South Carolina has a favourable opportunity to distinguish herself for possessing true patriotism, and calm, clear judgment. God Almighty grant that she may embrace the opportunity.

I regret exceedingly that the state of my health does not permit of my return to Carolina. If my worthy colleague and myself were called before the legislature to give a statement of public measures, public relations, and private combinations, I am well satisfied that we should not differ in our statements—but alas! my health permits not of my being in the way of discharging this duty.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration & esteem,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient,
P. BUTLER.

I received the letter you favored me with, covering your communication to the legislature, for which I return you my best thanks.

Perusing this letter over, I do nothing in it that I can wish to be secret, you are therefore at liberty to make what use you think proper of it.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

A gentleman of this city has favored us with the following extracts from a letter, dated Savannah, May 21.

"The amendment to the constitution has been passed unanimously by Judge Bowen dissatisfied from what he an insurrection and passed, making it death, without benefit of clergy, to use any actions or expressions, tending to excite insurrection in the state."

"The house adjourned without making for the instruction of the position for a state bank, which will be a great mortification to some of our builders."

"Since you left us we have had an uproar, little inferior to the one exhibited whilst you was here, and which has sickened some of our volunteer corps of the service they are employed in. The Deputy Marshal went down the river and arrested some of the officers of the French Picaroon, and brought them to town—but I understand liberated them on parole: the day following they could not be found, and the rangers and guards were ordered at eleven o'clock at night, to go down to Cockspur, and assist the deputy marshal, and the troops at the fort, and the Revenue Cutter, to bring the privateer up to town—but after the deputy marshal and some of the officers went on board and demanded a surrender of the vessel, the crew defied the whole power of the state, and of the United States, (so much for economy) to take them, and threatened to carry the officers out to sea with them. So that after being absent nearly two days and two nights, they returned, I believe ashamed of the errand they had been sent on."

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

On Sunday the 8th instant his excellency governor Claiborne, accompanied by the rev. Mr. Welsh, and several other clergymen of the Catholic church; the municipality and several members of the tribunal of justice, visited the convent in this city. On entering the apartments where the young ladies, who are boarders in the convent assembled for instruction, his excellency was presented by one of the young ladies with the following Address.

"Hail gen'rous chief! we hail you to these walls,
Where meek religion dwains a placid sway;
No passions rude, the humble mind appals,
Nor discontent the worldly wife betrays."

May health and peace attend each coming hour,
Each future year, unfading laurels bring;

Nor o'er your autumn, dark misfortune lower,
To blight the harvest promised by your spring."

May time fall on you, unimpeded roll,
Your days be spared to length of years;
Before you part to reach the final goal,
That banner of man the future hopes and fears."

His excellency then rose from his seat and addressing himself particularly to the nuns, made the following reply:

"Virtuous Ladies:
I receive with peculiar satisfaction, the elegant poetic compliment with which you have honored me. Your benevolent wishes flow from a source so pure, that I cannot deny myself the pleasure of acknowledging how sensible I am of their sincerity and kindness. Permit me in return, to assure you of the high estimation in which I hold your order, as well as a respect for that religion to which you are devoted, as for the patriotic object of your institution—the education of youth."

Under the free and mild government of United America, you may with certainty calculate on the uninterrupted enjoyment of your present tranquil and hallowed retreat, and the exercise of the honorable avocation to which your temporal cares are directed. Permit me ladies to renew to you assurances of my friendly respect: and may Almighty God bestow on this institution, his choicest blessings, and preserve in health and happiness, all who dwell within these sacred walls."

The company was then conducted into the Orphan's apartment, where an elegant and interesting address was delivered to the municipality by one of the orphan children, to which Mr. Pirot, in the name of the municipality, answered an extempore, and appropriate answer.

There are thirty six boarders in the convent, and thirty six orphan girls, who are supported by the city. The nuns have also the care of more than one hundred day scholars, to whose education and morals they pay great care.

This convent is of the order of St. Ursula, it was established in the year 1771, and has uniformly merited and

received the esteem and confidence of the public. One of the vows of the nuns is, to devote their temporal care to the education of female youth.

The greatest part of the ladies of New Orleans, and many from other parts of Louisiana, have been educated in this convent, where piety, neatness, and economy universally prevail.

It is therefore, greatly to be desired and of which there can be no doubt that under the government of the United States, this valuable institution will continue to prosper, and become more extensively useful.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 12.

New York, June 4.

*By the ship Vigilant, from Naples, the editors of the New York Gazette have received an extract of a letter from Commodore Preble, dated on board the Constitution, at Syracuse, March 19, 1804. The following is a copy:

"I have this moment received intelligence from a gentleman just arrived from Tunis, that the Bey of that viceroy is equipping his whole naval force with the utmost expedition; and it is whispered that this object is, the American commerce. From various circumstances, I believe there is much truth in the conjecture. Three of their frigates, from twenty-four to 32 guns, are now fitting out at Malta; one frigate of thirty-two guns, and a number of smaller vessels, are getting ready at Tunis."

Commodore Preble further observes, that he intends to collect all the forces off Tripoli, and proceed off Tunis to learn the cause.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, to the Editor of the Alexandria Examiner, dated 23rd of April, 1804.

"I have not a word of news to write you—Party distinction and dissension are quite unknown here. The people are however, anxious for their new government, but no murmurs are heard. The governor is becoming very popular. Business of every kind is brisk, and the town remarkably healthy."

BALTIMORE, June 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havre de Grace, to his friend in this city, of the 3d instant.

"The question of the site of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal was yesterday settled in Wilmington. It goes from Welch Point to Mendenhall's, in Christians creek. There being such fine bold water from all parts of our bay to the Welch Point, a site could not have been determined on more beneficial to the interest of your city. In all probability the Baltimoreans will go head in hand with the Philadelphians in the execution of the work."

After the 30th inst. all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in American vessels, pay an additional duty of 2 1/2 per cent. ad valorem.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, received by the Sultan, arrived at New York.

"The Diligence, from New York, arrived here the 8th of March. She ran aground, and bilged by the negligence of the pilot in coming up in the harbor, by which great part of her cargo was damaged; luckily insurance had been made a few days previous. The situation of affairs here is unpleasant and anxious owing to our expectation of the threatened invasion. Business is dull, linen, in particular, the coarse kind, scarce and high."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The votes for Governor have been all returned and counted; and we are happy to announce that his excellency John T. Gilman, Esq. is re-elected Governor of New Hampshire.

Of the twelve senators eleven are chosen, viz. hon. Clement Storor, Nicholas Gilman, John Orr, John Bradley, Nathan Taylor, J. K. Smith, Robert Alcock, Seth Payson, Amasa Al-

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Ten, Daniel Kimball and Moses Payson. There is one vacancy. The candidates, hon. John Waldron, and John Wingate. Of the chosen we believe five to be federalists and six democrats.

In all the towns we have heard from the federal gain has been 19, loss 13—net gain 6—Democratic gain 30, loss 6, net gain 24—Making a democratic gain on the majority of last year of 16. Of the votes for speaker last year, Mr. Otis had 124—Mr. Morison 73. Should the towns we have not heard from prove as they were last year, the probable numbers of the house will be 130 federalists, and 98 democrats. The parties will not essentially vary from this proportion.

We confidently assure the public, from information which can be relied upon, that both branches of the legislature will contain very respectable majorities of independent federalists, with the acquisition of much talent, ability and eloquence. In the senate, previous to the selection of the council, there will be more than two to one, and in the house the majority will be strong enough to fer all the tricks of opposition at defiance.

One would imagine from the very triumphant manner, in which the glorious election in Roxbury and Nantucket, are narrated in the Chronicle, that there had been important political changes in those towns. The facts are, that democratic members have been chosen therein, many, many years.—Mirajah Coffin, Esq. has been the representative of Nantucket several years; and Roxbury sends the same representatives it did last year.

FROM WINDHAM, May 11.—“You will learn that we have been tricked out of our representative.—Cob. Payson, the old member, and who we knew would be re-elected, did not think fit to decline being a candidate until the morning of the election.—This circumstance, you may well conceive, embarrassed us; and was the sole cause why we are doomed for one year to be misrepresented by a democrat, chosen by a plurality of three.

Captain Ward of the ship Jenny, arrived at New York on Wednesday the 30th ult. from Bordeaux, informs, that immediately previous to his sailing a report prevailed at that place that Pichegru was found strangled in the Temple. This intelligence was received at Bordeaux on the 11th April, in three or four days from Paris. And on the 12th, the day on which captain W. sailed, placards were in circulation stating that Pichegru had strangled himself. It was generally believed that Bonaparte would ere long assume with the consent of the legislative body, the title of Emperor of the Gauls.—Madame B. had gone to Rome, whence it was not expected she would return—in consequence, it was said, of her husband's determination to obtain a divorce in order to form a connexion with a German princess.

On Wednesday the 30th ult. a lad about eleven years old, the son of Mr. William Hunter, of this city, fell into a large kettle of boiling soap. One of the workmen, who was near, immediately plunged his arms in up to the shoulders, and got him out; but notwithstanding the instant aid of this benevolent man, and the endeavors of the physicians who were called in, he died at eleven o'clock the same night. The man who, so nobly extricated this unfortunate youth, is said to be in great danger.

A gentleman who left Port au Prince on the 18th ult. states, that a few days before he sailed, there was a general massacre of the French white inhabitants at that place. Out of five hundred and sixty-two persons, only two were spared! The persons and property of the Americans, who happened to be there, were respected.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, May 25. SUICIDE.

We hear from Fitchburgh, (Mass.) that the Rev. Mr. John Payson, formerly minister of that place, on Wednesday last, swallowed a large quantity of arsenic, and afterwards cut his throat in a most horrid manner. He

expired the same day. Our informant could give no information of what induced this unhappy event.

DUEL.—At Fredericktown (Maryland,) on the 24th ult. a duel was fought between lieutenant Wm. P. Clyma, of the U. S. army, and Mr. Elie Davis, student of physic, in that place. Mr. Davis was wounded in both his thighs, but it is expected not mortally.

By a new census taken, the city of Washington contains 4352 inhabitants, including 717 slaves.

[Boston paper.]

Literary Intelligence.

Messrs. Bronson and Chauncy, proprietors of the United States Gazette, are making preparations for putting to press, as speedily as may be, a new work, which has been recently published in England, entitled—“The History of England, from the Accession of George III. to the conclusion of the Peace, in the year 1783.—By John Adolphus, Esquire.” Proposals will soon be issued.

KING OF ENGLAND.—In a late London paper we find the following article, if it may be considered entitled to any reliance, it would seem to indicate, that the prospect of his majesty's perfectly recovering his capacity for business, is involved in considerable doubt.

“There has been a report very generally current for these four days past that some measure was in contemplation, the object of which was to relieve his majesty from the harassing details of business—a thing which indeed has long been considered desirable. So general was this belief, that many expected a message to parliament last night, and we are much mistaken if the report did not originate in the ministerial circles. It is probable that Ministers see such difficulty and delicacy in this affair, that they are afraid to venture to produce it, however necessary it is become.”

Another London paper quoth the above gives the following remarks.

“Our readers will readily believe, that we do not copy this paragraph from any approbation of its tendency. On the contrary, we can scarcely conceive a greater impropriety, to say the least of it, than to intimate that it is become “necessary,” or “desirable,” to “relieve his majesty from the harassing details of business before the Sovereign himself has expressed a desire to be relieved.”

Desperate Suicide at Paris.

On the 29th of last February, the day after Pichegru had been apprehended between one and two in the afternoon, a hackney coach stopped upon the Pont Royal, opposite the castle of Tuilleries, at Paris. A lady and two gentlemen left it, and in one instant jumped over the low stone parapet of the bridge, into the Seine; notwithstanding several boats went off in search of them they were dead before they were found, and carried on shore. Nothing was discovered upon their persons to identify them, or to ascertain the cause of this rash act; but in the hackney coach was left a paper, upon which was written, with a pencil “*Tremble tyrant, you shall soon be revenged!*”—It is not said to whom this threat was addressed. The coachman took them up in the Rue de la Loi, and they are supposed to be either persons implicated in the conspiracy, or some of those who had concealed Pichegru, and who of course would suffer death.

Telegraphic.

On the 30th ult. the celebrated Dr. Pothergill, sen. Baron Humboldt, C. W. Peale, and Dr. Collin, arrived from Philadelphia at Baltimore, on a tour to the southward.

MONTPELIER MEDICAL WELL. In Scott county, Kentucky, on the waters of Lacount's run, about ten miles from Georgetown, twenty from Lexington and fifteen from Frankfort.

The water of this well possesses the qualities of the Salt and Sulphur springs at the Mud Lick; but much more efficacious as the qualities are combined in the same water, and may

properly be called a Saline Sulphuric, Medicinal Well. The efficacy of the above water was confirmed by the experience of last year. It is equal to any in the State of Kentucky, or any sister State, in curing many of those maladies which infest and weaken the human constitution. The efficacy of the water combined with its central and convenient location to the most populous parts of the State, makes it of much greater public utility. Last season from 10 to 200 people attended this spring, among whom many uncommon and extraordinary cures were effected by drinking the water. The roads to the Medicinal spring from the different populous parts of this country, are very good, and carriages may pass with convenience.

Preparations are making for the accommodation of visitants.

Drawn on Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS, an old and respectable inhabitant of Trappe.

NOTICE.

St. Thomas Lodge, No. 37, Easton, WILL assemble at their Lodge Room, on Monday the 25th inst. for the purpose of making a procession to Church, where a service suitable to the occasion will be performed by the Reverend Brother Esau B. BARNARD, in commemoration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, and the succeeding day will be celebrated with festivity in the Lodge Room, at 10 o'clock, at which celebration and procession all Free and accepted Ancient York Masons in the adjacent townships are respectfully invited.

By Order,

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

Sec'y of St. Thomas Lodge.

The Semi Annual Election of Officers will take place at the next stated meeting (Monday the 18th inst.) at which meeting the Brethren are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

J. S. Jun. Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING obtained information that malicious and unfounded reports had been circulated, tending to reflect upon the character and to attack the credit of the undersigned, viz. That I was connected with certain persons in the purchase and transportation of negroes to the distant States. That sacred regard which every man ought to have for his reputation, induces me thus publicly to declare in the most solemn manner that I neither am, nor ever have been, engaged in the purchase of any negroes than those for my own immediate service; nor have I ever been accessory to the transportation of any negro whatever; all of which, if necessary, I can prove by testimony incontrovertible; and I boldly challenge the author either to come forward and make good his assertions, or else to let his lips in eternal silence, and tacitly admit that just odium, which will inevitably be attached to him, should be discovered.

THOMAS PRINCE.

Easton, June 11, 1864. 26 3

50 dollars reward.

RAN away on the first day of June, a negro EPHRAIM, the property of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldsborough, in Talbot county, near Easton.—Ephraim is black; 19 years of age, rather short and well set, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high; he speaks thick, is easily alarmed, and can't keep you long in the face. His clothes were of common kersey and Cambric. It is more than probable that he has made off to the State of Delaware, as some of his intimate friends have gone there before him. The above reward will be given for apprehending the said negro, if taken up out of this State—thirty dollars if taken out of this county, and twenty dollars if taken up in this county, with reasonable charges paid, together with the reward, upon possession obtained of said negro, by

ROBT. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Near Easton, W. S. Maryland, 1

6th June, 1864. 26 6

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

Just received and for sale by the subscriber, DR. JOHN MACE'S, HEALTH PRESERVING PILLS,

ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE.

For preserving Health in general, and preventing the diseases of warm climates, and warm seasons: such as the Cholera Morbus, Lax, Dysentery, &c. &c. Stomach, of the Liver, &c. &c. Bilious Head-ache, and Jaundice or yellowness of the skin, &c. &c.

Nothing is so useful in preserving Health, and producing long life, as frequent and moderate purging.

LEWIS BACON.

TO preserve health and to prolong life, is the wish and ought to be the object of every human being. It is, however, to be lamented that physicians have not yet pointed out any successful method of attaining these purposes. They have, it is true, recommended a proper attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleeping, sitting, walking, riding, standing, sitting, using tea instead of coffee with a variety of other prescriptions, the employment of which would make a profession that would take up the whole time of life. Hence these directions, setting aside the impossibility of doing them, are useless to those who are in labor and business, and those oppressed by want and poverty; and therefore it becomes necessary to pursue some method that can be conveniently employed by every individual in every circumstance. This method consists in “frequent and moderate purging,” and is not only founded upon the authority of Lord Bacon, the greatest of philosophers, but also upon the most correct reasoning, as well as experience. But it is not every kind of purging medicine that will answer the purpose; mercury, and such other violent and harsh remedies, however useful they may be for the cure of certain diseases, will be found dangerous in preserving health, and will generally do much more harm than good. The purging medicine to be used must be of such a kind, that it will answer the above conditions, and with safety to the life and limb which exist in them, and by the foundation of almost every disease to which the human body is subject; and at the same time it must be such, that every person of every trade, business or occupation, may use it without ceasing from their employment, and without making any alteration in their diet or drink. The pills which I have invented and prepared are exactly suited to these purposes. If it were not for extending this place to too great a length, I might here introduce many testimonials from persons who have tried them, to prove their extraordinary virtues; but the following certificate from the Rev. Chambers, now a minister on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be sufficient.

March 10, 1864.

“DEAR SIR,
“At your request, I send you these lines to acquaint you with the good effects I have experienced from using your pills. I was afflicted with burning of my hands and feet, feverishness, and discharges of much bile, and a great distensiveness, which attended me for eight or nine years. When I came into Caroline county last year, I was recommended by captain William Frazier to try your pills, which he said had prevented him from bilious complaints, in which he was subject. I accordingly tried them, and through God they were made a great blessing to me. They discharged the bilious matter with great ease, left the bowels in a very easy state, abated my fever, gave me a good appetite, and though in the decline of life, they restored my constitution in a great measure. I recommend them to the public in general, as the best medicine that I ever tried for the prevention of bilious complaints.

EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

“DODOR MACE.”

He has on hand a full and general supply of Gentian Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medicines of every description. All of which he will dispense at the most reduced prices.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr., Easton, June 3, 1864. 26 11

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

TO SAMUEL SAUNTER, ESQ.

SIR,

I have been referred by a curious friend, to a paragraph in a village paper, that bears the form of an advertisement, but which is worthy the perusal of other eyes than those of debtors and customers, to whom it imports to be more particularly addressed. I think it should be rescued from the obscurity of an ordinary gazette, to be honored with a more extensive circulation than has yet been its fate. I admire the concise brevity of its style, and the simplicity and candour of its author, and under these impressions I have copied it for the literary patrons of the Port Folio:—

CATHARINE KEISS.

Residing in the corner house, near Queen street, informs herewith, that she is married to Frederick Reinert, and that, in addition to her former assortment of store goods, she has for sale, Groceries, at the most reduced prices: also, Musical Instruments, Notes, Fiddlestrings, &c.

She likewise requests, for the last time, those who are indebted to the estate of Andrew Keiss, deceased, to discharge their respective debts without delay, otherwise she will be under the necessity of resorting to other measures.

January 31, 1804.

The first idea which its perusal presents to the mind is the variety of purposes which it serves. In the short compass of a dozen lines it announces a death, proclaims a marriage; serves as an advertisement of goods on hand, and tells us that wedlock has excited the idea of harmony in the author's mind by enabling her to deal in musical instruments, notes, and fiddlestrings. It informs the world that Catharine Keiss is executrix of one husband, and wife of another, and concludes with pleasant intelligence to the neighboring lawyers.

The sign over Caleb Quotem's door does not announce a greater variety of business.

The next idea which strikes the reader's mind, is the dignified pride, and laudable self-importance of the writer in preserving the name of her former husband—*Catharine Keiss* informs herewith, that she is married to Frederick Reinert; she thought herself sufficiently condescending in taking him, but resolves not to take his name, that the public may know that wedlock, with her, has but a secondary consideration, and possibly Frederick Reinert may not be a loser in allowing her to retain her name, for the lucrative considerations of a wife; an executrix; a stock of goods on hand; and musical instruments, notes, and fiddlestrings; together with the privilege of being plaintiff in a multitude of actions. We hope he will be grateful, and afford her no just occasion to substitute the shrill screams of her own grief for the harmony of her fiddlestrings, and that it may be long before she surrenders him by changing her notes.

The third idea which strikes the reader is, that she not only preserves her former name, but also her importance. Catharine of Russia had not more authority over her numerous husbands, than our Catharine appears to have over Frederick Reinert. Although as she informs herewith, she is married, she is yet determined that she shall not have all the privileges of a husband. For she still has for sale groceries at the most reduced prices; also musical instruments, notes, and fiddlestrings. She calls on her debtors for payment, otherwise she will be under the necessity of resorting to other measures. Her groceries are sold at the most reduced prices, but as no price is affixed to the musical instruments, notes, and fiddlestrings, we may presume that *maxima* is purchased at her house at the common price, although we hope that Frederick Reinert will not be obliged to pay more for it than others.

A fourth idea which is presented to the mind by this laconic note, may recall to our recollection the epistle of a French lady, which was couched nearly in the following terms:—

"My dear friend,

Sympathize with your wretched Josephine at the death of her *Braunauer*, who died about an hour since, and has

left me overwhelmed with grief and despair.

Ever yours,

JOSEPHINE.

"P. S. Appropos! send me some rouge."

A cynical writer has remarked that a woman's postscript always contains the material part of her letter, but if this observation be generally correct, yet the postscript of our lady is assuredly an exception, for she certainly was more in want of a husband, than of rouge, unless, indeed, grief, in the short period of an hour, had robbed her cheeks of all their colour, which most probably was not the case, and then, indeed,

"One need not turn to be ugly, though one grieves."

Frederick Reinert must certainly be happy in the possession of a wife, who will give him no trouble in the management of her affairs, and we should advise him to act cautiously, as more disagreeable sounds are sometimes heard in a house than any which can be produced by musical instruments, notes, and fiddlestrings.

TOWNSTON.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

For Sale at Public Auction.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of the state, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Monday the second day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a Tract or Tracts of Land, called Dover, and Dover Marsh, or Lower Dover, lying on Choptank River, in Talbot county; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased. The Land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plot of which will be shown at the time of sale, or may be seen before by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, A. M. and the Land sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

June 2, 1804.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the river, Queen Anne's county, near Queenstown, on Saturday the 19th inst. a Negro Fellow named GEORGE, 15 years old, about five feet four inches high, and well made, his colour black, large features, thick lips and flat nose—He wears bright, with his hair turned in; his dress white kersey. If taken in this county I will give 10 dollars, if taken up out of the county 20 dollars, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN GRASON.

29th May, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the late Col. JAMES BAKER'S Lands, in Cecil county, advertised for the 23rd of May next, is postponed till the 1st day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, Trustee.

NICHOLAS BRICE.

The sale of the personal property is also postponed till 1st October next.

N. BRICE, Adm'r. J. B. Baltimore, 20th April, 1804.

Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Talbot county, and the public in general, that he has a Light Stage and Horses, which he intends holding in readiness for such as may wish to hire, by the day or journey. He intends running it to Akert's Ferry once a week, every Thursday morning—to commence running on Thursday the 24th inst. and return the same evening. So that persons going or coming from the lower counties, may depend on a passage by applying either at his house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriage to hire as usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a number of Ladies Bonnets, of the newest fashions; and will thankfully receive the orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL WILSON, Esquire, late of Somerset county, deceased, in due form of law have been lately granted by the Orphan's Court of Somerset, to the subscriber—All persons indebted to the estate or having claims thereon, are requested to bring them in as soon as possible, that the administration may be closed. Mr. James Anderson is empowered to settle and adjust the books and accounts in the mercantile house of the Firm of Gale & Wilson, whereof Samuel Wilson, deceased, was the surviving partner—And Mr. John Stewart is empowered to settle all accounts and claims of a private nature. Application will accordingly be made to the above gentlemen, who will adjust the same.

J. C. WILSON

Somerset county, Maryland, }
25th May, 1804. } 24 6

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Monday the 4th day of June next, and continue to sit for twenty days thereafter, if necessary, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and make such alterations in the assessment of property as may be required according to law.

Per order,

THOS. BANNING, CLK.

Patent Machine

FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury, hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent; with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom; and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be prosecuted, if known.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

21 2

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situated in Dorchester county, on Chickasaw River, near the Bridge, and within four miles of Middletown, and five from Vienna.

There are the following improvements on the Premises, to wit: A comfortable dwelling house, two rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, barn, stable, and other out-houses, also, an excellent peach orchard and nursery. The arable land is of a light black mould, particularly favourable to the growth of corn and clover. There is a large body of timber land, consisting of large red and white oaks, and such other trees as usually indicate a naturally strong, rich soil—Any one disposed to buy may have a bargain, if he will apply soon—Terms of sale will be as follows, viz. one third in six months, another third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months. Mr. William Tripp, near the premises, will show the land to any one disposed to view it. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, near St. Michael's, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

May 18, 1804.

23 1/2 3*

PROPOSALS,

BY THOMAS HERTY,

Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer, for publishing by subscription.

The second Volume of his

DIGEST OF THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

It will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time which have not been repealed—that is the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index; subjoined to which will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expenses of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon as a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.

2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery 1 to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Bookellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for a *System of Conveyancing* calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state; together with interesting particulars.

May 3, 1804.

22

WAS committed to the goal of Dorchester county, on the 29th day of March last, a negro woman named Henry Roberts, who has a child about three months old—she appears to be about twenty years old, and says she was raised near Salisbury, in Somerset county, and alleges she was free born. If the owner of said negroes (if any) does not release them, they will be sold for their goal fees according to law.

THOMAS JAMES PATTISON,

Sheriff of Dorchester county.

May 1st, 1804.

23 4

APPRENTICES INDENTURES

For sale at this office.

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Office.

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From the Frederick Town Herald.

The Case of Col. Butler.—In the Herald of the 24th of March there was a regular detail of the proceedings in this interesting case, a copy of the correspondence between Col. Butler and the Secretary of War some months after the trial with the appeal to the President from the sentence of the Court Martial, a copy of the sentence, and of the defence delivered for Col. Butler at the trial. We think it proper here to repeat that the statement then given under the direction of Colonel Butler, was given as he considered with the assent of the Secretary of War himself. So long had been the delay and suspense occasioned by General Wilkinson's not returning the proceedings of the court or acting upon them as he was expected to have done, that the Secretary of War deemed it right under all circumstances to make known the sentence to Colonel Butler without waiting any longer to hear from the General; the Secretary so expressed himself and assigned this reason, as will appear by turning back to the Statement; and he did accordingly make known the Sentence to Col. Butler, and favoured him with a copy of it. This being done, Col. Butler told the Secretary of War, that he should publish the Sentence and the Trial, to which the Secretary either assented or did not object; and surely there could be no reason, if it was proper as it was to inform the Colonel himself of the sentence at that time, why the world should not be informed of it. At any rate it could have been no object worth the risk of impropriety with Colonel Butler whether the proceedings were published a month sooner or later; and had he not conceived himself authorized to publish them immediately, they certainly would not have been published then. We mention these things, not because we know that any blame for so doing has been attached to him by his superiors; but because we wish to leave no excuse for any future cavil or malignant whisper on this subject even to the sneaking crowd of time-serving minions, who are always so apt to rate right and wrong according to the turn of fortune, and measure every man's merit with a view to their own interest or his power to serve them. Having premised thus much on the Statement already published, we must now add a little concerning the publication on which we are about to introduce. Since Col. Butler left this town on his way to Nashville in Tennessee, where he has probably arrived by this time, we had not heard with certainty any thing more relative to his affair, or of the orders issued by General Wilkinson in execution of the sentence of the court martial; till the southern mail of last week brought us an extract from the Norfolk Herald of so singular a nature, that we might have preferred believing it a mere fabrication. Had we not ascertained at the Inspector's office in this place that, except a few inaccuracies which are now corrected, it is what it purports to be,—the act of the commander in chief touching the case of Colonel Butler. As such it completes our report of the whole case, and is therefore now put upon record for the sake of all parties concerned.

Head quarters, New Orleans, February 1st, 1804.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A general court martial under the

orders of the Secretary of War, was convened in Frederick town (Maryland) on the 21st of November, and continued its session until the 6th of December. This court was composed of the following officers, viz.

President—Colonel Burbeck.
Members—Lieutenant col. Freeman, Lieutenant col. Kingbury, Major Mac Rea, Capt. Bruff, Capt. Read, Stille, Freeman, McClellan, Boote, Seall, Saunders, Lieut. Osborne.

Judge Advocate—Lieut. House.
 Colonel Thomas Butler, of the second regiment of infantry, was arraigned before this tribunal on the following charges, viz.

Disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

Specifications.
 1st. For disobedience of the general order of the 30th of April, 1801, regulating the uniform of the hair, as will appear from the said order, and his (the col's) correspondence with the commanding general during the month of May last.

2d. For disobedience of the orders of the President of the United States, communicated to him through the regular constitutional channel, the Inspector of the army, on the 9th of April, 25th of May, & the 8th of June, 1802, as will appear from the letters of the col. addressed to the Secretary of War the 8th May, 1802, and the commanding gen. the 7th and 9th of August, 1802, and by other testimony.

3d. For neglect of duty in not descending the Mississippi to take command of Fort Adams and organize the troops, agreeably to the peace establishment, but proceeding to Pittsburgh with a military command on his private business, and without permission, as will also appear from the correspondence before referred to, and other testimony.

To these charges the Colonel pleaded *not guilty*, and the court having examined the testimony produced, and heard the prisoner on his defence, after mature deliberation, delivered the following sentence, viz. "That the prisoner is guilty of disobedience of the general order of the 30th of April, 1801, and taking into consideration his long and faithful services, and his general character as an officer, do sentence him under the 5th article of the 2d section of the rules and articles of war, to be reprimanded in general orders."

"The court are also of opinion, after due investigation, that the prisoner is not guilty of the 2d and 3d specifications, and that he did, according to the true intent and meaning of the orders of the 9th of April, 25th of May, and 8th of June, 1802, faithfully perform his duty, and do therefore acquit him."

The general is induced, by his respect for this tribunal, and by considerations of expediency, in relation to the public service, to confirm the preceding sentence, and he hereby commands the prisoner to conform the cut of his hair to the orders of the 30th of April, 1801, to resume his sword and join his regiment in this city without delay.

In confirming this sentence of the general court martial, the general would feel happy, could he add his approbation of the proceedings submitted to him; but after the most patient examination, he finds this irreconcilable

to his ideas of justice and of duty, and in justification of his conduct he thinks proper to assign to his profession, the considerations which direct his judgment. The misguided sympathies of the public, in personal concerns particularly, are as common as false alarms, and their effects are sometimes more extensive and more pernicious. In the case which gives birth to these remarks, we have seen much pains taken and great art employed, to pervert the current of justice, to vindicate an act of insubordination, and to exculpate a military offender, at the expense of every delicate regard for character, and even truth itself. It is as difficult to resist the torrent of popular opinion, as it is easy to excite our sensibilities by the cry of persecution. The war worn veteran dragged by the iron hand of despotism, while in vain he pleads his long services, his meritorious deeds, his scars, his grey hairs, hardships and sufferings, exhibits a spectacle to the eye and to the mind, which stifles candid enquiry and interests the generous affections of the human breast.

It would seem that this court, deluded by artifice, and beguiled by the ingenious sophistry of the Colonel's defence, have suffered their attention to be diverted from the true question on which they were to decide, and permitted the best faculties of the mind to enlist on the side of error & insubordination; an amiable, but dangerous infirmity, which can alone account for the prisoner's acquittal from the charge of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, or excuse the conduct of the court, as will be made manifest by the following summary examination.

On the 9th of April, 1802, the prisoner received an order to "hasten to Fort Adams with all possible expedition," in order to carry certain specific arrangements into execution; "but if any unforeseen circumstance should prevent him from doing so, he was to commit the trust to a discreet officer, to be retained at that post, whom he was to furnish with the necessary instructions for his government, and to follow him with all practicable expedition."

In the mean time the Colonel, feeling himself indisposed to serve longer, proffers his commission to the President for as many months pay as he had served years. This proposition was rejected, and in reply to the Colonel's application for a furlough, we find he received the following order from the Secretary of War, dated the 25th May, 1802: "Considering your precarious state of health, the situation of your children, and your long services, he (the Secretary of War) is willing to indulge you with a reasonable relaxation from duty, and he therefore consents, that so soon as you have completed the organization of the troops in the Mississippi territory, and furnished the next officer in rank with the necessary information and instructions for his government, you return to the State of Pennsylvania, where you will be permitted to remain for the space of three months, after which you are to return to Fort Adams and resume the command of that post."

Here then we find three positive mandates imposed upon the Colonel, by the highest authority, viz. to "follow" the officer he might send to Fort

Adams "with all practicable expedition" to take command, and to "furnish the next officer in rank with the necessary information and instructions for his government."

What is the sequel? does the Colonel follow the officer with "all practicable expedition?" does he take the command of Fort Adams, and "furnish the officer next in rank with information and instructions for his government?" No! It is evident he did neither; but appalled by the metaphysical exhalations of the Mississippi, he feigns pretexts for maintaining his post near Nashville, reiterates his application for a furlough, and finally, in the face of his orders, and under the consciousness that he was about to transgress them, (as is apparent from his correspondence with the general) he turns his back upon his duty, and to the great injury of the public service, commits the most important command within the national limits to the discretion of a captain, without information, orders or instructions. He embarks for Pittsburgh on the 21st of August, 1802, and after about nine months unlicensed absence, he presents himself at Fort Adams.

From this candid exposition of facts, it follows incontrovertably, that the Colonel positively disobeyed his orders, by not following the officer ordered to the Mississippi, and taking the command of Fort Adams, and that he was guilty of the most flagrant neglect of duty, by not informing and instructing the officer next in rank for his government. Had the general suffered so high a transaction to pass over in silence, he would have betrayed a shameful ignorance of his profession, and merited the obloquy and abuse levelled at him for the faithful discharge of his duty.

The misapplication of mercy in military life should be cautiously avoided, because it gives encouragement to vice, and occasion to cruelty; for every officer of experience must have remarked, that in armies the more certain and sudden the punishment, the fewer the offenders. But with us it has become a kind of fashion to extenuate our transgressions by bold pretensions to long service, great experience and conspicuous merits. The artifice deserves credit on the score of its plausibility; it may excite our sympathy, but must not bias the judgment. It is to be permitted to rank and intelligence to sanction error, what is to be the treatment of our youthful subaltern? how are we to inculcate the principles of subordination, and the obligations of duty? or where are we to look for example, the soul of military institutions?

Away with such miserable shifts, such false doctrines, and let it be received and remembered as a sound military maxim, that rank and responsibility, go hand in hand, that they are inseparable, and that a young officer may offend ignorantly and without intention, but that grey hairs imply an extent of service, which repels the same justificatory plea. We may therefore pardon the novice with safety, in cases where it would be hazardous to excise the veteran, a knowledge of service exalts the character and increases the responsibility; grey hairs, scars, wounds and a broken constitution, present strong claims to our compassion and our leniency, but

they illy apply to the vindication of military trespasses.

The general will dismiss the subject with a single remark more, to which he claims the particular attention of all ranks. The evasion of an order is more dangerous and less excusable than the direct breach. The last may be justified, but the first is dishonorable.

(Signed) J. WILKINSON.
Inspector's Office, Frederick Town,
Maryland, 27th April, 1804.

The foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in this office.

TH: CUSHING,

Adjutant and Inspector of the army.

Remarks.—Of the above extraordinary paper we have been exceedingly puzzled to know what best to say:—Fearful indeed left, in attempting to say any thing we might so far forget our own dignity as to fall into the same strain of unbecoming and intemperate invective, of indecent aspersions and unwarrantable licence, which to most people of reflection and character must surely carry with it its own antidote in the foregoing general orders, and which in the end must inevitably do more against the general than any enemy could of himself do. But we shall endeavour to restrain our feelings and steer clear of that wanton impetuosity, which there is to high an example before us, may degrade oneself to indignant contempt without producing any injury whether it is levelled; Nor shall the freedom, with which even the Court Martial have been traduced in the preceding official act of the commander of the Army solemnly promulgated, be any precedent for us with all the liberty allowed to newspaper strictures. We must however beg leave to refer the reader generally once more to Col. Butler's defence; because the general has chosen in a manner the most unprecedented to turn Judge Advocate in the very act of pronouncing & executing sentence, and to string up a tissue of assertions in order to make an impression that the sentence is wrong so far as it goes to acquit Col. Butler on the 2d and 3d Specifications. We wish the reader to bear in mind that the court had before them all the evidence on those Specifications, which the general pretends to refer to; and that they were perfectly satisfied, as every man must be who attended to that evidence, that Col. Butler so far from being guilty of the disobedience charged, "did according to the true intent and meaning of the orders faithfully perform his duty." But in the general's "candid exposition of facts," it would seem that the court had only acquitted Col. Butler on those Specifications because "and in consideration of his long and faithful services, and his general character as an officer." Whereas such is not the fact; the court only notice that "consideration" in their sentence on the first charge far not cutting off the hair; and as to the rest there is a deliberate and complete acquittal "after due investigation."—The sole offence then, as established in the opinion of the court, still is that Col. Butler did not cut off his hair at General Wilkinson's orders; of which order, new in its kind and perhaps a little curious in its origin, there is yet sufficient reason to doubt both the expediency and the legality. But however we and much wiser heads may doubt, we do not presume now to offer any thing on that part of the sentence further than to repeat, what we have said before, that admitted in its full "effect, it cannot in the least degree impeach the honour or tarnish the fame of Colonel Butler, which are indeed of themselves above the reach of injury or suspicion," however it may show that his judgment differed from that of the general and the court on a very insignificant if not a very questionable point of discipline. And as the sentence itself cannot affect the reputation of Colonel Butler, equally confident are we that the attempt in the general orders to do that which the sentence will not do, must pass by its object "as the idle wind." If we were astonished to see such an attempt made under the impunity of official conduct, which would not be made in any other way, we are at least gratified in believing that it will fail or only rebound on him who has most inconspicuously dared it.—With the approbation of a tribunal of fellow officers, and with his hard earned fame of pa-

triotism and service, it will not be believed by his country that Col. Butler could ever be "guilty of a most flagrant neglect" or of "dishonorable evasion." His country knows, that he never yet required a spur to incite him on his duty; nor has he ever idly been wont to be kept away from that duty, wherever ordered, by "mephitical exaltations" either on the Mississippi or at the seat of government on the Schuylkill as it formerly was, or at the seat of government on the banks of the Potomack as it now is. The character of this officer has been uniformly upright and respectable. Correct, disinterested and benevolent, aloof from political intrigues and party strife, though independent in his sentiments, even at this time when civil dissention makes enemies of friends, he has by his unexceptionable and mild deportment and career of useful exertions wherever employed, made friends of no small number and of high rank among those to whom Federalism generally is least agreeable.—It therefore the present General Orders are in any degree intended as an offering to those in power, we suspect at last even that calculation will be found egregiously mistaken. And although we will not venture to predict a time as at hand, when general Wilkinson will in his turn be pleading a length of service in his own extenuation, which he treats as of no account in Colonel Butler's case, but which in fact Colonel Butler had no occasion to plead and did not plead as his defence; Yet we do predict with the utmost confidence, as to the style of his present denunciation, that general Wilkinson will eventually repent and repent it surely on more accounts than one.

Before leaving the article, it may not be amiss to state, that we have understood that part of the above order, which "commands the prisoner without delay to the city" of New Orleans, has been superseded by the secretary of War.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

The intelligence of the indiscriminate massacre of the white French inhabitants of St. Domingo, which we were the first to notice, is confirmed by the arrival at this port of the Schooner Greyhound from Cape Francois. The letters of our correspondents, and the verbal accounts of the passengers who escaped, agree in representing it as one of the most horrid which has occurred in modern times. It began on the 19th April, and continued without intermission until the 14th of May following. On the 28th April, gen. Dessalines issued a proclamation, explanatory of his motives, and of his future conduct, of which the following is a copy.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.
LIBERTY OR DEATH.
PROCLAMATION.

Jean Jacques Dessalines, governor general, to the inhabitants of Hayti.

Crimes the most atrocious, such as were until then unheard of, and would cause nature to shudder, have been perpetrated. The measure was over-heaped. At length the hour of vengeance has arrived, & the implacable enemies of the rights of man have suffered the punishment due to their crimes.

My arm, raised over their heads, has too long delayed to strike. At that signal, which the justice of God has urged, your hands, righteously armed, have brought the axe upon the ancient tree of slavery and prejudices. In vain had time, & more especially the infernal politics of Europeans, surrounded it with triple brass; you have stripped it of its armour; you have placed it upon your heart, that you may become (like your natural enemies) cruel and merciless. Like an overflowing mighty torrent that tears down all opposition, your vengeful fury has carried away every thing in its impetuous course. Thus perish all tyrants over innocence, all oppressors of mankind!

What then I bent for many ages under an iron yoke; the sport of the passions of men, of their injustice; and of the caprices of fortune; mutilated victims of the captivity of white Frenchmen; after having fattened with our tears these insatiable blood-suckers, with a patience and resignation unexampled, we should again have seen that sacrilegious horde make an attempt upon our destruction, without any distinction of sex or age; and we, men without en-

ergy, of no virtue, of no delicate sensibility, should not we have plunged in their breasts the dagger of desperation? Where is that vile Haytian, so unworthy of his regeneration, who thinks he has not accomplished the decrees of the Eternal, by exterminating these blood-thirsty tigers? If there is one, let him fly; indignant nature discards him from our bosom: let him hide his shame far from hence; the air we breathe is not suited to his gross organs: It is the pure air of liberty, august and triumphant.

Yes, we have rendered to these true cannibals war for war, crime for crime, outrage for outrage; Yes, I have saved my country; I have avenged America. The avowal I make of it in the face of earth and heaven, constitutes my pride and my glory. Of what consequence to me is the opinion which contemporary and future generations will pronounce upon my conduct? I have performed my duty; I enjoy my own approbation; for me that is sufficient. But what do I say? The preservation of my unfortunate brothers, the testimony of my own conscience, are not my only recompense: I have seen two classes of men, born to cherish, assist and succour one another—mixed, in a word, and blended together—crying for vengeance, and disputing the honor of the first blow.

Blacks and yellows, whom the refined duplicity of Europeans has for a long time endeavored to divide; you, who are now consolidated, and make but one family; without doubt it was necessary that our perfect reconciliation should be sealed with the blood of our butchers. Similar calamities have hung over your proscribed heads; a similar ardor to strike your enemies has signaled you: the like fate is reserved for you; and the like interests must therefore render you forever one, indivisible, and inseparable. Maintain that precious concord, that happy harmony amongst yourselves: it is the pledge of your happiness, your salvation, and your success: it is the secret of being invincible.

Is it necessary, in order to strengthen these ties, to recal to your remembrance the catalogue of atrocities committed against your species; the massacre of the entire population of this island, meditated in the silent and sanguinary of the cabinet: the execution of that abominable project to me unbushingly proposed, and already begun by the French with the calmness and serenity of a countenance accustomed to similar crimes. Guadalupe, pillaged and destroyed; its ruins still reeking with the blood of the children, women and old men put to the sword; PELAGE (himself the victim of their cratiness) after having basely betrayed his country and his brothers: The brave and immortal DELCRESSE, blown into the air with the fort which he defended, rather than accept their offered chains. Magnanimous warrior! that noble death, far from enfeebling our courage, serves only to rouse within us the determination of avenging on of following thee. Shall I again recal to your memory the plots lately framed at Jeremie? the terrible explosion which was to be the result, notwithstanding the generous pardon granted to these incorrigible beings at the expulsion of the French army; the deplorable fate of our departed brothers in Europe and (dread harbinger of death) the frightful despotism exercised at Martinique? Unfortunate people of Martinique, could I but fly to your assistance, and break your fetters! Alas! an insurmountable barrier separates us: Perhaps a spark from the same fire which inflames us, will alight into your bosoms: perhaps at the sound of this commotion, suddenly awakened from your lethargy, with arms in their hands, you will reclaim your sacred and imprescriptible rights.

After the terrible example which I have just given, that sooner or later divine justice will unchain on earth some mighty minds, above the weakness of the vulgar, for the destruction and terror of the wicked; tremble, tyrants, usurpers, scourges of the new world! our daggers are sharpened; your punishment is ready! sixty thousand men equipped, inured to war, obedient to my orders, burn to offer a new sacrifice to the manes of their assassinated brothers. Let that nation come who may be mad and daring enough to attack me. Already at its approach, the

irritated genius of Hayti, rising out of the bosom of the ocean, appears; his menacing aspect throws the wars into commotion; excites tempests; and with his mighty hand disperses ships, or dashes them in pieces; to his formidable voice the laws of nature pay obedience; diseases, plague, famine, conflagration, poison, are his constant attendants.—But why calculate on the assistance of the climate and of the elements? Have I forgot that I command a people of no common cast, brought up in adversity whose audacious daring frowns at obstacles, and increases by dangers? Let them come, then, these homicidal cohorts! I wait for them with a firmness and with a steady eye. I abandon to them freely the sea shore, and the places where cities have existed; but woe to those who may approach too near the mountains! It were better for them that the sea received them into its profound abyss, than to be devoured by the anger of the children of Hayti.

"War indeed to tyrants!" this is my motto; "Liberty! Independence!" this is our rallying cry.

Generals, officers, soldiers; a little unlike him who has preceded me, the ex general TOUSSANT LOUVERAURE, I have been faithful to the promise which I made to you when I took up arms against tyranny, and whilst the last spark of life remains in me I shall keep my oath. Never again shall a colony—no European set his foot upon this territory with the title of master or proprietor. This resolution shall henceforward form the fundamental basis of our constitution.

Should other chiefs, after me, by pursuing a conduct diametrically opposite to mine, dig their own graves and those of their species, you will have to accuse only the law of destiny which shall have taken me away from the happiness and welfare of my fellow citizens. May my successors follow the path I shall have traced out for them! It is the system best adapted for consolidating their powers; it is the highest homage they can render to my memory.

As it is derogatory to my character and my dignity to punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, a handful of whites, commendable by the religion they have always professed, and who have besides taken the oath to live with us in the woods, have merited my clemency. I order that the sword respect them, and that they be unmolested.

I recommend a new and order to all the generals of department, &c. to grant succours, encouragement and protection, to all neutral and friendly nations who may wish to establish commercial relations in this island. Head quarters at the Cape, 28th April, 1804. 11th year of independence.

The Governor General.
(Signed) DESSALINES.
The Secretary General.
(A true copy.)

JU TE CHAULATTE.
This proclamation had the effect which was intended; it nerved the arm of the already too enfeebled negro, and extinguished in his bosom the last spark of humanity. The work of death was accelerated; and on the 14th of May, when the Greyhound left the Cape, the infuriated soldiery had sacrificed to their unrelenting policy not less than two thousand five hundred human beings.—The work of destruction then ceased from necessity, for no more victims remained to be assassinated.

The details we have received of these transactions are shocking to the ear. Indeed, no language of which we are capable, can describe with accuracy the horrors of the carnage, which no respect to infirmity of age, or the innocence of childhood, but involved in one common ruin, and frequently with the same sword, the infant sucking at the breast, and the unoffending mother from whom it derived its nourishment.

WINCHESTER, June 5.
On Friday last was executed, agreeable to the sentence pronounced by the district court, on the 30th day of April last, JAMES HANNAH, for the murder of Patrick Hagan. During the whole time of his imprisonment he appeared to be perfectly reconciled to his fate, confessed his crime, and in submission to the laws of the country, yielded up his life without a murmur.

SAY

The following were exhibited to the State, against the First—An actuated and highly colored portrait of the Supreme Court, the of answer of action in the said court, ed.

Second—An, regarding his office, the peace and fa inhabitants day of April court of the presiding as deliver in charge, to the dical speech principles to generous to the good pe to excite in the country mischief war.

Third—An, and at endeavour to reaction, with slaves, tend and otherw and head f and destroy the country.

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On the prisoner town, f made t unbloke and late situation

SAVANNAH, May 26.

The following are the charges that were exhibited to the legislature of this State, against Judge Bowen, viz.

FIRST—That the said Jabez Bowen, actuated by motives unworthy of, and highly criminal in a Judge, did in or about the month of January last past, burn or destroy a certain record of the superior court of the county of Chatham, that is to say, a certain plea of answer of Thomas Gibbons to an action instituted against him, in the said court, by Oliver Bowen, deceased.

SECOND—That the said Jabez Bowen, regardless of the sacred duties of his office, the laws of the land, the peace and safety of the State, and the inhabitants thereof did on the 23d day of April last past in the superior court of the county of Chatham, while presiding as judge, make, utter and deliver in the title or colour of a charge, to the grand jury, an extra judicial speech or address containing principles of the highest degree dangerous to the lives and property of the good people of the State, tending to excite insurrection, and to involve the country into all the horrors of domestic warfare.

THIRD—That the said Jabez Bowen, did at divers times and places, endeavour to promote and incite insurrection, with holding converse with slaves, tending to inflame their minds and otherwise threatening to raise and head such insurrection himself, and destroy all the white people in the country.

FOURTH—That the said Jabez Bowen, did on the 24th day of April, illegally commit the grand jury of the county of Chatham to the common jail of the said county, for barely exercising their constitutional right and duty, of presenting persons and crimes and daring to disapprove and censure the said violent and inflammatory charge or address to be delivered to them, by him the said Jabez Bowen as aforesaid.

FIFTH—That the said Jabez Bowen, forgetful of the dignity of his office, and in derogation of the same, did go to the court house of the said county of Chatham armed, and did there while on the bench, and during the sitting of the court, draw forth and present a pistol, and against a multitude of citizens there assembled, using at the same time the most violent and indecent language.

SIXTH—That the said Jabez Bowen, in violation of his duty, and of the respect and obedience due to the State, the legislature, and the laws, hath insulted the dignity of the State, and endeavoured to bring its legislature and laws into contempt.—By which said several crimes and misdemeanors the said Jabez Bowen hath rendered himself unworthy the high and dignified office of a Judge of this State.

Both houses of the legislature thereupon addressed the governor, requesting him to remove from office the said Judge; which the governor has since done, in the words following:

NOW KNOW YE, that having taken the aforesaid address of the house of Representatives, as well as that of the Senate, together with the charges exhibited against the said Jabez Bowen, jun. and the evidence in support of them, into consideration, I do by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution aforesaid remove the said Jabez Bowen, jun. from his office of judge of the superior court for the Eastern District of this State, and do by these presents declare his appointment of judge as aforesaid, to all intents and purposes, from this time as void, as though he had never been appointed and commissioned as such.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, &c.
JOHN MILLEDGE.
By the Governor,
HOR. MARRURY,
Secretary of State.

AMHERST, (N. H.) June 10.

ROGUES GONE!!
On the night of Wednesday last, the prisoners confined in the goal of this town, for making counterfeit money, made their escape. The doors were unlocked by some person from without and left open, and were found in this situation by the gaoler, the next morn-

ing.—The names of the persons are as follow:—*Timothy Call, David Call, William Gilman, John Silver, John Stewart, William J. Ayres, and Ephraim Bailey.*

Their escape had undoubtedly for some time been premeditated, as several of them left manuscripts behind them of a taunting threatening nature. Among other threats of their file leader, the noted *Timothy Call*, was one, that they would "soon be in a situation to furnish the public with *thousands*, and perhaps *millions*" of this genuine paper money.

Yesterday a pewter key, which was used in unlocking the outer door, was found a few rods from the goal between that and the bridge below the prison.

Robert Miller, James Brown, and Merrill were convicted at the late term of the superior court of this State, holden at Plymouth, (Grafton county) of passing counterfeit bank bills.—They belonged to the same gang with those lately convicted in this county.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 19.

We learn that the request of our ambassador at Paris, (Mr. Livingston) to be recalled, has been accepted by the president; and that General Armstrong, of this State, now a senator of the United States, will be appointed to succeed him.—N. York paper.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

THE citizen Antoine Venance Gabriel Rey, having presented to me his commission as commissary of commercial relations of the French republic at New York, I do hereby recognize him as such and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the similar agents of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made (L. S.) patent, and the seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty-eighth.

By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

A letter from New York says—"Two British frigates are now off this port, in waiting for the French ships destined out.—They came into the narrows at night, and lay off all day; so that it will be impossible for the French frigates to escape without engaging them."

The following beautiful song, is found in a new allegorical pantomimick spectacle, called *Cinderella, or The Little Glass Slipper.*

Comfort, damsel! why that sigh?
Heaven in kindness, sends us for-

row—
Patience, damsel! Heav'n is nigh,
Brighter prospects greet to-morrow.

Weigh'd down by each passing show'r,
Lowly droops the lilly's head—
Charg'd with rain, the tender flow'r,
Pensive sinks, its beauty fled.

Rolls the dark storms far away,
See a livelier hue is giv'n;
The lilly glitters doubly gay—
The drop that press'd it came from Heav'n.

A CARD.—The first number of "THE MUSEUM OF DELAWARE," a political, literary, and miscellaneous weekly paper, price two dollars per annum, payable in advance, will be published on Saturday the 30th instant. Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to forward them to the editor, on or before the 23d instant; and those disposed to become subscribers, and desirous of having the

numbers complete, (as they will be furnished with a correct index annually, gratis) are respectfully solicited to transmit their names without delay.

JOSEPH JONES.
Wilmington, Del. June 2, 1804.
Printers of newspapers, by inserting the above as literary information, will confer an obligation on the editor.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, June 4th, 1804.

The President and Directors laid before the meeting a report of their proceedings since their appointment, with a statement of their accounts, which were read and directed to be printed.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Stockholders be given to the President and Directors for their unremitting attention to their duties, and for the judicious and satisfactory report which they have made of their proceedings.

The meeting proceeded to the election of President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Joseph Tammall, President,
James C. Fisher, Kinsey Johns,
George Fox, William Couch,
Joshua Gilpin, George Gale,
Robert Wharten, John Adlum,
William Hemfley.

Extract from the Minutes,
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.
27 3

A meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on the 5th June, 1804.

ORDERED,
That a fourth payment of thirty dollars on each share in this company be required of the subscribers, to be made on or before the 10th day of September next to the following persons:

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

That the above gentlemen receive subscriptions for the remaining shares. Certificates of Stock will be delivered upon payment of the instalment now required.

Extract from the Minutes,
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.
27 3mo.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL convenient well finished House and Lot with all necessary out-houses, situate on Harrison street, and fronting 45 feet—at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland—Also, an unimproved Lot adjoining the same, fronting 38 feet on Dover street. The two Lots are subject to a yearly ground rent of four dollars. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN.
Easton, June 5, 1803. 27 tf.

THE Society of the CINCINNATI will meet at Mr. Evans's Tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to their last adjournment.—The members of said Society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,
ROBT. DENNY, Sec'y.
Annapolis, June 11, 1804. 27 4

Hackney Stage to Hire.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Talbot county, and the public in general, that he has a Light Stage and Horses, which he intends holding in readiness for such as may wish to hire, by the day or journey. He intends running it to Akers's Ferry once a week, every Thursday morning—to commence running on Thursday the 24th inst. and return the same evening, so that persons going or coming from the lower counties, may depend on a passage by applying either at his house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as usual.

M. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a number of Ladies Bonnets, of the newest fashions; and will thankfully receive the orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.
Easton, May 15, 1804. 23 1f

Patent Machine

FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. **PAUL PILSBURY**, of Newbury, in the State of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury, hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and State of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the State of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other State can grant licence to use this machine within the State of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be presented, if known.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
21 8

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

For Sale at Public Auction.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Monday the second day of August next, if fair, if not the next following day.

PART of a Tract or Tracts of Land, called Dover, and Dover Marsh, or Lower Dover, lying on Cheptank River, in Talbot county, being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased. The Land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plot of which will be shown at the time of sale, or may be seen before by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Land sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
June 2, 1804. 25 9

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES

For sale at this office.

POISON TREE OF JAVA.

Called in the Malayan language *Asam*, is a tree which has often been described by naturalists; but its existence has been generally doubted, and the descriptions given of it containing much of the marvellous have been often treated as idle fictions. N. P. Foersch, however, in an account of it written in Dutch, asserts that it does exist; and tells us, that he once doubted it as much as any person; but, determined not to trust general opinions, he made the most particular inquiries possible; the result of which was, that he found that it is situated in the island of Java, about 27 leagues from Batavia, 14 from Soura Charts, the emperor's seat, and about 19 from Tinkjoe, the residence of the sultan of Java. It is surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains, and the adjacent country for twelve miles round the tree is totally barren. Our author says he has gone all round the spot at about 23 miles from the centre, and on all sides he found the country equally dreary, which he ascribes to its noxious effluvia. The poison procured from it is a gum issuing from between the bark and the tree; and it is brought by malefactors who have been condemned to death, but who are allowed by this alternative to have a chance for their life. An old ecclesiastic, our author informs us, dwelt on the outside of the surrounding hills, whose business it was to prepare the criminals for their fate, if death should be the consequence of their expedition. And indeed so fatal is its effluvia, that he acknowledged that scarcely two out of twenty returned from above 700 whom he had dismissed.

Mr. Foersch further tells us, that he has seen several of the criminals who had returned, and who told him, that the tree stands on the borders of a rivulet, is of a middling size, and that five or six young ones of the same kind stand close to it. They could not, however, see any other plant or shrub near it; and the ground was of brownish sand, full of stones and dead bodies, and difficult to pass. The Malaysians think this tract was thus rendered noxious and uninhabitable by the judgment of God, at Mahomet's desire, on account of the sins of the inhabitants. No animal whatever is seen there; and such as get there by any means never return, but have been brought out dead by such of the criminals as have themselves escaped death.

Our author relates a circumstance which happened in the year 1775, to about 400 families (1600 souls) who refused to pay some duty to the emperor, and who were in consequence declared rebels and banished: they petitioned for leave to settle in the uncultivated parts round Upas: the consequence of which was, that in less than two months their number was reduced to about 300 souls, who begged to be reconciled to the emperor, and were again received under his protection. Many of these survivors Mr. Foersch saw, and they had just the appearance of persons tainted with an infectious disorder.

With the juice of this tree arrows, lances, and other offensive weapons, are poisoned.—With lances thus poisoned, Mr. Foersch observes, that he saw 13 of the emperor's concubines executed for infidelity to his bed, in February 1776. They were lanced in the middle of their breasts; in five minutes after which they were seized with a tremor and subsultus tendinum, and in 15 minutes they were dead. Their bodies were full of livid spots, like those of *pedechia*, their faces swelled, color blue, and eyes yellow, &c. Soon after he saw seven Malaysians executed in the same way, and saw the same effects follow; on which he determined to try it on other animals, and found the operation similar on three puppies, a cat, and a fowl, none of which survived more than 13 minutes. He also tried its effects internally on a dog seven months old; the animal became delirious, was seized with convulsions, and died in half an hour. From all which our author concludes, that this is the most violent of all vegetable poisons, and that it contributes greatly to the unhealthiness of the island in which it grows. By means of it many cruel and treacherous murders are perpetrated. He adds, that there exists a sort of *cojoe-upas* on the coast of Na-

assar, the poison of which though not near so violent or malignant, operates nearly in the same manner.

To this account our readers will give such a degree of credit as they think is due; it is our business however to add, that it has been controverted in all its parts in a memoir of Lambert Nollé, M. D. fellow of the Batavian experimental society, at Rotterdam.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING obtained information that a malicious and unfounded report has been circulated, tending to traduce my reputation, and to attach thereto indelible obloquy, viz. That I was connected with certain persons in the purchase and transportation of negroes to the distant states. That sacred regard which every man ought to have for his reputation, induces me thus publicly to declare in the most solemn manner, that I neither am, nor ever have been, engaged in the purchase of any negroes than those for my own immediate service, nor have I ever been accessory to the transportation of any negro whatever: all of which, if necessary, I can prove by testimony incontrovertible; and I boldly challenge the author either to come forward and make good his assertions, or else to seal his lips in eternal silence, and tacitly admit that just odium, which will inevitably be attached to him, should he be discovered.

THOMAS PRINCE.

Easton, June 11, 1804. 46 3

NOTICE.

St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 37, Easton, WILL assemble at their Lodge Room, on Sunday the 24th inst. for the purpose of marching in procession to Church, where a discourse suitable to the occasion will be delivered by the Reverend Brother FRANCIS BARCLAY, in commemoration of the nativity of St. John the Baptist—and the succeeding day will be celebrated with festivity in the Lodge Room aforesaid; to which celebration and procession all Free and accepted Ancient York Masons in the adjacent counties are respectfully invited.

By Order,

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Sec'y of St. Thomas's Lodge.

The Semi-Annual Election of Officers will take place at the next stated meeting (Monday the 18th inst.) at which meeting the Brethren are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

J. S. Jun. Sec'y.

50 dollars reward.

RAN away on the first day of June, negro EPHRAIM, the property of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldsborough, in Talbot county, near Easton.—Ephraim is black, 19 years of age, rather short and well set, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high; he speaks thick, is easily alarmed, and can't look you long in the face. His clothes were of common kersey and Oznaburghs. It is more than probable that he has made off to the state of Delaware, as some of his intimate friends have gone there before him. The above reward will be given for apprehending the said negro, if taken up out of this state—thirty dollars if taken out of this county, and twenty dollars if taken up in this county, with reasonable charges paid, together with the reward, upon possession obtained of said negro Ephraim, by

ROBT. HY. GOLDSBOROUGH. Near Easton, E. S. Maryland, 6th June, 1804. 26 6

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL WILSON, Esquire, late of Somerset county deceased, in due form of law have been lately granted by the Orphan's Court of Somerset, to the subscriber.—All persons indebted to the estate or having claims thereon, are requested to bring them in as soon as possible, that the administration may be closed. Mr. James Anderson is empowered to settle and adjust the books and accounts in the mercantile house of the Firm of Gale & Wilson, whereof Samuel Wilson, deceased, was the surviving partner.—And Mr. John Stewart is empowered to settle all accounts and claims of a private nature. Application will accordingly be made to the above gentlemen, who will adjust the same.

J. C. WILSON

Somerset county, Maryland, 25th May, 1804. 24 6

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

Dr. JOHN MACE'S HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS,

AND

ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE,

For preserving Health in general, and preventing the diseases of warm Climates, and warm Seasons: such as the Cholera Morbus, Lax, Dysentery or Flux, Sickness of the Stomach, and overflow of Bile, Ague and Fever, Bilious or Yellow Fever, Inflammation and Obstruction of the Liver, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Head Ache, and Jaundice or yellowness of the skin, &c. &c.

"Nothing is so useful in preserving Health, and producing long Life, as frequent and moderate Purging."

LORD BACON.

TO preserve health and to prolong life, is the wish and ought to be the object of every human being. It is, however, to be lamented, that physicians have not yet pointed out any successful method of answering these purposes. They have, it is true, recommended a proper attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleeping, rising, walking, riding, standing, sitting, using tea instead of air &c. with a variety of other prescriptions, the employment of which would make a profession that would take up the whole time of life. Hence these directions, setting aside the impertinence of many of them, are useless to those engaged in labor and business, and those oppressed by want and poverty; and therefore it becomes necessary to pursue some method that can be conveniently employed by every individual, in every circumstance. This method consists in "frequent and moderate purging," and is not only founded upon the authority of Lord Bacon, the greatest of philosophers, but also upon the most correct reasoning, as well as experience. But it is not every kind of purging medicine that will answer the purpose; mercury, and such other violent and harsh remedies, however useful they may be for the cure of different diseases, will be found dangerous in preserving health, and will generally do much more harm than good. The purging medicine to be used must be of such a kind, that it will empty the bowels effectually, and with ease, of the bile and filth which collect in them and lay the foundation of almost every disease to which the human body is subject; and at the same time it must be such, that every person of every trade, business or occupation, may use it without ceasing from their employment, and without making any alteration in their diet or drink. The pills which I have invented and prepared are exactly suited to these purposes. If it were not for extending this piece to too great a length, I might here introduce many testimonies from persons who have tried them, to prove their extraordinary virtues; but the following certificate from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, now a minister on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be sufficient.

"March 29, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"At your request, I send you these lines to acquaint you with the good effects I have experienced from using your pills. I was affected with burning of my hands and feet, feverishness, and discharges of much bile, and a great drowsiness, which attended me for eight or nine years. When I came into Caroline county last year, I was recommended by Captain William Frazier to try your pills, which he said had prevented him from bilious complaints, to which he was subject. I accordingly tried them, and through God they were made a great blessing to me. They discharged the bilious matter with great ease, left the bowels in a very easy state, abated my fevers, gave me a good appetite, and though in the decline of life, they restored my constitution in a great measure.—I recommend them to the public in general, as the best medicine that I ever tried for the prevention of bilious complaints.

EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

"DOCTOR MACE."

He has on hand as usual a large and general supply of Genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medicines of every description. All of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

Easton, June 5, 1804. 26 11.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Wye River, Queen Anne's county, near Queen's Town, on Saturday the 19th inst. a Negro Fellow named GEORGE, 18 years old, about five feet four inches high, and well made, his color black, large features, thick lips and flat nose.—He walks brisk, with his toes turned in; his dress white kersey. If taken in this county I will give 10 dollars, if taken up out of the county 20 dollars, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN GRASON.

20th May, 1804. 25 3

A Bargain.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situate in Dorchester county, on Chicknacomico River, near the Bridge, and within four miles of Middletown, and five from Vienna.

There are the following improvements on the Premises, to wit: A comfortable dwelling house, two rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, barn, stable, and other out-buildings, also, an excellent peach orchard and nursery.—The arable land is of a light black mould, particularly favorable to the growth of corn and clover.—There is a large body of timber land, consisting of large red and white oaks, and such other trees as usually indicate a naturally strong, rich soil.—Any one disposed to buy may have a bargain, if he will apply soon.—Terms of sale will be as follows, viz. one third in six months, another third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months. Mr. William Tripp, near the premises, will show the land to any one disposed to view it. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, near St. Michael's, Talbot county.

JOHN ROLLE.

May 18, 1804. 23 11 3

PROPOSALS,

BY THOMAS HERTY,

Of the City of Washington, Conveyancer, for publishing by subscription

The second Volume of his

DIGEST OF THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

IT will contain all the public acts of assembly passed since the publication of the first volume to the present time which have not been repealed—that is the acts of the sessions of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803. It will be printed of the same size, in the same order of arrangement and have reference to such parts of the first volume as are repealed, expired or which may otherwise undergo alterations, with a neat Index; subjoined to which will be given by way of Appendix, a variety of precedents adapted to the law, for the use of justices of the peace, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is procured to defray the expenses of the work, and finished immediately thereafter as soon as a strict attention to neatness and accuracy will admit.

2. Price to subscribers 2 Dollars stitched, to be paid for on delivery; to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

3. Those procuring 9 subscribers, and accountable for the money, will be entitled to an additional copy.

Subscriptions received by the Editor at his office near the Treasury Department, by the Booksellers in Maryland, and by those in whose hands subscription papers are left.

Printers of Newspapers in Maryland giving the above due publicity will be entitled to a copy.

N. B. He has in forwardness and will issue proposals as soon as ready for

A System of Conveyancing calculated for each state in the union; to the precedents of each species, will be prefixed observations on their nature and use, the law on the subject of alienation by deed of each particular state, shall be exhibited, and how such deed shall be authenticated when executed as well by residents as by non-residents, or, as well in the state as out of the state; together with interesting particulars.

May 8, 1804. 24

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



To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR, Your strenuous exertions in the cause of true republicanism, entitle you to the respect and gratitude of the people of America in general, and particularly of the citizens of this state. To be zealous in a good cause is creditable; but to be animated with unabating zeal in a cause after it has become unpopular, is virtuous; and to struggle manfully against the tide of fashion and popular folly as you do, even though you should not be able to stem it, cannot fail to recommend you to all the good and wise men of this day of every party, and hereafter to the whole union when the cloud of delusion which darkens our political hemisphere shall have been dissipated by the efforts of men of your description, by time and reflection, or what is more probable, by the outrageous and enormous conduct of our present band of demagogues; when on some future day, blinded with success, dizzy with unexpected elevation, and rendered fearless by impunity, they shall (as they will) throw off the mask, and aim the last blow which successful demagogues always strike at the liberties of the country whose political and private morals they have perverted to licentiousness.

But though your exertions do credit to you, they will not, they cannot, I fear, yet do any material service to the country. That source of salutary public measures, the public judgment, is poisoned—the majority of the people are taught to view every thing with perverted optics, the public mind is deranged, and until this calumny of the people's brain shall have subsided, you may as well reason with a madman, as hope to effect any happy change in the opinion of the multitude. You may make a diurnal record of your laudible feelings, but you cannot, yet awhile, do more. If any man denies this, you may offer a thousand proofs of it. Can that people be less than madly infatuated, and destitute of a ray of reason, who can yield themselves up so far to blind credulity, as to believe or tolerate the gross imposition of those who call themselves republicans, while they exercise a degree of intolerance and despotism over opinion, not inferior to that which the Popish church exercised over the first reformers, or the vile Protestant ascendancy of Ireland have for centuries exercised over the unhappy Roman Catholics of that country—Does a man speak or write against the practices of the existing administration, he is held up by the agents of the party to public odium; denounced as a foe to the country, and but that fortunately the law does not yet allow it, would in all probability be assassinated, or committed to the care of such another popular tribunal as that which has tried and condemned the Duke D'Enghein, in France. It may come to that yet. The people will then know what they owe to such exertions as yours.

The sagacious Mr. Curran, in one of his admirable speeches in the King's Bench court of Ireland, advised those who wished to bring home to the heart a proper sense of a general extended system of oppression, to select a particular instance of it: "Select a single instance," said he. To bring the truth of my averments home to the heart and understanding, I will select an instance.

A letter is written to the governor of this state, to be laid before the legislature. The governor, as in duty bound, presents it. It is read. *A member moves to have it thrown under the table.* I beg your attention, Mr. Editor, while I canvass this point, and submit to you for the public a few observations upon this curious transaction. Who and what the writer is, what the letter, and its nature, and what the motives and pretensions of the mover; and then leave it to be judged by any one having as much feeling as an oyster, and as much intellect as a horse or an ass, whether any intolerance of the darkest times could surpass that which is exercised in this country, or the worst blindness of the most superstitious ages could be greater than that of a majority of the people of America at this day.

First, who wrote the letter?—Not a man of inferior consequence in the union, not a man of straw, not a simple undistinguished citizen, not even a member of an inferior state legislature—but a man raised by his patriotic conduct to an elevated rank in the union, a man for many years honoured with the good opinions and gratitude of the commonwealth for his services, a man who nobly abandoned rank and honours at home, in the service of his own king and country, to join us, and manfully fighting with us in our most glorious and virtuous cause; severing himself from his brethren, his countrymen, & his fellow soldiers, because he viewed them as oppressors, to unite with us, the oppressed. A man for that and the services of many years, raised by the people of this country to the high rank of a member of its highest national council, enjoying the confidence of the people, and its fruits, a seat in congress.

What was his letter? Having in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, taken a particular line of conduct on a great question in congress, he conceives it to be his duty to explain to his constituents or electors, the legislature of this state, his motives for doing so. As member of congress for South Carolina, he was bound by every tie, moral, religious and political, to guard her separate state interests. And his morals, his religion, and his politics not fitting so loose upon him as upon those who have sacrificed to a faction, to a name, to a Nebuchadnezzar's idol, he so far abandons a party which he had before supported, and votes against a measure which he thinks fraught with mischief; and not only to account for his taking that decided part, but to induce the state of which he, as member in congress, is the political guardian, he writes a letter to his constituents, giving them his sentiments upon the subject.

Now if the person who wrote the letter were only the humblest citizen in the state, (if it be indeed a republic) he would have a right to give his opinion. As one of the men whose labour and blood procured us independence, his advice, were he even in private retired life, ought to be heard, and respected. But being (as Mr. Butler is) the representative of the state in congress, nothing can be conceived more clear or well founded than his right to be heard—respectfully, attentively heard. But how has he been treated? A member, a young man not known in the revolution, gets up and moves to have the letter thrown under the table. Good God! the letter

of Pierce Butler, member in congress for South Carolina, to be thrown contemptuously under the table upon the motion of a young member!!!—If Mr. Taylor a monarchist? he will say not. What is he then? why who can tell?—For assuredly let him call himself what he will, he cannot be a republican, who would shut the ears of a legislature against the voice of a common citizen, much less against the voice of their chosen senator. This is intolerant persecution. For contempt and insult in such cases are persecution, and the result of an intolerant spirit. He who would treat the letter of Mr. Butler in that manner, would put him in fetters for it if he could. He who would stop the mouth of a single citizen for opposing his opinion, would play the despot over a whole people if he could—would lay fetters on the mind—would make slaves of a nation, if he could. Such a man is not, cannot be a republican. He may be a democrat indeed. He may be any thing, but he is not, Mr. Editor, he cannot be a true republican. Yet of this despot description, of this intolerant spirit, are those who abuse the sacred name of republicans, by usurping it to themselves. For my part, Mr. Editor, I am for free discussion, and freedom of speech, free press, and free declaration of opinion, be-
cause I am

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

LIBERTY OR DEATH!

PROCLAMATION.

JEAN JACQUES DESSALINES, Governor General to the inhabitants of the Spanish part.

Scarce had the French army been expelled, when you hastened to acknowledge my authority; by a free and spontaneous movement of your hearts, you arranged yourselves under my subjection. More careful of the prosperity than the union of that part which you inhabit, I have given to this homage a favourable reception.—From that moment, I have considered you as my children, and my fidelity to you remains undiminished. As a proof of my paternal solicitude within the places which have submitted to my power, I have proposed for Chiefs, none but men chosen from among yourselves. Jealous of counting you in the rank of my friends, that I might give you all the time necessary for recollection, and that I might assure myself of your fidelity, I have hitherto restrained the burning ardour of my soldiers. Already I congratulate myself on the success of my solicitude, which had for its object to prevent the effusion of blood; but at this time, a fanatic priest had not kindled in your breasts the rage which predominates therein; the incensed Ferrand had not yet instilled into you the poison of falsehood and calumny.—Writings originating in despair and weakness, have been circulated, and immediately many amongst you, seduced by perfidious insinuations, solicited the friendship and protection of the French—they dared to outrage my kindness, by coalescing with my cruel enemies.—Spaniards! reflect! On the brink of the precipice, which is dug under your feet, will that diabolical Minister save you, when, with fire and sword I shall have pursued you to your last entrenchment? Ah! without doubt, his prayers, his grimaces,

his relics, would be no impediment to my career. Vain & powerless, can he preserve you from my just anger, after I shall have buried him and the collection of Brigands he commands under the ruins of your capital?

Let them both recollect that it is before my intrepid phalanxes that all resources and skill of Europeans have proved ineffectual; and that in my victorious hands the destiny of the Captain General Rochambeau, has been surrendered. To lure the Spaniards to their party, they propagate the report that vessels with troops have arrived at St. Domingo. Why is it not the truth? They little imagine that in delaying to attack them until this time, my principal object has been to suffer them to increase the mass of our resources and the number of victims. To spread distrust and terror, incessantly dwell upon the fate which the French have just experienced (the massacre) but, have I had reason to treat them so? The wrongs of the French, do they appertain to the Spaniards? and must I visit on the latter crimes which the former have conceived, ordered, and executed upon our species? They have the effrontery to say, that, reduced to seek safety in flight, I am gone to conceal my defeat in the southern part of the island. Well then! let them learn that I am ready, and that the thunderbolt is going to fall upon their heads. Let them know that my soldiers are impatiently waiting for the signal to go and reconquer the boundaries which nature and the elements have assigned to us. A few moments more, and I shall crush the remnant of the French under the weight of my mighty power.

Spaniards! You to whom I address myself solely because I wish to save you; you who for having been guilty of evasion, shall speedily preserve your existence only so far as my clemency may deign to spare you;—it is yet time! abjure an error which may be fatal to you, and break off all connection with my enemy, if you wish your blood may not be confounded with his. Name to me without delay that part of your territory on which my first blow is to be struck, or inform me whether I must strike on all points without discrimination. I give you fifteen days from the date of this notification, to forward your last intentions, and to rally under my banners. You are not ignorant that all the roads of St. Domingo, in every direction, are familiar to us; that more than once we have seen your dispersed bands fly before us. In a word, you know what I can do, and what I dare; think of your preservation!

Receive here, the sacred promise which I make not to do any thing against your personal safety or your interest, if you seize upon this occasion to show yourselves worthy of being admitted amongst the children of Hayti.

Head Quarters at the Cape, May 8, 1804.
First year of Independence.
The Governor General,
(Signed) DESSALINES,
A true copy—the Secretary General,
JUSTE CHAULATTE.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S NOTE.

It is impossible to refrain from making a few observations on the very singular letter of Mr. Chancellor Livingston to Talland, as published in the paper.

We mean not to advance any sort of palliation for the conduct of Mr. Drake, the British Minister at Munich, allowing it to be correctly stated: but we think an ordinary share of discretion would have prevented the American Ambassador, the minister of a neutral nation, from taking the part in this affair he has done. He undertakes to judge between the parties, although he has only heard one side, and to decide that the charge brought against the English minister, of having engaged in a plot to assassinate the First Consul, has been proved upon him. But it appears from Mr. Talleyrand's letter itself, that Mr. Livingston had only seen printed copies of the letters of Mr. Drake; he therefore has not had even the possibility of detecting a forgery, if one has been committed. Perhaps his veneration and uncommon attachment to the First Consul, may have been so great as to render it impossible to entertain a suspicion of this sort, and yet his recollection might, without any very great difficulty, have supplied him with cases showing the possibility of such a thing at no very great distance of time past. But allowing the papers of Mr. Drake to be genuine, what do they disclose? On this subject it is certainly difficult for us, who have not seen them, to speak with confidence; but we will say, that from the character which we have heard of this gentleman, and from the character of his government, without whose knowledge and approbation he cannot be supposed to have acted, that when those papers shall be laid before the world, they will not be found to contain that unequivocal evidence of the facts charged, which might justify an impartial man in deciding upon the case and publishing his opinion without hesitation. But at any rate, we have no difficulty in saying, that they will not, cannot, warrant Mr. Livingston in the lengths he has gone. That Courts may employ ministers or agents to reside on the borders of an enemy in time of war, that those agents may employ spies to give information of what is going on in the enemy's country, and in short communicate to them every thing that can be of service, is a practice sanctioned by long usage; but that such agents should engage in a plot to assassinate the first Magistrate of a nation, whatever or whoever he may be, will not admit of a justification, and therefore we repeat it, we cannot give credit to this charge brought against Mr. Drake by Talleyrand. But whether true or not, Mr. Livingston should have remembered that he represented a nation at peace with England as well as with France, and that propriety, good sense, and the laws of nations, required of him the strictest neutrality. That his letter is not neutral, but is a very wide departure from it, appears not only in the precipitate condemnation pronounced against the English minister, but in a still more explicit and exceptionable manner in the close of his letter.

It is not necessary that we should here enter into the merits of the controversy between France and England; it is sufficient for our present purpose to state, that on the part of the English nation it is said that Bonaparte has entertained the project of universal empire, and that it is in the great cause of mankind that she contends single-handed against his mad and destructive ambition. "We think, (say they,) the situation of England a proud one, contending single-handed, for the liberty of the world against an ambitious Usurper who knows no law but conquest." Now although as a nation we cannot know the First Consul to be an Usurper, but in our intercourse with him are warranted by the law of nations in regarding him, while in possession of power, as being in the lawful possession, yet surely we are not at liberty to take the other side and congratulate him upon his "noble labours in the field and in the cabinet." Besides if Mr. Livingston has any ground for his apprehensions that by his "loss" the fate of the country may be materially affected, ought not common prudence to have suggested a different language than what he has employed? Suppose what he apprehends should happen, that Bonaparte should be taken away and the Bourbon line be re-established, in what a situation would America stand, after having thus joined

ed openly to espouse the cause of the present government?

No; in every point of view Mr. Livingston's conduct must be regarded as indiscreet, improper and unwarranted by precedent. For ourselves we see in this business a deep laid snare of policy, into which the American minister has blundered headlong. We confess we think he would have shown more diplomatic skill had he like Mr. Faucher, "drawn himself out of the affair by some common place remarks." Whether his "actions are to be attributed to the government he represents, and his conduct to be identified with it," is a question we leave to be settled between him and Mr. Jefferson.

N. Y. E. P.

NEW YORK, June 16.

CORK FLEET.

A commercial friend has obligingly favored the editors with a Trinidad paper, containing the following particulars of the loss of that fleet:

TRINIDAD, May 12.

On Thursday arrived the brig Mary Ann, from Glasgow and Cork (one of the Cork fleet.) The dreadful calamity that has happened to this fleet is of the most distressing nature: We have been favored with the following particulars:

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the ship Thomas, of Liverpool, dated at sea, 23d of April—lat. 23° long. 32° 30'.

"We sailed from Cork under convoy of the Carysfort and Apollo on the 26th March. The fleet consisted of sixty-nine sail of vessels, including the men of war. We had a fine breeze from the N. E. the first two or three days; the wind then came round to the westward, and on Sunday the first April, the day previous to the accident, we had it S. W. by W. We had hitherto steered a much more southerly course than usual, and this wind obliged us to tack or to make still more so. The reckoning of longitude, this day at noon, differed considerably; some were in 9 d. 30 m. and others as far as 12 odd west longitude. The Carysfort calculated in the latter, but we have not ascertained that of the Apollo, which was the leading ship of the fleet, and made all signals. In the evening we anxiously expected a signal to tack; none, however, was made, and we of course continued with our starboard jacks on board. In the course of the night the wind increased to a strong gale, and a very heavy swell set in from the westward. Our top sails were handed about three o'clock; the parrels of the main-top sail yard having first given way—it was owing to this accident that our vessel was laved, for the men set up to repair the damage, discovered the breakers on the lee-bow, much sooner than they could be seen from the deck.—The ship instantly wore, but in going round was struck by two of the breakers, which carried away part of our bulwark, and did some other damage to the rigging, &c. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock, when it was quite dark, and impossible to discover the fate of the other ships, except one, upon the rocks, very near us, and the sea constantly breaking over her. After we had wore the Apollo passed on the opposite tack, a little to the windward of us: she however, did not observe our lights or the gun we fired: she stood on until out of sight, and soon after we heard six guns from her fired most likely after she had discovered her danger, but discovered, alas! too late to avert her destruction. She was observed the next morning on her beam ends, all her masts, except her foremast, gone. We had proceeded some distance from the coast before day light, but to those vessels that were nearer, a most deplorable scene was presented. Several captains counted 18 vessels on shore, some saw no less than 25, and one asserts he counted 28. We find there are 30 missing ships, including the Apollo.—I have not been able to get a list of them, but you will receive enclosed a list of those that are saved and have joined the fleet, now under convoy of the Carysfort. The breakers were the most tremendous I have ever seen, and I fear the crews of all the vessels that were on shore near the place we were at, must have perished. Poor old P. is in one of the missing ships, and in one of them I am told there were no less than twelve ladies."

June 18.

The English armed ship Pitt, Captain Campbell, arrived last evening at quarantine in 52 days from Greenock. She will probably bring European news several days later than heretofore received. We could have no communication with her on account of the confusion created on board by the crews of four boats from the Cambrian frigate, who went on board as she entered the narrows for the purpose of pressing seamen; nor not a boat was at first suffered to come along side the Pitt—and it was with some difficulty the Health Officer gained admission. When our boat left her at dark, the Cambrian's boats were still along side, taking out seamen.

PARIS, April 8.

On the 6th of April, the Commissary of government, appeared before the criminal and special Tribunal of the department of Seine, sitting at the Palace of justice in Paris, and reported:—

That he had received intelligence from one of the Judges of the Tribunal, whose office it was to prefer articles of accusation against Georges, Moreau and Pichegru—that the latter had, on the preceding evening, committed suicide in the prison of the Temple. He demanded that the Tribunal take the subject into immediate consideration.

A committee was accordingly appointed to investigate and report agreeably to the general usage in such cases; who, having visited the prison and heard the examination of the keeper, ordered,

That the body of the Ex-General Pichegru be inspected by six of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the department; and that they certify the cause of his death.

Being carried to the temple, and having there taken the oath prescribed by the laws, the said physicians and surgeons, unanimously declared, that being conducted by the goaler into the chamber which had been occupied by the Ex-General, they found there upon a bed, a corpse which they recognized to be masculine; that the body appeared to be that of a man between 40 and 45 years of age; his height a metre and 78 centi metres; his hair a dark brown; arched eye brows of the same colour; forehead large and bald; clear blue grey eyes; long nose, thick flat at the end, and hollow at the top, &c. That after having minutely examined the said corpse, they remarked a circular impression on the neck about the breadth of two fingers, and much marked on the left side; that the strangulation was effected by the help of a cravat of black silk which had been twisted so tightly round the neck with a stick, as to have produced death, that the face was livid, the jaws locked, and the tongue pressed between the teeth; that the extremities were cold; the muscles of the fingers, and hands very much contracted; that in their opinion, the corpse was that of the Ex-General Pichegru; and that he committed suicide by strangling himself.

The person of Pichegru was identified by ten citizens, to whom he was well known in his life time, who were severally examined, and made oath of the fact.

The soldiers on guard near the chamber where the suicide was committed, the keeper and turnkeys of the prison, were then interrogated as to what they knew of the circumstances attending it; but, (excepting one who had heard during his watch, about 3 o'clock in the morning an uncommon coughing as of a person under pressure) they were entirely ignorant. The turnkey who had waited on Pichegru at supper in the evening, and had locked him up at ten o'clock, deposed, that he had kept the key of his chamber in his pocket from that time until 7 in the morning, when he went into the room to light him a fire, and had found him in the situation above described.

READING, June 9.

Last Monday afternoon this borough and neighbourhood experienced two violent storms at an hour's interval attended with very heavy rain and hail, which in their course, caused very severe damages, breaking a great number of windows, laying waste gardens

grain fields and timber. Fields ready to produce three or four hundred bushels, were quite cut down, so that hardly a straw was left standing. Its extent, as far as we could learn, was about a mile in breadth, and reached 8 to 9 miles below this place, along the east side of Schuylkill.

The second storm from the north-east laid waste a number of very valuable grain fields along the west side of Schuylkill, and almost all the clover in the fields was lodged down as if mowed. Some of the ice pieces were square and measured five inches round, and the hail lay in some places so thick that they could be taken up by the ball bat! Thus, in the course of a very little time, dwindled away one of the finest prospects of plentiful harvests this part of the country ever beheld.

WINCHESTER, June 3.

In consequence of the late frequent and heavy rains, the waters of the Shannondah have raised a height not equalled for 20 years. The streams from the mountains rushed with such rapidity into the river, that the waters overleaped the banks, and spread devastation through the neighbouring fields. Fences, walls and mill-dams were unable to resist its force, and were swept away like chaff before the wind. Corn, rye, wheat, and other vegetables which adorned its banks, and promised plenty through the land, were torn from the ground that nourished them, and hurried off by that irresistible element. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, that were grazing in the smiling pastures, became victims to the violence of the flood, and were seen floating down in great numbers.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

A Hindoo of high character, named Pambur Singh, at Futypore, has been converted to christianity by the preaching of the Baptist missionaries—he has declared that he travelled far, and read many books in search of salvation, but till now in vain, and there was nothing in the Barham or Hindoo system that pointed out the way. He has been discarded by his cast, but the government intend to establish a school under his direction.

June 12.

COUNTERTFEIT BANK NOTES.

Two persons were arrested and committed to prison on Thursday evening on suspicion of counterfeiting bank notes. They were detected passing counterfeit notes of the bank of the United States, and when examined, were found possessed of large quantities, to the amount of several thousand dollars. They are believed to be part of the eastern gang.

[Phil. paper.]

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 26.

MARRIED, on Monday the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Barclay, Dr. DAVIDSON to Mrs. COURSEY, both of Queen Anne's county.

Boston, June 14.

Yesterday a motion was made in the house of representatives by Mr. Fly, of Springfield, which he obtained leave to lay on the table—it was prefaced with a preamble of some length and concluded with a resolution to the following effect:—That the senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed to propose an amendment to the federal constitution in the 2d section of the first article.

The object of the resolution is to curtail the representation of the southern States for their black population.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The Boston Palladium mentions, that on Monday, the 4th instant, Mr. Lewis Johnson, of Stoughton, was struck by lightning, and after remaining sometime apparently dead, was recovered by the application of cold water.

We are extremely sorry (says the Utica Patriot,) to learn, from various quarters in this and the neighbouring

counties, that the farmers will sustain great injury in the failure of their crops of English grain; Many fields are winter killed; and the Hessian fly has made such ravages in others, that whole fields have been ploughed up and planted with other grain.

Jerome Bonaparte and lady arrived in town yesterday, and will probably embark in the Dido frigate immediately. That they may leave the Hook without apprehension, a pilot boat was yesterday chartered to cruise in the offing, in order to discover whether there are any British ships of war in the way.

June 15.

By an arrival yesterday we learn that the frigates President and Congress anchored at St. Mary's mouth of the Patowmack, on the 4th instant, to take in their guns, which had come down in lighters from Washington. The bowsprit of the President being found deficient, she was about getting another.

June 16.

The report of Pichere's having strangled himself in prison, as we mentioned before, is confirmed by arrivals yesterday from Bourdeaux. He accomplished his purpose by introducing a stick inside his neck cloth, and twisting it so tight as to strangle himself. Whether or not Moreau had been brought to trial, capt. H. did not learn.

We are informed that two pilot boats sent out with each a French officer on board, to ascertain whether the British vessels of war were off the harbour, returned yesterday afternoon, with information that the coast is clear.

Mr. Jerome Bonaparte went down to the French frigates at the watering place, yesterday morning.

It is understood that he is to take his departure in the commodore's ship the Dido of 44 guns, reputed the best appointed and fastest sailing frigate in the French or English navy.

It was in this vessel, according to report, Bonaparte escaped from Egypt.

Bonaparte's baggage was put on board the Dido yesterday; and if it is possible the French frigates will sail this morning.

We have received information, that the news of the arrival of the French frigates in this harbour had reached Baltimore, which caused a bustle among the inhabitants of that place. The Gambian frigate, of 44 guns, which had her topmasts struck, &c. when the news arrived, was completely fitted for sea in a few hours; and intended to sail immediately with the Leander, for New-York.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

Poisoned himself, on Sunday morning, the 20th ultimo, between 6 and 8 o'clock, at the city Hotel, New-York, Mons. Joseph Naxos, aged 32, a French major of the army of St. Domingo. He was a brave and distinguished officer, had served under Bonaparte in Italy, and received 12 wounds, one of which was with a musket ball through his body. The cause of this unhappy event was a refined delicacy of feeling which made him unwilling to return to France to see his family, which, by letters recently received by him, were plunged into the greatest distress and misery.

From the Intelligence.

The conduct of our seamen in the Mediterranean, we had hoped would have produced one common feeling throughout the land. On such an occasion we expected that from those who wanted patriotism, pride would have extorted approbation. But because our tars have dared to manifest under the administration of Mr. Jefferson a bravery and enterprise, certainly unsurpassed, and it might perhaps be correctly added, unrivalled in naval annals, the measure of applause is either denied by federalists, or is dealt out with a niggardly hand.

We have extracted the foregoing from a paragraph which appeared in a late number of the "official paper," which seems to be written principally for the purpose of introducing the unfounded insinuation (for Mr. Smith has not dared to hazard the assertion) that the men who compose the present administration have always been friendly to a moderate naval establishment. And as any thing but truth is now a-days readily believed, we shall not be at all

astonished, to find it took the prevailing opinion that the leaders of the reigning party have uniformly supported the establishment of a navy. Notwithstanding the open, active and violent opposition which they so lately gave to that measure. Notwithstanding Mr. Giles on the floor of congress wished us to "draw ourselves within our shell" when danger approached. Notwithstanding the Genevieve Secretary, in the same place, advised the government to let the French pirates "go on" because "it would cost more to defend our commerce than we should lose by their depredations." And notwithstanding Mr. Randolph in the same place, could see no cause to rejoice, when the brave Truxton so gallantly attacked and vanquished a French ship of greatly superior force, which had plundered without distinction our defenceless merchantmen. Perhaps the grossness of the falsehood will insure its belief. But it is not our object in making the above extract, to remark upon the former hostility of the now governors of these United States, to all naval establishments. We have made it merely that our readers may see the means by which the official printer supports his master's administration; and that they may also see, with what calmness, composure and deliberation Mr. Smith asserts what every reader of a federal newspaper knows to be untrue. Where is the federalist or the federal paper, that has "denied to our gallant tars the measure of applause, or dealt it out with a niggardly hand?" Why has not Mr. Smith named the offender, why has he not pointed to the page? He could not. He knew he could not. None such could be found. There is no federalist who does not duly appreciate the merit of the gallant Decatur and his brave companions—who does not proudly exult in the fame of the youthful warrior who has so nobly asserted the honor of his country. Indeed why should they not? The American navy is the child of federalism. It was brought into existence by federalists with labor and difficulty. They nurtured its infancy with the fostering hand of an affectionate parent, saw with delight its growing strength, and fondly anticipated the glories that awaited its riper years. They carefully and anxiously guarded it, while they had the power so to do, from the avowed hostility of the leaders of democracy, who attempted to strangle it in its birth, who have ever since been struggling to retard its growth, and blunt its strength,—who in the first moments of victory reduced the hated offspring of federalism to absolute decrepitude. And yet we are now told by Mr. Smith that our tars are denied by the federalists their measure of applause, because they dared to manifest their bravery under the administration of Mr. Jefferson—as if Mr. Jefferson expected to reap a share of the laurels won by our seamen—As if any thing of his spirit could have mingled itself in the execution of the enterprise. As if he had not by his niggardly policy sacrificed the frigate Philadelphia and her crew, while he was feeding the worms of Potomac upon those ships which might have saved our fellow citizens from chains.

F. T. Herald.

NORFOLK, June 12.

The United States frigate Congress captain Rogers, is now lying in Hampton Roads—the others are momentarily expected.

Captain Dawson, of the ship Mississippi, who left Liverpool on the 18th April, contradicts the report of the relapse and death of the king, received via Baltimore. He states that a report prevailed, at the time he left Liverpool that the French were preparing to go against Denmark—and that the Danes had raised an army of one hundred thousand men to oppose them.

[Charleston Courier.

A German tract is said in a London paper to have been discovered in the British Museum printed in 1713 on the subject of the cow pox; the author's name Salger and the title *De Luc Vaccinum*.

FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

VIRGINIA MORALITY.

On Monday last (28th ult.) the races commenced on the Farnfield course, near this city. Read of gambling, as too many Vir-

gians are, a number of persons assembled on the turf, on the day preceding the race. Totally regardless of the Sabbath, white persons and black persons were busily employed at the same gaming tables! We do not, however, assert, that all the white persons that paraded on the racefield on the Sabbath day condescended to gamble with the negroes, but that some of them did so, is a fact which cannot be denied. If these sportsmen should continue their sport till the next Sabbath day, and any of them should be found on the race field, with their gambling tables, it is hoped, that the constables will escort them down to the cage in this city.

To prevent all Birds, Squirrels, and Wire Worms from destroying corn when coming up.

Put half a bushel of feed corn in a large iron kettle, turn on it half a pint of tar, or as much as the corn will take up warred, stir it till every corn is covered over with tar, then strew over as much lime or ashes as will stick to the corn when well stirred together, all to be done while the tar is warm. I have tried the above experiment two years, and find it to answer the above purpose.

EBEN DEMERET.

THOMAS RUTTER, Esq. has been appointed marshal for the district of Maryland—vice, Reuben Etting, Esq. resigned.

A little anecdote is related of Bonaparte, which unfolded the bold, and daring character of this extraordinary man in early life; when he was about sixteen years of age, and a cadet in the military school at Paris—by the by, the small distance between this seminary and his present palace, and the swiftness of his elevation, afford a curious coincidence—in the vast plain of Champ de Mars, the court and the Parisians were assembled to witness the ascent of a balloon. Bonaparte made his way through the crowd, and unperceived entered the inner fence, which contained the apparatus for inflating the silken globe. It was then very nearly filled, and restrained from its flight by the last cord only. The young cadet requested the aeronaut to permit him to mount the car with him, which request was immediately refused, from an apprehension that the feelings of the boy might embarrass the experiment. Bonaparte is reported to have exclaimed, "I am young, it is true, but I neither fear the power of earth, or of air," and sternly added, "will you let me ascend?" The aeronaut, a little offended at his obtrusion, sharply replied, "No, Sir, I will not; I beg that you will retire." Upon which the little enraged officer drew a small sabre, which he wore with his uniform, instantly cut the balloon in several places, and destroyed the curious apparatus, which the aeronaut had constructed, with infinite labor and ingenuity, for the purpose of trying the possibility of aerial navigation.

Paris was almost unequipped this day, to view the spectacle. The disappointment of the populace, which was said to have exceeded seven hundred thousand persons, became violent and universal. The king sent to know the reason of the tumult, when the story was related to him, the good humoured monarch laughed heartily, and said "Upon my word that impetuous boy will make a good officer."—The devoted king little thought that he was speaking of his successor.—The young offender was put under arrest, and confined four days.

This man is certainly the phenomenon of the present times. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that the artillery has furnished France with most of its present distinguished heroes, who have also been bred up in the same military school with Bonaparte. A short time before my arrival at Paris, this great genius, who displays a perfect knowledge of mankind, and particularly of the people over whom he rules, discovered that the Parisians, from a familiarity with his person, and from his lady and his family having occasionally joined in their parties of amusement, began to lose that degree of awe and respect for him, which he so well knows how to appreciate, as well as to inspire. In consequence of this, he gradually retired from every circle of fashion, and was at this period, almost as inaccessible as a Chinese emperor. The same line of conduct was also a-

adopted by the principal officers of government. He resided almost wholly at Mafmaison, except on state days, when only those strangers were permitted to be introduced to him, who had satisfied the ambassadors of their respective nations, that they had been previously presented at their own courts.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

For Sale at Public Auction.

By Virtue of a Decree of the honorable the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Monday the second day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

PART of a Tract or Tracts of Land, called Dover, and Dover Marsh, or Lower Dover, lying on Choptank River, in Talbot county; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased. The Land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less, a plan of which will be shown at the time of sale, or may be seen before by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Land sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

June 2, 1804.

AT a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, June 4th, 1804.

The President and Directors laid before the meeting a report of their proceedings since their appointment, with a statement of their accounts, which were read and directed to be printed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Stockholders be given to the President and Directors for their unremitting attention to their duties, and for the judicious and satisfactory report which they have made of their proceedings.

The meeting proceeded to the election of President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Joseph Tammall, President,
James C. Fisher, Kinsey Johns,
George Fox, William Cook,
Joshua Gilpin, George Gale,
Robert Wharish, John Adlam,
William Hemfry.

Extra from the Minutes,

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

27 3

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

Ordered,

That a fourth payment of thirty dollars on each share in this company be required of the subscribers, to be made on or before the 10th day of September next to the following persons:

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

That the above gentlemen receive subscriptions for the remaining shares. Certificates of Stock will be delivered upon payment of the installment now required.

Extra from the Minutes,

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

27 3m

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL WILSON, Esquire, late of Somerset county deceased, in and from of law have been lately granted by the Orphan's Court of Somerset, to the subscriber—All persons indebted to the estate or having claims thereon, are requested to bring them in as fast as possible, that the administration may be closed. Mr. James Anderson is empowered to settle and adjust the books and accounts in the mercantile house of the firm of Gale & Wilson, whereof Samuel Wilson, deceased, was the surviving partner—and Mr. John Stewart is empowered to settle all accounts and claims of a private nature. Application will accordingly be made to the above gentlemen, who will adjust the same.

J. C. WILSON

Somerset county, Maryland,

25th May, 1804. } 24 6

LONDON, March 17.
LORD CAMELFORD.

His Lordship's coffin was publicly exhibited yesterday at Mr. DAWES'S Upholder, in Dean street, Soho. The number of persons who went to see it amounted to several hundred. It is very elegant, being lined with white satin, and covered with crimson Genoa velvet. The plates, handles, and nails are of silver; the engraved plates is likewise composed of silver. At the top are the arms, supporters, crests, and coronet; and under an inscription.

Col. McDowell of Logan, has made a fish pond, at Ardwell shore, near Port-nessock, which is hewn out of a rock, into which the sea runs during flood tide, and then ebbs again, still, however, retaining a considerable quantity of water, whereby the fishes it contains are kept abundantly supplied in their proper element. There is a man who attends them regularly with food congenial to their nature, and they regularly come to him at a certain place, and receive from his hand shell and other fish. One of them is a cod fish, which the man calls by the name of Tom. He is so familiar that he will sometimes permit him to stroke his head with his hand, in the same manner as the tamest domestic animal will allow his master; but the least noise will cause a very rapid and abrupt departure—Tom has been upwards of two years in this pond.

The following singular circumstance occurred on Saturday evening, in the garden of Mr. MARWICK, of Fittleworth, Suffex:—A hawk pounced on a chicken, about half grown, and while encumbered with his prey, was perceived by the parent cock, who immediately made at the intruder, and by one blow laid him at his feet; the chick was by this time disengaged, and a battle between the hawk and the cock ensued, which ended, after 3 rounds, in favor of Chanticleer, from whose feet Mr. MARWICK (who with two other persons had witnessed the conflict) took the petty tyrant of the air, with very few remaining symptoms of life, which he instantly resigned in his hands.

Extraordinary Longevity of Horses.

Mr. Brown, a gentleman of Dulwich, had three horses, whose names were Jack, Peacock, and Mungo; and their ages, taken at the completion of each, made a total of one hundred and fifteen years. The two former drew the chariot, the former dying at the age of 36, the second at that of 34 years. Mungo, a poney, which was accustomed to draw the water cart, and to do various useful drudgery to the last, finished his part of the drama in a style of much ease and comfort, on the second of September, 1794, aged 45 years. Mr. Brown had a portrait of the last, executed in a very good style by a gentleman artist. The three ancient faithful servants, he buried in separate fields, each field being called after the name of the horse therein buried, and each grave ornamented with a young plantation. A century hence the proprietor of these fields, may witness these monuments of Mr. Brown's humanity to animals, and learn to do so likewise.

From the American Daily Advertiser.
Mr. POUISON,

The following information may perhaps prove of service to such of your subscribers as have not cool and dry cellars, to preserve their meat, and other provisions; and the hint, perhaps offers an opportunity to those who have leisure and talents of improving it to great public advantage.

A joint of meat, of any provision suspended in a flannel bag, will keep sweet a considerable time longer than by any of the modes generally practised. The cooler and dryer the meat is when the flannel is put around it, the better; and it will occur to any thinking mind that the flannel should be clean. A flannel bag, with a bowl or plate in it, is also the best mode of conveying butter from, or perhaps to market—and if the bowl or plate is made of wood the better. A stronger proof cannot be given of the truth of the above, than that ice wrapped in flannel will keep a considerable time, whereas if exposed to the air or wrapped in linen it will dissolve almost immediately.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL convenient well finished House and Lot, with all necessary out-houses, situate on Harrison street, and fronting 45 feet—at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland—Also, an unimproved Lot adjoining the same, fronting 38 feet on Dover street. The two Lots are subject to a yearly ground rent of four dollars. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JACOB LOOCKERMAN.

Easton, June 5, 1803. 27 if.
THE Society of the CINCINNATI will meet at Mr. Evans's Tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to their last adjournment.—The members of said Society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBT. DENNY, Sec'y.
Annapolis, June 11, 1804. 27 4

Patent Machine FOR SHELLING CORN.

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of congress, entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. PAUL PILSBURY, of Newbury, in the state of Massachusetts, hath obtained letters patent for a machine for shelling Indian corn on a new and improved method, bearing date the 25th day of October, 1803. And whereas the said Paul Pilsbury, hath assigned all his right, title, and interest, of and to the said patent machine to Paul Adams, of Newbury, Thomas Burnham, Joseph Swasey, and Joseph Lord, Esquires, of Ipswich, and state of Massachusetts, and thereby giving to them the exclusive right of constructing, using, and vending to others to use the said machine for fourteen years from the date of said letters patent, with full power to receive all benefits and profits accruing therefrom, and to perform and execute all such acts relative to the same as the said Paul Pilsbury might have legally performed or executed.

NOTICE.

That by virtue and authority of the above assignment, the aforesaid Adams, Burnham, Swasey, and Lord, hath given, granted, and assigned unto James Williams, of the city of Annapolis, the exclusive right, liberty, and authority, to construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the aforesaid shelling machine, during the whole unexpired term of fourteen years (for which the exclusive privilege has been secured as aforesaid by letters patent) for the state of Maryland, and all that part of the district of Columbia lying on the north side of the river Patowmack. Said Williams has one of the machines, which may be seen at Annapolis at any time, and is now ready to furnish any person or persons with one or more of the said machines, with licence to make use of the same, or to grant licence to make use of them without furnishing the machine, one machine might serve four or five persons in a neighbourhood, by each person getting licence to use it, which will not exceed five dollars each.

This machine has been seen and much approved of by the president, and most of the members of congress, as well as by a great number of gentlemen farmers and others from different parts of the United States. The cost of a machine, with licence to work it, will not exceed thirty dollars. I will sell the exclusive right of making use of this machine for one or more counties, on very moderate terms. A man and a boy with this machine worked by hand, may easily shell one hundred bushels of corn in a day. The machine may be easily fixed to be turned by a horse, or water.

Please to take notice, that no other in this or any other state can grant licence to use this machine within the state of Maryland, or part of the district of Columbia; any person making use of it without a proper licence will be prosecuted, if known.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

21 8

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

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

DR. JOHN MACE'S
HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS,

AND
ANTI BILIOUS TINCTURE,

For preserving Health in general, and preventing the diseases of warm Climates, and warm Seasons: such as the Cholera Morbus, Lax, Dysentery or Flux, Sickness of the Stomach, and overflow of Bile, Ague and Fever, Bilious or Yellow Fever, Inflammation and Obstruction of the Liver, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Head Ache, and Jaundice or yellowness of the skin, &c. &c.

Nothing is so useful in preserving Health, and producing long Life, as frequent and moderate Purgings.

LORD BACON.

TO preserve health and to prolong life, is the wish and ought to be the object of every human being. It is, however, to be lamented, that physicians have not yet pointed out any successful method of answering these purposes. They have, it is true, recommended a proper attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleeping, rising, walking, riding, standing, sitting, using tea instead of air! &c. with a variety of other prescriptions, the employment of which would make a profession that would take up the whole time of life. Hence these directions, setting aside the impertinence of many of them, are useless to those engaged in labor and business, and those oppressed by want and poverty; and therefore it becomes necessary to pursue some method that can be conveniently employed by every individual, in every circumstance. This method consists in "frequent and moderate purging," and is not only founded upon the authority of Lord Bacon, the greatest of philosophers, but also upon the most correct reasoning, as well as experience. But it is not every kind of purging medicine that will answer the purpose; mercury, and such other violent and harsh remedies, however useful they may be for the cure of different diseases, will be found dangerous in preserving health, and will generally do much more harm than good. The purging medicine to be used must be of such a kind, that it will empty the bowels effectually, and with ease, of the bile and filth which collect in them and lay the foundation of almost every disease to which the human body is subject; and at the same time it must be such, that every person of every trade, business or occupation, may use it without ceasing from their employment, and without making any alteration in their diet or drink. The pills which I have invented and prepared are exactly suited to these purposes. If it were not for extending this piece to too great a length, I might here introduce many testimonies from persons who have tried them, to prove their extraordinary virtues; but the following certificate from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, now a minister on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be sufficient.

March 20, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"At your request, I send you these lines to acquaint you with the good effects I have experienced from using your pills. I was afflicted with burning of my hands and feet, feverishness, and discharges of much bile, and a great drowsiness, which attended me for eight or nine years. When I came into Caroline county last year, I was recommended by captain William Frazier to try your pills, which he said had prevented him from bilious complaints, to which he was subject. I accordingly tried them, and through God they were made a great blessing to me. They discharged the bilious matter with great ease, lessened my fevers, gave me a good appetite, and though in the decline of life, they restored my constitution in a great measure.—I recommend them to the public in general, as the best medicine that I ever tried for the prevention of bilious complaints.

EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

"Doct^r MACE."

He has on hand as usual a large and general supply of Genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medicines of every description. All of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
Easton, June 3, 1804. 26 if.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING obtained information that a malicious and unfounded report has been circulated, tending to traduce my reputation, and to attach thereto indelible obloquy, viz. That I was connected with certain persons in the purchase and transportation of negroes to the distant states. That sacred regard which every man ought to have for his reputation, induces me thus publicly to declare in the most solemn manner, that I neither am, nor ever have been, engaged in the purchase of any negroes than those for my own immediate service, nor have I ever been accessory to the transportation of any negro whatever: all of which, if necessary, I can prove by testimony incontrovertible; and I boldly challenge the author either to come forward and make good his assertions, or else to seal his lips in eternal silence, and tacitly admit that just odium, which will inevitably be attached to him, should he be discovered.

THOMAS PRINCE.

Easton, June 11, 1804. 26 3

50 dollars reward.

RAN away on the first day of June, negro EPHRAIM, the property of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldsborough, in Talbot county, near Easton.—Ephraim is black, 19 years of age, rather short and well set, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high; he speaks thick, is easily alarmed, and can't look you long in the face. His clothes were of common kersey and Oznaburghs. It is more than probable that he has made off to the state of Delaware, as some of his intimate friends have gone there before him. The above reward will be given for apprehending the said negro, if taken up out of this state—thirty dollars if taken out of this county, and twenty dollars if taken up in this county, with reasonable charges paid, together with the reward, upon possession obtained of said negro Ephraim, by ROBT. HY. GOLDSBOROUGH. Near Easton, E. S. Maryland, } 26 6
6th June, 1804.

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situate in Dorchester county, on Chicknacomico River, near the Bridge, and within four miles of Middletown, and five from Vienna.

There are the following improvements on the Premises, to wit: A comfortable dwelling house, two rooms below and three above, a good kitchen, barn, stable, and other out houses, also, an excellent peach orchard and nursery.—The valuable land is of a light black mould, particularly favorable to the growth of corn and clover.—There is a large body of timber land, consisting of large red and white oaks, and such other trees as usually indicate a naturally strong, rich soil.—Any one disposed to buy may have a bargain, if he will apply soon.—Terms of sale will be as follows, viz. one third in six months, another third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months. Mr. William Tripp, near the premises, will show the land to any one disposed to view it. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, near St. Michael's, Talbot county.

W. M. COLLE.
May 18, 1804. 26 3

Hackney Stage to H're.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Talbot county, and the public in general, that he has a Light Stage and Horses, which he intends holding in readiness for such as may wish to hire, by the day or journey. He intends running it to Akers's Ferry once a week, every Thursday morning—to commence running on Thursday the 24th inst. and return the same evening, so that persons going or coming from the lower counties, may depend on a passage by applying either at his house in Easton, or at the Ferry.

Horses and Carriages to hire as usual.

N. B. Mrs. Holmes has on hand a number of Ladies Bonnets, of the newest fashions; and will thankfully receive the orders of such Ladies as may think proper to employ her.

JAMES HOLMES.

Easton, May 15, 1804. 23 if