



From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.

THE GOUT.

Twelve months have lately elapsed since I gave a few communications and remarks upon the effects of ginger in a few cases of the gout, especially my own.

The same motives which induced me then, induce me now to add a few more remarks on the same subject; and what I now say may be considered as supplemental or continuous of what I then said. Whoever wishes to see what I formerly wrote, will find it in the Courant of the 11th of Jan. 1802; it will shew the progress and connection from that period to this. I can now speak with more confidence, from more experience. I have lately had a second paroxysm of the gout since I began the use of ginger, which is a little better than two years ago; and like the preceding fit, the painful stage was not only of much shorter duration, but much less acute than those antecedent to the use of ginger; and were it not for the tedious recovery of the use of my feet, it is now become a disease of little dread to me. Neither have these two last fits been accompanied with that loss of appetite, and undefinable sensations, that I formerly prefaced on attack; and the two last fits the extremities were only affected, the legitimate site of this disease; nor were any of them affected but my feet and one knee. I began with a drachm of sixty grains of the fine powder of ginger for a dose once a day agreeably to my first information; I have now increased it by degrees to a drachm and a half of coarse powder, divided into two doses per day.

The reason of these alterations is, that the ginger will be more gradually assimilated to the process of digestion; and therefore less likely to excite heat, or other inconveniences which some have felt. The diversity of constitutions must take very different quantities of any medicine; those who intend to follow my method I would advise to begin with a quantity not above two drachms, nor below one drachm, and to increase the quantity fixed upon by slow degrees; since we know that any medicine by long use, seems to lose somewhat of its virtue; or rather the system by habit, becomes by degrees less susceptible of stimuli of any kind. I must remark, and it is an essential consideration, that ginger is rarely to be had good, and the powder is generally adulterated. I have lately found it free from these faults at Mr. Scott's, druggist, South Bridge Street; from his profession he must be a judge of the quality of drugs, and he has them prepared under his own eye.—I cannot, without ingratitude, avoid offering the tribute of my thanks to Dr. William Wright of this city, and F. R. S. who has been long known for his zeal and assiduity in medical and physical research; to him I am indebted for the first intimation of the effects of ginger in this disorder; and about the same time, hearing that Sir Joseph Banks had found relief from it, and that Lord Rivers had taken it for more than 30 years—having these authorities, I in spite of theoretical prejudice, hastened to make the experiment, and such has been the success, which I have detailed candidly and correctly.

If necessary either for the purpose of confirmation or retraction, I may

again say somewhat more on this subject, and give some additional cases that I am collecting; but I am hopeful some one of fewer years than myself will undertake the investigation of this desideratum and give the result to the world. It is in this way that science is improved, and truth established.—I think I have now been sufficiently circumstantial, so as to render further explanation unnecessary; I therefore expect no letter on this subject in future that will put me to any expense.

N. B. Letters communicating any information, either approving or disapproving, so as to throw additional light upon the subject, I will gladly receive.

A. STENHOUSE.

Edinburgh, 25th February, 1803.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURANT.
THE GOUT.

SIR,
That the motive of writing in any shape or manner, should be the diffusion of knowledge, will be granted—for this purpose I have chosen this extensively circulating paper, to communicate a few remarks and successful experiments in paroxysms of the gout—believing that the bulk of that class of readers whom I am addressing, are more likely to read this than to read ten pages of a book on this subject, although it were written with the genius and pen of a Cullen or a Gregory—but though I presume not to write with the acumen of these gentlemen, I shall write with their veracity; and if future experience prove me to be right my practice will find its way into the world.

I have heretofore given some communications on the effects of ginger in the gout; and although I have received much relief in the painful stage of that disorder, by the daily use of it for these three years past, yet the debility that followed was not less tedious—so that I continue my pursuit of something more efficacious, which I am hopeful I have at last found, and which I consider to be a duty to promulgate. Much have I thought for these eighteen years, and many an unintelligible page have I read upon this subject but to come to the present question, since I am not writing a book. In the month of April last, a publication was put into my hand, which had escaped my notice, by a judicious acquaintance to whom I am much obliged, entitled, 'Facts and Observations respecting the Air-Pump Vapour Bath, in gout Rheumatism, Palsy, and other disorders'—by Ralph Blezborough, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London—which apparatus, if it has all the effects ascribed to it should be in every hospital and neighbourhood. I was much pleased with the successful operation of this apparatus, because it confirmed an opinion I have long entertained, of the immediate cause of a paroxysm of the gout (for of the gout I am only speaking) that I was determined to try the experiment on myself the first opportunity, though on a more simple scale—my opinion will be elucidated by the following remarks and experiments.

The immediate cause of all acute pain, I take to be irritation or obstruction; the latter is surely the immediate cause of a gouty paroxysm.—That this obstruction takes place in the minute branches of the arteries I hold

to be true; nor do I see any phenomenon in a fit of the gout, but what may be accounted for by this hypothesis. It will be easy to see that for the present I deny the existence of gouty matter, nor do I consider the earthy concretions formed in the joints, after repeated severe attacks, to be a proof of this, since the same phenomenon may be produced from the blood out of the body by a similar process. It is remarkable that though much has been written on this subject, so little has been attempted either to prevent the generating this disease, or mitigating the violence of its paroxysms; the reason of this I take to have been a supposition that there was something deleterious in the obstructed matter, and that it was unsafe either to prevent the fit or tamper with the parts affected; of this prejudice I have had my share till within these three years. There is a prevalent opinion I know with those unacquainted with the laws of the circulation of the blood, that there are applications very improperly called repellents which may drive back the gouty matter, but I tell my gouty readers, there is no such operation can take place in the animal system in this sense; in fine there would be no repellents nor diffusers, where there are no absorbents—but my readers must be cautious how they misinterpret the intentions of nature; or if they must use the word, they must beware that by improper applications they do not repel the disposition of the system to produce a paroxysm, and thereby send it to some more vital part, which happened to myself the first symptom I had of this disease.

I come now to describe my practice upon myself—I have already said, I took the hint from the air-pump vapour bath eight or nine months ago. The end of September last, I was attacked in my right hand, but being in the country, I could not put my intentions in practice until I came home, by this time the fit had acquired its last stage both of pain and swelling.—I then got a common tureen half full of boiling water, I laid my hand across it and covered all over with some folds of flannel—but presently the steam was so hot, that I was obliged to reduce the heat of the water, so as to be able to bear the steam. In a few minutes the pain abated, and in about 20 minutes, I was perfectly free from pain, and as the steam became so cold as to be no longer useful, I dried my hand and wrapt it up in a flannel, and had it not been for the swelling, I could have used it as well as if nothing had happened.—About this time my right foot began to give me some symptoms of an attack—I allowed it to proceed for about twenty four hours, or till I was convinced it was to be a real fit. I then got a pail with two handles, and from the handles I suspended a towel to rest my heel upon, I then filled the pail with boiling water so full as to touch my heel, and covered all over with flannel for about half an hour, as in the first experiment—I dried my foot and wrapped it up in flannel, I was perfectly free from pain, and walked about the room as usual—I repeated this immersion five or six times this day and the following, since when I have had no complaint in my foot, but as I had only immersed my hand once in steam, in two days the pain returned, as it the obstruction had not been perfectly

removed. I had recourse to the steam again, which I repeated two or three times. I have waited thus long to give a fair trial to its effects. I am still alive, and have been in good health ever since, though at the border of seventy. May I not fairly say that here are two experiments, and what is more, at different stages of the paroxysms, and have been successful in removing the immediate cause, which I consider to be obstruction only, by the relaxing quality of the steam, or what is the same thing, diminishing the pressure of the common atmosphere. Finally, I shall continue the ginger daily, and repeat the vapour bath when necessary, and if either stomach or bowels, or rather viscera, should be attacked, I shall immerse my whole body in a hoghead of steam.—To prevent the frequent return of the paroxysms, I live abstemiously, being certain that in my case, that habit of body between repletion and inanition will conduce thereto, and such a state will be most likely to prevent or mitigate diseases of any kind.

If what has been either said or done shall be thought erroneous, I shall kiss the rod of conviction.

A. STENHOUSE.

28th Jan. 1804.

PARIS, 14th Germinal.

"Captain Quonian, Cherbourg, arrived from the gold coast, where he had made a treaty with the negroes; his vessel the merchant brig, Le Vendanguer, had anchored the 7 Ventose, year 11, in the road of Fetiche; a point near the Cape de Hopes Goufalve, in 6 degrees 52 minutes south latitude—the brig fired a salute. On the 18th the king's Passador accompanied by his princes came along side with five large canoes; capt. Quonian saluted him with cannon; the Africans came on board the Vendanguer, and after some conferences relative to the treaty, the king testified the greatest joy at seeing Frenchmen; he demanded news of the Consul Bonaparte, whose great actions he was already acquainted with, and of whom he spoke with the greatest enthusiasm, and shewed a lively desire of being acquainted with him; he spoke of his own exploits, of his wars against the powerful king of Tanguis, whom he had forced to fly, after having slain three thousand men; he ended by shewing a great desire to have added to his name the name of the First Consul. Capt. Quonian gave him this mark of condescension by calling him Passador Bonaparte, but the African exacted more, he wished that his name should be entered on the journal of the ship, in order that it might appear in France, that the glory of our hero had penetrated his kingdom and that he was one of his greatest admirers.

LONDON, April 17.

This day dispatches have been received at the India House, with the pleasing intelligence of another great, important, and decisive victory having been obtained by Gen. Wellesley, and Col. Stevenson, on the 29th Nov. over the Berar Rajah, whose army is completely defeated, with very little loss on our side—no officer killed.

The captain of a Hamburg vessel, which left Morlaix on Thursday last, and arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, states that before he sailed, a report prevailed there, supposed to have some

foundation, of accounts having been received from Paris, of an insurrection there having taken place, and that the mob much exasperated at the murder of the Duke D'Anguine, had seized and massacred Bonaparte.—The captain who is a respectable man, says, such was the report at Morlaix when he left it, and he gives it as he received without vouching for its authenticity. We shall only add, that it is hardly possible the report can be true. The news of such an event, had it taken place, could have reached London by some more direct channel, two or three days ago.

The journey of madame Bonaparte, mother of the first consul to Rome, at the present conjuncture, is a circumstance which may give rise to various conjectures, especially as she was attended by a strong guard, and seemed in such haste that she would not stop to receive the congratulations of the public functionaries. A letter from Rome in the *Clef du Cabinet*, of April first, says, that "Madame Bonaparte, mother of the Princeps Borghese, was soon expected in that city." The object of the old lady's journey may indeed be merely a visit to her daughter; but we recollect that at the commencement of the French revolution, the aunts of Louis XVI, when they observed the storm gathering, wisely withdrew in time, and took up their abode in a country which was then in a state of greater tranquillity. By these means they escaped the melancholy fate which awaited many of their friends and relations. Madame Bonaparte may have thought it prudent to follow their example. Diamonds and jewels are easily carried, and would no doubt be perfectly safe under a guard of hussars and gens d'armes.

April 20.
We this morning were favored with a note from a gentleman who has just escaped from France, having left Dieppe on board an American ship homeward bound on Friday last, landed on the coast of Dorset from an open boat on Monday, and arrived in town yesterday. He states that the army encamped along the coast of Picardy have begun to manifest great discontent at the delay which has taken place respecting the invasion of this country, which they have been assured these several times in the course of six months would certainly be put in execution at a given period. The middle of November was the first time mentioned, the last week in January the second, and the third, the middle of March, since which the activity of the preparations has considerably relaxed except in what regards the exchange of troops, above twenty battalions of whom, our informant assures us, were ordered into the interior during the period of his stay on the coast, which was about a fortnight.

In regard to the rumor of insurrections, &c. in Paris, he says they arrive daily; and though perhaps altogether unfounded, they are generally considered as strongly expressive of the wishes of the people which are every where explicitly in favor of a peace with England.

BOSTON.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 13.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOTION.

Mr. Ely, of Springfield, after making a few judicious and pertinent preliminary remarks, laid the following motion on the table; which, after being read, was assigned for consideration to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Whereas by the constitution of the United States it is provided, that the representatives shall be apportioned among the several states, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; and further, that for the choice of the president and vice president of the United States each state shall appoint a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress—

And whereas the said provisions were so manifestly unequal at the time the

constitution was formed, that they could have resulted only from the spirit of conciliation and compromise which influenced the eastern states; because, in consequence thereof a representation of the states is produced, unjust and injurious in its operation, both as it regards the number of free inhabitants in the several states and their property—

As in a state where the slavery of man is established by law, the slaves have no voice in the election; but a planter, possessing fifty slaves, may be considered as having thirty votes, while a farmer of Massachusetts, having equal or greater property, is confined to a single vote.

And whereas the effect of these provisions has been rendered still more unequal and injurious, by the course of events, since the constitution was established, by an augmentation of the number of slaves in the southern states, and also by an increase of personal property in the eastern states, arising from the commercial spirit of its inhabitants—

And whereas the said provisions have been rendered more injurious by important political changes, introduced during the present administration, in the purchase of Louisiana, an extensive country, which will require a great number of slaves for its cultivation, and when admitted into the union, agreeably to the cession, will contribute, by the number of its slaves, to destroy the real influence of the eastern states in the national government, and also in the alteration of the original mode of electing the president of the United States, whereby, in the appointment of that important magistrate, the weight of the small states (among which are most of the eastern states where there are few or no slaves) is greatly diminished—

And whereas the apportionment of the direct tax, the only compensation proposed by the constitution to the states not holding slaves, for the afore-said unequal principle in representation, is now merely nominal, as the national revenues are principally derived from commercial imposts, the present administration having repealed the excise laws, which operated, in some measure, by a tax on luxuries, to equalize among the several states, the contributions to the public burthen; and having also recently assessed additional millions on commerce, of which the eastern states must pay much more than their due proportion, so that, instead of contributing less than their proportionate share of public expence, as was contemplated by the constitution as a counterpart to unequal representation, they contribute more—

And whereas a union of the states, a measure so important in its consequences, cannot harmoniously exist for a long period, unless it be founded on principles which shall secure to all free citizens equal political rights and privileges in the government, so that a minority may not govern a majority; an event which, on the principles of representation now established, has already happened, and may always happen—

Therefore, to preserve the union of the states upon sound and just principles, and to establish a foundation for general harmony and confidence among all the citizens of the United States, by securing to them now and at all future periods equal political rights and privileges.

Moved, That the senators of this commonwealth, in the congress of the United States, be instructed to take all proper and legal measures to obtain amendment of the constitution of the United States, so that the representatives be appointed among the several states according to the number of their free inhabitants respectively, and for this purpose that they endeavour to obtain a resolution of two thirds of both houses of congress, proposing such amendment to the legislatures of the several states in the union, and that a committee be raised to bring in a resolve for that purpose.

NEW YORK, June 16.

DISTRESSING.

A letter from a person in Jago de Cuba, dated May 6, to a friend in this city, states, that a revolt had taken place among the blacks, who had risen and massacred several of the Spanish inhabitants.—In addition to

these alarming symptoms, armed brigand boats from Hispaniola were daily making incursions on the shore, plundering and destroying the inhabitants. Apprehensions were so serious of approaching distress and bloodshed, that the white residents were preparing with all possible expedition to leave the place, the only probable means of saving their lives.

June 18.

The British frigate Cambrian, captain Bradley, of 44 guns, and the sloop of war Driver, captain Lyle, of 18 guns, anchored on Saturday last at a short distance from the French frigates, in 7 days from Halifax. The Leander was not ready to sail; we are assured, however, that she would follow them in about a week. The Boston frigate, which was at Charleston on the 3d inst. is also expected here in a few days.—Jerome Bonaparte and lady, we are informed took a sail on Saturday in the pilot boat Brothers, and went round the Cambrian and Driver.—We know not how to reconcile this with a report which prevailed yesterday, that he had sailed on Saturday in the ship Silenus, for Amsterdam.

SALEM, June 17.

Capt. Masters, from the Mediterranean informs that the French Toulon fleet was really cut, and had been seen by the British fleet under Lord Nelson, who had not been able to bring them to action.—That the French consisted of eight sail of the line, and the British only of seven; and that the French professed the determination of their fleet to meet the British, after they had evaded them long enough to get their men under good discipline. We think, however, the British force in the Mediterranean is stronger than here stated.

Capt. Masters was informed, by the lieutenant of a British ship, by whom he was boarded, that the greater part of the men belonging to the Philadelphia frigate, had made a representation to admiral Nelson, from Tripoli, that they were really British subjects, and solicited to be received on board his fleet as such, in order to be released from their present bondage; and that it was expected the admiral would attend to their request.

Capt. M. spoke a Danish vessel, direct from Tripoli, the master of which informed him; that, added to the impression which the destruction of the Philadelphia frigate had made upon the Tripolines, they were now greatly alarmed by a report that prevailed among them, that besides the frigates, Commodore Preble had 17 gun boats under his command, cruising against them. Such a report must serve to restrain the Barbarians in port, and of course increase the security of our commerce.

From the prompt and vigorous measures which Commodore Preble has hitherto adopted in the Mediterranean, and from the preparations he is said to have been making for hostile measures, we may expect to hear of some bold stroke being struck against Tripoli; and probably, by co-operation with the brother of the reigning Bey, who is in arms to support his claims to the government, the power of the present enemy of the United States may be overturned.

CHARLESTON, June 4.

On Sunday night, the 17th instant between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, Mr. Richard Johnson, planter of St. Paul's Parish hearing a considerable noise among his dogs, adjacent to the house, went out to learn the cause; when he was immediately shot dead upon the spot, receiving several shots in different parts of his body. The perpetrator of this deed is supposed to be a fellow belonging to Mr. Johnson, who has absconded for some time past. We are concerned to state that Mr. Johnson has left an affectionate wife and five children to lament the irreparable loss.

NORFOLK, June 14.

Owing to the vigilance and activity of captain Vaughn, one of our aldermen, two others suspected of being concerned in the diabolical and inhuman murder of Lewis L'Orient (mentioned in our last) were apprehended on Tuesday evening, and after a long examination, were committed for further trial—one, a female named Jones; the other a journeyman taylor of the name of Mannerz.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) June 12.

We have been informed, that on the 5th instant, a negro man was sent down into colonel Johnson's salt well, at Crant's Lick, on Licking river, for the purpose of bringing up a bucket which had fallen from the rope. Finding a light necessary, a candle was let down to him, when the air in the well immediately took fire, and the flames ascending ten or twelve feet above the mouth of the well. After the fire was extinguished, the negro was taken up, burnt in a most shocking manner; and it is supposed he cannot long survive this unhappy accident. The air in the well, it is believed, consisted of a mixture of hydrogenous gas with atmospheric air. The fire damp, well known to miners, takes place in the same way.—Great quantities of sulphurated hydrogenous gas are continually arising from many of our salt wells and springs.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, July 3.

DIED, on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation, Mrs. LEAH HAYWARD, of this town.

"She and her sorrows now are safely lodged within the cold but hospitable mansion."

From a New York paper of June 22.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

Report has for the last 24 hours stated, that M. Bonaparte and lady had taken their departure in a sloop, to overtake the Silenus which sailed a few days ago for Amsterdam; a previous arrangement having been made. We are now informed that they are still in the city, and it is expected they have abandoned their contemplated departure for the present. The number of British frigates, &c. on the coast, and the sharp look out that will be kept for them in the different parts of their voyage by vessels of superior force, would render their late arrival in France extremely improbable.

We are informed that the men impressed from the Pitt are restored. The British consul, col. Barclay, on application to the mayor on the subject, stated that he did not possess authority over the vessels of war, but wrote to captain Bradley, of the Cambrian, on the subject, recommending that the men should be immediately given up. The recommendation was accordingly complied with.

It is understood that a sort of challenge has been indirectly offered on the part of the British frigates Cambrian and Boston to the French frigates Cybele and Dido, inviting them to quit the harbor, and offering to guarantee that no other vessel should interfere in the combat.

The Cambrian is termed one of the finest frigates in the British navy; rated at 44 guns, but supposed to carry above fifty. The Boston is the same vessel that encountered the Ambuscade off this port a few years since; she is an excellent vessel, rated at 32 guns, but supposed to carry at least 40.

The Cybele and Dido are both of 44 guns, but supposed to carry also a greater number.—The Dido in particular is ranked among the finest frigates in existence. Whether the challenge has been formerly given, or will be probably accepted, we have not heard.

A letter from Cadiz of the 26th of April, contains the following interesting news. We have seen the original, and know it to be from a respectable quarter.

"I am confident this country and Portugal will not long remain neutral. There is a serious misunderstanding between them and the court of London. The British minister at Madrid no longer appears at court, and is waiting the result of his complaints which he has forwarded to England, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, are in coalition against France, in consequence, it is said, of a discovery that the threatened invasion of England

was only held up to view in order to obtain a favorable opportunity of going against those powers."

N. Y. paper.

Five Spot of Work.—There never was a nation, having the same resources as the United States, so helpless, abject, and contemptible. British vessels of war impress seamen in the harbour of New York, and set the quarantine laws at defiance. They feel power and forget right. Engaged in an expensive and disgraceful war with Tripoli, not a single armed vessel remains on the coast to command force, or to enforce rights. The nation is degraded and insulted. How long shall we bear the dirty and hypocritical cant of economy? How long shall we be governed by men of visionary and little minds?

N. Y. Com. Adv.

To the editor of the Charleston Courier.

"And the Lord said unto me arise, get thee down quickly from hence; for the people which thou hast brought forth out of Egypt have corrupted themselves; they are quickly turned aside out of the way which I commanded them; they have made them a molten image."

IN my last Sir, I observed that the man who would shut out from the councils of this country the voice of a citizen, cannot be a true republican. The first object of a republican government being to collect as far as possible the opinions and wishes of the people, it is evident that the exclusion of a citizen's voice where it can constitutionally be listened to, is in fact a kind of treason against the true republican principle. It would be well, however, if the anti-republican and intolerant spirit to which I have alluded were confined to one or even to a few. Unfortunately for this country it has become the principle of a whole party; of a party the strongest in the country; of a party which by one mean or other rules the union. The case of Major Butler is one of the most extraordinary of which the annals of democratic outrage and folly afford an example. In England, where the laws of the constitution might be more reasonably suspected of a capability to be strained to the exclusion of the voice of individuals from the legislative ear, the right of individuals of eminent wisdom to offer an opinion is never contested; and though his opinion may not be acted upon, the individual or his communication have been rarely, if ever, treated with disrespect. Not only corporate bodies offer their opinions, in the shape of petitions, to Parliament, but even single persons of distinguished eminence.

The celebrated Doctor Parr, another name for learning, gave his opinion to parliament during the late war, in the shape of a petition, praying for peace. It was not thrown, or even moved to be thrown under the table; but the question was put, and though his opinion was adverse to the measures of the administration, his petition was respectfully treated, and ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. John Horne Tooke sent in a petition which was not only from beginning to end an invective upon government, but a libel upon some parts of the constitution itself. The house however did not stain itself by offering insult to the man;—they rejected the petition after some conversation, by pressing to the order of the day. And newspapers lately received from Europe, show us in the case of the venerable Mr. Hill, the barrister, that the voice of an individual, distinguished for nothing but his wisdom, can still reach the government, and be received with respect. Are Americans to be less free than Englishmen? Are American citizens to have less privileges than English subjects? If we take the professions of our democrats in answer, they will say, No certainly not; but, if we take their practice, it will say, Yes—assuredly Yes.

The questions on the present subject are first, has the senator of this State a right to offer his opinion and to explain his conduct in congress, to those who sent him there? If he has not no citizen can have it; and if that be the case, the government (whatever it may be styled upon paper or called in fact) and the midnight orgies of cau-

ties) is no more a republic than Turkey, Barbary, or Russia. But truth says that every citizen, and above all the congressional senator of the state has a right, as such, to be heard. From this then arises a second question—Is there now or has there ever been in the conduct or character of Mr. Pierce Butler any thing so bad as to disfranchise him of that right? He may defy them to show it. And the member who made the contemptuous motion to throw his letter under the table, ought to have been first prepared with some disfranchising charge against him. But no! the crime of Mr. Butler lay in the letter itself. He dared to think and hold language in contradiction to the opinions, or, to speak much more properly to the designs of the leading factions; and that was sufficient to disfranchise, nay, to destroy him, if that faction had its will. He revealed in it the black mysteries of the "secret, dark and midnight hags," who are doing "a deed without a name;" these close contrivers of all harm, who are making the union legislature an instrument, a tool for the furtherance of a faction, and the accomplishment of their wicked designs. For daring to give utterance to his opinions, for daring to reveal that secret cabal; for daring to point out the danger in which the constitution stood from the practices of that foul cabal; for daring to say that the senate of the United States was managed by a small junta, and of course, the voice of that junta, substituted by trick, for the operations of the people's will, through their constitutional and legal organ; for daring to warn the state he represented against a measure which he considered destructive of its interests and independence, and for assigning his reasons for thinking so, he is to be all at once disfranchised of his rights as a citizen and a senator. Oh, Tom Paine, where are all your doctrines now? "Rights of Man," how scurvily are you treated! your apostles and their disciples chuck you into a corner, to lie there till they have occasion again for you, and make you a cloak to their designs, a pandar to their will, like the adulterous Priest in the story, who casting off with contempt the sanctified habit under cover of which he made his way into the confession chamber of the wife of one of his flock, cried, "off with you—lie down there for a while Divinity."

The plan which Major Butler has developed, or rather pointed at, that is to say, the management of the senate by a junta, is, in fact and in essence, treason against the people, a violation of their rights, a larcenous robbery of the operations of their will—they who practise it are traitors to the state—they who know that it is practised, and conceal it, guilty of misprision of treason. Had Major Butler abstained from disclosing it, he would have been so far inculpated. It was his duty to disclose it. Morally speaking, he had no discretion left to him on the subject. Had he failed to do it, his letter would indeed have deserved to be thrown under the table.

I have examined the rights of Major Butler to advise his constituents as inherited from his citizenship and imparted by his high office of senator. I will now consider them as they are derived from his experience, and his capacity to advise; and though it may appear superfluous to the people of this state, who ought to know them well, I will state his pretensions on that head in order that they may, by a due comparison of them with what lies before their eyes on the other side, form an estimate of the relative weight and value of both. Major Butler may be considered as one of the parents of our glorious revolution. From the moment of its birth he was acquainted with its temper, its habits, its powers and capacities, its errors and perfections, its training up, its adolescence, and its growth under the federal constitution. He was a member of the national convention which formed that constitution. He was a member of the state convention by which it was afterwards adopted. He knew all that passed, all that was thought and felt by the contracting parties, the nature and purposes of all its provisions, and the mind and motives of the framers of it.

He knew that the state principle in

which Virginia wished to destroy, was one of its most valuable parts—was in short the sheet anchor of the independence of the small states.—The discussion in those conventions (in which he bore a share) were not raised from his mind; and he remembered that the provision which the late change in the constitution has destroyed, was a chief one of those insisted upon by the jealousy of the small states, and that it was highly prized by them as such. He knew its extinction would tend to extinguish the rights it was made to protect. He was convinced that it would completely put an end to all pretensions to state equality. He saw that Virginia was marching on to power, in long and rapid strides, before the rest; and feared she would soon attain complete domination over the lesser states, by destroying that protecting principle. With such impressions on his mind, would Major Butler have done his duty, if he had abstained from communicating them to his constituents, as a preventative against the mischief with which the measure in contemplation was pregnant? Certainly not. In doing so he did no more than his bounded duty, and his communication was entitled to profound respect and cool consideration.

But was there any thing in the language of the letter, or in the manner of it, to vitiate or afford cause of offence to those high and mighty chiefs?—Certainly not. Had he written, in didactic terms, or in the language of loftiness or presumption, there might have been some pretext for the outrageous procedure in question. But his letter is precisely the reverse. Though manly and energetic it is highly respectful and decorous. But it was wormwood to the faction, because it breathed wisdom, integrity and truth. In it was rationale to them, because it developed their dark and deep designs; it struck the fanatics of the faction with horror, because Major Butler, who wrote it, stood erect and upright, and would not bend the knee to their influence, nor fall down and worship their molten image. Because he would not (to use the words of the Prophet Isaiah) "worship the work of his own hands, that which his own fingers had made."

I am called off for the present by business which I can neither avoid nor postpone; but you shall receive from me a few more of the sentiments of A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.—His Royal Highness Monsieur, brother to the King of France, was the only one of the French Princes who received information by the Hamburg mail of Tuesday last, concerning the melancholy fate of his relative, the late duke of Enghien.—With agonized feelings he went in the evening to Wansstead House to communicate the sad tidings. He was met at the door by the Duke of Bourbon, who perceiving grief and sorrow marked on every feature, immediately anticipated the cruel fate of his son.—Without hearing or uttering a word, he locked himself up in his study, and there gave a vent to his sorrow. His groans and sobs were heard by those outside, who in vain implored access, in order to administer consolation to his afflicted mind.—Monsieur himself, though long versed in misfortunes, stood in need of friendly support; but with that laudable resignation which has always distinguished him, and summoning up resolution, he entered the apartment of the Prince de Condé, & with apparent composure he thus addressed him—"You know, my uncle, I have to deplore the murder of a brother, of a sister, of a sister-in-law, and a nephew." His royal highness the Prince de Condé, judging what his presence led to, interrupting him, exclaimed—"My grandson is no more; I have no more posterity!" So saying, he fell into the arms of the Chevalier de Confi, who attended Monsieur. Half an hour passed before he recovered, and burst into a flood of tears. Upon his recovery, he apologized to Monsieur for his weakness, assuring him they were the first tears he had shed since the murder of Louis XVI. The Prince being extremely ill, was put to bed; and Monsieur passed the night at Wansstead House in hopes of seeing the Duke of Bourbon, who remained shut up in his apartment until ten o'clock on Wednesday morning,

he then consented to see Monsieur; but when they met neither could utter a word.

Monsieur parted from him, went into his carriage, and the Duke retired to his chamber, where he remained yesterday morning inconstable.—The duke and prince are attended by a physician and a surgeon, who do not permit them to see each other. Monsieur was rather better on Thursday, and received the visits of the Duke of Orleans, of the Duke de Montpensier, and of the Count de Beaujolais. This day the French Princes, and those loyal emigrants who have the means of doing so, will go into mourning for the Duke of Enghien, this last royal victim of the atrocious monster whom Providence has so long suffered to chastise the world; and next week funeral services will be celebrated in commemoration of the martyrdom of his royal highness. Last Tuesday, Monsieur received a letter from his majesty the king of France, dated Warsaw, March 31.

His Majesty had then heard of the attempt of the Corsican Usurper, through the medium of emissaries at Berlin, but nothing more. In that letter his majesty says, "I have written a long letter to the Duke of Enghien." Strange vicissitudes of human life! What a short lighted mortal is man!—Upon that very day the Duke of Enghien was before the tribunal at blood, convened by a merciless Corsican in France, to murder one of its best and most virtuous princes. Yet the Corsican tyrant lives, and the good people of Paris go as usual to plays, to balls and puppet shows!

DOVER, May 1.

A very heavy fog has been heard at times in the direction of Boulogne part of yesterday, and at times all this day; and we are without any account of the result. Several French privateers have been on our coast in which weather, and have made several captures. A report is very current, that a flag of truce is coming over from Calais, with passengers, &c.; one of our fishermen hailed but it coming very thick, lost her in the fog; several boats are gone out to endeavor to fall in with her and some light boatsmen are ordered to patrol the beach between Deal and Dover, to hinder any improper persons landing and getting into the country, without being properly examined.

The legislature of South Carolina, considering that knowledge is the surest basis of a free government, and that its attainment ought to be facilitated by every class of citizens, have passed a law dividing their state into 140 school districts, for each of which they have appropriated a sum of 100 dollars towards building a school house, and 150 dollars a year for paying a master to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic. Each district is to keep its school house in repair, and to rebuild it when necessary. To be under the care of trustees.

A writer in a Lexington, Virginia paper says he burnt 20,000 bricks with 22 cords of wood in one day and two nights, and in 45 hours he burnt another kiln of 50,000. He subscribes his name, and the evidence of the fact.

Verbal accounts from Liverpool, state that on the 18th of April, a report prevailed 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.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland will please take notice, that agreeably to the first article of association, the second installment on the capital stock will be due on the 8th of July next, and that the same must be paid in bank on or before Monday the 9th, under pain of forfeiting the first payment on said stock.

R. HIGGINSON, Cashier.

The editor, through this paper, does printed the articles of association, and requested to give publicity to the above in their respective papers.

June 16

BLANK BONDS.

For Sale at this Office.

Extra from a Tour from Devonshire to Paris.

A singular instance of female bravery.

The lady's husband informed me, that in the time of blood, this amiable woman, who is remarkable for the delicacy of her mind, and for the beauty and majesty of her person, displayed a degree of coolness and courage, which, in the field of battle would have covered the hero with laurels. One evening, a short period before the family left France, a party of those murderers, who were sent for by Robespierre, from the frontiers which divide France from Italy, and who were by that arch-fiend employed in all the butcheries and massacres of Paris, entered the peaceful village of *La Reine*, in search of Mr. O—. His lady saw them advancing, and anticipating their errand, had just time to give her husband intelligence of their approach, who left his *chateau* by a back door, and sequestered himself in the house of a neighbor.—Madame O—, with perfect composure, went out to meet them and received them in the most graceful manner. They sternly demanded Mr. O—. She informed that he had left the country, and after engaging them in conversation, she conducted them into her drawing room, and regaled them with her best wines, and made her servants attend upon them with unusual deference and ceremony.—Their appearance was altogether horrible, they wore leather aprons, which were sprinkled with blood, they had large horse pistols in their belts, and a dirk and sabre by their sides. Their looks were full of ferocity, and they spoke a harsh dissonant patois language. Over their cups they talked about the bloody business of that day's occupation, in the course of which they drew out their dirks, and wiped from their handles clots of blood and hair. Madame O— sat with them, undismayed by their frightful deportment.

After drinking several bottles of Burgundy and Champaign, these savages began to grow good humoured, and seemed to be completely fascinated by the amiable, and unembarrassed, and hospitable behaviour of their fair landlady. After carousing till midnight, they pressed her to retire, observing that they had been received so handsomely that they were convinced Monsieur O— had been misrepresented, and was no enemy to the good cause; they added that they found the wines excellent, and after drinking two or three bottles more, they would leave the house, without causing her any reason to regret their admission.

Madame O— with all the appearance of perfect tranquillity, and confidence in their promises, wished her unwelcome visitors a good night, and after visiting her children in their rooms, she threw herself upon her bed, with a loaded pistol in each hand, and overwhelmed with suppressed agony and agitation she soundly slept till she was called by her servants, two hours after these wretches had left the house.

LONDON FASHIONS.—The following is an account of female fashions.

FULL DRESS.—1. Opera dress made of buff silk. The hair ornamented with a gem, and a white lace veil.—2. Short robe and train of fine white muslin, embroidered all round with a deep border; the sleeves very short, and looped upon the top of the arm. The hair dressed and ornamented with a gold comb.

EVENING AND MORNING DRESS.—1. A round dress of worked muslin, the bottom of the train and sleeves trimmed with deep lace. A very long veil of black lace, fastened up on one side with a gem; white shoes.—2. A walking dress of thick white muslin, tucked round the bottom in very small fucks, the front made to button up to the throat with a collar. A straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon.

HEAD DRESSES.—1. A straw hat turned up in front and ornamented with a rose; the hair very long over the face.—2. A black lace veil pinned over the hair.—3. A hat of pink silk turned up in front, and trimmed with quillings of black lace.—4. A Grecian turban of white muslin with pearls of diamonds in front and a silver sprig.—5. The Elfy Bey turban ornamented with gold or silver ornaments.—6. A turban of satin and muslin.—7. A white satin hat turned up in front, and ornamented with white ostrich

feathers.—8. A bonnet of demifaison velvet turned up in front, with a bow or comb in the hair.—9. A turban of white satin, ornamented with white ostrich feathers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The prevailing colours are lilac, buff, blue, and yellow. Spencers are at present preferred for walking. Straw hats, mostly of the gipsy shape, are beginning to be worn. The large silk shawls continue to be much worn for evening.

Extra from a French Book entitled "the Farmer's Pocket Dictionary."

For preparing Wheat to be sown on poor and sandy land. Take twelve or thirteen pounds of sheep's dung, which boil, dregs and all, in a good deal of water.—Dissolve three or four pounds of salt Petre, and infuse in this pickle, for eight hours, a bushel of new wheat. Dry it in an airy place, not much exposed to the sun. Repeat this operation several times, and sow your grain thinly.

The author asserts, that, "from experience it is known, that every grain of the prepared seed produces seven or eight stalks at least, and each of those stalks produces ears of more than fifty grains of corn in each: the grain thus prepared, starts sooner, than when sown in the usual methods:—that it grows thick and large, but ought to be sown thinner than usual: that grain, produced from seed thus prepared, is not liable to blight, to smut, or mildew as unprepared grain."

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 plat 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 purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

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 Tainall, President,
James C. Fisher, Kinsey Johns,
George Fox, William Cooch,
Joshua Gilpin, George Gale,
Robert Wharton, John Adlum,
William Hemley.

Extra from the Minutes,
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

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 Sept. next to the following persons:

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Tainall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New-Castle.
George Gale, Cecil county.
William Hemley, 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.

Extra from the Minutes,
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

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 overflows 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 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. Accordingly I 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.
Baltimore, June 5, 1804.

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.

Boston, June 5, 1803. 27 ff.

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

50 dollars reward.

RAN away on the first day of June, a negro EPHRAIM, the property of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldborough, 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

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situate in Dorchester county, on Chickamacoma 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 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 ff. 3

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

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



From the (Boston) Repository.

When Democracy has its course, it is certain to become intolerable. Men who have something to protect, something to lose, may be so far mistaken in the pursuit of selfish views, as to preach democracy, and open the flood-gates of disorganization: but no sooner does it begin, its destructive career, than the delusion vanishes—its advocates, except the very vilest of the human species, who expect to profit by the ruin of society, find by bitter experience, that it is the destruction of all security—that it is in itself impotency; that it is but a specious name, by which the most degenerate of mankind gain a preponderating influence.

Pennsylvania, as we observed in our last, has been making herself an example to the Union. Men, of whom better things might have been expected, have given countenance to errors, which, in their operation threaten the total subversion of government, and the establishment of that state of nature, where the right of the strongest is the only acknowledged law.

The following extracts are from a pamphlet written by a decided democrat. He begins his book by such invectives on the former administration as show that all his feelings have been excited to protest against the measures he is alarmed—yet possessing discernment enough to see the evil effects, if not the cause, he thus expostulates with his fellow citizens.

"The term republican, being more fascinating, and congenial to the feelings of our citizens than any other in use among us, it has been lately assumed by a class of innovators, who under that specious covering, are meditating the destruction of our constitution, and the prostration of our invaluable system of jurisprudence, which has been nurtured by the wisdom and experience of ages, and under which our ancestors found safety and protection, against the influence of overgrown wealth on the one hand and the artful designing knave on the other.

"Those innovators, or self appellated republicans, the more effectually to cover their designs, have endeavoured to affix the terms of *tory*, and apostate *whigs*, on those who approve of the conduct of our first magistrate in arresting their plans in our Legislature, by the exercise of his constitutional negative. Thus, endeavouring to wrest the term of republican from the supporters of our constitution, to whom it is truly appropriate, and bestow it upon those who consider all law and all government, not only an unnecessary, but a tyrannical restraint.

"Be not intimidated by names, abuse, or obloquy from doing what is right, for he who disguises his sentiments, and floats with the tide for the sake of temporary popularity, forfeits his claim to the title of a patriot, and commits a crime against his country. Let it now be recollected, that innovations, or alterations made in our constitution to effect party purposes, are the harbingers of the decay of true republicanism, and of the introduction of tyranny; but whether it will make its way by increasing the power of the executive, or phoenix-like rise out of the flames of discord, is yet uncertain, though from the present temper of the times, the latter appears to be the road to ruin."

"The language of faction, has always

"been remarkable; very plausible and specious, but full of treachery and falsehood."

"When the existence of a government, depends immediately on the will of the people, innovations, or changes, can only be made in the constitution by their consent, or co-operation. Hence the plausible reasons which are always used by artful, and designing characters, to delude them into measures intended eventually to be detrimental to their true interests and safety. This system of plausibility is invariably pursued, whether the object be monarchy, aristocracy or anarchy. In all the late attempts to innovate our constitution, the prejudices and passions of the people, instead of their judgment and reason, have been appealed to by the invaders of our rights, to effect their purpose.

"Examine for yourselves, and consider the characters who want to innovate our constitution, and you will not suffer mere plausible professions, to become the basis of your feelings, and recollect that the verities of the constitution are not to be sacrificed to the selfish designs of a few individuals.

were to be involved in a labyrinth of difficulties, that tyranny found but little opposition in beginning his reign.

"P. S. The affairs of our country appear rapidly verging to a crisis; something should be done to stop the torrent of innovations, which threatens the destruction of all the barriers of liberty,—the separation of the bonds of civil society, and social order. The tone which a few foreign renegade printers are giving to the nation, will (it is feared) compel us before long, to exchange the curse of anarchy, for her milder sister despotism. That nation, which receives its tone from fugitives of justice may justly be compared to a ship at sea in the hands of pirates.

"That the native born citizens of the United States, could ever be left to the dignity of their own character: as to give up their better judgment and independence of sentiment, and become the pliant tools of designing foreigners, and suffer themselves puppet-like to be divided into parties, and played off one against the other, will be wondered at by posterity, and considered as one of the most disgraceful incidents in the annals of this country. Instead of courting and cherishing those vendors of a poison, which is pervading and polluting, the whole political system of a nation, we should shun them as a pestilence, and treat them as the enemies of our peace, liberty, and happiness.

I would not in these observations be understood to allude to the decent and modest emigrants; many of them are real patriots, and valuable citizens; but to the political quacks, whose turbulence of spirit, and treasonable practices, have impelled them to fly from justice, and take refuge in this land of freedom, where they expect to enjoy the liberty of prostrating government with impunity. Where is that human being to be found who would not be petrified with horror at the critical turpitude of a person, whose first act after taking shelter in a house to avoid a storm, should be an attempt to pro-

duce discord in the family, and render the parents unhappy by insinuations of infidelity? No less criminal is the author of Jasper Dwight, the vilifier of your countryman, Washington!—Many more of those calumniators of your old revolutionary characters, public servants, and tried patriots, might be added to this *prux chevalier* of Calcutta. Some have found their way to the injured and degraded shores of your country, have ejected the virtuous from your shores, and the unerring hand of Providence has arrested the disgraceful career of Calender—and if justice is an attribute of Omnipotence, similar fates await the others.

Let it be remembered, that we had virtue, courage and talents, sufficient to secure our independence, and establish the only free and equal government on earth, and let us convince the world that we are capable of self-government, without being indebted to fugitives from justice, for the knowledge of the rights of

LONDON, May

The administration of the French government, or a regency, which is now in the hands of the French emperor, has declared that he is capable of self-government, without being indebted to fugitives from justice, for the knowledge of the rights of

scale of opposition. This may have accelerated the decision of the French ministers.

As learned by the Hamburg mail, which arrives May 1, that the senate of Hamburg, has acceded to the demand of the French minister, and, in this instance, permitted domiciliary visits to be made in that city, to discover any persons who may be obnoxious to the French government, or who may have any papers that can lead to the discovery of any plots or designs that may be formed against it. The influence of the first consul is every where irresistible. His imperial majesty the emperor of Germany has forbidden all French emigrants to reside in any of the Austrian territories within 50 leagues of the frontiers of the French republic.

Morreau is said to have denied all the charges brought against him till his twenty second examination, when he said to have confessed having seen Georges three different times.

CIRCULAR NOTE,

Addressed to the foreign ministers resident at the court of London.

Downing-Street, April 30, 1804.

SIR,

The experience which all Europe has had of the conduct of the French government, would have induced his majesty to pass over in silence, and to treat with contempt, all the accusations which that government might have made against his majesty's government; if the very extraordinary and unauthorized replies which several of the ministers of foreign powers have thought proper to make to a recent communication from the minister of foreign affairs at Paris, had not given to the subject of that communication a greater importance than it would otherwise have possessed. And his majesty has, in consequence, directed

me to declare that he hopes he shall not be reduced to the necessity of repelling with merited scorn and indignation, "the atrocious and utterly unfounded calumny that, the government of his majesty have been a party in plans of assassination." An accusation already made with equal falsehood and calumny by the same authority against the members of his majesty's government during the last war—an accusation incompatible with the honor of his majesty, and the known character of the British nation, and so completely devoid of any shadow of proof, that it may be reasonably presumed to have been brought forward at the present moment, for no other purpose than that of diverting the attention of Europe from the contemplation of sanguinary deed which has recently been perpetrated by the direct order of the first consul in France, in violation of the law of nations, and in contempt of the most simple laws of humanity and honor.

That his majesty's government should disregard the feelings of such of the inhabitants of France as are justly discontented with the existing government of that country, that they should refuse to listen to their designs of delivering their country from the degrading yoke of bondage under which it groans, or to give them

fair and justifiable, would be to refuse in fulfilling those duties which every wise and just government owes to itself and to the world in general, under circumstances similar to the present. Belligerent powers have an acknowledged right to avail themselves of all discontents that may exist in countries with which they may be at war. The exercise of that right (even if any degree doubtful) would be fully sanctioned in the present case, not only by the present state of the French nation, but by the conduct of the government of that country, which since the commencement of the present war, has constantly kept up communications with the disaffected in the territories of his majesty, particularly in Ireland, and which has assembled at this present moment on the coast of France a corps of Irish rebels, destined to second them in their designs against that part of the United Kingdom.

Upon these circumstances, his majesty's government would be unjustifiable, if they neglected the right they have to support, as far as is compatible with the principles of the law of nations, which civilized governments have hitherto acknowledged, the efforts of such of the inhabitants of France, as are hostile to the present government. They ardently desire, as well as all Europe, to see an order of things established in that country more compatible with its own happiness, and the security of the surrounding nations—but if that wish cannot be accomplished, they are fully authorized by the strictest principles of personal defence, to endeavor to cripple the exertions, to distract the operations and to confound the plans of a government whose system of warfare, as acknowledged by itself, is not only to distress the commerce, to diminish the power, and to abridge the dominions of its enemy, but also to carry devastation and ruin into the very heart of the British empire.

In the application of these principles, his majesty has commanded me to declare, besides, that his government have never authorised a single act

which could not stand the test of the strictest principles of justice and usage recognized and practiced in all ages. If any minister accredited by his majesty at a foreign Court had kept up a correspondence with persons resident in France with a view to obtain information upon the designs of the French government, or any other legitimate object, he did nothing more than what ministers, under similar circumstances, have always been considered as having a right to do with respect to the countries with which their sovereigns were at war; and he has done much less than that which it could be proved the ministers and commercial agents of France have done towards the disaffected in different parts of his majesty's territories thus, in carrying on such a correspondence, he would not have in any manner violated his public duty. A minister in any foreign country is obliged, by the nature of his office and the duties of his situation, to abstain from all communication with the disaffected of the country where he is accredited, as well as from every other act injurious to the interest of that country; but he is not subject to the same restraints, with respect to countries with which his sovereign is at war. His actions to them may be praiseworthy or blamable, according to the nature of the actions themselves; but they do not constitute any violation of his public character, except in as far as they militate against the country, or the security of the country, where he is accredited. But of all the governments which pretended to be civilized governments, that of France is the one which has the least right to appeal to the law of nations.—With what confidence can it appeal to that law? a government which, from the commencement of hostilities, has never ceased to violate it! It promised protection to the British subjects resident in France, and who might be delirious of remaining there after the recall of his majesty's ambassador. It revoked that promise without any previous notice—it condemned those same persons to be prisoners of war, and it detains them still in that quality, in contempt of its own engagements, and of the usages universally observed by all civilized nations. It has applied that new and barbarous law, even to individuals who had the authority and protection of the British ambassador, and it has sent them at foreign courts to travel through France on their return to their own country. It commanded the seizure of an English packet boat in one of the ports of Holland, though its ambassador in that country had previously engaged to let the packet boats of the respective countries pass in perfect safety until notice should be given to the contrary. It has detained and condemned, in one of the ports of France, a vessel which had been sent thither as a matter of indulgence, in order to carry to France the French Governor of one of the different Islands which have been conquered by his majesty's arms. Its conduct relative to the garrison of St. Lucie has been no less extraordinary; the principal Fort of that Island has been taken by assault, yet the garrison had been allowed all the privileges of prisoners of war, and has been permitted to return to France, with an understanding that an equal number of English prisoners should be released. Yet, notwithstanding that indulgence on the part of the British Commander, to which, by the nature of the case, the French garrison could not have the slightest pretension, not a single prisoner has been restored to this country.

Such have been the proceedings of the French government towards the power with which it is at war. What has its conduct been to those powers with which it remained at peace? Is there a treaty it has not broken? Is there an adjoining territory whose independence it has not violated? Is it for the powers of the continent to determine how long they will tolerate these unexampled outrages. Yet is it too much to say, that if they do suffer without controul or resistance the continuance of such a course of proceedings on the part of any government whatever, they will soon see an end to that salutary system of public right, in virtue of which the societies of Europe have maintained and enforced for ages, the sacred obligations of humanity and justice?

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

LONDON, April 16.

A commercial treaty between Russia and America, on terms highly favorable to the latter, is stated to be on the eve of conclusion.

HAMBURG, April 24.—The report of the intended divorce of Bonaparte and his wife is renewed here with greater confidence, and it is added, that Bonaparte will then espouse the Queen Regent of Etruria, to which kingdom the states of Parma and Placenza will be immediately added, and that Madame Bonaparte will marry some other Prince, who however is not named.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 23.

DEFENCE OF THE NATION.

Mr. Fox made his promised motion on this important business.—In a very long speech he stated the insufficiency, in his opinion, of our present means of defence against the enemy. He recommended the increase of the regular army, and the establishment of an armed peasantry, artisans and the general population of the country, for, if the enemy were determined to invade us, he would continue the preparation year after year. He disapproved the conduct of ministers, and concluded by moving "That it be referred to a Committee of the whole House to revise the several bills for the defence of the country, and to consider of such further measures as may be necessary to make that defence more complete and permanent."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the honorable gentleman had urged one of the most extraordinary motions, that within his parliamentary experience has ever been submitted to the house. The object of it was to appoint a committee to revise the bills that have been passed for the defence of the country, and to consider and provide adequate means for the protection of it in future. He desired at great length the conduct of the ministers, and concluded by observing that a state necessity might arise, the point of such a necessity he left it to the wisdom of the house to determine, if any such necessity have arisen, he would support the motion. He then moved the motion of no confidence in the ministers, and in his opinion, that no further motions have been urged to recommend it; that no necessity has been proved to justify it, and that as it has been brought forward from motives different from what are professed, it is unworthy to be entertained or adopted by the house.

Mr. Pitt, in a very brilliant speech, of great length, disapproved of the conduct of the ministers in the defence of the country, and particularly with regard to drilling of the volunteer corps, which he said had by no means been sufficient to render them fit for actual military service. He did not mean to say that 400,000 volunteers, a strong military force, and a well disciplined militia was not adequate to the safety of the country; but what number of that force, and in what condition, he asked, could they be assembled near any of the points likely to be attacked? At the close of his speech he recommended a system of fortification and said, I am convinced, that in no one instance, in no one branch of defence is the country in that state of security with which the house ought to be satisfied.—He concluded by giving his warmest support to Mr. Fox's motion.

Mr. Yorke defended the conduct of ministers in strong terms. He was willing to sustain his portion of the censure, if any would apply; but he contended that according to his own views the best attention had been paid to the security of the nation.

Mr. G. Vanittart said, he considered the present motion to be an attempt to force ministers out of their places and was similar to that made in 1784 which was reprobated by every person in the country.

The attorney General, in a very animated speech said that if Bonaparte felt any disposition to insult and attack this country, he knew of nothing so well calculated to induce him to believe he may do it with impunity, as the language held on that occasion by the Right

Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox). He recapitulated several of the statements of the public force, in vindication of the vigilance and activity of ministers, which he argued were never surpassed by any ministers of this country, at any period of our history.—For the peace which was concluded, he said every British heart acknowledged gratitude to his majesty's present ministers, and to them is entirely owing the unanimity of the whole empire in support of the present war—an unanimity worth all the soldiers that were disbanded at the conclusion of the peace. But the hon. gentleman allows no excuse to his majesty's ministers, for recommending an unavoidable war, but charges them with involving the country in danger. He concluded by observing that it would become the wisdom of the house to pause before they adopted the motion.

Mr. Windham argued in favor of the motion; and Mr. Tierney, in reply, said he would resist his (Mr. W's) return to power, as a thing that would spread dismay through the country.

On a division of the house, there appeared, for Mr. Fox's motion 204; against it 256—Majority 52.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

BOSTON, June 19.

Captain Patterson arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, which he left the 25th of April. From him we have received the "Amsterdam Courant," a Dutch paper, to the 17th of April. In these papers we find the following article, copied from the Paris Moniteur:

"MUNICH, April 2.
We had reason to expect that Mr. de Mevius, the British envoy, would have refused the charges exhibited against him.—But he has taken another method.—He has informed the Baron von Montgelas, that six British officers had been sent off to the fortress of Straßburg to arrest the baron, and requested the baron to arrest the officers, and to send them to the fortress of Straßburg. The baron, having refused to do so, the British officers were sent off to the fortress of Straßburg. In this manner, adds the Moniteur, he left his residence like the chief of a band of assassins."

The Emperor of Germany has ordered that no French emigrant shall reside within fifty miles of the French Republic.

Under the Genoa head of the 28th of March, we find a correct account of the destruction of the Philadelphia frigate in the harbor of Tripoli. The account adds—"It seems Commodore Preble will try his utmost against these barbarians."

The trial of those implicated in the conspiracy at Paris, was to commence on the 5th of May. The counsel assigned Moreau, de Chateau, Legarde, and Lamelle.

Captain Patterson informs, that the invasion of Great Britain had not been attempted,—though the preparations continued in vigour, and the public expectation of the event increased daily.

FROM FRANCE.

Captain Wilds, arrived here yesterday from Rochefort (France) after a passage of fifty-six days. He reports that the construction of gun boats and craft had ceased;—and the attention of the French appeared directed to the building of men of war. Two seventy-fours had been launched at Rochefort, and a ship of one hundred guns put up, previous to captain Wilds' sailing. Five sail of the line equipped; and an embargo was daily expected. Captain Wilds brought no papers.

The English had a squadron of ships of war and frigates off Rochefort.

NEW YORK, June 23.

We were yesterday informed by captain Campbell, of the ship Pitt, that two of his men, impressed by the Cambrian's crew were restored; the remainder were detained, until the commander of the Cambrian heard from Mr.

MERRY, the English minister, now in Philadelphia.

Samuel Dickinson, an American seaman, who was pressed on board the British frigate Cambrian out of the brig Nonpareil, from Russia for New York, on the 3d of October last, came up last evening from the Cambrian frigate, having been liberated through the influence of his friends in this city. He informs us, that there are still on board the ship, the following American seamen, viz. John McDonald, a native of Pennsylvania; Samuel Robinson, a native of Stonington, Connecticut; James Giles, of Norfolk, Virginia; George Giles, of Rhode Island, late a resident of New Castle, Delaware; Thomas Baldwin, of Stillwater, state of New York; Peter Striker, of New York; and Samuel Billings, of

These men requested to have their names published, that their friends might have an opportunity of pursuing measures for their liberation.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, July 10.

MARRIED, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Barclay, Josiah Polk, Esq. son of the Honorable Judge Polk, of Somerset county, to Miss Rebecca Truup, of this place.

Mr. Maguire's Oration at Cambridge, on the 4th of July, came to hand too late for this paper.—It shall appear in our next.

The notice taken in the British parliament of Mr. Livingston's volunteering in the cause of the first consul, that great assassin general of Europe, against the English government, is such as might be expected. The pretended conspiracy of the English cabinet to procure the assassination of Bonaparte is peremptorily and indignantly denied by the chancellor of the exchequer, who expects shortly to be able to prove innocent of the charge as the administration itself. How will the conduct of our minister then appear, who has chosen to take for granted an unfounded calumny against a government with which we are at peace, and in his official capacity, as the representative of the American nation, has assumed the right of deciding, upon the representation of one side only, an important and litigated question between two belligerent powers, and of passing sentence of public censure upon one of them? Since we have no better ground upon which to rest our hopes, we have a right to hope that the pusillanimity of our government will again stand us in stead. As happened in the case of Mr. Livingston's memorial relative to Louisiana, we may hope that our administration will publicly and solemnly disavow at the English court, this public act of their minister at the court of the first consul.—In this way we may again, perhaps, obtain pardon for the weak, impertinent, and unwarrantable proceeding of one of our public ministers.—When all this shall have been accomplished, we shall probably again hear, through the democratic papers, of the dignified attitude, and the magnanimous policy of our government!

U. S. G.

The Squadron under commodore Barron lay in Hampton Roads on the first of July.

We are informed that the French frigates now in our port, will not sail till after the arrival of a 74, and some other vessels, which are daily expected from Trinity, Martinique, where they were to stop and land troops.—New York paper.

We took notice in our paper of Saturday, that baron Humboldt, and his associates and fellow travellers, went passengers in the Favourite, which sailed for Bordeaux on Friday. During the baron's short visit to our city, he made himself highly acceptable to

number of the gentlemen of the Faculty, and to other scientific characters, by his amiable manners and instructing information, relative to all the objects of inquiry and curiosity in nature and art in South America.—We hear that he intends to publish an account of his travels in the French, German and English languages, soon after his arrival in Europe.—*Phil. True Amer.*

A letter from Cape Francois, dated May 25, received in N. York, via Alexandria, says, "The sloop Philadelphia got under way yesterday morning, but was ordered to be detained. She had forty-one passengers on board, of whom four were smothered in the hold, by the agents of government—the remainder being all relanded, were immediately massacred."

One very important law was enacted at the last session of the Connecticut Legislature, entitled, "An act to secure the freedom of the Press." This law authorizes the truth to be given in evidence, in all prosecutions for libels, as a justification. Only one or two of the democratic members opposed the passing of this law. The great body of them appeared, and some of them declared themselves to be in favour of it, and it is supposed that most of them voted for it. This is mentioned to their credit, as it shews plainly their abhorrence of the falsehoods that have been told so often, and with such effect, by their party in the United States; for this bill is copied verbatim from the law commonly called the SEDITION LAW of Congress.

[*Courant.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cahokia, Indiana Territory, to the Editor of the Kentucky Palladium, dated May 19.

"Captain Lewis will leave St. Louis to-morrow, to go and meet his boat which has been since the 17th inst. at St. Charles, and I presume will start the 20th for his expedition.—His boat was capitally manned, as well by stout Americans as with hardy Canadians, and will no doubt winter this fall a little below the Mandanes, which is reckoned near 800 leagues from the mouth of the Missouri."

Our correspondent also notices the depuration of the Ojage Indians, mentioned in our last, which he says left St. Louis on the 17th ult. for the Federal City.

JOHN J. MURRAY, Esq. American Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, has, we understand, requested leave of government to return home, not finding the climate of that country to agree with his health.

CAMBRIAN FRIGATE.—On Saturday, the United States Marshal of this district went again down to the Cambrian, for the purpose of arresting the Lieutenant who commanded the men employed in impressing the crew of the Pitt, and who forcibly prevented the Revenue Officer from boarding that vessel. The Marshal went down in the Revenue Cutter, but returned yesterday without success, having been refused admittance on board the frigate.

New York Morning Chronicle.

Affair of the Cambrian, again.—Letters from Washington inform us, that a very interesting discussion is now on the tapis, at that place, between the United States and Great Britain. On the part of the United States complaints are made to Mr. Merry, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, of the irregular conduct of the officers of the Cambrian frigate in the port of New York; on the other hand, the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, strongly remonstrates against the improper and illegal interference of the Mayor of New York, and of the Wardens of the port, in depriving the Cambrian frigate and Driver sloop of war, of pilots to navigate them out of port. Thus what would have been a clear and undisputed case on the part of the United States, and enabled us to take high and commanding ground, to insist on signal satisfaction for an unprecedented violation of sovereignty, has now by the rash and unadvised interference of an officer, having no competent authority, sunk into an affair of crimination and recrimination. This is no

more than reflecting and well informed men immediately foresaw, and what was expressly predicted in this paper at the commencement of the business. It would not become us to say more at present.

[*New York Evening Post.*]

We are sorry to learn that the grinding-house belonging to the powder mills on Gwynn's Falls, a few miles from this city, owned by Mr. Lorman and others, was on Saturday morning blown up.—We have not yet heard the particulars of the accident, nor the damage sustained. One man only was in the mill at the time of its explosion, and he received little or no injury.

Telegraphic.

Captain Davis, who arrived at Boston on Saturday forenoon, received the following article from the American consul at Dublin, on the eve of his departure.

"DUBLIN, May 4 1804.

"The report of the day, by an express, which has this moment arrived at the castle, is, that Mr. Pitt goes in prime minister; with the privilege of naming whom he thinks proper to retain in, or dismiss from the ministry.—Mr. Goldsmith has taken the fourteen and a half million loan."

We learn by the ship Urania, says the Boston Democrat of the 23d current, captain Davis, in forty-five days from Dublin, that the king of Great Britain, has had a relapse of his mental derangement, and in his infirmity offered violence to the queen.—That the prince of Wales, was to be appointed regent, and that the political influence of Mr. Addington, was declining very rapidly.—A change of administration was expected, and that Mr. Fox, would be at the head of the new ministry.—We give this as the report of the day.

Ib.

The Aurora has sometimes proved, in a manner, contrary to itself, that the government, past all doings, is in a conspiracy to assassinate Bonaparte. As soon as we hear of this, we are affected to doubt, that paper will go on to demonstrate demonstration, that if another proof can be added, it will be found in the following passage.

"It is depravity alone that can doubt the existence of the conspiracy; [your reasons, Jack, your reasons, Well; here they are]—'For it is not the first that has been detected.'—[Indeed! And how does this appear?—Why thus!—'As to the scruples about assassination we can very well recollect that, so little squeamish was the moral government of England, that when a report was received in London, that Bonaparte had been assassinated in Egypt—the royal guns of the tower & Park—were both employed in firing in testimony of exultation at the assassination—it is not necessary to make inferences that are obvious.'"

Truly, this was monstrous; and if firing the park and tower guns upon intelligence of the death of an enemy's general will prove any thing it must surely prove that the British government have employed secret agents to assassinate the first consul! But lest the argument should not strike every mind with equal force we will endeavour to exemplify it by a plainer case.—Suppose the editor of the Aurora had been accused of such an attempt upon the life of Bonaparte. Might we not fairly and conclusively reason thus? 'As to scruples about assassination, we can very well recollect that so little squeamish was this moral editor, that not long since he published the following assassin-like paragraph, which ran through nearly all the democratic papers in the United States.—'ALAS! POOR, POOR FRANCE! IS THERE NO KIND BRUTUS TO RIDE THE WORLD OF THIS MODERN CÆSAR.'"

Now, which is the stronger proof of a disposition to assassinate, the publication of this paragraph in all the governmental papers of the country, while we were in a state of profound peace with France? or the firing of the park and tower guns for the supposed death of the commander in chief of a hostile army?

While we are upon the subject of assassination, we will take the liberty to ask the editor of the Aurora, whe-

ther he recollects having said, in a certain printing office in this city, soon after his arrival in the country, that if General Washington had remained another day in town he would have shot him?

U. S. G.

The Governor of New Hampshire has returned the bill for ratifying the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States, and assigned his reasons for rejecting it.

Capt. Selby from Surinam informs, that just before he sailed, a proclamation was issued by the British, declaring the admission of all kinds of American produce for four months from the first of June, subject to a duty of 4 per cent on the invoice; the duty on the island produce exported, was fixed at 8 per cent.

So great is now the inveteracy of the democratic editors against all men of religion, virtue and integrity, that when such persons happen to be even of their own politics, they cannot help insulting and slandering them: accordingly in a late Dover Argus, an infamous attempt is made to wound the feelings, and injure the heretofore unsullied reputation of Daniel Cowgill, a citizen of Kent, and a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Cowgill, we believe, has always been opposed to us in politics, but he is certainly one of our most worthy citizens, and his private character, by every man of religion and honesty, must be held in the highest respect. But, whilst we offer this tribute of Justice to Mr. Cowgill, we must acknowledge that he is found in bad company, for beside himself, there are not many democrats in Kent, whose characters the blackest ink in the office of the Argus could stain—they are a race bred of brothers, and have at last found an editor that exactly suits them.—We are acquainted with the temper, the qualities and habits of Mr. Aiken, and with the characters of his patrons, and with the congeniality.

Fed. drk.

Democratic papers are every where, or at least defending Livingstone to us are their honor.

From the Southampton Gazette. Agriculture, the employment of a great part of mankind, the grand question is, how to cultivate our lands to the best advantage. Having last year made an experiment by putting Plaster of Paris on Potatoes, we have thought it might be of advantage to the interest of agriculture to communicate it through the medium of your paper.

The experiment I made by putting about a table spoonful of Plaster to each hill of potatoes, which was put on the latter part of June, about every fourth row. I soon found the vines of those that were plastered to assume a different colour, and the stalks to grow much larger and in greater quantities. When I came to pull them in autumn, I had more than double the quantity. The potatoes were of a much better quality and much larger. As potatoes are of great use to a farmer in fattening swine and beef cattle, I would recommend it to those people, who use the plaster, to make the experiment for themselves, by plastering their potatoes soon after the first being.

JUSTUS FORWARD, Jun.

Belchester, May 18'4.

One of our London papers of April 23d says.—'We are informed that government have refused the passports demanded by the Bavarian minister, being resolved to detain him, as a hostage for the safety of Mr. Drake.'

Arrived yesterday afternoon, the brig Belsay of Boston, captain Bradford, in fifty-two days from Lisbon, which he left the 7th May. Captain B. failed after the Columbia arrived at New York on Sunday and brings later advices than any heretofore received from Lisbon. He says, that he heard no report of Lord Nelson's death at Lisbon, that there were several English vessels, some of them ships of war, lying in the harbour, none of which wore their colours half mast high at any time while he was there, and that there was no report current at Lisbon of the king of Naples and his family

having been seized by order of Bonaparte. A Mr. Lampey, a passenger who has been for many years a resident in a commercial house at Lisbon, confirms the above statement and says, that if any reports such as those received via New York had been in circulation, he should have heard them. Ibid.

LONDON, April 24.

We can on the best authority, contradict the paragraph in a paper of yesterday, relative to two Frenchmen being apprehended by Townsend, for an attempt to assassinate his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—This report may have originated from the circumstance of two Frenchmen being now in custody on a charge, which, we now understand, had some reference to his Royal Highness, and on which several examinations have taken place before Sir Richard Ford, at Mr. Secretary York's Office.

At a meeting of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians, lately held at Buffalo (Genesee county) Pissant, an Indian belonging to said tribe, was accused of being guilty of the practice of Witchcraft. He was tried, condemned to suffer death, and on the 4th ult. was executed.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE,

A pistol loaded, was fired inadvertently against a young woman, in Manchester; the ball struck against her breast, but having a silk handkerchief on it did no other injury than producing a violent contusion. This produced the following wager; that a ball would not penetrate a dog, it covered with a silk handkerchief. The trial was made along shore, near Liverpool a few days ago, with success, and although repeated several times, produced no other effect than bruising that part where the ball hit. Singular as this may appear, we are assured by our informant, that it is a fact, and that no ball will penetrate a body clothed with a silk garment.—

London paper.

NORFOLK, June 25.

The John Adams frigate sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean. The frigate Constitution came into the Roads yesterday from the Federal City.

The preparations for invading this country are now in such a state of forwardness, that the attempt may be expected to be made in a very short time. London pa.

Moore & Baily,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have removed to the store lately occupied by JOHN HARWOOD, opposite the MARKET HOUSE in WASHINGTON STREET. Having had late additions to their former supply, they have now on hand a large and extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES (which may be relied on as fresh and good) DYES, SPICES, PAINTS, CHINA, &c. &c. Which they are determined to sell on a moderate profit.

Easton 7th mo. 9th 1804. 30 3

NOTICE.

Once more the Subscriber gives notice, THAT all persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HUGHES, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the fourth day of August next, or they will be excluded, from any part of said estate.

JAMES FAULKNER, Administrator.

July 9th, 1804. 30 3w

This is to give notice, THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of GEORGE I. DAWSON, late of said county, deceased.—Therefore, all persons that are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for payment, to JOHN KEMP, Ex'or. 7th mo. 2d day, 1804. 30 3w

Eastern Shore



Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. xvth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1804.

[NO. 731.]

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 16.

Mr. Drake's supposed correspondence.—Lord Morpeth said, that he hoped the house would excuse him for deviating a little from the rules of debate, and particularly as the subject upon which he would occupy a small portion of its time, was one in which the honor and character of the country were materially involved. He alluded to the foul imputation that had been endeavored to be cast on the government and its representation, by a recent publication in a French official paper. To the circumstances of that transaction, he thought it beneath him to advert, as long as they had been confined to the foul and malignant pages of the *Moniteur*, and while they only tended to demonstrate the rancor of the French government, he thought it was the best and most dignified course to treat them with silent scorn. But the papers purporting to be a correspondence between the British envoy extraordinary at Munich, and a person residing at Paris, have been officially communicated by the French minister to the different ambassadors in that city, and the honor of the nation has been impeached upon unsubstantiated facts, improbable in their nature, unproved, and, he confidently trusted, not to be proved. To those communications acknowledgments had been made, of some diversity in their tenor, but most of them certainly adopting and sanctioning, in a greater or lesser degree, the foul reproaches that had been cast upon the British character; and in the degraded state in which the greater part of the courts of Europe was placed, the representative of the court of Russia was the only one of the diplomatic body who did in his answer express any doubt of the fact. Some of the ambassadors to whom that communication was made did certainly go to very extraordinary lengths in their replies to the French minister, and such he should hope would be found to deserve the censure of the different powers they represent. He particularly alluded to the answer of the representative of a power who had sprung from the same source with ourselves, whose language was the same, and whose interests, he trusted, were not opposed to each other. (A loud cry of hear! hear!) He was sorry to see sentiments so derogatory from the honor of the British character, received with such pliant facility, by the resident of a power that should have known how to appreciate our national character, in a more friendly and favorable way. He had no motion to make, but he thought it incumbent on ministers either to disavow or exculpate Mr. Drake, and to prove to Europe and to the world, that they have not "pointed the dagger of the assassin."

The chancellor of the exchequer—*Mr. Speaker*, I rise to express my unfeigned obligations to the noble lord for affording to his majesty's ministers an opportunity of repelling the foulest and most infamous charge that has ever proceeded from a government claiming to be considered as a part of the civilized world; a charge the most unfounded and diabolical, urged by a government the most sanguinary and tyrannical, for the sole purpose, I implicitly believe, of giving a colour to the commission of crimes the most heinous and atrocious that have ever disgraced and blackened human nature. As to the imputation that the

authors and perpetrators of that foul crime have attempted to throw on his majesty's government, it is almost beneath their dignity to condescend to refute it; but I think it my duty to state to this house, and to the civilized world, that no authority has been given, that no instructions have been transmitted to the British minister at the court of Munich, to engage in or undertake any thing that was not strictly consistent with the most scrupulous observance of the rights of nations, and what perhaps is paramount to them, the duties of humanity. After having said this much, I hope it will not be expected of me that I should say any thing more in reply to that most false, scandalous and malignant imputation. As to the correspondence to which the noble lord has alluded, it is impossible for me to enter upon that subject, until some communication shall have been received from the honorable person who has been so infamously attacked in it—a gentleman of whose character I, perhaps, think as highly, and am certainly as solicitous as the noble lord, or any one in the kingdom can be. I have perfect confidence, that the more the particulars of his conduct are enquired into, the more apparent will be the propriety of it, and the vileness and falsehood of that (as I have the best grounds to suppose) most impudent and infamous fabrication. As soon as his majesty's government shall have received the communications they expect from Mr. Drake, the noble lord may be assured they will not fail to adopt the most effectual measures for asserting and maintaining the honor of the country. I must again express my obligations to the noble lord, for affording me an opportunity of dispelling the anxiety of the country upon a subject, the honor of its representative, for which they entertain all that laudable jealousy that befits a great, high minded nation.

A series of essays has been commenced in the *Boston Centinel*, under the signature of Hume, and entitled, "Review of Jefferson's administration," which promises to convey much important information, selected with sound judgment, arranged with perspicuity, and expressed in that bold yet temperate language which properly belongs to a subject of great national importance. The first number is here subjoined. U. S. G. No. 1.

Review of Jefferson's Administration.

The present administration in the commencement of their political career with exultation at the victory they had obtained over their predecessors, often repeated, "let our actions be displayed at the tribunal of public opinion. We are confident, they will be as honorable to us as they are pleasing to the people. We never will defend ourselves with any other aid, than the brilliancy of our virtue." Like a rash, inexperienced, and boastful youth, sanguine in his own strength, they must by this time have learned, that there is no cunning, which may not be investigated; no secret wickedness and corruption, which may not be discovered. Had they known themselves, or designed to practise, as they professed, they never would have challenged the virtue and judgment of the nation to an investigation of their conduct. Indeed they seem to have soon repented of their folly, since, for three years no direct, unequivocal challenge

for an exhibition of their actions before the public has been given. It is perhaps true, that for the purpose of deception they may have made pretension to such an exhibition, but even this has constantly been with a proviso, which would frustrate the end they desire the people to believe they have in view, a discovery of the utility, or destructive tendency of their measures. No person is to comment on these, but their own parasites and retainers. The voice of the impartial, of the wife, of the virtuous, and of the true friend to his country is to be hushed into an everlasting silence. But this voice cannot be silenced. The malice of hearts disposed to tyranny without power necessary to its existence, is as little an object of fear, or regard, as are the "spasms of infuriated" pride and wickedness, smarting under the lash of truth. The nation cannot have forgotten how confident were their present governors in their own strength, or in the moment of their elevation, how ardently they pretended to desire an investigation of their acts during and at the close of their administration. In conformity therefore with what were their apparent, wishes though passive obedience and an implicit belief in the perfection of the measures of the government, have long since been as openly avowed and inculcated by its sycophants, as they dared, without too grossly insulting the understanding of the people as to be perceived, we shall attempt to exhibit these measures at the bar of public reason.

However unwilling the government may be to pass their actions in review before their constituents in the reign of democracy, with which we have been blessed by their efforts, it is what they must submit to, though the issue of this review should load them with infamy. In a government where a man's elevation ought to depend on his personal character and merit, such an inquiry is necessary. When he has once possessed national confidence, and again claims the suffrages of a free people; it is but just to examine his past actions, and ascertain, whether his political career have been marked for prosperity and happiness to individuals, or have exhibited only persecution and intolerance for difference in sentiment; whether the empire under his direction have acquired glory and consideration among foreign nations, or excited only their disrespect and contempt.

These are some of the reasons, which induce us to review the administration of Mr. Jefferson. As he is a candidate for the office a second time, his pretensions and merit ought to be examined. His conduct ought to be fairly stated, that the nation may judge, whether we have been really governed by the interest of the community, or being unprincipled and intolerant, have directed his efforts exclusively to his own aggrandizement, even with attempts to destroy the characters of men, in competition with the virtues of whom his own would be totally eclipsed.

To render ourselves perspicuous, as possible, we shall sketch the plan, according to which we design to proceed in pursuing this inquiry.

Under some presidencies perhaps much of the uneasiness excited in the mind of the public, was created by misrepresentations concerning the fiscal arrangements of the government.

We were repeatedly told, that the administration were guilty of dissipating the treasure of the nation in gratuities and extravagant salaries to their particular friends; and in consequence of this criminal and wicked conduct, this violation of their oath of office, we were on the crisis of national bankruptcy. That the only act, which could save us from inevitable ruin, was to place Mr. Jefferson in the chair of state. If he could obtain the first office in the power of the country to bestow, we must have the strongest assurances, that the finances would be managed with the strictest economy. Notwithstanding provision would be made to discharge a national debt, which it was falsely asserted had increased, the coffers of the treasury were constantly to remain full.

To determine whether the causes for these strains of eulogy exist, we need only make a statement of facts. But this alone will not be a criterion for ascertaining the relative merit of the different administrations. We shall therefore concisely exhibit the situation of the country at the close of the Washington & Adams administration, principally as it respects finance, and compare it with its present fiscal state. Hence in addition to the discovery of their respective merits, in relation to this object, we may trace the reasons for dissatisfaction against the government during former presidencies, and the purity of intention in those who abetted it. Such a comparison, drawn from facts, as they really existed in periods of time, when the government was administered on different principles, and by different maxims, will enable us to form a just judgment concerning the truth of them, their fitness of application to the moral state of society, and the benefits, or evils, which it respectively experiences from such application. But before this comparison can be made, we shall review all the transactions of Mr. Jefferson's administration, in any way necessary to illustrate his merit, or demerit. We shall generally confine ourselves to the order of time, in which they existed, varying only where the connexion of particular acts makes it requisite. A true and faithful relation of them will be constantly our object. Originality therefore is not to be expected. The only merit we can claim is that of exhibiting in one connected view, facts, which at different times have already been presented to the public. From these facts, however, as premises, we shall make our own conclusions, never designing to deduce any which do not irresistibly follow from them. Whatever these conclusions may be, whether they display the conduct of a man of dignified and elevated virtue, whose only aim is the happiness of his country; or that of a conspirator against the sacred right of private reputation, whose ambition can be gratified only by the wantonness of tyranny; no shade in his character shall be knowingly heightened by too much, or appear too dimly by a want of colouring. HUME.

NEW YORK, July 1.

LATE FROM JAMAICA.

By the brig *Quantibaycock*, capt. Stevenson, from Montego Bay, the editors of the *New York Gazette* have received Jamaica papers to the 30 June. They contain the following.

FALMOUTH, May 30.

In our last we merely had time to

state that two boats from H. M. ship of war La Renard, had come into this port after an unsuccessful attempt to carry a privateer infesting this coast by boarding. We since learn that between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M. of the 21st inst. the Renard being in chase of the privateer, and it then falling calm, the longboat and cutter were hoisted out, in which were placed 28 men, who volunteered their services on this occasion, under the command of the Lieutenant, Mr. Litchfield; they came up with the enemy about 8 P. M. then 4 miles from the sloop of war, and most gallantly attacked her; after firing 17 rounds of musketry, our brave tars made the attempt to board; Lieut. Litchfield was the first man upon the enemy's gunwale; but from the unfortunate circumstance of his being killed, and the privateer protected by high boarding-nettings, supported by an iron chain fore and aft, the enterprise failed of success. The privateer had 6 or 8 carriage guns, and 90 men on board, mostly Spaniards, many of whom must have fallen. The loss of the Renard appears to have been lieut. Litchfield, a brave and gallant young officer, deserving a better fate; he was shot through the breast early in the action; two men were piked and fell overboard, seven were killed, and seven most desperately wounded. The boat came in about 11 P. M. the same night when the wounded were immediately carried to the hospital, where every attention which humanity could dictate was paid to them.

TRENTON (N. J.) July 2.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We understand that on Monday last, a most unnatural and atrocious murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Hightstown, Middlesex county. A man by the name of POLLIN, who lived in the same house with his aged parents, watched an opportunity while his father lay asleep on a bed, and dispatched him by several blows on the head with a heavy beetle. So deliberate and determined was the particle, that after he had struck his father two blows with the deathful weapon, and thinking he had killed him, had retired from the bed; on seeing him still move, he returned, and with several additional blows completed the diabolical deed. What was the cause of the horrible act, we have not heard.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

Yesterday died suddenly, Mr. George McClellan, one of the clerks in the office of discount and deposit, in the 28th year of his age. In the morning he took an emetic, which did not operate as well as was expected, he however, went through the department to him allotted in the bank with his usual correctness, returned home, and in the course of a few hours was called to enjoy those blessings, which his good conduct through life entitled him to in "another and a better world."

Died on Monday last, at 12 o'clock, Mr. William Jacob, on Fell's Point.

Within the last week several persons have died in consequence of drinking too freely of cold water, during the extreme heat of the day. For preventing such fatal effects, in Philadelphia, the following bandbill containing short, but ample directions, is passed upon each pump in that city. Much good has resulted from this measure and probably many lives have been thereby saved.

Fed. Gaz.

By the Human Society of Philadelphia.

Directions for Preventing
SUDDEN DEATH,
From drinking Cold Water, or Cold
Liquors of any kind in Warm Weather.

1. Do not drink while you are warm.

Or

2. Drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in your mouth before you swallow it. Or

3. Gulp the "swill" out of which you are about to drink for a few minutes without your hands. Or

4. Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth with cold water before you drink.

If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking the cold liquor has been produced, add from 40 to 60 drops of liquid laudanum in

spirit and water, or warm-drink of any kind.

If these should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be repeated every twenty minutes until the pain and spasms abate.

N. B. The dose of laudanum is calculated for a grown person, and must be diminished for a child.

COMMUNICATED

Smith who was suspected of being necessary in the murder of L'Orient, was examined on the 23d ult. and after a full hearing of all the witnesses, not the least suspicion of guilt, could from the evidence, be attached to him: he therefore was acquitted.—We are happy to make this publicly known.

We are told that there is a ship in Hampton Roads, bound to City Point, having a passage of 106 days from Liverpool!

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.

A letter received at Charleston, from the banks of the Congaree River, mentions that, a violent whirlwind or tornado happened there on the 1 instant; several houses on the plantation of Mr. Robert Howell, situated a few miles below Howell's Ferry, were entirely taken away by it. A man who was ploughing in a field together with his horse and plough, were carried by it to nearly a quarter of a mile from the place, and were then struck by it, the man is much injured. The top of a large pine tree was twisted off, and carried two miles off; a calf was taken out of the field, and after being borne by the wind for a quarter of a mile, fell in the Congaree River. Many other disasters had taken place, the particulars of which were not known at the time the letter was written.

THE HERALD

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, July 17.

A late Annapolis paper, announcing with due commendation, the speech of WILLIAM HAZWOOD, Esq; late clerk of the House of Delegates of this State. This melancholy event took place on Wednesday the 4th instant.

A letter received from Savannah, dated the 12th ult. says—"Judge Bowen, who lately caused such confusion among us, was conducted on board a vessel bound to Rhode-Island, on Sunday last, and with a fair wind left the sandy banks of Georgia. His venerable and much respected father, who arrived here but a short time since, got him released from confinement by becoming bound that he should never return to the State again. He still swears vengeance against the white people of this place." The letter adds that he was taken on board the vessel in a straight jacket.

A CURIOSITY.

A chicken at the dwelling of Major William Kerr, on the Frederick town road, about three miles from this city, was a few days since hatched, having its neck, head and breast in natural form; but from the shoulders to the tail it had two bodies conjoined, four wings and four legs, all in perfect symmetry. We understand Mr. Kerr intends presenting it to Mr. Peale for his museum, in hopes the Philosophical Society will bring into public view a development of the cause of so strange a Lusus Naturæ.

Telegraphs.

Died, in England Mrs. Matrell, Et. 44, a woman well known throughout Great Britain, as an extraordinary production of nature, having been born without arms.—She could cut the smallest watch papers and designs, in the most ingenious manner, by means of her toes.

One very important law was enacted at the last session of the Connecticut Legislature entitled, "An act to secure the freedom of the Press." This law authorizes the truth to be given in evi-

dence, in all prosecutions for libels, as a justification. Only one or two of the democratic members opposed the passing of this law. The great body of them appeared, and some of them declared themselves to be, in favour of it, and it is supposed that most of them voted for it. This is mentioned to their credit, as it shows plainly their abhorrence of the falsehoods that have been told so often, and with such effect, by their party in the United States; for this bill is copied verbatim from the law, commonly called the SEDITION LAW of Congress.

[Gourant.

From the Poughkeepsie Barometer.

Extract of a letter from an American on board the United States schooner Nautilus, Gibraltar bay, November 6, 1803.

"I have had more pleasure since I have been out, than I had all the last cruise; we have been in Africa, at Magadore with dispatches to the governor concerning the peace between America and the emperor of Morocco. We had the satisfaction of being frequently on shore, and of observing their manners, which to a person acquainted with civilized customs, do appear strange. The women go entirely covered, so that all we can see is one eye; a man may meet his own wife in the street and not know her; they do not appear to have any idea of grandeur, for they were astonished at seeing us dressed in gold laced coats; they followed us for hours, admiring and viewing us.

"The governors (for there are three in the same town) frequently sit across legged in the street giving audience, and I am told it is a very common thing to see the first men in the town squatting in the dirt, although their dress is always white; they have no public houses of entertainment, nor public amusements. Provisions of all kinds are cheap, & a man may live well on 4 cents per day—fowls are sold at two dollars per dozen, eggs at 56 cents per hundred, and wheat at 30 cents per bushel; the grain is much larger and fairer than any I ever saw in America; in fact every article of diet is as cheap as can possibly be imagined. I saw some horses sold for 12 dollars, the same would sell for more than 100 dollars with you. I saw the emperor of Morocco at Tangiers, another town in Africa, with his small body guard, consisting of only 25000 horsemen, 500 of whom only, are permitted to have immediate charge of his person, and they are as black as thunder, with curled hair, great mustaches, and look horribly.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Winchester, Virginia.

"A mountain, fifteen or twenty miles hence (from Winchester) buffeted, and an area of fifteen or twenty acres of earth fell into the adjacent valley, to the consternation and utter ruin of the inhabitants; the force and violence being such as to have crushed and destroyed trees, fences houses and every thing which was in its way.—The mass of earth, gravel and rocks fallen on the surface of the bottoms has not only destroyed the crops thereon growing, but had covered the soil so deep as to render it almost useless for cultivation in future."

By the possession of a commercial friend, we have been favored with Belfast and Derry papers to the 1st of May, the only articles of news are as follow:

An account is said to have been received from the coast of Holland, stating, that a Dutch corps which had refused to embark on board a division of the Flushing flotilla had been broke and the officers made amenable to a military tribunal.

The king of Prussia presented his Queen on her birth day, with a diamond necklace worth 180,000 florines. On the same day, Citizen La Foret presented her, from Madame Bonaparte, with a lace gown, veil and head dress; estimated at 300,000 livres.

Mr. Wilberforce has given notice in the house of commons, that on Friday he shall make a motion for the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade.—This is a subject which has long occupied the attention of this gentleman.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

On Saturday arrived the ship *Two Friends*, Captain Mc NEILL from London. The *Two Friends* left the Downs on the 30th of April, and Land's End on the 6th May. We have been favoured with London papers to the 28th April. From their contents we do not perceive any thing which leads to a belief that the immediate invasion of England is contemplated; but, on the contrary, that the proceedings in France, as respects such an event, discover less activity and bustle than at the date of prior accounts.

It will be seen under the latest date, that the popularity of the present British ministers appears to be on the decline; and that their friends talk of dissolution of Parliament.

In consequence of a call on ministers by Lord Morpeth, Mr. Addington has declared in the House of Commons that no instructions had been given to Mr. Drake, the British Envoy at Munich, inconsistent with the rights and established laws of civilized nations; and affirmed that the charges of the Consular Government against Mr. D. were most grossly false and unfounded.

On the authority of the *Hamburg Correspondent*, it is stated that Bonaparte is desirous of being crowned as "*His Most Christian Majesty, Emperor of the Gauls*"—and that his relations are to be created Archdukes and Archduchesses.

Several fresh arrests are stated to have taken place; and through the influence of Bonaparte, all the unfortunate French emigrants, it is said, have been banished from the different states of Germany.

The accounts of Pichegru's death are confirmed.—The French papers state that he died by his own hand; but private letters from Paris affirm that he was strangled in prison by Bonaparte's Mamelukes. It is added, that he was offered a pardon, signed by the first consul, if he would accuse Moreau of a design to murder Bonaparte, and restore Louis XVIII—he refused; and declared he would die as he had lived, an honest man.

Clear Court.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Lisbon, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated LISBON, May 24.

"Every thing looks dark in Europe. Old England seems tottering at the top of her greatness. The first consul is elected emperor of the Gauls—King of Italy and Protector of the American and Batavian republics. The titles to be hereditary in his family. Pitt is expected again to be prime minister of England."

CAMBRIDGE, July 4.

On this auspicious day a number of the most respectable citizens of the county assembled at this place for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence.—After partaking of a public dinner and of the appropriate enjoyments of the Day, they moved in procession to the Court House, where Mr. JOHN MANSUR, Jun. at the request of the Company, delivered the following Oration:

Friends and Fellow Citizens.

"THE pleasing duty has devolved on me to felicitate you on the happy anniversary of our national sovereignty.—But I assure you, it is with a common degree of diffidence and humiliation.—It is with something more than a species of reverence, that I presume to fill that exalted station which this place at present so loudly calls for.—When I read, as I cannot but do, on your arm and manly brow, the anxious solicitude which pervades every beating breast for the perpetual welfare of our common country.—When I look around and view this august and enlightened assembly, with the calm serenity of the most perfect moderation hovering on your countenances, taking a retrospect through the portal of time, and viewing the lengthened chance of causes and events, resulting from that day which we commemorate, my feelings are greatly heightened from the consideration, that some of you took an active share in that glorious contest.—When by the aid of fancy I extend my views

from the St. Lawrence to the St. Mary's, and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and survey our physical and moral resources generating and energizing in the matrix of time;—and when I reflect how ample and inexhaustible the subject, I seriously regret that some person of more ample talents had assumed the duties of this occasion.

It suffices to say that on this occasion, you need expect no deception on your feelings. My language will be no more than the language of nature, exhibiting an extensive portion of her children in the consummation of their liberties, after having escaped the depressing storm which threatened an obnoxious annihilation to their existence. Could I seize for a moment the language of Tully in the Forum, or the Pathos of the celebrated Orator of Athens, which accorded strength and energy to a united republic; or could I prepossess you in favor of my theme, by departing from the sweet and simple rules of rectitude and right, yet would I indignantly scorn such an unwarrantable conquest of the passions. Should I not be capable of inspiring your bosoms with that animated glow of liberty which flamed unextinguished in the breasts of our departed ancestors; I cannot, I will not be so cold and ungenial at least not catch the sympathetic spark from you. We will not attempt to resuscitate the dead manes of our gallant warriors, patriots, and sages, to discharge that trust bequeathed to us—to hover around our liberties—to insult and to reproach us!

Uniting in the consecration of this anniversary, I with rapture behold several of that glorious remnant of patriotic worthies, who, contending toils and dangers, determined to acquire liberty, or gloriously die. Why should we, my fellow citizens, cease to join in the celebrations of that day which declared us a free and independent nation? Why should we not participate in the pleasures resulting from such a well-earned prize? Heroes of '76, where have ye retired? Ye who vanquished a disciplined and veteran soldiery at Trenton—Ye whose swords secured you glory and honor, and liberty, at the Red Bank—Ye who vanquished the British at Guilford, and at Little York! Where have ye gone? Have ye gone to the tombs of your ancestors and carried thither your victorious swords? Or rather, have you not left to us your posterity, your swords, and that martial genius, which secured you glory in the trying day of conquest among imbalanced hosts? Yes, my fellow citizens, they have bequeathed to us their children, their swords, their glory and their liberty, with the express injunction "Never to outlive them, but with the final annihilation of the American Empire." Cheer up then, the desponding countenance! "Una salus omnibus vit commune periculum." Let your views be directed to the well-earned prize, and steadily keep in view its inestimable worth. Preserve the animating love of liberty which inspired our ancestors, who broke the accursed shackles of tyrannical slavery, though fettered and riveted on by the iron clutches of a North, a Cornwallis, a Cornwallis, and an Abercrombie. Allow not yourselves to be lulled to sleep in the cradle of deceitful security—Let it never be said in the annals of time that became Rome, Sparta and Carthage have lost their liberties, that America must perish. Forbid it GENIUS of COLUMBIA! Forbid it HEAVEN!

On this theme, my sensations are inexpressible. Could I find utterance for them, or were my abilities in any wise proportioned to my zeal, I would swell my voice to such a remonstrance, as to mount in the chariot of the air to the Allegany, from thence re-echoed to the Mississippi, and from thence to the Atlantic ocean. At the time when Britain, fatally intoxicated with her nefarious system, and stubbornly determined to put in execution her accursed designs, she was deaf, deaf as an adder to the whispers of reason, and the demands of justice. "The frantic, though fleeting energy of her intoxicating rage, was exhibited in every act, and blackened and distorted every regular feature of her national character."

No language can sufficiently paint to you the disgusting picture of oppression with which she wished to goa-

vern poor America!—at the very recollection of which, however transient, an indignant and involuntary blush reddens the countenance of Liberty. Methinks, my audience, I can see as through a mirror reflected over expired fathers and patriots, rising from their tombs, and looking on this small collection of her sons with peculiar complacency. They, while wrapped in the white mantle of invisibility, with pleasure behold us their children faintly imitating their patriotic zeal. The feelings which inspired them in the "times which try'd men's souls," are communicated to our bosoms. We are divinely animated with that spirit, which impelled them to bid defiance to an united host of despots; and we swear to preserve *that* liberty and *those* principles unimpaired, which they have gained by an eight years arduous conflict. But my fellow citizens, this is not all—*Slaves* may gain Liberty, but it requires *freemen* to preserve it.

We need not open many pages of ancient or modern history to be convinced—We need not ransack the "history of the world" to be convinced; experience itself will convince us, that to preserve liberty is a greater masterpiece of human wisdom than to achieve it. Examine the rise and declension of the celebrated republic of Sparta—View Rome in the climax of her liberty—follow her through the various changes and vicissitudes of things, from the time of Romulus until the barbarians swept her away and "left not a trace behind," and what do they exhibit but the strongest evidence for my position? While then we have striking examples before our eyes. While modern Europe presents us with examples as striking as if they were related to us by the tongue of an Angel, or in the thunder of Heaven—While oppressed Holland—subjugated Switzerland, and Poland obliterated from the map of empires, exhibit the sad reverse of fortune, let us profit by the example and avoid the impending ruin.

Our constitution and form of government have been framed by the wisest sages, and modelled by the most matured experience; and is, I am morally certain; better calculated to secure liberty than any other which ever existed. But party fanaticism, intrigue and sanguinary faction, may and will destroy the most perfect model of human workmanship.

Remember the philosophic and conciliating Franklin now sleeps in the silent tomb.—Hancock, Lawrence and other patriotic worthies are caught from sublunary probation—Adams, who possesses the spirit of a Roman Senator, the elegance of an Atticus, with the intrepidity and probity of a Cato, no longer participates in our national councils. The hero Washington has travelled the "way of all flesh"—has walked the road of nature! He has mounted in the triumphant and victorious CAR, and has united with the SHADE OF COLUMBUS! He has carried an eternal weight of GORE with him—deposited it securely where malice cannot blast it—where misfortune cannot tarnish it!

May Liberty, as it is our birthright of INHERITANCE, be securely maintained—May our land be the peculiar object of Heaven's favors; and in fine, may the daughters of Columbia preserve their charms as attendant on their virtue, the satellites of their innocence and ornaments of their sex; and may her sons arduously learn the principles of honor, diligence and patriotism, and when called, be prepared for the heat and burden of the day.

CITIZENS OF EASTON.

Situated as we are in a flat country, subject to a variety of diseases throughout the year, it is to us of the highest importance to attend to every, the most minute circumstance, that can diminish the evils which constantly await us.

Every year is more or less unhealthy, from the middle of July, until the cold northwest winds begin to blow in October, when the sickly season is supposed to have ceased; but leaving a great number of pale fellow countenances and bodies emaciated, and debilitated by agues, and fevers, yet liable to be attacked by more fatal inflammatory diseases. It is true, the people generally, recover health and strength as soon as the frost commences, tho' it is equally true, that many live

through the autumn harassed with fevers and night sweats. When there "comes a frost, a killing frost," which, "good easy man," blasts all his hopes of health and happiness, and he sinks a victim to an inflammation on his lungs, before he thinks that death has called to number him with the dead.

It is not contemplated to advise the people of the whole peninsula, how they may obviate the diseases of the autumnal season, as that may be impracticable for half a century or more, but it is fondly hoped that the spirit of improvement will be excited by the laudable examples exhibited by our citizens and neighbourhood, so that we may sooner behold the stagnant waters drained, and the marshes generally converted into highly improved meadows. For the present it is intended to recommend to the citizens of Easton, how they may in a great measure lessen the prevalence of diseases consequent from heat and moisture, the two grand sources of putrid exhalations from putrescent bodies, whether animal or vegetable.

There are few persons so illy informed, as not to know, that the remote causes of autumnal fevers are putrid exhalations, or what are called Miasmata! Could we keep ourselves beyond the sphere of action of these exhalations, we should be as healthy as any other people on earth, notwithstanding the great heats to which we are exposed for a month or two in the summer, and which so evidently contribute to relax and predispose our bodies to infection.

Though in the boast of proved philosophy we cannot command the elements, we have much in our power to diminish their influence. It does not require any great share of chemical information to know, that all animal and vegetable bodies are composed of the same elementary principles, which, when united by the hand of ALMIGHTY FATHER, make men or trees, but when dissolving into their original elements by the process of putrefaction, and returning to that dust from whence they sprung, they become poisons to living men, and under particular circumstances to all other animals, and even to the vegetable creation.

Whether we give this noxious element the name of Acidic or Septic, or of its consequences, it will be enough for us to prevent the putrefactive process from doing injury by covering all such bodies with our mother earth, before putrefaction commences, or when that is not practicable, to arrest its progress by applying such materials as will attract and neutralize the poison and make it harmless.

It will assuredly be doing a great deal in this our town, if we can prevent all noxious exhalations from a ton or two of excrementitious and other matters daily deposited, which must considerably contribute to affect the health of the inhabitants relaxed by the heats now prevailing. This much effected, we shall be much less under the influence of those putrid exhalations, which have or soon will commence from the vast quantity of stagnant waters in the neighbourhood.

It is proved by the celebrated Dr. Mitchell, of New York, and others, that all exhalations from putrifying bodies are of an acceftent nature, which, though as aforesaid, making the constituent parts of our bodies, when evolved by putrefaction, become poisons to men, and often to inferior animals. Now if this septic acid can be arrested before it is exhaled, or evolved from putrescent substances by the application of some other substance within the reach of every citizen and house keeper, we shall have the pleasing consolation of having contributed to the health of our town, and saved some valuable lives, perhaps our own.

The means of PREVENTION, which I beg leave to suggest, are these; that all house keepers should be particularly attentive to cleanliness in their families, and have their lodging rooms white-washed as soon as possible; (for lime will attract the noxious gas constantly required from our lungs, and exhaled from our bodies) and to carefully draw common wood ashes about their yards and in their cellars, and wherever any thing is deposited within their inclosures, which can undergo putrefaction, but more particularly once in three or four days to cover the

excrementitious matter in the privies with the best unslacked ashes—the slacked ashes may answer the other purposes.)

I observe that lime is recommended in all our cities to be thrown into their privies, but with what superior advantage to ashes I cannot conceive, unless that it is more in the power of the citizens. Here lime would be expensive and not always to be had for sale. Agreeably to the table of chemical affinities, the vegetable matter, which is obtained from wood ashes, has a greater attraction to all acids, than calcareous earths (lime) or any other Alkali; of course ashes are more powerful than lime in neutralizing the acid of putrefaction, or septic.

Every person may satisfy himself, how far these observations are founded in fact, by sprinkling as much unslacked wood ashes on the putrid excrementitious matters in his privy as will cover them over one inch, and be convinced that the putrid offensive smell will instantly cease.

If this experiment is found in truth, ought not every individual feel a degree of zeal in putting a stop to the abominable stench with which our noses are daily assailed, when we are walking the streets? Let us then join with one consent, and endeavor to lessen the evils of human life, and not to suffer ourselves and families to run the risk of becoming the victims of diseases, which it is in our power to prevent; for, be assured, an ounce of PREVENTION is worth a vast deal more than a pound of cure."

PHILIP SOTHOES & ANTHONY SOTHOES.
Easton, July 13th, 1804.

The emigrants who have arrived in the Aurora, are part of upwards of 200 families, from the principality of Wirtemberg, who have agreed to form a settlement in the new state of Ohio, where they are about to procure a large quantity of land. The residue are expected in a few weeks, in two other ships. They are all of that description who will add to the strength, the wealth and welfare of our country; possessing good morals, great industry and the means of procuring a decent, comfortable and independent livelihood. They represent, that besides these three ship loads, upwards of a thousand will shortly follow them.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12.
Arrived here on Monday last the schooner Perseverance, capt. Toward, in 10 days from New Providence. Off the Hole in the Wall, bearing W. S. W. 10 leagues distance, spoke the brig Mehitable, capt. Morris from Newbury Port, bound to the Havana, our 32 days; all well.

Letters from Holland complain that most of the wealthy citizens have emigrated. At Amsterdam, 1500 warehouses are advertised to be sold or let at Rotterdam, &c. The value of houses has decreased 3/8ths. Of a population of 200,000 in Amsterdam 8500 are reduced to beggary.

DOCTOR MACE'S
Health-preserving Pills and Anti-bilious Tincture.
For sale by Doctor JOHN STARR, Easton, and FARMER and RAY, Cambridge.
These medicines are of unrivalled virtues especially in preventing and curing bilious complaints of all kinds; They have been used with the greatest success in Baltimore, where the inventor of them lives, and are daily coming into more use and reputation in that city as well as other parts. Price one dollar for the Tincture and half a dollar for the pills. They are not to be sold separately.

FOR SALE.
Until 1st September next,
VALUABLE Farm, containing about 200 acres, with a new two story brick house, and kitchen adjoining, and full set of buildings in good repair. It is proposed that a person will purchase without viewing the premises, therefore shall not negotiate on the situation or soil, &c. For terms apply to
THOS. L. EMORY.
Queen Anne's July 12th 1804. 31 47

LONDON, April 25.

The state of political party, at all times interesting to the public, is peculiarly so in the present awful situation of the country. The contest between his Majesty's Ministers and the opposition will, no doubt, be carried on with great heat and even with rancor, but to whatever issue it may lead, we have most satisfactory grounds to believe that the event cannot be productive of any danger to the nation. These grounds will be found by every man of common sense in the zeal and patriotism of all classes and descriptions of persons to defend their rights, should the threatened invasion be carried into effect. However desperately statesmen may contend for power and places, we are convinced that the general spirit and unanimous exertions of the country will do more for its safety than any benefit which can result from their quarrels and squabbles. This is a consolatory, a happy subject of reflection for the inhabitants of the united kingdoms.

It is evident that the opposition, composed as it is of such inconsistent and motley ingredients, can never form a ministry capable of being actuated by one common sentiment. Is it in the most remote degree probable, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham and Mr. Sheridan, with so many others who had been battling each other for so many years, can coalesce for the public good with any prospect of conducting the business of the state on cordial terms? Few will be inclined to answer this question in the affirmative.

To the superior talents that distinguish the leading members of opposition, and to the influence they possess through the country, both in rank and property, we think the administration must, however, very shortly give way, and a new cabinet will be the work more of chance than of any fixed design. Mr. Addington and his friends certainly hold their situations by a very precarious tenure, nor will the favour of their Royal Master be sufficient to induce them to remain in power, should there be a majority of the House of Commons against them. The division on Monday night is a convincing proof that the administration is drawing near its dissolution, for a majority of fifty-two, in a full house, is but a very few degrees different from a defeat. The division in the House of Lords last night is another proof of the declining influence of the minister.

It is said, but we know not with what truth, that Mr. Addington has intimated to his Majesty that he can no longer carry on the business of government; and it was last night confidently reported that the Earl of Chatham has been closeted with his Majesty on this subject.

That an immediate change is expected, is conjectured from the navy promotions last night.—Sir Thomas Troubridge and captain Markham are in the list of admirals.

Should ministers be forced to retire, it is, however, due to them to say, that they will bear with them out of office the character of upright and honest men. They possess not the shining talents of their opponents, but for purity of intention they yield to no men. The primary and evident object of the opposition is to remove them from office; and this point once accomplished, strange divisions may not unreasonably be expected to take place.—That the event is calculated to prove injurious to the public service, we are far, however, from wishing to insinuate. A great and commanding administration may certainly be formed out of the present opponents of the minister, and the circumstances of the times may require that the superior talents of the country should not be excluded from the administration of its affairs. Mr. Addington, it must be admitted, is deficient in talents to many of those who now oppose him, but his integrity is unquestionable; and hence, in his retirement from office, will be accompanied by the good wishes of every honest man. In providing for his friends and relations, what blame has he incurred, but that to which every minister before Mr. Addington made himself liable?

We have already stated the arrival, in a neutral vessel at Harwich, of two foreigners, who represent themselves

as private couriers with dispatches for government, and the circumstances of their being brought to town in the custody of a confidential person, and immediately sent back to Harwich, where they quarreled, fought with knives, and wounded each other. The circumstance of these two men being ordered to be immediately sent out of the kingdom, shewed that they had given a false account of themselves; and many reports were spread respecting the object of their mission. One of these men being stabbed, as it was supposed mortally, in the side, the agent of government at Harwich, tho't it his duty to send the criminal back to London, under the idea that an enquiry into the cause of the quarrel might lead to some useful discovery, and that he ought not to let him go free until the life of the wounded man was out of danger. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by Sir Richard Ford at the secretary of state's office; and from some facts disclosed upon the occasion, it was thought advisable to send an order to Harwich, requiring that his companion should be sent immediately to town, where he arrived on Monday, in the custody of a messenger. He was supported by bolsters in the carriage, and seemed extremely weak. He is now in the custody of Mr. Walsh.—The circumstances of the quarrel of these two foreigners at Harwich, the examination of one of them at the secretary of state's office, and the consequent order for bringing back the other to town, notwithstanding the state of his wound, have excited a considerable degree of curiosity, and the following account is given as correct in a morning paper:—"Several hundreds of Louis d'ors were found upon the person of the prisoner who was first examined. They were sewed up in a wide flat girdle close to his skin; and it is supposed, that the division of the money, and not rivalry about a girl at Harwich, as they alleged, was the cause of the quarrel, and of its dangerous consequences. One of them, we understand, was a captain of French light artillery, and calls himself Le Clerc; the other was formerly a cook at Carlton House, and was sent out of the kingdom about five or six years ago, under the alien act. They appeared to have engaged in a conspiracy against the life of his royal highness the prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, and of the princes of the house of Bourbon. The cook was, by means of his former acquaintance at Carlton house, to obtain admittance there, as an assistant, when his royal highness was to entertain his royal brothers, and the princes of the house of Bourbon, and to poison to his purpose the most favorite dishes; and the artillery captain was to assassinate the rest in his own way. This horrid plot, we understand, was discovered by a fellow traveller, who overheard these two men at an inn in Embden, arranging their plans, and settling their respective parts, and came over to Harwich in the same vessel with them.—We must presume that at the time these two foreigners were sent back to Harwich, the communication of their plan either had not reached the prince of Wales, or had not reached the secretary of state's office."

Mr. Henry Erskine is appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland.

B R E S T.

At a time when the public attention is much occupied with the situation of the British fleet off Brest, and the perseverance which Admiral Cornwallis has displayed in retaining that station, the following details may not be uninteresting to our readers:

The road of Brest is a considerable bay which communicates with the ocean only by one narrow passage called the Goulet. The tides, which here rise high, render the current in this passage extremely rapid at ebb and flood; and when the wind and tide are both against a vessel, it is scarcely possible to work through the strait, if it happen to blow fresh. The direction of the passage is nearly east and west. From whatever point the wind blows at sea, or on shore, the current of air on entering the Goulet assumes naturally the direction of that passage, and is consequently always either easterly or westerly. Thus ships have always the wind either abaft or ahead. With an easterly breeze, the passage out is

not difficult even against the tide; but when the wind is westerly, it is impossible to work out, except when the current is in favor of the vessel. Two rocks, the Mingau and the Feuillettes, add to the difficulties of the navigation. The latter, which is always under water, must be carefully avoided. The Goulet does not open at once into the sea, but into a fort of Archipelago of scattered rocks, between which the tide runs with great rapidity in various directions. This greatly increases the danger of the passage with a contrary wind.

The Archipelago terminates to the north by the Isle of Ushant, and to the south by the Saints, which form three outlets. The first, between Ushant and the main land, is called De Fourt; it is narrow, intersected by shelves, and the current is extremely violent. This is the shortest passage to the channel; but it can only be attempted in the day time, and with a favorable wind. The third, which is called L'Iroise, is large and spacious, it is the passage most frequented, there being in it only two or three rocks, which it is necessary to avoid with care.

LITERARY SELECTION.

Sheridan, in his life of Swift, relates the following anecdote.

Once when he was in the country, he received intelligence that there was to be a beggar's wedding in the neighborhood. He was resolved not to miss the opportunity of seeing so curious a ceremony; and that he might enjoy the whole completely, proposed to Dr. Sheridan that he should go thither, disguised as a blind fiddler, with a bandage over his eyes, and he would attend him as his man to lead him. Thus accoutred they reached the scene of action, where the blind fiddler was received with joyful shouts. They had plenty of meat and drink, and plied the fiddler and his man with more than was agreeable to them. Never was a more joyous wedding seen. They sung, they danced, told their stories, cracked jokes &c. in a vein of humor more entertaining to their two guests, than they probably could have found in any other meeting on a like occasion. When they were about to depart they pulled out their leather pouches, and rewarded the fiddler very handsomely. The next day the dean and the doctor walked out in their usual dress, and found their companions of the preceding evening scattered about in different parts of the road, and the neighboring villages, all begging their charity in doleful strains, and telling dismal stories of their distress. Among these, they found some upon crutches, who had danced very nimbly at the wedding; others stone blind who had been perfectly clear sighted at the feast. The doctor distributed among them the money which he had received as his pay; but the dean, who mortally hated those sturdy vagrants, rated them soundly; told them in what manner he had been present at the wedding and was let into their roguery, and assured them, if they did not immediately apply to honest labor, he would have them taken up and sent to the gaol. Whereupon the lame once more recovered their legs, and the blind their eyes, so as to make a very precipitate retreat.

U. S. G.

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 Sept. next to the following persons:

Joseph Gilpin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New-Castle.
George Gale, Cecil county.
William Hemmley, 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.
APPRENTICES INDENTURES
For sale at this office.

NOTICE.

Once more the Subscriber gives notice, THAT all persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HUGHES, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the fourth day of August next, or they will be excluded, from any part of said estate.

JAMES FAULKNER,
Administrator.

July 9th, 1804. 30 3w

Moore & Baily,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public, in general, that they have removed to the store lately occupied by JOHN HARWOOD, opposite the MARKET HOUSE in WASHINGTON STREET. Having had late additions to their former supply, they have now on hand a large and extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES (which may be relied on as fresh and good) DYES, SPICES, PAINTS, CHINA, &c. &c. Which they are determined to sell on a moderate profit.

Easton 7th mo. 9th 1804. 30 3

This is to give notice, THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of GEORGE I. DAWSON, late of said county, deceased.—Therefore, all persons that are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for payment, to JOHN KEMP, Ex'or.

7th mo. 2d day, 1804. 30 3w

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 SIXTH 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 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Land sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers 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

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

VERY valuable PLANTATION, situated in Dorchester county, on Chickahomoco 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 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

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



Intelligence.

[VOL. xvth.] TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1804. [NO. 732.]

Mr. Gabutin in his report states the published in the first of January 1901, he have been a fraction more than eighty millions. But in this statement he makes allowance for a sum of two millions of dollars that in the treasury will be in the hands of collectors, as amount of bonds at the custom house, and bank notes, all which may have increased to more than 100 millions. On the 1st January in the preceding year their figure amounted to 100,000,000 and the revenue then was 100,000,000, as in 1900. According

The particulars of this statement, presented in one view, will discover, how faithful were the federal administration to the interests of the nation. In the year 1790, little after the unanimous voice of a then grateful people had called the father of his country to administer their united government, they became bound by national faith without any funds, revenue or national property, to discharge a debt, of more than 74 millions. During the twelve years of their administration they paid in various necessary expenditures more than 27 millions. In the beginning of the year after they left no other legacy for a debt of little more than 76 millions with a permanent revenue and productive funds. But with such a revenue and funds, which according to Mr. Hamilton's own estimate of the capacity of the government, and others, would be sufficient to pay the interest and the public debt in three years, and

[illegible]

I do not know whether the highly-guided abilities and principles of a Bacon, a Boyle, a Locke, or a Shaftesbury, were ever brought to the aid of a ballet or the point of a wig-maker. I know, that things then are distinguished by liberality of sentiment—or that their company is peculiarly inviting for gentlemen of letters;—but if their things be so, I am inclined to confess myself a great stranger to the world, that polite world, and one that twenty years will show that will appear strange to every one that has ever read an old book, or seen a moral and dissipated society, generally that an indifference to laws, regulations and laws, is not necessary, and is most commendable, even in the case of the most dissolute nations, and perhaps the most civilized. I have no reason to think that the

we examine a little into the nature and tendency of these boasted laws.

A man is born with a right to life, liberty, and property. He is not born with a right to a crown, or a smile of contempt, does this demand a life? If it do, I ask which life? for both are understood to be equal hazards.

When a man is killed, it should seem that no serious consequences are intended, for though indeed forms are preserved, an encounter generally ends in a farce; they previously agree who shall have the first fire; the police antagonist fires into the air—the seconds interpose—the parties shake hands and go home with reciprocal acknowledgments, that they are both men of honor: to conclude the whole in a pompous narrative is published, attested by the seconds.

Is all this cognizable by the laws of honor, we suppose an injury done, of course, all cases include an aggressor and a sufferer: satisfaction is the object, but is satisfaction to be sought by the sufferer making the aggressor an equal terms?

If a man assaults my character, is it giving me satisfaction to deprive me of life also, or of a limb?

If a man reflects upon my character, and speaks the truth, is my character clear from a real stain by bleeding his brains out?

A man accuses me of cheating him at cards or dice; if I really did cheat him, do I clear my character of all suspicion by driving a sword through his body?

A man accuses my wife, sister, or daughter; is her character restored to society by my laming or killing him? Suppose he subjects me to a wooden leg, all the rest of my life; how stands satisfaction then? Suppose her future support rests upon my life, and the seducer kills me; how then? Suppose we fight, and neither of us are hurt, is the crime atoned, and must I acknowledge him a man of honor? Does he give me satisfaction by a struggle to atone the injury he has already perpetrated?

A man tells me, I have received language that a gentleman ought not to submit to, I call him out, and he stands my fire; does this prove that I really did not receive such language on the occasion referred to? If it be so accepted, it can only be by courtesy of inference.

After all, if from a consciousness of some peculiar personal advantage over me, he positively refuse to retract his declaration; is such an awkward situation as I left? What is to be done? Should I pursue him to the death of one of us, how am I relieved; and what should I do more than furnish amusement for by-standers, and paragraphs for newspapers? And so much for honor, until some person better informed, shall satisfy my mind that its laws are consistent with reason and common sense.

BOSTON July 4. MURDER.

On Saturday afternoon last was found in a small pond in Canton, in the county of Norfolk, the lifeless body of Sally Talbot, who was about 14 years of age, daughter of Daniel Talbot, a respectable yeoman of that town. A jury was summoned on Sunday morning, whose verdict was "Willful Murder."

On Thursday afternoon she was sent with some articles to a neighbour's, and on her return from thence it is supposed, she met the ruffian who perpetrated the atrocious deed.—The body exhibited marks of barbarity.

Several circumstances have induced a suspicion that one John Butler or Davis, was the Murderer; which suspicion has been corroborated by his absconding on Sunday last.—A considerable number of the citizens of Canton went in pursuit of him as soon as it was known that he had left the town; and there is great reason to believe that he will be caught and brought to justice.

CORK, May 7.

Two young men of Cork a few days since had the curiosity to open a vault, belonging to the family of the Grants, in Lower Shandon Churchyard, which had not been disturbed for about 25 years, and to their astonishment discovered a coffin empty, with the lid removed, and the corpse lying prostrate alongside of it. From the inscription on the coffin, it appeared that the body contained was that of a Mr. Grant, who was interred in the year 1785.—A very singular instance of premature interment had occurred in this country; it is highly probable that this gentleman had been only appar-

ently dead, and might possibly have recovered, but for the culpable haste of his inhumation.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, July 24.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. a Sermon will be delivered at Christ Church in this town, on DUELLING.

Our HAMILTON, alas! is no more. HAMILTON! the pride and ornament of his country, now sleeps in the tomb. We have lost him in the meridian of his days. Those resplendent abilities which gave lustre to our nation, have sunk, prematurely sunk, into the grave. That luminous and expanded intellect so often the theme of our admiration and our praise, is no longer to instruct and delight us. That eloquence to which courts and senates have listened with rapture, is forever done. His bereaved countrymen, in humble submission to the will of heaven, will bear, yet mourn their loss. They will cherish the recollection of the exalted energies of his mind, of the endearing attributes of his heart.—They will consecrate his memory by their sorrows and their tears. We are often called upon to deplore the loss of men, whose amiable qualities have endeared them to the circle of their private friends. When the hero falls, the tears of his country fall with him. The statesman, the senator and the patriot spread by their death a general affliction. But it is our lot to bear the aggravated grief that arises at the loss of all these characters. HAMILTON, beloved by his friends, endeared to his family; HAMILTON, the statesman, the senator, the patriot, the hero, is gone. At the fall of such a man grief is silent, and eloquence mutes eulogiums, which cannot be expressed.

[Poulton.]

To the honor of Mr. Chester, the editor of the American Citizen, be it mentioned, that notwithstanding his political rancor, he has announced this sad catastrophe in the following handsome and respectful manner.—

"Death has sealed the eloquent lips of GENERAL HAMILTON! He died yesterday about 10 o'clock.—As soon as our feelings will permit we shall notice this deplorable event—this national loss."

New York, Friday, July 13, 1804.
General Hamilton died yesterday at about two o'clock, surrounded by a multitude of friends.

The closing scene of his life was so solemn beyond description. In the morning he had requested the Bishop might be sent for. When the Bishop came, he requested his friends would be present at the conversation between them. He declared in the most solemn manner, that when he went to the field, he had determined not to fire at Col. Burr; that he bore him no malice, and was dying in peace with all men, and he hoped with his God; that he was perfectly reconciled to his fate; that he knew his friends would lament the manner of his death;—he did so himself, for he had always abhorred the practice of duelling both upon political and religious reasons; but that circumstances had rendered it impossible for him to avoid it.

The Bishop then went to prayer with him, and if any thing could have changed the unchangeable decree of Providence, it would have been this prayer. About twenty gentlemen were present, and on their knees, in a flood of tears, imploring Heaven to bless their Friend.—Such a scene as this was enough to rend the hearts of adamant. Of all who were present, the General alone appeared tranquil and happy. His firm foot was unshaken at the approach of death; and he calmly bid his friends farewell, begged them to rise from mourning, for he was happy.—He expired without a groan, and retained his senses to the last.

Upon opening his will, there was found a letter.

Upon opening the general's will,

The friends of Mr. Hamilton have joined in a request to Mr. Gouverneur Morris to deliver an oration at his funeral to-morrow. He has promised to do so if he can sufficiently conquer his feelings. The funeral is to be to-morrow at ten o'clock.

New York never exhibited so much solemn gloom as it does at present. The pride of our city is gone.

There was found enclosed to a letter to his wife, written on the fourth instant, in which he tells her, that he had endeavored by all possible means, to avoid this duel, but that he found it impossible, unless by acting in a manner, which would justly forfeit her esteem. That he should certainly fall, and she should receive that letter after his death. He begs her forgiveness for being the cause of so much pain to her, and earnestly entreats her to bear herself up under that load of grief, with which she would be overwhelmed, placing a firm reliance on a kind Providence, who would never desert her.

Mr. Phillips, bookseller, of St. Paul's church yard, London, has given the honorable Bathurst Washington fifteen hundred guineas for the English copyright of the life of his illustrious uncle, compiled from his own manuscripts. Seventy thousand dollars were given for the American copyright! It was intended that the work should appear in both countries on the 15th of May.

N. Y. Pap.

A new religious society has lately been formed in Holland, entitled *Christo Sacrum*. At first it consisted of only four members; but in a short time the number of the sect increased so rapidly, as to amount to from three to four thousand. The object of this society is to unite all religious sects.—The principal place of meeting is at Deist where the society has already built a Church, in which we find Calvinists, Lutherans, Menonites, Catholics, and Persons of various other religious persuasions, amicably assembling. The society does not admit of any dominant or exclusive system; they have no priest, but only orators, who, while delivering their discourses, stand at the altar. The service is divided into that of worship, and of instruction; the object of the former being to show the greatness of God, by directing our attention to the admirable regularity which reigns in all the productions of nature. For this purpose they assemble every Sunday at six or seven o'clock in the evening. The service of instruction is held every fifteen days when they discourse about different subjects, and particularly revealed religion. Six times each year they assemble to celebrate the Lord's Supper; and during the prayer and the blessing, the whole congregation continues prostrate. The Dutch clergy have strongly opposed this society, but without effect; and the present Dutch government favours the new sect.

A gentleman of this city [Philadelphia] has received a letter from his brother at Augusta, (Geo.) mentioning that a disturbance had taken place with the blacks, but their designs being timely discovered, were prevented from doing any injury. Several of the ringleaders had been executed. Great confusion prevailed among the inhabitants, who are kept under arms night and day.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, received by the Sally, arrived at New Bedford, dated Liverpool, May 18, 1804.

Mr. Pitt has resumed his station as prime minister; this gentleman is much looked up to by the nation, and will most probably have recourse to vigorous measures; the change may have a favourable effect upon our commerce. No nearer prospect of invasion.

The following paper, in the hand writing of Gen. Hamilton, was enclosed with his will and some other papers in a packet addressed to one of his executors which was of course not to have been delivered but in case of the melancholy event that has happened. As it contains his motives and reflections on the causes that have led to this fatal catastrophe it seemed proper to communicate it to the public.

On my expected interview with Col. Burr, I think it proper to make some

remarks explanatory of my conduct, motives and views.

I was certainly desirous of avoiding this interview for the most cogent reasons.

1. My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to the practice of duelling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to shed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws.

2. My wife and children are extremely dear to me, and my life is of the utmost importance to them, in various views.

3. I feel a sense of obligation towards my creditors, who in case of accident to me, by the forced sale of my property, may be in some degree sufferers. I did not think myself at liberty as a man of probity, lightly to expose them to this hazard.

4. I am conscious of no ill will to Col. Burr, distinct from political opposition, which, as I trust, has proceeded from pure and upright motives.

Lastly, I shall hazard much, and can possibly gain nothing by the issue of the interview.

But it was, I conceive impossible for me to avoid it. There was intrinsic difficulties in the thing, and artificial embarrassments, from the manner of proceeding on the part of Col. Burr.

Intrinsic, because it is not to be denied, that my animadversions on the political principles, character, and views of Col. Burr, have been extremely severe, and on different occasions, I, in common with many others, have made very unfavourable criticisms in particular instances of the private conduct of this gentleman.

In proportion as these impressions were entertained with sincerity and uttered with motives and for purposes, which might appear to me commendable, would be the difficulty, (until they could be removed by evidence of their being erroneous) of explanation or apology. The disavowal required of me by Col. Burr, in a general and indefinite form, was, out of my power, if it had really been proper for me to submit to be so questioned; but I was sincerely of opinion that this could not be, and in this opinion, I was confirmed by that of a very moderate and judicious friend whom I consulted. Besides that Col. Burr appeared to me to assume, in the first instance, a tone unnecessarily peremptory and menacing, and in the second, positively offensive. Yet I wished, so far as might be practicable, to leave a door open to accommodation. This, I think, will be inferred from the written communications made by me and by my direction, and would be confirmed by conversations between Mr. Van Ness and myself, which arose out of the subject.

I am not sure, whether, under all the circumstances I did not go further in the attempt to accommodate, than a punctilious delicacy will justify. If so I hope the motives I have stated will excuse me.

It is not my design, by what I have said to affix any odium on the conduct of Col. Burr, in this case.—He doubtless has heard of animadversions of of mine which bore very hard upon him; and it is probable that as usual they were accompanied with some falsehoods.—He may have supposed himself under a necessity of acting as he has done. I hope the grounds of his proceeding have been such as ought to satisfy his own conscience.

I trust, at the same time, that the world will do me the justice to believe that I have not censured him on light grounds, nor from unworthy inducements. I certainly have had strong reasons for what I may have said, though it is possible that in some particulars, I may have been influenced by misconstruction or misinformation. It is also my ardent wish that I may have been more mistaken than I think I have been, and that he, by his future conduct, may show himself worthy of all confidence and esteem and prove an ornament and blessing to the country.

As well because it is possible, that I may have injured Col. Burr, however convinced myself that my opinions and declarations have been well founded as from my general principles and temper in relation to similar affairs.—I have resolved, if our interview is conducted in the usual manner, and it pleases God to give me the opportunity, to retract and retract every first fire, and I leave thought even of retracting my second fire—and thus giving a

double opportunity to Col. Burr to pause and to reflect.

It is not, however my intention to enter into any explanations on the ground—Apology from principle I hope, rather than pride, is out of the question.

To those who, with me, abhorring the practice of duelling may think that I ought on no account to have added to the number of bad examples, I answer that my relative situation, as well in public as private, enforcing all the considerations which constitute what men of the world denominate *honour*, imposed on me (as I thought) a peculiar necessity not to decline the call.—The ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crisis of our public affairs, which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular.

A. H.
On the foregoing letters and papers the Editor will make no comment.—He submits them to the heart and understanding of every reader.

WILL.

In the name of God, Amen, I, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of the City of New York, Counsellor at Law, do make this my last Will and Testament, as follows:

First, I appoint John B. Church, Nicholas Fish, and Nathaniel Pendleton, of the City aforesaid, Esquires, to be Executors and Trustees, or this my will, and I devise to them, their heirs and assigns, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common all my estate real and personal whatsoever and wherefore, upon trust at their discretion, to sell and dispose of the same, at such time and times, in such manner, and upon such terms as they the survivors and survivor shall think fit, and out of the proceeds to pay all the debts which I shall owe at the time of my decease; in whole, if the fund be sufficient, proportionably, if it shall be insufficient, and the residue, if any there shall be, to pay and deliver to my excellent and dear wife Elizabeth Hamilton.

Though if it should please God to spare my life, I may look for a considerable surplus out of my present property; yet if he should speedily call me to the eternal world, a forced sale, as is usual, may render it insufficient to satisfy my debts. I pray God that something may remain for the maintenance and education of my dear wife and children. But should it on the contrary happen, that there is not enough for the payment of my debts, I entreat my dear children, if they, or any of them should ever be able, to make up the deficiency. I without hesitation commit to their delicacy a wish that is dictated by my own.—Though conscious that I have too far sacrificed the interests of my family to public avocations, and on this account have the less claim to burthen my children, yet I trust in their magnanimity to appreciate as they ought, this my request. In so unfavorable an event of things, the support of their dear mother, with the most respectful and tender attention, is a duty, all the sacredness of which they will feel. Probably her own patrimonial resources will preserve her from indigence. But in all situations they are charged to bear in mind that she has been to them the most devoted and best of mothers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Signed, sealed, published and declared as his last will and testament, in our presence, who have subscribed the same in his presence, the words J. B. Church being above mentioned.

Dominic F. Blah.

Graham Russell.

Thos. B. Tallan.

New York, Surrogate's Office, 11

July 16, 1804.

I do hereby certify the preceding to be a true copy of the original will of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, now on file in my office.

SYLVANUS MILLER, Surrogate.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Salem July 15.

Captain Hogan arrived this morning from Rochefort; left there 16th inst. brought no papers; but reports

that the French Soldiers had declared themselves against Bonaparte's being made emperor, &c. and that Moreau had been fet at liberty.

To be rented.

For the ensuing Year.

THE Plantation on which Robert Neill now lives.—A. 220—AN OVERSEER is wanted by the Subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

July 23, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of George Hunt, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Nanty Hunt, administratrix of the said George Hunt;—And all those having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of August next ensuing, or otherwise they will be excluded from all part of the estate, agreeable to law.

NANCY HUNT, Adm'r.

July 23, 1804.

The following melancholy account of the unhappy fate of the late GENERAL HAMILTON was uttered to the Public in Hand-bills on Thursday last.—We now republish it for the more general information of all those who can justly estimate his invaluable excellencies as a Statesman, a Civilian, a Soldier, and a private Citizen.—

DEATH OF GEN. HAMILTON.

With emotions that we have not a hand to inscribe, have we to announce the death of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He was cut off in the 48th year of his age, in the full vigor of his faculties and in the midst of his usefulness.

We have not the firmness to depict this melancholy, heart-rending event. Now—when death has extinguished all party animosity, the gloom that overspreads every countenance, the sympathy that pervades every bosom, bear irrefragable testimony of the esteem and respect all maintained for him, of the love all bore him; and assure us that an impression has been made by his loss which no time can efface. It becomes us not to enter into particulars; we have no doubt, that, in compliance with the universal anxiety of the inhabitants, a statement will soon be exhibited to them containing all the circumstances necessary to enable them to form a just opinion of the tragic scene. In the mean time we offer the following letter which we have received from the Reverend Bishop Moore. The testimony which this pious and venerable clergyman bears to the virtues of the deceased, will we are sure not be lost on a discerning community.

As soon as our feelings will permit, we shall deem it a duty to present a sketch of the character of our ever-to-be-lamented patron and best friend.

Thursday Evening, July 12, 1804.

MR. COLMAN,

The public mind being extremely agitated by the melancholy fate of that great man, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, I have thought it would be grateful to my fellow-citizens, would provide against misrepresentation, and, perhaps, be conducive to the advancement of the cause of Religion, were I to give a narrative of some facts which have fallen under my own observation, during the time which elapsed between the fatal duel and his departure out of this world.

Yesterday morning, immediately after he was brought from Hoboken to the house of Mr. Bayard, at Greenwich, a message was sent informing me of the sad event, accompanied by a request from General Hamilton, that I would come to him for the purpose of administering the holy communion. I went; but being desirous to spend time for serious reflection, and considering that under existing circumstances, it would be right and proper to avoid every appearance of precipitancy in performing one of the most solemn offices of our religion, I did not then comply with his desire. At one o'clock I was again called on, to visit him. Upon my entering the room and approaching his bed, with the utmost calmness and composure he said, "My dear Sir, you perceive my untimely situation, and no doubt have

been made acquainted with the circumstances which led to it. It is my desire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my request." He added, "It has for some time past been the wish of my heart, and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myself to the church by the reception of the holy ordinance." I observed to him, that he must be very sensible of the delicate and trying situation in which I was then placed; that however desirous I might be to afford consolation to a fellow mortal in distress, still, it was my duty, as a minister of the gospel, to hold up the law of God as paramount to all other law; and that, therefore under the influence of these sentiments, I must unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to his present unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of these sentiments, and declared that he viewed the late transaction with sorrow and contrition. I then asked him, "Should it please God to restore you to health, Sir, will you never be again engaged in a similar transaction? and will you employ all your influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom?" His answer was, "That, Sir, is my deliberate intention."

I proceeded to converse with him on the subject of his receiving the communion; and told him that with respect to the qualifications of those who wished to become partakers of that holy ordinance, my enquiries could not be made in language more expressive than that which was used by our church—"Do you sincerely repent of your sins? Have you a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ with a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ? And are you disposed to live in love and charity with all men?" He lifted up his hands and said, "With the utmost sincerity of heart I can answer those questions in the affirmative—I have no ill will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm—I forgive him all that happened." I then observed to him that the tenets of the divine law were to be announced to the obdurate and impenitent; but that the consolations of the Gospel were to be offered to the humble and contrite heart; that I had no reason to doubt his sincerity, and would proceed immediately to gratify his wishes. The communion was then administered, which he received with great devotion, and his heart afterwards appeared to be at perfect rest. I saw him again this morning, when with his last faltering words he expressed a strong confidence in the mercy of God through the intercession of the Redeemer. I remained with him until a o'clock this afternoon, when death closed the awful scene—he expired without a struggle, and almost without a groan.

By reflecting on this melancholy event, let the humble believer be encouraged ever to hold fast the precious faith which is the only source of true consolation in the last extremity of nature. Let the infidel be persuaded to abandon his opposition to the gospel which the strong, inquisitive, and comprehensive mind of a HAMILTON embraced, in his last moments, as the truth from heaven. Let those who are disposed to justify the practice of duelling, be induced, by this simple narrative, to view with abhorrence that custom which has occasioned so irreparable loss to a worthy and most afflicted family; which has deprived his friends of a beloved companion, his profession of one of its brightest ornaments, and his country of a great Statesman and a great patriot.

With great respect, I remain

Your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN MOORE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of merchants and other citizens of New York, at the Tontine Coffee House, last evening, Mr. William W. Woolsey was called to the chair, and Mr. Matruin Livingston appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been informed of the melancholy event of GENERAL ALEXANDER HAMILTON's death, and being deeply sensible of the irreparable loss which the United States have sustained by the death of a man whose public and private virtues have endeared him to his friends and acquaintances, and no doubt have

been made acquainted with the circumstances which led to it. It is my desire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my request." He added, "It has for some time past been the wish of my heart, and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myself to the church by the reception of the holy ordinance." I observed to him, that he must be very sensible of the delicate and trying situation in which I was then placed; that however desirous I might be to afford consolation to a fellow mortal in distress, still, it was my duty, as a minister of the gospel, to hold up the law of God as paramount to all other law; and that, therefore under the influence of these sentiments, I must unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to his present unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of these sentiments, and declared that he viewed the late transaction with sorrow and contrition. I then asked him, "Should it please God to restore you to health, Sir, will you never be again engaged in a similar transaction? and will you employ all your influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom?" His answer was, "That, Sir, is my deliberate intention."

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This meeting being deeply affected by the death of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the brightest ornament of their profession, whom they have ever held in the most sincere esteem, and admiration; whose superior talents, distinguished patriotism, eminent services, and uniform integrity had procured him universal confidence and veneration, & whose loss they lament as a severe private affliction and deplore as a great public calamity.

Resolved, that they will unite with their fellow citizens to demonstrate in every suitable manner their sincere respect for the memory of General HAMILTON, and the deep sense of the loss which their country has sustained.

That they will wear crepe as mourning for their deceased brother for the space of six weeks.

That Jacob Radcliff, Josiah O. Hoffman, Nathan Sanford, John Wells, and Daniel D. Tompkins, be a committee to make any further arrangements that may be proper on this mournful occasion.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Sec'y

The committee request that the Gentlemen of the Bar will assemble precisely at ten o'clock tomorrow morning, at the house of the Sheriff in Murray street.

July 13.

New York 12th July 1804.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

For the purpose of paying the last testimony of military respect to Major General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, deceased, the Brigade Company of Artillery, the Sixth Regiment, and the Uniform Companies belonging to the other Regiments of the Brigade, will assemble on Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M. with three rounds of blank cartridges in the Park, where they will be joined by the Regiment of Artillery—the whole will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Morton.

By order of Brig. Gen. Bayle.

NATHAN SANFORD.

Adjutant Brigade Major.

P. S. The officers not on duty are requested to attend at Mechanic-Hall in uniform, and with the usual mourning.

ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Agreeably to Brigade Orders of this date, the First Regiment of Artillery will parade in the Park, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The first battalion with small arms, the second with field artillery, each man of the first battalion will provide himself with three rounds of blank cartridges, to perform the last military obsequies over the grave of the late General HAMILTON.

Captain McLean will take charge of firing the minute guns.

The officers will appear with crepe on the left arm.

By order of Lieut. Col. CUSTERUS. ROBERT SWARTWOUT, Adj. July 12.

ARTILLERY.

Captain De Peyser's Company will assemble on the Company Parade, at half past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, in full uniform.—Crepe to be worn on the left arm.

By order, &c.

J. D. KERSE.

Ordy. Sergt.

July 13.

New York Independent Volunteers.

In pursuance of Regimental Orders of last night, you are ordered to parade on the Battery to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, with three rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,

AND. SMITH, Sec'y.

A meeting of the Students at Law of this City, is requested this evening at 7 o'clock, at the office of Jos. Oden Hoffman, Esq. in order to consider in what manner they can best express their sincere regret for the death of the late Gen. HAMILTON.

July 13.

The Students of Columbia College are requested to meet in the College Green, tomorrow morning at half past 9 o'clock precisely, with their guns, for the purpose of joining in the funeral procession of the late General HAMILTON.

N. B. The Graduates of the College are also desired to attend.

TAMMANY NOTICE.

REMEMBER.

Your attendance are earnestly re-

quested at an extra meeting of the tribes in the great wigwag, precisely at the setting of the sun this evening, to make arrangements for joining our fellow citizens and soldiers in a procession, in order to pay the last tribute of national respect, due to the manes of our departed fellow citizen and Soldier, General ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

By order of the Grand Sachem,

JAMES D. BISSET, Sec'y.

Season of Fruits, in the year of discovery 312 and of the institution 15th.

July 13.

Trans Members of the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York," desirous of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of General HAMILTON, are requested to meet at their New Hall, on Saturday morning the 14th inst. precisely at 9 o'clock.

N. B. The editors of morning papers are respectfully requested to insert the above tomorrow.

ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY.

The Members of the St. Andrews Society are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, tomorrow morning, at half past 9 o'clock precisely, in order to join the funeral procession of their late much respected and sincerely beloved Brother, Alexander Hamilton, and to testify the grief and regret they feel, in common with their fellow citizens, at the irreparable loss this community has sustained by his untimely death.

A. GLASS, Sec'y.

July 13.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Society of the Cincinnati being charged with the direction of the funeral ceremonies of its President General, the following is the order of procession which will take place tomorrow at ten o'clock, as commemorative of an event of the deepest national regret.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. The Military Corps commanded by Col. Morton.
2. The Society of the Cincinnati.
3. Clergy of all denominations.
4. The Corps.
5. The General's Horse.
6. Relations of the deceased.
7. Physicians.
8. The Judges of the Supreme Court.
9. Mr. Gouverneur Morris in his carriage.
10. Gentlemen of the Bar and students at Law.
11. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.
12. The Mayor and Corporation of the City.
13. Members of Congress and Civil Officers of the United States.
14. The Ministers, Consuls and Residents of Foreign Powers.
15. The Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
16. Military and Naval Officers of Foreign Powers.
17. Militia Officers of the State.
18. President, Directors and Officers of the respective Banks.
19. Chamber of Commerce and Merchants.
20. Marine Society, Wardens of the Port and Masters and Officers of all vessels in the Harbour.
21. The President, Professors and Students of Columbia College.
22. The different Societies in such order as their respective Presidents may arrange.
23. The Citizens in general.

The Military Corps commanded by Col. Morton being ordered to parade in the Park at 10 o'clock, accompanied with six pieces of Artillery, two of the pieces will remain on the ground under the command of Capt. Maclean, and will fire minute guns from the movement of the Corps until it arrives at Trinity Church.

The Sixth Regiment with the Colours and Music of the several Corps will parade in Robinson street, on the South side fronting Mr. Church's house: Standards and Music in front of the centre—the Regiment in solemn attitude, resting on arms reversed. On waving the Standard of the Cincinnati threaded in Corps the Regiment will shoulder, and receive the Corps proceeding from the House, with presented arms, the colours and music following. On a signal Trumpet the Regiment will shoulder and the Troops in the Park will throw themselves in column and occupy the Broad way

with the rest of the column covering the head of Robinson street, and halt.

On a signal Trumpet the 9th Regiment in Robinson street will wheel to the right, by Platoons, and occupy the street in front of the Corps, in open Column, at half distances of Platoons, and with arms reversed wait the signal.

On a signal Trumpet the Column will move with Colours and Music in the centre of the Sixth Regiment, playing the Dead March, with muffled drums. Two companies detached from the military in the Park will cover the flanks of the Corps, in single file, with trailed arms, from the rear of the Sixth Regiment down the line, and take their proper position as the Corps enters Broadway. The Column advancing will wheel to the left round the Park, enter Beekman street, and passing down Pearl will ascend Wall street to Trinity Church; the leading wing will form close column to the right, on the Church walk, extending to the north corner of Wall street dressing by the left and facing to the right, hand with ordered arms. The rear wing advancing, will form a close column to the left, and facing to the right, extending to the south corner of Wall street, dressing by the right with ordered arms.

Mr. Gouverneur Morris from the Portico of the Church (the Corps in front on a bier) will deliver an appropriate address at the conclusion of which, the Corps preceded by the Military and properly attended will proceed to the vault, where the military ceremonies will be performed, under the order of the Commandant, which will close the Solemnities of the day.

W. S. SMITH, President. W. POPHAM, Secretary.

NOTES.—The gentlemen included in Nos. 2 and 3, will assemble, previous to the procession, at Mr. Church's house.—In Nos. 7 and 8, at College Hall.—In Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in the College Green.—In Nos. 15, 16 and 17, will parade in Church street, south of Robinson street.—No. 18 in the Mechanic Hall, and adjacent houses.—No. 20 in the College.—Nos. 22, and 23, in Church street north of Robinson street.

DOCTOR MACE'S

Health-preserving Pills and

Anti-bilious Tincture.

For sale by Doctor JOHN STEVENS,

Easton, and FINEGUS and REID,

Cambridge.

THESE medicines are of unrivalled virtues especially in preventing and curing bilious complaints of all kinds: They have been used with the greatest success in Baltimore, where the inventor of them lives, and are daily coming into more use and reputation in that city as well as other parts.—Price one dollar for the Tincture, and half a dollar for the pills. They are not to be sold separately.

31 6w—3

FOR SALE.

Until 18 September, 1804.

VALUABLE Farm, containing about 200 acres, with a new two story brick House, and Kitchen adjoining, and suitable out buildings in good repair. It is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises, therefore shall not expect to be on the situation of soil, &c. &c.—For terms apply to

THOS. L. EMORY.

Queen Anne July 12th 1804. 31 4w

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 Sept. next to the following persons:

John Gillet, Philadelphia.

Joseph Small, Wilmington.

James Tabor, New Castle.

George Gale, Cecil county.

William Hodge, 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.

Edward from the Minutes,

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

27 3w.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES

For sale at this office.

Moore & Baily.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have removed to the store lately occupied by JOHN HAWKES, opposite the MARKET HOUSE in WASHINGTON STREET. Having had late additions to their former supply, they have now on hand a large and extensive assortment of DEWEES and MACHINES (which may be relied on as fresh and good) DRESSING, PAINTS, CURE, &c. &c. Which they are determined to sell on a moderate profit.

Easton 7th mo. 9th 1804. 30 3

NOTICE.

Once more the Subscriber gives notice, THAT all persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HUGHES, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the fourth day of August next, or they will be excluded from any part of said estate.

JAMES FAULKNER.

Administrator.

July 9th, 1804.

30 3w

This is to give notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of GEORGE DAWSON, late of said county, deceased.—Therefore, all persons that are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, legally authenticated, for payment, to

JOHN KEMP, Esq.

7th mo. 2d day, 1804. 30 3w

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 27th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

PART of a Tract or Tracts of Land, called DEVER, and DEVER MARSH, or Lower DEVER, 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 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Land sold in 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

A Bargain.

FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situate in Dorchester county, on Choptank River, near the Bridge, and within four miles of Middlebrook 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 whole 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 five months, another third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months. Mr. William Friggs, 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 13, 1804. 23 4. 3

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

C. J. Edwards & Co.



Eastern Shore

Intelligencer.

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

[VOL. XVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1804.

[NO. 733.]

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Some objects, by a writer little acquainted with the beauty, strength, and elegance of language, and by the study of rhetoric, cannot fail, from their nature to arrest general attention. Others, displayed by the most elegant pen, make but a momentary impression. A review of the actions of Mr. Jefferson in his character of President, though they may seem a dreary waste, where nothing but marks of unfaithfulness to the true interest of the nation can be perceived, will, we hope, so far interest the feelings of his countrymen as to induce a patient perusal of our numbers, since the tendency of such actions is ultimately to destroy individual happiness.

Persons, who arrive at eminence by wealth or courtly favour, frequently from a false pride cannot endure a view of their ancestry. They recoil from a scrutiny into their origin. Whether the president may be similarly affected by a delineation of the circumstances of his election is unknown. The arts of deception however, which were practised, and the instruments used to procure it, we are inclined to think, would be rejected with indignation, if proposed to a mind, shielded with principles of honour and rectitude. However dishonourable they may appear, they must continue our present subject.

From the answer of Mr. Jefferson, made on the 18th day of February, 1801, to the committee, notifying him of his election, we should suppose that a great people had voluntarily intrusted affairs of the highest consequence to a disinterested and magnanimous patriot. No intrigue, it would seem, had existed, & his modesty & virtue had never urged him from the shade of retirement, unless the good of the people had imperiously demanded his services. His own words will best illustrate the philosophical serenity of mind, and perfect indifference to public honours, of which he undoubtedly desired the nation to believe him possessed. "I receive, gentlemen with profound thankfulness, this testimony of confidence from the great representative council of our nation. It fills up the measure of that grateful satisfaction, which had already been derived from the suffrages of my fellow-citizens themselves, designating me as one of those, to whom they were willing to commit this charge, the most important of all others to them.—In deciding between the candidates, whom their equal votes presented to your choice, I am sensible that age has been respected rather than more active and useful qualifications. I know the difficulties of the station, to which I am called, and feel, and acknowledge my incompetence to them. But whatever of understanding, whatever of diligence, whatever of justice, or affectionate concern for the happiness of man, it has pleased providence to place within the compass of my faculties shall be called forth for the discharge of the duties confided to me, and for procuring to my fellow-citizens all the benefits, which our constitution has placed under the guardianship of the general government."

This election, considered with re-

ference to the means of obtaining it, so far from affording cause of "profound thankfulness, and filling up the measure of grateful satisfaction," ought to have raised a blush of shame on his countenance, as it has fixed a mark of infamy on his character.

It cannot be forgotten that the present ruling party were enthusiastic admirers of the systems of France, from the beginning to the close of her revolution. After unprovoked aggression on our defenceless commerce had been made by order of her government, they still ardently desired to fall down, and worship the image of directorial injustice, & to surrender to the "terrible republic" the rights of an independent nation. Mr. Jefferson was the real leader of this party, though he had sufficient wisdom, like a puppet-man, who directs every motion of his show, to keep behind the curtain. (After the country had drunk the very dregs of the cup of humiliation from the violent opposition of the democratic party to even the appearance of warlike preparation, and from the forbearance of the Federal administration, permission was then given to our citizens in 1797 to repel force by force. In 1798 the measures of defence, adopted by our government, were more efficient: The expenses, necessarily arising from the measures to assert our rights against the lawless profligate, and unprincipled conduct of the Executive Directors, who compelled our ambassadors of peace patiently to wait for months "in the anti-chamber of regicide," and at last oppressively drove them from the territory of France without admittance to their bloody presence, were made a theme of continual falsehood, from which in 1801 Mr. Jefferson was to gather the laurels of his glory. The prejudices of the ignorant were addressed, and their passions inflamed.—War was depicted by all the powers of a glowing imagination. The powerful legions of France were represented, as butchering our wives and children, impelled only to such atrocious acts by our assistance of *HERALD*. The public agents were said to be increasing the national debt, that by its influence they might erect monarchy on the ruins of republicanism. Every abandoned and foreign renegade was enlisted either by Mr. Jefferson or his friends, to overwhelm the Federal administration by libels which seem to be the greatest effort of human depravity. In the close of the year 1801, when the senate of Pennsylvania were determined not to relinquish their voice in the choice of electors, they were denounced by the democrats, as traitors to their country.—They were threatened with the *ex-ORANGE OF THE PEOPLE* for simply exercising, according to conscience, their constitutional rights. Here were some of the first acts of the drama, (mortifying enough to those who do not love to behold human democracy,) which was to give Mr. Jefferson the first office of the union.—Hence also arose that whirlwind of opinion, which like the conflict of this element, elevating only the highest and worthless substances, raised him, till he had an obscure view of the presidency.

With all these exertions, had not three fifths of the slaves been represented, the president must have been a private citizen. The number of electors given to the southern states from the representation of this proposition

of their slaves, were ten. This sum, taken from the Jeffersonian ticket which was 73, reduces it to 63 votes, two less than were given for Mr. Adams, and one less than was given for Mr. Pinckney, for Mr. Adams had 65 and Mr. Pinckney 64 votes. Thus by the assistance of slaves does Mr. Jefferson govern the nation.

Other objects still opposed his elevation.—He had procured only an equal vote with another candidate.—The house of representatives were to decide who should be president, Mr. Barr or Jefferson. On the 12th of February, 1801, they had ballotted thirty times without making a choice. It was not until a few trials after this, that ambition was gratified, and "the measure of grateful satisfaction filled up." How was his election at last made? Will his friends say it was the result of a conviction, that he was the man best qualified for the office? No—if they regard truth. Mr. Jefferson was not chosen till the democrats in the legislature of Virginia, waiting the event by prolonging the session after the completion of all business, openly asserted, if he should not be elected, they would solemnly pronounce the ancient dominion independent of the union.—Yes, he was not chosen till some of the partisans in Congress at the time of balloting, boldly declared, they would rather cause an interregnum, and at once hazard the existence of the constitution, than his election should not be secured. Then it was, that the federalists, astonished at the audacity of party, relinquished their voice in the choice of a chief magistrate, preferring rather to commit the constitution to persons, who had been distinguished for their enmity to it, than afford any pretence for a separation of the union, and the sudden and immediate destruction of this instrument of their faithful labour.

No sooner was the person to be President designated, than in language of every demagogue and sycophant, he professed profound thankfulness for the reception of this testimony of confidence, and pronounced that measure of grateful satisfaction, derived from the suffrages of his fellow citizens (he ought to have said slaves of the fourthern states) to be full. But in the midst of such an effusion of gratitude he acknowledged his incompetence for the office, to which he was promoted. Happy would it have been for his own, and the reputation of America, had this sentiment always influenced, and secluded him from public life. The world would not then have beheld an infant republic, running the road of corruption with more hasty strides, than the oldest nation; nor would it have seen the foreign hirelings of Mr. Jefferson, vilifying the greatest and best of men, the father of his country; and himself at the tomb of Washington insulting his ashes by the hypocrisy of mock tears.

Let the candid and impartial inquire, whether such an election display that intrinsic worth, which remains in obscurity, unless sought after and pressed into public notice. So far from it, this scene of mock patriotism presents a man, whose existence is only commensurate with the uncertain favour of the multitude, and whose exertions are all centred in the preservation of this phantom of night, the balls of his time. There is nothing of that independence of mind,

the effect of uprightness which moves in the straight line of duty, whether with or against the wind of popularity.

Americans who glory in conscious virtue, ought deeply to reflect on the conduct, we have described. Its consequences may perhaps be important beyond calculation; for it was reserved for Mr. Jefferson, first to set the example of carrying an election by intrigue. When faction shall ripen into civil war, and violence be the test of virtue, and real merit be banished from public life, if the patriot inquire the origin of these evils, he must be directed to his election: an election said by his friends to be glorious, probably glorious only for the future destruction of our country.

HUME.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The shocking catastrophe which has recently occurred, terminating the life of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and which has spread a gloom over our city that will not be speedily dissipated, demands that the circumstances which led to it, should not be concealed from the world. When they shall be truly and fairly disclosed, however some may question the soundness of his judgment on this occasion, all must be ready to do justice to the purity of his views and the nobleness of his nature. It will only here be added, that the authenticity of the documents, and the accuracy of the information which we have at last obtained, are beyond any question; and must put an end to misrepresentation.

The following is the correspondence that passed between GEN. HAMILTON and Colonel Burr, together with an explanation of the conduct, motives and views of GENERAL HAMILTON, written with his own hand the evening before it took place, and only to have been seen in the deplorable event that followed.

See our last paper.

No. 1.

New York, July 13, 1804.

SIR, I send for your perusal a letter signed Charles D. Cooper, which, though apparently published some time ago, has but very recently come to my knowledge. Mr. Van Ness who does me the favor to deliver this, will point out to you that clause of the letter in which I particularly request your attention.

You must perceive, Sir, the necessity of a prompt & unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of expressions, which would warrant the assertions of Dr. Cooper.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

A. BURR.

Gen. Hamilton.

NOTE.

The following is Dr. Cooper's letter, Albany, 16th April 1804.

Dear Sir,

You will receive from election papers, and some of them in the German language, I presume you will make use of them to the best advantage; have them dispersed and scattered about as much as possible. The friends of Col. Burr are extremely anxious and will require all our exertions to put them down. It is believed that most of the reflecting federalists will vote for

knows. Gen. Hamilton, the Patron of the law, it is said, has come out decidedly against Burr; indeed, when he was here, he spoke of him as a dangerous man, and ought not to be trusted. Judge Kent also expressed the same sentiment. The Patron was quite indifferent about it when he went to New York. It is thought when he sees Gen. Hamilton and his brother-in-law, Mr. Church, (who Burr some time ago fought a duel with, and who of course must bear Burr much hatred.) I say many feel persuaded that Mr. Rensselaer will be decidedly opposed to Mr. Burr. If you think any of us can aid you in the election in your town, let us know, and we will give you what assistance is in our power—can you send me word what you think will be the result of the election in your town?

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES D. COOPER.

A. Brown, Esq.

Perhaps it will be of use to show the part of this letter that relates to the Patron, Hamilton and Church, to some of the Patron's tenants. I leave it to your discretion. In haste.

No. 2.

New York, June 20, 1804.

612,

I have maturely reflected on the subject of your letter of the 18th inst. and the more I have reflected, the more I have become convinced that I could not without manifest impropriety make the avowal or disavowal which you seem to think necessary. The clause pointed out by Mr. Van Nels in these terms, "I could detail to you a still more despicable opinion which Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr."—To endeavour to discover the meaning of this declaration, I was obliged to seek in the antecedent part of this letter for the opinion to which it referred, as having been already disclosed: I found it in these words, "Gen. Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in substance, that they looked upon Mr. Burr, to be a dangerous man and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government."

The language of Doctor Cooper plainly implies, that he considers this opinion of you, which he attributes to me, as a despicable one, but he affirms that I have expressed some other, still more despicable: without, however, mentioning to whom, whence or where.—"Is evident that the phrase 'still more despicable' admits of infinite shades, from very light to very dark. How am I to judge of the degree intended; or how shall I annex any precise idea to language so indefinite?"

Between Gentlemen despicable and more despicable are not worth the pains of distinction; when, therefore you do not interrogate me, I must conclude, that you view it as within the limits to which the animadversion of political opponents upon each other may justifiably extend, and consequently as not warranting the idea of it which Doctor Cooper appears to entertain. It is, what precise inference could you draw, as a guide for your conduct, were I to acknowledge, that I had expressed an opinion of you still more despicable than the one which is particularized? How could you be sure that even this opinion had exceeded the bounds which you would yourself deem admissible between political opponents?

But I forbear further comment on the embarrassment, to which the requisition you have made naturally leads. The occasion forbids a more ample illustration, though nothing could be more easy than to pursue it.

Repeating that I cannot reconcile it with propriety to make the acknowledgment or denial you desire, I will add that I deem it inadmissible on principle, to consent to be interrogated as to the justness of the inferences which may be drawn by others from what ever I may have said of a political opponent in the course of a fifteen years competition. If there were no other objection to it this is sufficient, that it would tend to expose my sincerity and delicacy to injurious imputations from every person who may at any time have conceived the import of my expressions, differently from what I may then have intended, or may afterwards recollect. I stand ready to avow or disavow promptly and explicitly any precise or definite opinion which I may be charged with having declared of any gentleman. More than this cannot fairly be expected from me; and especially it cannot reasonably be expected that I shall enter into

an explanation upon a basis so vague as that which you have adopted. I trust on more reflection you will see the matter in the same light with me. If not, I can only regret the circumstances and must abide the consequences.

The publication of Doctor Cooper was never seen by me till after the receipt of your letter.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. HAMILTON.

Col. Burr.

(To be continued.)

In the New York morning Chronicle we find the correspondence between general Hamilton and col. Burr; interspersed with a variety of remarks, which, as they professedly come from the second of col. Burr, we think it our duty to republish. Our readers will judge whether they furnish an apology, on the part of col. Burr, for a transaction which has excited so much horror in the public mind.—The correspondence is introduced in the following manner.

STATEMENT.

The gentleman who accompanied col. Burr to the field in the late unfortunate contest, comes forward reluctantly with a statement on the subject, at a moment when any publication of the kind may expose his principal to judicial embarrassment, or perhaps to very serious hazard.

In the following narrative, he discloses the most distant idea of injuring the memory of the deceased, for whom, while living, he entertained sentiments of high respect, and for whose melancholy exit he, as also his principal, feels particular regret. The task devolved on him by the duties of his situation shall be discharged with fidelity, but with every delicacy the circumstances of the case can claim.

On the afternoon of the 17th June last, I received a note from col. Burr, requesting me to call on him the following morning. Upon my arrival he observed that it had of late been frequently stated to him that gen. Hamilton had at different times, and upon various occasions used language and expressed opinions highly injurious to his reputation; and that he had for some time felt the necessity of calling on gen. Hamilton for some explanation of his conduct, but that the statements which had been made to him, did not appear sufficiently authentic to justify the measure—that a newspaper had however been recently put into his hand, in which he perceived a letter signed Ch. D. Cooper, containing something, which he thought demanded immediate investigation. Urged by these circumstances, and justified by the evident opinion of his friends, he had determined to write gen. Hamilton a note upon the subject, which he requested me to deliver. I assented to his request, and on my return to the city, which was at eleven o'clock the same morning, I delivered to gen. Hamilton the note which I received from col. Burr for that purpose, and of which the following is a copy.

[Here follows No. 1, already published; upon which the following remarks are made by Mr. Van Nels.]

Gen. Hamilton read the note of Mr. Burr, and the printed letter of Mr. Cooper, to which it refers, and remarked that they required some consideration, and that in the course of the day he would send an answer to my office. At half past ten o'clock, gen. Hamilton called at my house, and said that a variety of engagements would demand his attention during the whole of that day and the next, but that on Wednesday the 20th inst. he would furnish me with such answer to col. Burr's letter as he should deem most suitable and compatible with his feelings.

In the evening of Wednesday the 20th, while I was from home, the following letter addressed to col. Burr was left at my house under cover to me.

[Here the explanatory letter of Gen. Hamilton, No. 2, and Col. Burr's answer, No. 3, are inserted, to which the following remarks are subjoined.]

General Hamilton perused it, and said it was such a letter as he hoped not to have received; that it contained several offensive expressions, and seemed to close the door to all further reply—that he had hoped the answer he had returned to col. Burr's first letter would have given a different direc-

tion to the controversy—that he thought Mr. Burr would have perceived that there was a difficulty in his making a more specific reply, and would have desired him to state what had fallen from him, that might have given rise to the interference of Dr. Cooper. He would have done this frankly; and he believed it would not have been found to exceed the limits justifiable among political opponents. If Mr. Burr should be disposed to give a different complexion to the discussion, he was willing to consider the last letter not delivered; but if that communication was not withdrawn he could make no reply, and Mr. Burr must pursue such course as he should deem most proper.

At the request of General Hamilton, I replied that I would detail these ideas to col. Burr; but added that if in his first letter he had introduced the idea (if it was a correct one) that he could recollect the use of no terms that would justify the construction made by Dr. Cooper, it would in my opinion, have opened a door for accommodation.—Gen. Hamilton then repeated the same objection to this measure which were stated in substance in his letter to col. Burr.

When I was about leaving him, he observed that if I preferred it, he would commit his refusal to writing. I replied that if he had resolved not to answer col. Burr's letter, that I could repeat that to him verbally, without giving him the trouble of writing it. He again repeated his determination not to answer—and that col. Burr must pursue such course as he should deem most proper.

In the afternoon of this day I reported to col. Burr at his house out of town, the answer and determination of general Hamilton, and promised to call on him again in the evening, to learn his further will. I was detained in town however this evening, by some private business, and did not call on col. Burr until the following morning, Saturday the 23d instant. I then received from him a letter for general Hamilton which is numbered 4, but, as it will presently be explained, never was delivered, the substance of it will be found in No. 12. [No. 10, as published in this gazette.]

[Here follows Mr. Van Nels's note to general Hamilton in the country, numbered 4, in this Gazette, and the general's answer; after which the following remarks, and col. Burr's note not before published.]

At 9 o'clock on Monday the 25th inst. I called on general Hamilton, at his house in Cedar street, to present the letter No. 4, already alluded to, and with instructions for a verbal communication, of which the following note No. 7, handed me by Mr. Burr, were to be the basis.—The substance of which, though in terms as much softened as my instructions would permit, was accordingly communicated to gen. Hamilton.

No. VII.

A. B. far from conceiving that rivalry authorizes a latitude not otherwise justifiable, always feels greater delicacy in such cases, and would think it meanest to speak of a rival but in terms of respect; to do justice to his merits; to be silent of his foibles. Such has invariably been his conduct towards Jay, Adams, and Hamilton; the only three who can be supposed to have stood in that relation to him.

That he has too much reason to believe that in regard of Mr. Hamilton, there has been no reciprocity; for several years his name has been lent to the support of base slanders. He has never had the generosity, the magnanimity, or the candor to contradict or disavow. B. forbears to particularize, as it could only tend to produce new irritations; but, having made great sacrifices for the sake of harmony, having exercised forbearance, till it approached to humiliation, he has seen no effect produced by such conduct but a repetition of injury. He is obliged to conclude that there is on the part of Mr. Hamilton, a settled and implacable malevolence; that he never will cease in his conduct toward Mr. B. to violate those courtesies of life, and that hence he has no alternative but to announce these things to the world, which consistently with Mr. B's ideas of propriety, can be done in no way but that which he has adopted. He is incapable of revenge, still less is he capable of imitating the conduct of

Mr. Hamilton, by committing retaliatory depredations on his fame and character; but these things must have an end.

Before I delivered the written communication with which I was charged, general Hamilton said that he had prepared a written reply to col. Burr's letter of the 21st, which he had left with Mr. [Pendleton] and wished me to receive—I answered that the communication I had to make to him was predicated upon the idea that he would make no reply to Mr. Burr's letter of the 21st inst. and that I had so understood him in our conversation of the 23d.—Gen. Hamilton said that he believed before I left him, he had proffered a written reply. I observed that when he answered verbally, he had offered to put that reply in writing, but that if he had now prepared a written reply, I would receive it with pleasure. I accordingly called on Mr. [Pendleton] on the 25th day, Monday, June 25th, at 12 o'clock, and received from him the result of my interview with general Hamilton. He had made to him the following communication.

I then received from Mr. [Pendleton] letter No. 5, in the following words: [This was the letter of general Hamilton, numbered 5, in our publication, upon which Mr. V. N. remarks as follows.]

The letter was unsealed, but I did not read it in his presence.—After some conversation relative to what general Hamilton would say on the subject of the present controversy, during which Mr. [Pendleton] read from a paper his ideas on the subject, he left me for the purpose of seeing and consulting Mr. Hamilton, taking the paper with him. In about an hour he called at my house, I informed him that I had shewn to col. Burr, the letter he had given me from gen. Hamilton, that in his opinion it amounted to nothing more than the verbal reply, I had already reported, that it left the business precisely where it then was.—That Mr. Burr had very explicitly stated the injuries he had received and the reparation he demanded, and that he did not think it proper to be asked now for further explanation.—Towards the conclusion of the conversation, I informed him that col. Burr required a general disavowal of any intention on the part of gen. Hamilton, in his various conversations to convey expressions derogatory to the honor of Mr. Burr. Mr. [Pendleton] replied that he believed general Hamilton would have no objections to make such declaration, and left me for the purpose of consulting him, requesting me to call in the course of the afternoon for an answer. I called on him accordingly about six o'clock.—He then observed that general Hamilton declined making such a disavowal as I had stated in our last conversation; that he, Mr. [Pendleton] did not then perceive the whole force and extent of it; and presented me with the following paper No. 6, which I transmitted in the evening to Mr. Burr.

[This is Gen. H's proposition numbered 7.—The result of this proposition is thus related by Mr. V. N.]

The following day (Tuesday 26th June) as early as convenient, I had an interview with col. Burr, who informed me that he considered general Hamilton's proposition a mere evasion, that evinced a desire to leave the injurious impressions which had arisen from the conversations of general Hamilton in full force. That when he had undertaken to investigate an injury his honour had sustained, it would be unworthy of him not to make that investigation complete. He gave me further instructions which are substantially contained in the following letter to Mr. [Pendleton] No. 10.

[Here are inserted Mr. Van Nels's letter to Mr. Pendleton, numbered 8, in our publication, and Mr. Pendleton's answer No. 9. The letter having been communicated to col. Burr, he gave to Mr. V. N. the instructions already published, No. 10. The statement of Mr. Van Nels is concluded with the following remarks, and the subjoined narrative of what took place on the ground.]

I handed this to Mr. [Pendleton] at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 27th inst. After he had perused it, agreeable to my instruction, I delivered the message, which it is unnecessary

to repeat. The request it contained was acceded to. After which Mr. Hamilton, that a court was then sitting, in which general Hamilton had much business to transact, and that he had also some private arrangements to make, which would render some delay unavoidable. I acceded to his wish, and Mr. Burr said he would call on me again in the course of the day or the following morning, to confer further relative to time and place.

Thursday, June 28th, 10 o'clock P. M. Mr. Burr called on me with a paper, which, he said, contained some remarks on the letter I had yesterday delivered him. I replied, that if the paper he offered contained a definite and specific proposition for an accommodation, I would with pleasure receive it and submit it to the consideration of my principal. If not, that I must decline taking it, as Mr. Burr conceived the correspondence completely terminated by the acceptance of the invitation contained in the message I had yesterday delivered. Mr. Burr replied, that the paper did not contain any proposition of the kind I alluded to, but remarks on my last letter. I of course declined receiving it. Mr. Burr then took leave, and said that he would call again in a day or two, to arrange time and place.

Tuesday, July 3. I again saw Mr. Burr, and after a few subsequent interviews, the time when the parties were to meet was ultimately fixed for the morning of the 11th inst.

The concurrences of that interview will appear from the following statement, No. 13, which has been drawn up and mutually agreed to by the seconds of the parties.

No. XIII.
Colonel Burr arrived first on the ground as had been previously agreed; when General Hamilton arrived, the parties exchanged salutations, & the seconds proceeded to make their arrangements. They measured the distance ten full paces, and cast lots for the choice of position, as also to determine by whom the word should be given, both of which fell to the second of general Hamilton. They then proceeded to load the pistols in each others presence, after which the parties took their stations.

The gentleman who was to give the word, then explained to the parties the rules which were to govern them in firing, which were as follow:—The parties being placed at their stations—the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready; being answered in the affirmative he shall say "present," after this the parties shall present and fire when they please. If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say, one, two, three, fire—and he shall then fire or lose his fire." He then asked if they were prepared, being answered in the affirmative, he gave the word present, as had been agreed on, and both parties took aim, and fired in succession, the intervening time is not expressed, as the seconds do not precisely agree on that point.

The fire of col. Burr took effect, and gen. Hamilton almost instantly fell. Col. Burr then advanced toward gen. Hamilton, with a manner and gesture that appeared to gen. Hamilton's friend to be expressive of regret, but without speaking, turned about and withdrew, being urged from the field by his friend as has been subsequently stated, with a view to prevent his being recognized by the turgeon and bargemen, who were then approaching. No further communication took place between the principals, and the barge that carried col. Burr immediately returned to the city. We conceive it proper to add that the conduct of the parties in this interview was perfectly proper as suited the occasion.

FROM THE PALLADIUM,
July 20.

The king of Great Britain had been again indisposed, but had in a great degree recovered. A Cabinet examination of His Majesty's Physicians took place on the 2d; and it was ascertained that some important arrangement would be made in consequence.

On the 30th of May Mr. Wilberforce moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the slave trade; which he

obtained by a majority of 75 of 173 votes.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, July 31.

This morning, at half past 10 o'clock, a Sermon will be delivered at Christ Church in this town, on DUELLING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Washington county to his friend of this place.

"Notwithstanding the immense deluge of rain which we have had this summer, our crops of wheat, which we are just now cutting, are abundant and fine, and our corn very promising. We are all sorry to hear such bad accounts from your part of the State."

The "Articles of association of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland," came to hand yesterday—but their length, and our antecedent matter, preclude their appearance in this day's paper. They shall have a place in our next.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Duke, Mr. GEORGE BEVANS to Miss MARY OGLE, daughter of Benjamin Ogle, Esq. of the City of Annapolis.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Dorchester county convened at Cambridge on Monday the 23d day of July 1804, for the purpose of taking into consideration the approaching Election of a Representative to Congress, and Delegates to the General Assembly of this State, Robert Dennis, Esquire, was appointed Chairman, Samuel Brown, Esq. Secretary, were the following resolutions when propounded & agreed to unanimously.

1. RESOLVED, That this meeting highly approve of the political conduct of John Dennis, Esq. our present representative in Congress, and that if the said John Dennis determines to be a candidate at the approaching election, we will support him by every honest means in our power.

2. RESOLVED, That as it has been currently reported that Mr. John Dennis intends to decline being a candidate at the next Election, it is expedient at this time to fix upon some suitable person as a candidate in his room.

3. RESOLVED, That Charles Goldsborough be, and he is hereby selected by this meeting and recommended to our fellow citizens of the district, as a candidate for the place of Representative to Congress in the room of the said John Dennis, Esquire, in case he declines a re-election, and that we will by every honest and upright means in our power support the said Charles Goldsborough as such.

4. RESOLVED, That the Chairman transmit a copy of these Resolutions to John Dennis, Esquire, accompanied by a letter requesting to be informed of his determination on the subject of being a candidate at the next Election; and that another copy thereof be published in the Maryland Herald, for the general information of the district.

5. RESOLVED, That Solomon Frazier, Josiah Bayly, Richard Pattison, and Joseph Ennalls, Esquires, be, and they are hereby recommended to our fellow citizens of the county, as candidates for the place of Delegates in the next General Assembly, and that we will support them as such to the utmost of our power.

ROBERT DENNIS, Chairman.
True Copy
Attest.
SAM. BROWN, Secretary.

TO RENT.

A Tan-Yard,

ABOUT four miles from Cambridge, in Dorchester county. It has always been considered to be an excellent Stand for Business. For terms apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

GEORGE WARD,
July 27th, 1804. 33 34

Lots of Ground,

At the Hole in the Wall, on the main road to Cambridge, and also on both sides of the road leading to Oxford, as far as the Lot of Mr. Samuel Sherwood, offers the same for sale on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Those Lots will be set up at public auction, on those terms, on Saturday the 25th day of August, if far, otherwise on the following Saturday: A conveyance will be made on the full payment of the purchase Money.

The subscriber also offers at private sale on the foregoing terms, a small Farm lying near the Hole in the Wall, containing two hundred and four acres, and now occupied by Mr. Francis Price.

DAVID KERR.

July 30th 1804. 33 3W

Thomas Jones, John Williams, and others, vs. Betsy, Aaron & Benjamin Street.

THE Object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real Estate of Richard Bright, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the said Richard Bright had departed this life intestate and without issue, leaving the defendant his sister and brothers of the half blood his legal representatives, all of whom are of full age except Basil, who is a minor, and resides out of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in a newspaper of Eastern before the first day of September next, give notice to the absent defendants of this application and of the subject and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by Guardian, on or before the first day of January next, to show cause if any he hath, whyfore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True Copy.
J. B. SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
33 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

LANDS FOR SALE

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

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

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

On Thursday the 6th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 390 acres—200 of which is arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco. The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber. The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c. On Monday the 10th of the same month—A farm on the Devils Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh. The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands no extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality. The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND, Trustee.
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, Trustee.

Somerset County,
Princess Anne, July 21st 1804. 33

TO THE Voters of Dorchester County,

FELLOW CITIZENS,
WHEN I was nominated as one of the Delegates to the next general assembly of Maryland at a late and respectable meeting of the citizens of the County, I was sensible of the honor conferred upon me, and expected to have complied with the wishes of the people then expressed. But I have since discovered, with regret, that the session of Somerset county court, and my professional engagements there, will prevent me from performing those duties which are necessarily due from a representative to his constituents. It is therefore hoped and recommended, that, in my stead, some other person be selected, who will be enabled to attend more punctually to the interests of the county and of the State at large.

I am, fellow citizens, yours respectfully,
JOSIAH BAYLY.
Cambridge, July 26th 1804. 33

For Sale,

PART of a tract of Land, called BROOMLY LAMBERTS, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the Premises, or to JAMES DAVIDSON, Queen Anne County, July 25, 1804. 33 6W

To be Sold,

A FARM containing 550 acres, on GREENWOODS CREEK, now in the occupation of JAMES IMBERT. The quantity of fine Timber on this Land is well worth the attention of any Ship Builder. It will be divided into three lots, or sold together as may be most agreeable to the Purchaser. For terms apply to JAMES RINGGOLD BLUNT, Esquire, near the Premises, or to WILLIAM RICHMOND, Queen Anne County, July 25, 1804. 33 6W

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year,
The House & Lots
Where Doctor Martin now lives.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
July 30th, 1804. 33 3W

TO BE LET.

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

WILLIAM LOWREY.
Talbot County,
Trappe, July 27th 1804. 33

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

W. LOWREY.

WHEREAS my wife Esther eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, in seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and since has had a Child by another Man, for which reason I do forewarn any person or persons to whomsoever it may concern from dealing with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and I intend to offer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for to annul the Marriage of said woman.

Z. GREGORY.
June 18th 1804. 33 3W

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

BONAPARTE AND MOREAU.

A conversation between these two generals, which is said to have taken place immediately after the discovery of the late plot, has just been given to the public. Whether genuine or not, the advice of Moreau to the Consul contains some just political reflections, conveyed in a style considerably above the common-place standard. The following extracts may not be unamusing to our readers:—After enumerating various acts of mal-administration on the part of Bonaparte, and pointing out the form of government best calculated to secure the liberties of the French people, Moreau proceeds—

"There is one circumstance which I must impress upon your mind, as pregnant with danger to the liberty of the people; I mean your having contrived to become the Head of the Italian Republic. It is absurd to suppose, that Italy could not furnish one man fit for the office: It is ridiculous to see the Italians begging from France a person fit to govern them! and it is monstrous to see them chuse the only person in France, who was rendered incapable of performing its functions, both by his public oath, and public duties! This was a political manoeuvre for personal power; you know it; Europe knows it, and it is impossible it can continue. Here again we see the seeds of war unwisely scattered for the immediate attainment of controul, *Topsy-turvy* are growing; and you will, of necessity, be stripped of the vast authority, which, cormorant like, you have swallowed, but which Italy herself, and the rest of Europe, will at no distance of time, compel you to disgorge.

"Your Consular government is a mockery of the republican form—like Sylla and Cæsar, you have established a perpetual dictatorship. Historians wonder that Sylla died a natural death; but they are not surprised that Cæsar perished under the poignards of men who were determined to be free!

"France has no navy; it is a Quixotic madness and an antiquated folly, to think of invading Britain with boats, or of supporting a war with that insulated power. What army, even allowing you in safety to cross the sea, can you land in Ireland? You have not in reality 1500 flat bottomed boats for the channel attempt; and if we allow 20 soldiers, with arms and ammunition, to each boat, that gives but an army of 30,000 men; double it, and what would 60,000 French troops do in England? They would create an alarm, and be destroyed; what succours could you send? Our successes on the continent (however degrading the acknowledgment) has, you well know, been owing to the vast superiority of our numbers, and our frequent victories to the facility with which we could always bring into action different bodies of fresh troops. It is not the character of Frenchmen to bear defeat with patience and constancy. You must have the means of reinforcing your army, or you will assuredly become an easy prey to a brave and enraged people. How can you expect to be reinforced? Can you flatter yourself, like the foolish old Roman, who conjured up armies from the bowels of the earth, or with the equally vain hope of assistance from a people who love their country, as much as they detest Frenchmen?—As for Ireland, it is indeed in one sense a divided country; but the armed power of the land, is so interwoven with the security of the state, that it must in its own defence, exert all its influence for the continuance of the present system. On what hope then could you invade Ireland? From France, the distance is great; boats will never answer; ships of the line might indeed escape the vigilance of the enemy, but where are those ships? In all the ports of the Republic you cannot muster 15 sail of the line. Britain has above 90! the spirit of our seamen is quite exhausted; it has been worn out by the continued discomfiture of a ten years war; while the spirit of the British seamen is rendered even more than naturally bold by the inspiring effect of perpetual victory.

"But it is the opinion of some persons, who are playing a deep game, and that your alarms are only intended to harass, and your preparations to deceive—it is supposed that you calcu-

late upon exhausting the British resources, and that while you sit luxuri-ously in your palace at St. Cloud, you see the daily effects of your plans.—Idle speculations!—To such politicians, an answer is scarcely necessary—they seem to look no further than the day in which they live—they do not consider the actual political situation of Great Britain—they do not reflect, that she is not now draining her public purse by foreign subsidies—they seem to forget too, that she has the trade of the world at her command, the happy consequence of her naval superiority. Those superficial observers do not see, that her trade must multiply her resources, and that those resources must flow from the public purse through the different ramifications of the state, like the blood from the heart through the smaller, but equally necessary veins and branches of the human body. The war is actually to the British a source of riches; the taxes are increased for its support; but remember, that these taxes are given back to the people through the multifarious channels of military preparation. There is another consideration that presses forward on the mind: Gold was the common moving standard of property; but Britain has arrested that standard; it no longer moves out of her island; she has substituted paper, which, like the iron money of the Spartans, is not worth transportation; to her it is real property; to the rest of the world it is nothing. The war therefore, to insulated Britain will be a source of aggrandizement, while to France it will only furnish defeat and disgrace. Negotiate, then! Your perseverance in this war will prove the destruction of many thousand brave Frenchmen. If war proceeds what colony of the East or West will France be able to maintain? These climates kill, and you cannot send a single man to supply the loss. The seas of the world are covered with British ships, and French spirit can have no avail on an element where Neptune himself seems to have furlen-dered his trident to the enemies of France."

Much interesting information will be found among the details of foreign intelligence in this day's Gazette, particularly what relates to the formation of a new British cabinet. The attempt to form a coalition between the three strong parties respectively headed by Pitt, Windham, and Fox has, it seems, entirely failed. Indeed, it would scarcely seem possible that such a coalition, such an image of brass, iron and mirey clay, could ever be formed; much less that it could continue with any prospect of success. From what is said by the London editors it appears that the Windham and Fox parties will join in a vigorous opposition to the new administration, and the Prince of Wales will doubtless co-operate with them. This opinion is confirmed by observing the motley group of guests who were brought together at the Prince of Wales's dinner, at the very time that the new administration came into office. Among these are found the names of the dukes of Bedford and Norfolk; earl Lauderdale; lords Dundas and Grenville; Messrs. Fox, Windham, Sheridan, T. Grenville, Tierney, Grey, &c.—Such an opposition must surely be very formidable, even to the talents and experience of Pitt himself.

U. S. G.

LIST OF THE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

Given in the Star, of the 16th of May, 1804.

CABINET.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Eldon.
Chancellor Exchequer and 1st Lord of Treasury—Mr. Pitt.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Viscount Melville.
Master General of Ordnance—Earl Chatham.
President of the Council—Duke of Portland.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Westmoreland.
Secretaries Foreign Department—Lords Harrowby.
Home Department—Hawkesbury.
War Department—Camden.
MEMOR ARRANGEMENTS.
Lords of the admiralty, Sir P. Boscawen, H. B. Neale, J. Colpoys, Ad-

mirals Gambier, Patten, W. Dickson, jun.

Lords of the Treasury, Lords Fitzharris, Louvaine, Hon. H. Wellesley, Mr. Scott, Mr. Long.

Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Canning.

Secretary of War, W. Dundas.
Secretaries of Treasury, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. S. Brown.

Joint Paymasters, Messrs. Rose and Steele.

President of the Board of Control, Lord Castlereagh.

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Mulgrave.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Dartmouth.

Master of the Mint, Mr. Rose.

Comptroller of the Household, Lord G. Thynne.

Attorney General, Mr. Percival.
Solicitor General, Mr. Dallas.

IRISH ARRANGEMENTS.

Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Montrose.

Commander in Chief, Lord Cathcart.

Secretary to Lord Lieutenant, Sir B. Nepean.

Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Forter.

LONDON.

A circumstance in the history of the late John Binns, Esq. of Thread-needle-street, who died last Friday, aged 72, demands to be recorded for the honor of human nature.—The noted miser, Jimmy Taylor, who was so well known in the transfer books at the bank, sent for Mr. Binns shortly before he expired, informing him (Mr. B.) that he stood in his will (after bequeathing very handsome sums among his own relations) in the sum of 50,000l; adding—"I know, my dear friend, you will improve it; and had I left the whole among my relations, they would have squandered it away."—Mr. Binns accepted of the executorship, and thanked Mr. Taylor for his bounty; but no sooner did he prove the will, than he distributed the whole among the deceased's legal heirs.

Saturday evening Miss S. a lady of considerable property in Northumberland, was committed to the county goal for stealing a check apron from an inn-keeper's wife.

While two boys, the eldest not six years of age, were playing in Princes-street, Bristol, on Wednesday, they quarrelled and fought; when one struck the other in the stomach, and occasioned his instant death.

It is said that all midshipmen serving on board Admiral Cornwallis's, or the blockading fleet, who have passed their examination at the Navy Office, are, when that tedious service is over, to be made lieutenants.

To be rented,

For the ensuing year.

THE Plantation on which Robert Neall now lives.—also—AN OVERSEER is wanted by the Subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

July 23, 1804. 32 3

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of George Hunt, of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Nancy Hunt, administratrix of the said George Hunt;—And all those having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of August next ensuing, or otherwise they will be excluded from all part of the estate, agreeable to law.

NANCY HUNT, Adm'rx.

July 23, 1804. 32 3

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

APPRENTICES INDENTURES

For sale at this office.

DOCTOR MACE'S Health-preserving Pills and Anti-bilious Tincture,

For sale by Doctor JOHN STEVENS, Easton, and FERGUSON and RAID, Cambridge.

THESE medicines are of unrivalled virtue especially in preventing and curing bilious complaints of all kinds; They have been used with the greatest success in Baltimore, where the inventor of them lives, and are daily coming into more use and reputation in that city as well as other parts.—Price one dollar for the Tincture, and half a dollar for the pills. They are not to be sold separately.

31 6w—3*

FOR SALE.

Until 1st September next.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing about 700 acres, with a new two story brick House, and Kitchen adjoining, and suitable out buildings in good repair. It is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises, therefore shall not expatiate on the situation or soil, &c. &c.—For terms apply to

THOS. L. EMORY.

Queen Anns July 12th 1804. 32 3w

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 Sept. next to the following persons:

Johna Gilpin, Philadelphia.

Joseph Tainall, 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 instalment now required.

Extract from the Minutes,

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y

27 3mo 2

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 sixth 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 plat 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

A Bargain.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, situate in Dorchester county, on Chickamacomico 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 five months, another third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months. Mr. William Shipps, 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 ROLLER.

May 18, 1804. 23 7 32