



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1803.

[NO. 690.]

THE KING OF FRANCE.

The following is a translation of a printed paper delivered at his Levee by Monsieur, entitled, "Publication made by Monsieur, Brother to the King of France."

Monsieur, the brother of the King of France, has looked upon it as his duty no longer to observe silence on an important fact too vaguely understood. The different accounts which have been circulated of it, the false reports which an usurping government has spread in France, imperiously demand that the opinion of the public, and particularly that of the French, should be accurately formed on the true facts.

This is the consideration which has determined Monsieur, in the present conjuncture, to publish the details, which particular circumstances, however interesting, do not suffer him to enlarge upon more fully than as follows.

On the 26th of February in the present year, a person fully authorized, waited on the King of France, at Warfaw, and verbally made to his majesty, in the plainest, but, at the same time, the most pressing, and, as he thought, the most persuasive terms, the proposal of renouncing the throne of France, and requiring the same renunciation on the part of all the members of the house of Bourbon. This person added, that in return for such a sacrifice, Bonaparte would himself secure the King sufficient indemnities, and even a splendid support. His majesty, strongly impressed with that sentiment, which misfortune never destroys in great souls, and which attaches him as strongly to his own rights as to the happiness of France, instantly made the following answer, and transmitted it in writing on the 28th, to the person who had been despatched to him.

THE KING'S ANSWER.

"I do confound Mr. Bonaparte with those who have preceded him; I esteemed his valour, his military talents; I am pleased with several of his acts of administration; for the good done to my people will ever be dear to me; but he deceives himself if he thinks he can induce me to transfer my rights; so far from that, he will himself strengthen them, if they could be questioned, by the course he at present pursues.

"I know not the descent of Providence with respect to me and my race. But I know the obligations which are imposed upon me by the rank in which it was its will that I should be born.

"As a Christian I shall, to my last moment, fulfil those obligations; as a descendant of St. Louis, I shall, like him, respect myself even in chains; as a successor of Francis I. I shall be desirous of saying with him—*Nous avons tout perdu, hors l'honneur*—All is lost except our honour!"

At the bottom is written:

"With the permission of the King, my uncle, I, with all my heart and soul, adhere to this act.

(Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE,"

On the 2d of March, the king wrote to Monsieur an account of all that had passed, and desired him to communicate it to the princes of the blood, who were then in England; undertaking himself to make the same communication to such as were not there.

On the 23d of April, Monsieur called a meeting of the princes, who with equal zeal and unanimity, signed the

following instrument of approbation of the king's answer of the 28th February.

Act of approbation of the Princes.

"We the undersigned princes, the brother, nephew, and cousins of his majesty Louis XVIII, king of France and Navarre:

"Deeply penetrated with the same sentiments with which our sovereign lord and king shows himself so nobly animated, in his answer to the proposition which has been made to him to renounce the throne of France and to renounce their imperishable rights to the succession of that throne;

"Do Declare,

"That as our attachment to our duties and our honour can never permit us to commute our rights, we concur, with heart and soul, in the answer of our king.

"That, after this example, we shall never suffer ourselves to be wanting in the slightest degree in our duty to ourselves, our ancestors, or our posterity.

"We further declare, that being positively certain that the great majority of the people of France entertain in their hearts the same sentiments which animate us, it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, and in our own, that we renew, before God, on our swords, and in the hands of our king, to live and die, true to honour, and to our lawful sovereign.

Signed, "Chas. Philippe of France.

"Chas. Ferd. D'Artois, Duke of Berry.

"Louis Phil. D'Orléans, Duke of Orléans.

"Antoine Philippe D'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier.

"Louis Ch. D'Orléans, Count of Beaujolais.

"Louis Jos. De Bourbon, Prince of Conde.

"Louis Hen. Joseph De Bourbon, Duke of Bourbon.

"Wanstead House, April 23, 1803."

Act of accession of the Duke of Enghien.

"SIR.—The letter of the second March, with which your Majesty has deigned to honour me, has come punctually to hand. Your majesty too well knows the blood which flows in my veins, to have for a moment doubted in what sense I should make the reply required. I am a Frenchman. Sir, a Frenchman faithful to his God, to his king, and to his vows of honour. Many others may one day, perhaps envy me this three fold advantage. Let your majesty then deign to permit me to add my signature to that of the duke of Angoulême, as I, like him adhere, with all my heart and soul, to the contents of the note of my king.—In these unalterable sentiments, I am, Sir, your majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most faithful subject and servant.

Signed, "Louis Antoine Henri De Bourbon.

"Ellenheim, in Baden, March 12, 1803."

The prince of Conde's act of adherence has not been yet received by Monsieur; but there is no doubt of it.

Monsieur has since learned, that on the 19th of March, the same envoy, in pursuance of orders which he had received, again waited on the king, to request a change, not in the substance, but in the form of his majesty's answer. It seemed to be apprehended that it might irritate the usurper to such a de-

gree as to provoke him to use his influence to aggravate the afflictions of the king. His majesty answered, that "he should make no alterations in his answer, which was as moderate as possible, and that Bonaparte would be wrong to complain of it, since, if his majesty had styled him rebel and usurper, he would have said no more than the truth." The dangers of such a reply were then pointed out to the king. "What," replied the king, "is malice to require that I should be driven from my present place of retreat? I should pity the sovereign who shall feel himself obliged to take such a part, and shall be gone." On no! But, might there not be reason to fear lest Bonaparte should require certain powers to withhold from the count de Lille, the assistance which he now receives from them. "I fear not poverty. If necessary, I shall eat brown bread with my family and my faithful followers. But be not deceived; I shall never be reduced to that: I have another powerful resource, which I do not think it my duty to use, while I have my present powerful friends. I have but to make my condition known in France; and to hold out my hand, not to the government of the usurper; no never; but to my faithful subjects, and, believe me, I shall soon be richer than I now am."

The consequence was, that the messenger was obliged to take back the king's answer, which had been returned to his majesty, under an expectation that he would have made some alterations in it.

Faithful subjects, spirits truly French, recognise at length a king so worthy of reigning over you, whom the government of an usurper separates from his people.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, August 9.

A rumor was circulated yesterday afternoon, that a great number of transports and flat bottomed boats, supposed to be French, had been seen from the Isle of Wight on Sunday evening, steering an easterly course. Signals were immediately made, and all the coast was instantly upon the alert and in arms. The troops from all quarters hastened to the beach. One of the regiments encamped struck its tents, and marched to fort Monckton, The Portsmouth cavalry assembled, the sea fencibles were ordered upon duty by a signal from admiral Holloway's ship. In less than an hour they were all embarked on board the boats, and took their station at the mouth of the harbor. Information was immediately transmitted to government, both by the telegraph and by messengers, and an express was sent off to Earl Grosvenor from his regiment, the Flintshire militia, now in the Isle of Wight.

Our Portsmouth letter this morning mentions the alacrity manifested by all ranks of people, and the speed with which every preparation was made to receive and chastise the enemy.—The fleet, however, which was supposed to be an enemy's, was a fleet of coasters, in company with several American ships.

The vessels which failed to the back of the Isle of Wight, have, in consequence, returned, and the gun boats which have been stationed at the mouth of the harbor, have resumed their former stations.

It is now reported that Mr. York

is to succeed Lord Pelham as secretary of state for the home department, and that Mr. Bagg is to be secretary at war. Several other changes according to report, will take place soon after the prorogation of parliament.

August 10.

The following order of the lord provost and magistrates of Edinburgh and which has appeared in a newspaper published in that city, seems to be peculiar:

By order of the right hon. Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city of Edinburgh.

All persons not being natives of Great Britain, at present residing in Edinburgh, or liberties thereof, including Leith, New Haven, &c. are hereby required without delay to appear at the council chamber of the city betwixt the hours of eleven in the forenoon and three in the afternoon during the present week, in order that their names, vocations, &c. may be enrolled, when each will receive a certificate of appearance. All foreigners of every description, Americans and Irishmen, are included in the above. Householders and lessors of lodgings are peremptorily required to give in lists of all persons of the above description residing in their houses, under pain of fine for non compliance. Constables and other peace officers will be directed to apprehend all foreigners, Americans, and Irishmen, not possessed of such certificates.

Given at Edinburgh, the 1st of Aug. 1803.

NEIL MACVICAR, Provost.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) August 6.

The brig Discovery, of 16 guns and 40 men, (late capt. Dowell,) arrived at Port Royal, on Thursday evening.—At 6 o'clock that morning she had engaged, off Rocky Point, with a French schooner of 6 guns, two of them 18 pounders and 110 men. The action lasted until half a past ten o'clock, at which hour the schooner came along side and several times attempted to board, but was as often repulsed with great loss. She then made off and the Discovery proceeded for Port Royal, not being in a condition to follow her. We are sorry to mention that captain Dowell, Mr. Robert McKay, and Mr. Norman M'Leod, were killed in the action, and Messrs. Sims and Halliard wounded. The enemy's vessel was very much shattered, and must have lost a number of men.

Yesterday morning his majesty's schooner Pickle, failed in quest of the above privateer.

NEW YORK, September 16.

A few days ago three men were apprehended in a cave in Pithkill mountains, in this state, with apparatus for coining, and a number of counterfeit dollars. The cave was large and commodious, and contained some old worn out bellows, &c. the marks of former inhabitants. One of the fellows was first taken, when he informed on the others and went with the pursuers to the cave, where the other two were arrested; but in conducting them to Poughkeepsie one of them made his escape, but the state evidence, and the other, are safely lodged in gaol.

September 20.

By the Brothers, from Liverpool, we have received a further supply of London papers; but as the information they bring does not appear particularly important and as we are desirous

of laying the manifesto of the Irish insurgents entire before our readers, we are obliged to take but a slight notice of their contents.

It appears that the blockade of the Elbe is eluded to a considerable degree in the following manner: Vessels pass to and from Hamburg and Tonnungen. Those arriving at the latter place unload and send their cargoes in small craft through shallow channels.

A number of young English ladies, who had been at boarding school at Rouen, were prevented embarking from Calais on their return; the first consular despatch they might be detained till the English government sent back matter and Miss Lapagerie, nephew and niece to Madame Bonaparte, who are persons in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Moltkebank from Alexandria, via Malta and Gibraltar, with the 8th, 24th, 25th, and 43rd regiment and the 26th of dragoons.

It was said that it was laid was to be placed at the head of the Bata-

rian government. Accounts from Copenhagen stated that the Danish court had directed its minister at London to protest against any Danish vessel being brought into English ports.

Signals were established along the coast of England between the forces on shore and the ships of war, by which means immediate notice could be given of an enemy's approach. Chains of signal posts were erected to establish communication, and the steeples of churches were converted into signal towers.

A squadron, consisting of the Keat, Donnegal, Superb, Triumph, Monmouth, Gibraltar, Agincourt, Belleisle, and Renown, this of the line—the Medusa, Amphion, and Termagant frigates, and the Westel gun brig, were cruising off Toulon, and every day within two miles of the enemy's fleet, consisting of nine sail of line and five frigates, one of them a first rate. Lord Nelson had joined them in the Amphion, and was to hoist his flag in the Renown.

M. Matthiessen, one of the principal merchants of Hamburg, has been dispatched to London, being commissioned by the government to make representations to the British court respecting the blockade of the Elbe.

Persons are daily apprehended on suspicion of being spies for the French; some of whom, it is said, have been detected taking the soundings of the channel along the coast, others on suspicion of being concerned in the Irish insurrection. Every day (says a London paper) some latent branch of the conspiracy is discovered through the confessions of prisoners implicated in that desperate undertaking, and every day shows the extent and alarming nature of the combination.

LONDON, August 8.

One of our Dublin letters informs us of a dreadful event which took place on Wednesday. The Beresford packet had sailed for England, but the weather was so tempestuous that she attempted to put back. It struck to the seaward of the North Bull, and sunk!—No boat could go to their assistance till the wind moderated.—Some of the passengers, among whom were Incledon and his wife, and Major, the piano forte player, got into the fore-cabin, where they remained a considerable time in momentary expectation of perishing. They were at length saved by King's and Boats.—But it is with pain we add, that all the passengers in the hold, about 40, among whom were several children, were drowned.

A mail from Hamburg arrived last night. The violation of Hanover by France, and the blockade of the Elbe and the Weser, rendered necessary by that violation, have plunged the trait of Hamburg and other towns into the greatest distress. Yet Russia, still blind to the dictates of sound policy, continues to favour the wishes of France—and it is said, means to send a large fleet to sea, if she makes any attempt to blockade the sound.

From the parliamentary proceedings of Sunday, we find the house of commons has adjourned till Wednesday, by which time it is supposed the report will have gone through the business before them, and on Thursday, or on Friday at furthest, Parliament will be prorogued. It will certainly meet again in November.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

Capt. Hamilton, of the brig Gayola, arrived at Quarantine in 22 days from Cape Francois, informs that the Black General Deslaines was making preparations for attacking the Cape in 4 or 5 days after he sailed, and Gen. Rochambeau was adopting the strongest defensive measures.—The French troops and inhabitants from Jeremie had arrived at the Cape, having entirely evacuated that place to the Brigands. The British blockading squadron off the Cape permitted the troops to enter the harbour without molestation.—The most distressing accounts were received from Port Republic, the inhabitants were entirely destitute of provisions, and closely hemmed in by the blacks, into whose hands they must shortly fall, and become a sacrifice to their vengeance, if they did not speedily abandon the place. The troops from thence were daily looked for at the Cape.—Provisions were very high, particularly flour which was retailing at 45 and 50 dollars per barrel.

Capt. Newson, of the English armed frigate admiral Duncan, from New Providence, informs, that the Spanish ships recently detained by the British cruisers, and sent in there, have been released. It was understood that a judge has been appointed by the British Government, who was shortly expected from England, when a court of vice Admiralty would be established at New Providence.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24.

About one o'clock this morning the citizens of this town were alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be in a small wooden house near the corner of Duke and Union Streets—owing to be the deserted state of the town, and the timidity of those who remained, such feeble exertions were made to quench the flames, that they were not got under until seven houses were completely destroyed. It is worthy of remark, that the blacks were particularly active on this occasion, and that to their exertions is principally owing the preservation of the whole square.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, to his friend in this city. "Whether the fever which now prevails in our city is the yellow fever, or not, is as uncertain as it is immaterial, as very few of those who are seized with it escape death.

"It commenced on the square southward of Prince Street, and eastward of Water Street. The disease was supposed by many to have originated from a brick kiln on the south end of the square. The kiln was covered with putrid oysters, several craft loads of which had been bought by the brick-makers for the purpose of making lime of the shells. During the burning of the kiln the wind blew from the south and was extremely offensive. All those who were first attacked resided on that part of the square which lies immediately northward of the kiln."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, under date of 4th August, 1803.

"London and Westminster will have 100,000 troops. At least that number are exercised four hours every day.—The squares and church yards in many parishes are occupied for the purpose of training them. In 3 months this country will have an effective force of one million of men. If France does not attack us, her own sea port towns will be laid waste. They already talk of an army of France to meet that of England upon the continent. This force will not be less than 200,000, & mostly volunteers. Let the invasion be on which side it may the conflict will be dreadful."

A reward of 400 dollars by order of the President, is offered in the Mississippi Herald, for apprehending the person or persons concerned in the robbery of the mail, and the murder of Rheuben White on the road between Nashville and the Natchez, in the month of May last.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capt. Veacock of the schooner Edward and Edmund, arrived at the Lazaretto on Wednesday last, has the following extracts from his log book. August 30, sailed from St. Lucia,

in company with the brig Essequibo Packet, Doliver, of and for Newbern, N. C. and sloop Susan, Mudge, of Newburyport, for St. Bartholomews.

Sept. 1, at 8 A. M. Lambert's Point bearing east, distant 3 or 4 miles, in company with the Essequibo packet, was brought to by an English privateer, one month from Tortola. The commander of the privateer ordered our boat out, and all our crew to come aboard his vessel. He then sent on board of us a boat's crew, who began to break open the letters and chests, and alter being on board two hours, they departed, taking with them cloaths and other things; and captain Veacock's pistols. We were unable to get any satisfaction as to the privateer's name or her commanders. Captain Doliver of the Essequibo, informed that they used him in a very unhandsome, tyrannical manner, throwing the rudder, tiller, and oars of his boat overboard, and setting his boat adrift, which was towed along side by captain V's boat.

Captain V. left at St. Lucia on the above date, brig Juno, Griffin, of N. London, to sail in about ten days; brig George, Tucker, for Boston, to sail in 3 days.

Captain Tucker, of the George, spoke the ship Thomas Wilson, Churnside, of Philadelphia, from Liverpool for New Orleans, in lat. 22, 12 N. long. 59, W. of London, all well.

St. Lucia, Aug. 30.

A French Guineaman with 550 slaves, came in here through mistake, as French colors were flying on the battery, and she was immediately made a prize of by the garrison.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, October 4.

The citizens and well wishers of Washington, will be pleased to learn, Mr. Law, now in England, is engaged with great prospect of success, in raising money for completing the canal contemplated to unite the Potomac and Eastern Branch.

In a letter, dated May 30, he says "I am staying to raise 20,000 dollars, for the canal, which I am confident I shall obtain. I did not like to request subscriptions upon my own ipse dixit. I am now getting the sentiment of disinterested persons, and supported thereby, can easily raise the money."

In a subsequent letter, he states that the prospect of success brightens, and that a number of monied men are fully impressed with the certainty of ample remuneration for the investigation of their money.

[Nat. Int.]

"Yesterday W. H. Burbridge, who the day previous had been convicted of stealing a letter, &c. from the post office, suffered the first part of his punishment receiving thirty lashes on his bare back. He was then returned to prison for the residue—six months imprisonment. The concourse of people assembled in the park on this occasion was surprising, considering the deserted state of the city, and evinced that fondness for spectacle which pervades all classes of society. As however the ceremony was performed in the Bridewell yard, curiosity of the majority remained ungratified.

"We hope that corporal punishment which degrades and debases the human character, will in this city, ever remain a novelty."—Morning Chron. August 3.

On Sunday morning before sunrise a Young Man picked up a pocket book, opposite the Hay Seales, near Washington Square, in Salem, Massachusetts. Before opening it he called another young man to witness its contents. It contained five hundred dollars in Bank Bills, and notes of hand to a considerable amount. He was proceeding in his morning's walk down Bridge Street, when he met a man on horse back, who inquired of him if he had heard of any one's picking up a pocket book—the young man asked what kind of a pocket book, and what were its contents, &c. &c. and finding the man to be the real owner (a Dro-

ver from the country, who had received the money the day before at Marblehead) he readily delivered it up. The owner gave him a ten dollar bill, and told him if that was not satisfactory (proffering the pocket book at the same time) to take as much as he wanted. We regret we have not been able to learn the name of this worthy young man.

[Salem Register.]

"Sycophants are of various descriptions: There are sycophants of power, persons and opinions: Neither of them possess any fixed principles.—Sycophants of power are the obsequious tools of ambition; sycophants of persons, are the blind idolaters of individuals, whose smiles or frowns, or present sentiments, however variant or extraordinary to former declarations, are the directory of their faith and practice.—Sycophants of opinion, are those, who sacrifice their own sentiments, on all occasions, to what they conceive to be the popular ideas of the moment.—All these characters are destitute of honor, and therefore detestable; but it may be queried, whether the last, which comprehends the essentials of a demagogue is not the most injuries to society of the three. The views of the two first commonly terminate in personal considerations, and frequently without affecting society; the success of the latter depends upon anarchy and confusion."

We are happy to see the Journal of Andrew Ellicott, Esq. when employed in determining the boundary between the United States, and the possessions of his Catholic Majesty on the waters of the Mississippi, at last published.—This Journal will be invaluable to the politicians, the naturalists, the merchants and seamen of the United States. It contains, besides an entertaining history of the difficulties and dangers connected with the public business executed by Mr. Ellicott, many interesting facts and observations upon the geography, natural productions, weather, and disease of that extensive country. The style of this work is simple and perspicuous. The maps of the Mississippi and the Rivers which pour their waters into it and of the adjacent countries are accurately drawn and printed from a careful perusal of this Journal our citizens will be able to form a concise and satisfactory opinion of the nature of the late purchase of territory made by the U. States. We sincerely wish it a general circulation. *Poulson's Adv.*

The Mayor has issued his proclamation, forbidding, with the usual exceptions, the admittance into this city, of any person or things coming from New York or Philadelphia, until they shall have been fifteen days from thence. *Anti Demo.*

The Committee of Health at Philadelphia, has interdicted all communication between the infected and healthy parts of the city. The portion of the city in which the fever appears to be confined, lies between Front and the Delaware, and between Market and Walnut Streets.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Albany, informs that it was reported just as he left that place, that Abraham Brower, the person charged with embezzling money from the Manhattan Bank, had been apprehended some distance above Albany, and was on his way to that city.

[New York Morn. Chron.]

It was stated in our paper, that CAESAR RODNEY, Esq. of Delaware, was appointed by the President of the United States, one of the Commissioners relative to the Mississippi Claims. This information is erroneous. We are informed that Col. Thomas Rodney, of Delaware, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that state and father of the first named gentleman, is appointed. Caesar Rodney is the Representative to Congress from Delaware.

Among the new cases of the epidemic in yesterday's report is one Martin Wright who has been 3 months confined in the Dobson's prison of this city, and has not in that time been beyond its walls.

The other prisoners in confinement became in consequence extremely riot-

but, declared that they would not remain there to suffer this malady, but would force their way out if not removed. They further questioned by what authority they were detained there; declaring that the sheriff, in whose charge they were placed, has died, without being succeeded by any deputy or other officer, they had a right to depart.

The Corporation found it necessary to direct a guard of Watchmen to attend at the goal last night.

The person taken ill was immediately removed to Bellevue. He was conveyed in the carriage termed the *Sick Horse*, in company with another patient a woman, who died on the road.

[*New York Morning Chronicle*.]

We understand that the Overseer of the Poor have provided a place for the reception and comfort of the Sick Poor, who are not afflicted with the prevailing malady. The benevolent will greatly contribute to the interests of humanity, by any Donations in support of this Institution.

(*Rel's Gaz.*)

A letter from Paris, dated July 16th, published in a London paper, says: "Money becomes every day more scarce, and such is the distress of our extravagant government that it has offered the house of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam 12 per cent. to advance the 35 millions of livres which the Americans have agreed to pay for Louisiana, but it has been declined under 13, and some say 15 per cent."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last (says a London paper,) a most remarkable circumstance happened in Wych street, opposite the gate of the New Inn. About ten o'clock in the morning, a woman very decently dressed, came up to a man who was coming that way, and attempting to lay hold of him, fell back and immediately expired. On being searched, there was nothing which could lead to a knowledge of her name or who she was; for though some pawn broker's duplicates were found in her pocket, the articles appeared to have been pledged under some other names, as the pawn broker declared he was unacquainted with the person of the woman. She was conveyed to the work-house, where the coroner's jury sat on Sunday last, and found a verdict of "*died by the visitation of God*." The most extraordinary part of the anecdote is that the man who was suspected by the deceased, and who appears to have been a porter in the Brownlow-street Lying-in-Hospital, as soon as he came home, said he had received a shock from which he should never recover, and died in the course of the day.

The latest accounts from Cape Francois, represent the situation of that place as desperate. An action with the blacks had recently occurred, which lasted two days. The French lost Gen. Meyer, and several other officers of distinction. Government had taken the provisions from the merchants stores to hold at their disposal.

We learn that a French 44 gun frigate has been captured between Martinique and Guadalupe and sent into Antigua.

Washington, Sept. 26.
Yesterday arrived in this city, the President of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a lady in London, to a lady in the city of Washington.

"Bonaparte is very near us, at Calais, and making great preparations to cross the ditch as he calls it.—He has vowed vengeance against the whole English nation.—The people here are all anxiously waiting, and even wishing to see him, as they intend to give him a warm reception. This is certain-

ly an important crisis in the fate of England, but the people do not seem to fear; every thing goes on as if they were at peace with all the world: the great as dissipated as ever, and the lower ranks appear happy and contented in spite of their taxes which are indeed intolerable. They certainly are an astonishing nation. The loss of Hanover has much affected the king, but the people in general do not regret it."

COMMUNICATION.

City of Washington, Sept. 22, 1803.

Just closed at the navy rope walk in this city, four bow-cables 18 inches—120 fathoms for the American frigate *Essex*, all of American hemp, (of prime quality.) Thus we see our ships riding independent of Russia, the fruits of a wise and prudent administration, encouraging its own agriculture and manufactory to support and protect its commerce.

Nat. Intel.

By a gentleman just returned from the westward we are informed, that the present drought is greater and more extensive than any that has been experienced there for these twenty years—Along the borders of the Susquehanna river, the Juniata and their branches, bilious fevers are remarkably fatal. In one instance a family of five persons took sick, and died in a fortnight. In Lewistown there had been as many as fifty persons confined at one time with the dumb ague, and along the courses of rivers to the eastward of Lewis town, many persons are attacked with equal fatality by the dysentery, bilious fevers and the dumb ague.

Poulson.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The following is the opinion of the famous Gen. Dumourier on this subject:

"Should this expedition, (says the General,) be unsuccessful, which is very possible; should the invincible British fleet gain a decisive victory over the French, Spanish and Dutch fleets, whether combined or separate; should the English nation, proud and energetic as the French, equally animated by patriotism and national dislike, repulse the French army soon after it is landed; should they destroy it, force it to embark with loss, and cut off its communication with the

sea; should they weaken, harass or reduce it to famine, and render this great expedition abortive, which on a large scale can only be attempted, and may partially or altogether, fail in the execution, then France is totally ruined; all her laurels are withered; her allies will abandon her, and turn against her; the other powers of Europe will attack her on every side; she will have lost the flower of her warriors and the reputation of her arms; she will be without money, and internal discord will complete her destruction.

"It is at Paris her disappointed and indignant soldier will seek the rewards and plunder promised them in London. The generals themselves will either be the first victims of the excusable fury of the troops, or will partake of their indignation, and then revolt."

An East Indiaman, under Prussian colours, has been sent into Yarmouth by the Lapwing, upon suspicion of being an enemy's property. The expence of her detention is cool, a day to the captain of the Lapwing. Thirty six days have expired since the Indiaman was brought in. She is valued at 150,000l.

Died, on Friday morning last, Mrs. LEAH HUGHES, consort of Mr. Govett Hughes, merchant of the city of Baltimore.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV. A. ELISHA RICE having rented the house now occupied by the honorable William H. H. Esq. informs the public, that he intends to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several Young Ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot County side of Wye River, 13 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centerville.

The branches of Literature at present taught in his School, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Elements of General History. Mr. R. has provided a complete Map of the World, exhibiting every country on the Globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colours, which greatly facilitates the acquisition of a correct idea of their relative positions and dimensions. But to those branches he intends to add Music, Drawing, and the various kinds of Needle Work. A governess, of an improved understanding, unexceptionable principles, and easy manners, will shortly be engaged to superintend the Needle Work, and such other accomplishments as belong, peculiarly, to the Female Character; an advantage to the School, of which Mr. R. could not heretofore avail himself, for want of house room. The terms for board and tuition (music and drawing excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, }
Oct. 4, 1803. } 60

100 Sheep for sale,

BY
MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 69

James Brown,

AGT

The Heirs of

Henry Storey,

dec'd.

Trustee for the sale of the said Henry Storey's real estate; being this day laid before the Chancellor, it is thereupon ordered, that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in Cowan's newspaper, and in the Star, before the 15th November next, the said Trustee give notice to the creditors of the said Henry Storey, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, before the 20th day of January next.

Test,

SAML. H. HOWARD,

Reg. Ch. Can.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Rigby, late of Worcester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of August, 1803.

MILBY FURNELL.

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the Dressing Business, a smart Boy or twelve or fifteen years of age, who has some education, and can do well recommended for his honesty and sobriety. Application may be made to EDWARD EARLE.

Who has just opened a complete assortment of MEDICINES, which he can recommend for their quality, and will sell wholesale or retail, on the most reduced terms for Cash. In his assortment are included a number of the most celebrated Patent Medicines, such as Church's & Bateman's Cough Drops, Warner's Balm, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Huxham's & British Oils, Anderson's & Hooper's Pills, James' Powder, Salt of Lemon, (excellent to be kept in families to take out stains of Ink, red Wine, &c.) Keen's celebrated Corn Plaster, Steer's Opodeldoc, grain & patent Sago, Essence Soap, most other articles kept in this line of business, to which an addition is daily expected.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Good LIQUORS, from fourth proof Cogniac to New England Rum—Spices fresh and good—A few boxes Tea China, Window Glaze, Nails, &c. all of which will be sold at the most reduced cash prices.—A few boxes genuine Havana Segars. Easton, 27th Sept. 1803. 89 a

Whereas

SOME person or persons unknown, did on Saturday Evening the 17th inst. set fire to the woods of Nicholas Goldborough, orphan, and had it not been early discovered and great exertions made by the Overseer and hands to prevent its spreading, much damage would have been done. I do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, gunning, hauling the same kindling fires on, or taking wood of any kind from the shores of the said land, as I will prosecute every person so offending.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Guardian of N. Goldborough.

Talbot county, Sept. 27, 1803. 89 b

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of Andrew Foster Leaverton, of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the sixth day of October next, on the last dwelling plantation of said deceased, and continued from day to day until the sales are completed. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, by the subscriber. Also, the personal estate of Bennett Lowe, late of Talbot county, deceased, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the tenth day of October, in like manner, at the place of his last residence, attendance in each case will be given at eleven o'clock on said days, by

JOHN FISHER, Adm'r.

Sept. 25, 1803. 89 c
N. B. Horses, Cattle and Sheep may be had at private sale before said day, by applying to J. F.

Tilden's Farm

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 300 acres, pleasantly situated, a mile and an half on the North East Branch of Longford's Bay, of course few rails are necessary for its inclosure, abounding with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, on which is a two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor; a good apple orchard, and a variety of other good trees. There will be sown in nice order above sixty bushels of red chaff headed wheat, and possession given on or before the first day of January next. There is also a good Herring Fishery, which may be purchased with the farm, or it will be reserved.

It is unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. To accommodate the purchaser, stock of all kinds and farming utensils may be had with it. For terms apply to the subscriber,

JERE NICOLS.

Kent county, Sept. 10th, 1803. 88 47 1/2

Just received, and now for sale at this Office. "A Sermon on the Nature and Object of a Gospel Ministry." Preached before the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, on the 24th day of June, 1803, by JAMES KEMP, D.D. [Price, 25 cents.] Extract from the minutes of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the State of Maryland.

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Rev. Dr. Kemp, for his Sermon preached before them this day, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication."

N. B. The Copy Right has been presented by the Author to the Benevolent Society, established in the city of Baltimore.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Christiana Bridge, on the 26th July, 1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of Ten Dollars on each share in this Company be requested of the subscribers to be made on or before the first of December next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin	Philadelphia.
Joseph Tattall	Wilmington.
Kirsey Johns	Newcastle.
George Gale	Cecil county, Md.
Samuel Chew	Chestertown.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares are also in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH TATTALL, President.
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

NOTICE

It is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for the condemnation of a stream to establish a Grist Mill—the stream is situated on Secretary's Creek on Great Choptank in the county of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
September, 14, 1803. 88

Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent for the ensuing year the farm whereon he at present resides (Head of Wye) there are three fields of about one hundred and eighty the said corn hills, independent of the lot, some of which are in a high state of cultivation; the improvements in good order, with a well of most excellent water in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the 1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

Boarding & Lodging.

Mrs. PRIMROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents and Guardians who are disposed to send their Children to the Academy at Easton, that she has taken a house in Dover-street, where she would accommodate on reasonable terms three or four genteel boys by the year.

The Subscriber has just received from the Patent Ware House of Richard, Lee, & Co. New York, a fresh supply of Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Billious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating superfluous bile and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, and are esteemed a valuable preventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, it never having failed in many thousand cases—not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures than all the other medicines ever before made public—in rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions,) and unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetter, ringworms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Exerges.

This medicine, which is innocent & mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in a climate unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad livings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general supply of genuine drugs, perfumes, spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.—Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED.

And Possession given on the first of October.

A CONVENIENT Two Story House and Lot, situated on West Street.—There are two rooms below and three above, a kitchen and cellar under the whole House. A Stable and Smoke House will also be put up. For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 1/2

An Overseer

Wanted for the ensuing Year.

ON the subscriber's estate at Hunting Creek—A single man will be preferred, who can come well recommended for honesty and industry.

STANLY B. LOOCKERMAN.
Hunting Creek, Sept. 6, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED.

On a Lease for three years from the first day of next January.

A PLANTATION

BELONGING to Mrs. ENNALLS, situated in Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, containing about a hundred thousand corn hills in each shift. Two Overseers will be wanted on her estate for the ensuing year. Applications may be made in my absence to Mr. John Vickers, at Shoal Creek.

CH. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 30, 1803. 85 8w

By Virtue of the last will and testament of ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS, late of the city of Baltimore, will be sold, all that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, within four miles of Cambridge, and now in the occupation of Samuel Cook, containing 884 acres, or thereabouts.

THE above land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, bearing interest from the date, together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers—if not sold at private, it will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 24th day of October next, at Cambridge. Any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Joseph Martin, of Talbot county, or to Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester county, who will shew the lands, plat, and title deeds.

LEAH HICKS ENNALLS, Ex'x.
JOSEPH MARTIN, & } Trust.
THOMAS COULSON, } tees.
August 23, 1803. 84 1/2

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts, which from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

DANIEL KNOCK.
Kent county, Aug 23, 1803. 84 6w

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg leave to assure my friends, and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me, and that all those who may be pleased to entrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant.

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 1/2

JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED

BY THE YEAR.

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

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT
Easton, Oct. 3, 1802. 12 m. —49.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county, in Maryland, has obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of NICHOLAS MARTIN, the younger, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased, with the last Will and Testament of the said NICHOLAS MARTIN, thereunto annexed.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

FEW TICKETS for the benefit of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset county, are now for sale at this Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the 2d class, 2000 Dollars.

Dry Goods.

Just arrived and now for sale opposite the New Market House, Easton, the following Articles, viz.

A NUMBER of pieces of dark Chintzes, do. Muslins of various qualities—a few pieces of Nankeen and Linen, do. India Handkerchiefs, do. black Morocco and Kid Shoes, together with many other articles of Merchandise too tedious to mention—All which the subscriber will sell on the most reduced terms.

THOMAS FIELD.

September 6, 1803. 86

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers—And all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to make them known, to

ANN JONES, Adm'r.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

of John Jones.

Talbot county, 30th Aug. 1803. 85 1/2

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

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

H. W.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1803.

[NO. 691.]

AN ENGLISH "View of the whole Ground."

The following paper has been published by the British government, and sent, by its direction to every parish in the Kingdom. It will inform and admonish Americans, as well as Englishmen;—and will well repay the most attentive or repeated perusal.

CIRCULAR.

To the Officialing Ministers of the several Parishes in England and Wales.

It having been thought necessary, that, at this momentous crisis, his Majesty's subjects, in every part of the kingdom, and of every rank and degree, should be fully apprized of the danger, with which their property and their lives, their liberties, and their religion are threatened, in order that their energy may be called forth, and that, under God's Providence, the safety of the realm may thereby be provided for, and its ancient honour maintained: It having been also thought, that the Church is the most safe, regular, and certain channel of circulation, as well as the best suited to the importance of the subject: It appears advisable to adopt that mode of communication, more especially as, in the execution of this great national purpose, such material aid may be expected from the wisdom and zeal of the Clergy.—In consequence whereof you will herewith receive certain copies of a printed paper, intitled, "Important Considerations for the people of this Kingdom." It is requested, that you will be pleased to cause part of them to be deposited in the pews, and part to be distributed in the aisles, amongst the poor, on the Sunday following the day on which you shall receive them.—There are also inclosed certain copies calculated for posting; one of which is intended to be placed on the church door, and another in some such public part of the parish, as you may deem best fitted for making it known among the Parishioners.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS For the

PEOPLE OF THIS KINGDOM.

At a moment when we are entering on a scene deeply interesting, not only to this nation, but to the whole civilized world; at a moment, when we all, without distinction of rank or degree, are called upon to rally round, and to range ourselves beneath the banners of that Sovereign, under whose long, mild, and fostering reign, the far greater part of us, capable of bearing arms, have been born and reared up to manhood; at a moment, when we are by his truly royal and paternal example, incited to make every sacrifice and every exertion in a war, the event of which is to decide, whether we are still to enjoy and to bequeath to our children the possessions, the comforts, the liberties, and the national honours, handed down to us from generation to generation, by our gallant forefathers; or whether we are, at once, to fall from this favoured and honorable station, and to become the miserable couching slaves, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, of those very Frenchmen, whom the valour of our fleets and armies has hitherto taught us to despise; at such a moment, it behoves us, calmly and without dismay, to examine our situations, to consider what are the grounds of the awful contest in which we are engaged; what

are the wishes, the designs, and the pretensions of our enemies; what would be the consequences if those enemies were to triumph over us; what are our means, and what ought to be our motives, not only for frustrating their malicious intentions, but for inflicting just & memorable chastisement on their insolent and guilty heads.

The grounds of the war are, by no means, as our enemies pretend, to be fought for in a desire entertained by his Majesty to keep the Island of Malta contrary to the Treaty of Peace, or to leave unfulfilled any other part of his sacred engagements: They are to be fought for in the ambition of the first Consul of France, and in his implacable hatred of Britain, because, in the power and valour of Britain alone, he finds a check to that ambition, which aims at nothing short of the conquest of the world. His Majesty, ever anxious, to procure for his people, prosperity and ease, eagerly seized the first opportunity that offered itself for the restoration of Peace; but not without remembering, at the same time, that their safety, for which it was his peculiar duty to provide, was not to be sacrificed to any other consideration. This peace he concluded with the most sincere desire, that it might be durable and the conduct of France would be such as to authorize him to execute, with scrupulous punctuality, every one of the stipulations of the Treaty. But scarcely was that compact concluded, when the first Consul, at the very time that his Majesty was surrendering to France and Holland, the great and numerous conquests he had made from them during the war, began a new sort of hostility upon the weak and defenceless states on the Continent of Europe: Piedmont, a country equal to all Scotland, was added to France: Holland, which had, at the making of the Peace, been recognized, as an independent nation, became, more than ever, the object of French rapacity and despotism; was compelled to furnish ships and stores for French expeditions, and to feed and clothe French armies; the only use of which was to keep her in a state of slavish subjection, and to render her shores an object of serious alarm and real danger to Great Britain; Switzerland was invaded by a French army, which compelled the people of that once free and happy country, to submit to a government framed at Paris; the members of which government were chiefly composed of men, who had betrayed the liberties of their country, and who were nominated by the Consul himself. Notwithstanding, however, all these and several other acts of aggression and infamy, some of which were highly injurious to Great Britain, & were shameful violations of the treaty of Peace, still his Majesty earnestly endeavoured to avoid a recurrence to arms, but the Consul, emboldened by our forbearance, and imputing to a dread of his power, that which he ought to have imputed solely to our desire to live at peace, manifested his perfidious intentions, again to take possession of Egypt, whence we had driven him in disgrace; and again to open a road to our possessions in India, there to destroy one of the principal sources of our wealth and our greatness.

Not contented with thus preparing for our destruction from without, endeavoring to cut off our intercourse with the rest of the world, shutting, as

far as he was able, all the ports of other countries against us, gradually destroying our navigation, commerce, and trade; hemming us up in our own island, and exposing our manufacturers, artificers, and labourers, to the danger of starving for want of employment; not contented with these malignant endeavours, and seeming to regard us already within his grasp, he audaciously interfered in the management of our domestic concerns, required us to violate our laws by banishing those subjects of the French Monarch, who had fled hither for shelter from his unjust and tyrannical government; demanded of us the suppression of the liberty of Speech and of the Press, and in a word, clearly demonstrated his resolution not to leave us a moment's tranquility, until we had surrendered our constitution, until we had laid all our liberties at his feet, and until, like the Dutch, the Italians, and the Swiss, we had submitted to be governed by Decrees sent us from France.

Besides the motives of ambition, the desire to domineer over and trample upon all the rest of mankind, the first Consul has a reason, peculiar to himself, for wishing to reduce us to a state of poverty, weakness, submission, and silence;—which reason will be at once evident, when we consider the origin of his authority, and the nature of his government.—Having succeeded through a long course of perfidious and bloody deeds, in usurping a throne of his lawful sovereign; having, under the name of Equality, established in his own person and family, a government the most pompous and expensive, while the people are pining with hunger, and in rags; having, with the word Liberty continually on his lips, erected a despotism the most oppressive, the most capricious, and the most cruel that the Almighty, in his wrath, ever suffered to exist; having, by such means, obtained such an end, he feared, that while there remained upon the earth, and especially within a few leagues of France, a people enjoying under a mild and legitimate sovereign, all the blessings of freedom; while there remained such a people, so situated, he dreaded, and not without reason, that their sentiments and their example would, by degrees, penetrate through his forest of bayonets, his myriads of spies, and would, first or last, shake the foundation of his ill gotten power. He could not, indeed, impute either to our sovereign or to his subjects, any design, much less any attempt, to disturb him in the exercise of his usurped authority. We never have interfered, nor have we ever shown any desire to interfere in the concerns of the Consul or his republic, and his Majesty, even after all the acts of provocation, all the injuries and insults committed against himself and his people, has now solemnly renewed his declaration, that his object is not to destroy or change any thing in the internal state of other countries, but solely to preserve, in his own dominions, every thing dear to himself and his subjects.

This, however, is not sufficient to satisfy the Consul of France; it is not sufficient that we abstain, both by actions and by words, from exciting discontent amongst those who have the misfortune to be subjects to his sway; we must not afford them an example, we must not remain free, lest they should learn lessons of freedom; we

must destroy our ancient and venerable monarchy, lest they should sigh for a lawful and merciful king; we must not be happy, lest they should covet happiness; we must not speak, lest our voice should disturb the peace of Bonaparte; we must not breathe, we must cease to exist, because our existence gives umbrage to a man, who, from the walls of Acre, fled, in shame and disgrace, before a handful of Britons.

Such being the grounds of the war, such the wishes and designs, such the preposterous and insolent pretensions of the enemy; It next behoves us to consider what will be the consequence to ourselves, what will be our wretched lot, if that enemy should succeed in the invasion and subjugation of our country. Of what the French would, in such case do here, we may form some judgment, from what they have done in all those countries, where the ferocity of the government together with the pusillanimity of the people, have given them the predominance.—There is no country, into which they have been able to enter, where their footsteps have not been marked with blood; where they have spared either high or low, rich or poor, sex or age; where terror has not been their forerunner, and where desolation and misery have not marched in their rear. In the long and black catalogue of French cruelties towards the people of other countries, those of the first Consul, and of the generals and soldiers immediately under his command, first present themselves to our attention. In 1796, Bonaparte, at the head of a numerous French army, invaded Italy, declaring to the people that he came as their friend and their brother, to deliver them from taxes and slavery, and promising them safety for their persons, security for their property, respect for their laws, and reverence for their religion. They listened, they believed; they threw open their gates, they laid down their arms, they received the Gallic Serpent to their bosom, and fatal indeed were the effects of their credulity! His reverence for their religion he displayed by giving up all their places of worship to indiscriminate plunder and by defiling them with every species of sacrilege; his respect for their laws was evinced, not only by the abrogation of those laws, but by the arbitrary enforcement of an unconditional submission to the mandates of himself and his generals; the security which he promised to their property was exhibited in enormous contributions, in the seizure of all the public funds, as well as those of every charitable foundation, nor excepting schools, hospitals, or any other resource for the support of the poor, the aged, and the helpless; and as to the persons of the unfortunate people, he provided for their safety by laying the whole country under the severest military execution, by giving up the towns and villages to fire and sword, and by exposing the inhabitants to be pillaged and murdered by his rapacious and inhuman soldiers, whom he authorized and even ordered to shoot every man that attempted to resist them, whatever might be the crimes in which they were engaged.

On his return from Italy, which he left in a state of beggary and irretrievable ruin, he prepared for the invasion of Egypt, a country which was at peace with France, and against the people or the government of which France

had no cause of complaint; but the conquest of this country was necessary in order to open a road to the Indian possessions of Great Britain.—In pursuit of this object, Bonaparte invaded Egypt, where he repeated his promises to respect religion, property, and persons, and where, the more effectually to disguise his purpose, he issued a proclamation, declaring himself and his army to be true Mahometans; and boasting of having made war upon the Christians, and destroyed their religion. One of his first deeds after this act of apostacy, was to massacre almost all the inhabitants of the populous city of Alexandria. "The people," say one of his generals, "betake themselves to their *Præphet*, and fill their mosques; but men and women, old and young, and even babes at the breast, all are massacred!" Some time after this sanguinary transaction, Bonaparte, having made prisoners of three thousand eight hundred Turks, in the fortresses of Jaffa, and wishing to relieve himself from the trouble and expense of guarding and supporting them, ordered them to be marched to an open place, where part of his army fired on them with musquetry and grape shot, stabbing and cutting to death the few who escaped the fire, while he himself looked on, and rejoiced at the horrid scene. Nor were his cruelties while in Egypt, confined to those whom he called his enemies; for finding his hospitals at Jaffa crowded with sick soldiers, and desiring to dislumber himself of them, he ordered one of his physicians to destroy them by poison. The physician refused to obey; but an apothecary was found, willing to perpetrate the deed; opium was mixed with the food; and thus five hundred and eighty Frenchmen perished by the order of the general, under whose flag they had fought; by the order of that very man, to whose despotic sway, the whole French nation now patiently submits! Let them so submit, but let us not think of such shameful, such degrading submission. Let us recollect, that this impious and ferocious invader was stopped in his career of rapine and blood, by a mere handful of Britons; and was finally induced to desert his troops, and to flee from the land he had invaded, at the approach of that gallant British army, by which Egypt was delivered from the most odious and most destructive of all its plagues. Thus it is for us to recollect; and so recollecting, shame and disgrace upon our heads, if we do not resist, if we do not overcome, if we do not chastise this rapacious, this bloody minded tyrant, who has now marked out our country for subjugation, our fields for devastation, our houses for pillage; and who, in the insatiable of his ambition, has held us forth to the world as a meek, a feeble, and cowardly race, determined to grace his triumphal car, and to augment the number of his slaves.

Not, however to the deeds of Bonaparte alone must our recollection be confined. Not only Italy and Egypt, but Holland, Switzerland and Germany, and indeed almost every country in Europe have been the scenes of French rapine, insult and cruelty.—Holland, formerly the seat of freedom, commerce, industry, and affluence, present at this moment, the sad spectacle of a country divided against itself, torn to pieces by factions, contending not for the suffrages of the people, but for the favour of France, a country governed by the haughty mandate of a foreign power; awed by foreign armies: holding the remains of its wealth, together with the residue of its military and naval means, in constant readiness to be disposed of in the service of another nation, & that nation its ancient and implacable enemy, & now its inexorable oppressor. When the French armies entered the territories of Holland, their motto was, "*War to the Palace, but peace to the Cottage.*"—They came to deliver the people from their rulers, and from the burdens which those rulers imposed.—The Dutch like the Italians, lent an ear to those artful and pernicious declarations, believing that their cottages would be spared, and careless of the state of the palace. But, alas! they soon found, that French rapacity, like the hail and the thunder, fell alike on the thatched roof, and the golden dome. The palaces once seized on, the cottages soon followed; while all those who were found in the intermediate

space, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer and tradesman, were sunk in one common ruin, happy, if by the loss of their property, they had the good fortune to preserve their lives.—Bonaparte is indeed, now, not only the sovereign of the country, not only does he exercise the powers of dominion, but he is, as to every practical effect, the master and the owner of all property and all the people in Holland.—These miserable beings possess nothing of their own; they can acquire nothing with the hope of enjoying, or bequeathing it; they can make no provision for the weakness of disease, the feebleness of old age, or the helplessness of infancy; they are the mere political drudges of a hard hearted tyrant, who suffers them to live, only while their labours administer to his projects of ambition, and who, when his purpose demands it, puts an end at once to their toils and their existence.

In Switzerland, where high rank and great riches were unknown, where men were nearer upon an equality than in any other country in the world; in a country having no commerce, scarcely any manufactures, and possessing few of the sources of wealth and distinction; a country of shepherds and labourers; a country which might be truly said to contain a nation of poor men; in such a country to cry "war to palaces" seemed useless and absurd. Yet did the French find a pretext for war with this poor and harmless race, and for invading and laying waste their territory. The Swiss from their anxiety to preserve peace consented to every sacrifice demanded of them by France, they exposed themselves to the hostility of other nations, by sending away the ambassadors of those nations; they broke off their connexion with some of their most powerful allies; they banished the loyal subjects of their ancient protector the King of France, men whom the ties of gratitude and the laws of hospitality bound them to cherish; and when they had thus exhausted the source of concession, when they could grant no more, because France could find nothing more to demand; when they had humbled themselves in the dust, and degraded the character of their country in the eyes of all Europe; when they had thus done and suffered rather than see their country the scene of war, then did the French invade their territory; then did these restless disturbers of the world march an army into the heart of Switzerland in order to compel the people to change the nature and the form of their government, and to commit it to the hands of traitors, who had been chosen by France, and by the assistance of whose treachery the French invasion had been effected.

After having by means of an armistice, joined to the most solemn promise of respect for persons and property, lulled the people into a state of imaginary security, the armistice was broken, and the French pushed on their forces, when those of the Swiss were dispersed. Resistance on the part of the latter, whose numbers did not amount to a tenth of those of their flagitious enemy, now became hopeless: and though the little army was brave, though the people were faithful and active, though the last battle was long, obstinate, and bloody; though the Swiss achieved wonders, and though the women fought by the sides of their husbands, inciting them to victory or death, all was in vain; hundreds and thousands perished by the sabres of the French, and while the earth was strewed with their dead bodies, and while the flames ascended from the once happy dwellings of this valiant and innocent people, the hard earned and long preserved liberties of Switzerland expired.

Germany, which closes this awful lesson, was invaded by the French in 1796 and 1798. These invasions were attended with crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not proved by indisputable evidence, and did not they accord with the general practice of the inhuman wretches by whom they were committed. In advertent to these detestable acts of oppression and cruelty, we must recollect, that they were perpetuated upon a people, who had made no resistance of any sort against the invaders, and who in every instance had entered into an agreement with the French Generals, to pay them great sums of money, in order to pre-

serve their country from plunder. In consequence of the ransom thus wrung from the people, the invaders declared, by public proclamation, that the persons and property of the inhabitants should be strictly respected; and that their rights, usages, laws, and religion should remain inviolate and undisturbed.—On these assurances, thus solemnly made, the credulous people all implicitly relied while some of the poorer classes regarded the French, not as enemies, but as their deliverers from taxes and labour. No sooner, however, had the invasion taken place, no sooner had the French become masters of the country, than they spread themselves over it like beasts of prey, devouring and destroying every thing before them. They spared neither cities nor towns, neither villages nor hamlets, nor solitary houses; from the church to the cell, from the castle to the cottage; no state of life, however lofty or however humble, escaped their rapacious assaults; no sanctity excited their veneration; no grandeur their respect; no misery their forbearance or their pity. After having plundered the houses of the gentry, the clergy, and the tradesmen; after having pillaged the shops, warehouses, and manufactories, they proceeded to the farm houses, and cottages; they rifled the pockets and chests of the inhabitants, cut open their beds, tore up the floors of their rooms, dug up their cellars, searched the newly made graves, and broke open the coffins in hopes of finding secreted treasure. They sometimes threatened the people with immediate death, sometimes put them to the torture, sometimes lacerated and crippled them, in order to wring from them a discovery of their little pittance of ready money. The deepest and most apparent poverty was no protection against their rapacity; grey hairs and lisping infancy; the sick, the dying, women in child bed, were alike exposed to the most barbarous treatment; dragged from their beds, kicked, wounded, and frequently killed, under pretence that they were the keepers of concealed wealth. The teams and flocks, cattle of every kind, the marauders drove off, cut to pieces on the spot, or left in a state of mutilation; corn, hay, and straw, they wasted or burnt; they demolished the household furniture, destroyed the utensils of the dairies, the barns, and the stables; tore down the gates, levelled the fences. In many places they stripped the clothes from the backs of the people, set their liquor flowing in the cellar, burnt their provisions to ashes.—The churches, whether Romish or Protestant, they rendered a scene of indiscriminate robbery, of sacrilege and blasphemy too shocking to describe. Towards women of all ages and all conditions, they were guilty of brutality never before heard of: Neither extreme youth nor extreme age; neither weakness nor deformity; nor the most loathsome disease; neither the pangs of labour, nor the agonies of death could restrain them; cries, tears, supplications were of no avail; and where fathers, husbands, or brothers interfered murder seldom failed to close the horrible scene. To spread nakedness and hunger, to introduce misery and disease amongst all ranks, seems to have been their uniform desire; but the lower orders of the people, the artisans and the labourers, were the objects of their direct malignity; against them was directed the sharpest bayonets; for their bodies the choicest torment, for their minds the keenest anguish was reserved; from one end of the country to the other, we trace the merciless ruffians through a scene of conflagration and blood; frequently we see them butchering whole families, and retiring by the light of their blazing habitations; but amongst the poor alone, do we find them deferring the murder of the parents for the purpose of compelling them to hear their children shriek amidst the flames!

Such are the barbarities which have been inflicted on other nations. The recollection of them will never be effaced; the melancholy story will be handed down from generation to generation, to the everlasting infamy of the republicans of France, & as an awful warning to all those nations whom they may hereafter attempt to invade. We are one of those nations; we are the people whom they are now preparing to invade: awful, indeed, is the

warning, and if we despise it, tremendous will be the judgment. The same generals, the same commissaries, the same officers, the same soldiers, the very same rapacious and sanguinary host, that now hold Holland and Switzerland in chains, that desolated Egypt, Italy and Germany, are, at this moment, preparing to make England, Ireland, and Scotland, the scenes of their atrocities. For some time past, they have had little opportunity to plunder: Peace for a while suspended their devastations, and now, like guant and hungry wolves, they are looking towards the rich pastures of Britain: already we hear, their threatening howl; and if, like sheep, we stand bleating for mercy, neither our innocence nor our timidity will save us from being torn to pieces and devoured. The robberies, the barbarities, the brutalities they have committed in other countries, though at the thought of them, the heart sinks and the blood runs cold, will be mere trifles to what they will commit here; if we suffer them to triumph over us. The Swiss and the Suabians were never objects of their envy; they were never the rivals of Frenchmen, either on the land or on the sea; they had never disconcerted or checked their ambitious projects, never humbled their pride, never defeated either their armies or their fleets. We have been and we have done all this: They have long entertained against us a hatred engendered by the mixture of envy of fear and they are now about to make a great and desperate effort to gratify this furious, this unquenchable, this deadly hatred. What, then, can we expect at their hands? What but torments, even surpassing those which they have afflicted on other nations. They remained but three months in Germany; here they would remain for ever; there, their extortions and their atrocities were, for want of time, confined to a part of the people; here they would be universal: No sort, no part, no particle of property would remain unseized; no man, woman or child would escape violence of some kind or other. Such of our manufactories as are moveable, they would transport to France, together with the most ingenious of the manufacturers, whose wives and children would be left to starve. Our ships would follow the same course, with all the commerce and commercial means of the kingdom. Having stripped us of every thing, even to the stoutest of our sons, and the most beautiful of our daughters, over all that remained they would establish and exercise a tyranny, such as the world never before witnessed. All the estates, all the farms, all the mines, all the land and the houses, all the shops and magazines, all the remaining manufactories, and the workshops, of every kind and description, from the greatest to the smallest; all these they would bring over Frenchmen to possess; making us their servants and their labourers. To prevent us from uniting and rising against them, they would crowd every town and village with their brutal soldiers, who would devour all the best part of the produce of the earth, leaving us not half a sufficiency of bread.—They would, besides, introduce their own bloody laws, with additional severities: They would divide us into separate classes; hem us up in districts; cut off all communication between friends and relations, parents and children, which latter they would breed up in their own blasphemous principles; they would affix badges upon us, mark us in the cheek, shave our heads, split our ears, and clothe us in the habit of slaves!—And shall we submit, to misery and degradation like this, rather than encounter the expenses of war; rather than meet the honorable dangers of military combat; rather than make a generous use of the means which Providence has so bounteously placed in our hands? The sun in his whole course round the globe, shines not on a spot so blessed as this great, and now united kingdom; gay and productive fields and gardens, lofty and extensive woods, innumerable flocks and herds, rich and inexhaustible mines, a mild and wholesome climate, giving health and activity, and vigour to fourteen millions of people; and shall we, who are thus favored and endowed; shall we, who are abundantly supplied with iron and steel, powder and lead; shall we, who have a fleet superior to the maritime

force of all the world, and who are able to bring two millions of fighting men into the field; shall we yield up this dear and happy land, together with all the liberties and honors, to preserve which our forefathers so often dyed the land and the sea with their blood; and shall we, thus, at once dishonor their graves, and stamp disgrace and infamy on the brows of our children; and shall we, too, make this base and dastardly surrender to an enemy, whom, within these twelve years, our countrymen have defeated in every quarter of the world? No; we are not so miserably fallen; we cannot, in so short a space of time have become so detestably degenerate: We have the strength and the will to repel the hostility, to chastise the insolence of the foe. Mighty indeed must be our efforts, but mighty also is the mean. Singly engaged against the tyrants of the earth, Britain now attracts the eyes and the hearts of mankind; groaning nations look to her for deliverance;—justice, liberty, and religion are inscribed on her banners; her success will be hailed with the shouts of the universe, while tears of admiration and gratitude will bedew the heads of her sons, who fall in the glorious contest.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, October 11.

The following gentlemen are elected to represent their respective counties in the next general assembly:—

For Worcester—Z. doc Sturgis, Ephraim K. Wilson, Stephen Purnell, and John Williams.

For Somerset—Benjamin Dashiell, Henry J. Carroll, James C. Hyland, and John Cottman.

For Dorset—Charles Goldsborough, Solomon Frazier, Matthew Keene, and Josiah Bayley.

For Caroline—Peter Rich, Thomas Turpin, John Young, and James Pearce.

For Talbot—William Rose, William Meluy, Skinner Denny, and Edward Lloyd.

For Harford—John Montgomery, John Forwood, Elijah Davis, & James Lytle.

For Cecil—Daniel Sheredine, Doctor William Miller, Edward H. Veazey, and James Alexander.

For Kent—John Ireland, Unit Anger, Richard Hatchison, and John Thomas.

For Queen Ann's—Joseph Thompson, Stephen Lowry, Thomas Roberts, and William Sudler.

For Baltimore County—Stanbury, Lemmon, Brown, and Ridgeley.

For Baltimore City—Thomas Dixon, Cumberland Dugan.

For Frederick—Thomas Hawkins, Daniel Clarke, Henry Kemp, and David Shriver.

For Anne Arundel—John P. Mercer, Richard Harwood, Edward Hall, and Lloyd Dorsey.

For the City of Annapolis—Arthur Shaaf, John Muir.

Representatives in Congress.

John Dennis, Joseph H. Nicholson, John Archer, Thomas Plater, Macaldery, and Moore, are, we hear, elected in their respective districts.

Eastern Shore Barthen Ware Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the POTTING BUSINESS in Easton, near the Head of Washington Street, where he intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds of Barthen Ware, equal (if not superior) to any in the State, on terms equally low with those of Baltimore. He has burnt one kiln, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail. Country store keepers will find it much to their advantage to purchase of him, as they will avoid the expense of freight, and risk of breakage.

SAMUEL SHARPLES.
Easton, Md. 11th mo. 1803.—3

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, (Scot.) of a recent date, received by the ship Fanny.

"Since this war commenced, bankruptcies to a great extent have occurred, and are still occurring in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Greenock, and Glasgow. In Greenock about 43 bankrupts, in Glasgow near 200 have taken place since its commencement. Two of the houses have failed for above half a million each. One of the New Castle banks, the Berwick bank, the Darlington, the Durham, one of the Carlisle banks, and several others in England have failed. All our Scotch banks stand steady."

The United States brig Argus, lieutenant Decatur, from Boston to the Mediterranean, having lost her bowsprit, put into Newport on Monday last.

By the late arrival at N. York, which brings papers as late as the end of August from London, we can learn nothing interesting from its novelty. The preparations in England go on with great activity; and seem not merely to be intended for defensive war. Some talk seriously of an intended invasion of France, under the command of Pichegru and Dumourier, to co-operate with the King's friends. The attempt to be made in Brittany. No steps have yet been taken by the northern powers. Ideas are held out of an intention on the part of the King of Prussia, to oppose the further progress of the French, but nothing certain is known. Denmark, it is said, has remonstrated against the violations of her territory. From the situation of those powers, some decisive step must be taken by them very soon; and we cannot think that they will so far lose sight of their own safety and independence as to aid the destructive views of Bonaparte. Both Austria and Prussia are arming; and the naval preparations in the Baltic are going on with considerable spirit. The consul returned to St. Cloud on the 11th August, and was in a few days to set out on a visit to Brest, &c.

[Anti Demo.]

A correspondent observes that it must be, at this time, more than ever it was before, a subject of regret with a certain candidate for universal suffrage in this city, that a law proposed last session, for extending the right of voting to negroes and people of color, was rejected by an illiberal majority in the general assembly of this State.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Dublin, August 16.

"I am concerned to inform you that circumstances justify an apprehension the snake of rebellion is butchering, not killed. Important arrests are beginning to take place.—It is reported, and believed, and I fear with some foundation, that disturbances have taken place in the town or neighborhood of Carrickmacross, and while this disagreeable rumor reaches us from that quarter, we have the certainty of another very unpleasant event having occurred in a different direction.

"The Limerick mail coach, on its way to this city, was fired at about one o'clock this morning, near the town of Kildare; the guard has been severely wounded, it is doubted whether he will live.—The yeomanry are increasing very fast, and all the country corps, as well as those of the capital placing on permanent pay.

It is thought by some persons, that the disaffected peasantry only wait the gathering in of the harvest, which in some parts of the country is beginning to take place, to attempt a second insurrection.—I think this opinion is without foundation."

We have noticed the rumors and speculations in order that the country may not rely too much upon foreign assistance.—We must rely upon ourselves alone. If Russia does take an active part in our favor, we shall most sincerely rejoice; but we are afraid that no accounts have been received of the dispositions of the Russian cabinet being so favorable towards us.—With respect to the Russian mediator, his majesty's ministers, it is known, expressed their willingness to accept of it; but we recollect the declaration in parliament of a gentleman possessing a high official situation, that no favorable result was to be expected from it.—One of the conditions which it is said Russia insisted upon, is the execution of the article of the treaty of Amiens relative to Malta.—She sent the ensign of the order of the grand

masters, and has complimented him upon his election.—The first public convention of the knights of the order was at Malta.—The grand master there took the accustomed oath, and made a speech to the knights.

London, pap.

Copy of a letter of instructions given by John M. Forbes, Esq. consul of the United States at Hamburg, to captain Elliott, of the brig Debby.

HAMBURG, 18th July, 1803.

CAPTAIN D. ELLIOTT,

SIR,

By the protest which you have made before me, it appears that you have been ordered to return to this port by the blockading Squadron at the mouth of the Elbe. During the most vigorous blockade of the last war, the most extreme cases decided in the English courts of admiralty, admitted, "that a neutral vessel entering an enemy's port and fairly and innocently taking on board a cargo prior to any knowledge of a blockade, might be allowed to proceed home with a cargo thus loaded. On this head Sir William Scott's opinion in the case of the *pro Judith*, Volker's, master," (Robinson's admiralty reports, vol. 1, page 150,) will leave no doubt on any mind. This was a case of a vessel coming out of Havre de Grace, August 21, 1798. This being the case as it respects a trade with enemies, I conceive that all precedent must be extremely forced to extend the doctrine of blockade to a vessel under similar circumstances coming out of a port avowedly neutral. My opinion therefore is, that you should lose no time in proceeding again to sea.—Should you be visited by any naval force, I would recommend to you to observe the greatest moderation and firmness; to do or say nothing that shall be calculated to irritate those who may have a power over your person or property; to submit to, and even to seek a legal adjudication. On your arrival, in a port of England, you will immediately enter your protest, and write to the consul of the United States of America at London, C. W. Erving, Esquire, to whom I shall also write, by mail. Your case is so much the stronger, as you not only had loaded, but sailed prior to any knowledge of the existing blockade. On a farther perusal of Robinson's admiralty reports, I find that there is not a case in which the subject of blockade is touched, in which Sir William Scott does not fully and unequivocally declare the same sentiments. In the case of the *Juno*, Beard, master, page 118, vol. 11, part 1st; he used these words—"a ship that has entered previous to a blockade, may retire in ballast, or taking a cargo that had been put on board before the blockade: This is the distinction which I have held, and shall hold, till I am corrected by a superior court."

Besides your protest, you have a certificate from the secretary of this city, that the blockade was notified by the British Charged Affairs on the 9th inst. With such documents, & under such circumstances, I cannot believe, that a commanding officer of the blockading Squadron, will be disposed to give you any unnecessary trouble, or inflict on a detention, which will fall very heavily on you or him; but I am quite confident you will be allowed to proceed on your voyage. Sincerely wishing this may be the case, I remain with due respect, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

JOHN M. FORBES.

The Hazard, of 18 guns, Captain Neve, reported in some of the daily papers to have been captured, was safe last Saturday in the channel, with the Indianmen; letters of that date have been received from Captain Neve.

MARRIED, on Saturday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham, Richard Lookerman, Esq. of Easton, to the amiable Miss Fanny Chase, daughter of the honorable Jeremiah T. Chase, of the city of Annapolis.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT
Saddle Horse,

Five years old, warranted sound. Enquire of the Printer.

October 11, 1803.

THE Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY met at Prince's Arms, according to adjournment, and were present,

Hon. JOHN DONE, Esq. President.

JOHN GALE.

GEORGE ROBERTSON,

JOHN STEWART,

JAMES WILSON,

WILLIAM JONES,

GEORGE HANDY,

GEORGE W. JACKSON.

LITTLETON D. TEACKE,

Hon. LITTLETON DENNIS, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted by unanimous concurrence, viz.

"The Trustees finding it impracticable to dispose of a sufficient number of Tickets to authorize a drawing of the Lottery, do resolve that the same shall be abandoned and given up, and that the respective persons, who may have disposed of Tickets, shall be desired to return the money, and receive the Tickets from those to whom they may have disposed of them, and make a return thereof to the Commissioners of the said Lottery. It is further resolved, that the above shall be published in the *Eastern Herald*."

October 11, 1803.

91 6

James Brown, } IN CHANCERY,

AGT } Sept. 22, 1803.

The Heirs of } THE ESTATE OF

Henry Storey, } RICHARD T.

dec'd. } EAMES, Trustee,

for the sale of the said Henry Storey's real estate, being this day laid before the Chancellor, it is thereupon ordered, that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in Cowan's newspaper, and in the Star, before the 12th November next, the said Trustee give notice to the creditors of the said Henry Storey, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, before the 20th day of January next.

Tell,

SAML. H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV. D. ELISHA RICE having rented the house now occupied by the honorable William Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he intends to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several Young Ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot County side of Wye River, 13 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centreville.

The branches of Literature at present taught in his School, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the Elements of General History. Mr. R. has provided a complete Map of the World, exhibiting every country on the Globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colours, which greatly facilitates the acquisition of a correct idea of their relative positions and dimensions. But to those branches he intends to add Music, Drawing, and the various kinds of Needle Work. A governess, of an improved understanding, unexceptionable principles, and easy manners, will shortly be engaged to superintend the Needle Work, and such other accomplishments as belong peculiarly to the Female Character; an advantage to the School, of which Mr. R. could not heretofore avail himself, for want of house room. The terms for board and tuition (music and drawing excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, }
Oct. 4, 1803. } 90

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Rigby, late of Worcester County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of August, 1803.

MILBY PURNELL.

From the Poet Folio.

AS near a lonely, rural cot,
A pensive Red-Breast sat,
And mourn'd in many a plaintive note
The fading verdure's fate.

• Peace to that discord on the spray,
• A paltry sparrow cry'd,
• Why wilt thou pour that ceaseless lay
• Of dissonance and pride?

• Hadst thou the Skylark's vigorous
throat,
• Or Blackbird's lofty strain,
• Well might thy rich melodious note,
• The listening ear detain.

• But know, vain Warbler, 'tis not
thine
• Their music to restore,
• Summer's enlivening sun's decline,
• And melody's no more.

• Ah, me! the modest Red Breast said,
• That mournful truth too well,
• The drooping honors of the shade
• And gathering tempests tell.

• While yet we heard the Skylark's
note,
• And Blackbird's lofty song,
• In rich melodious cadence float,
• The lifting vales along.

• Did e'er my vent'rous voice aspire,
• With rash, presumptuous aim,
• To catch their animated fire,
• Or emulate their fame?

• But now no longer from the tree
• Their melting music pours;
• And lo! the timid warblers flee,
• The desolated bowers.

• Then let me, through the lonely
grove,
• Renew the plaintive strain,
• And imitate the lays I love,
• Till spring return again.

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the DRUG-
GIST BUSINESS, a smart Boy
of twelve or fifteen years of age, who
has some education, and can be well
recommended for his honesty and so-
briety. Application may be made to
EDWARD EARLE.

Who has just opened a complete assort-
ment of MEDICINES, which he can
recommend for their quality, and will
sell wholesale or retail, on the most
reduced terms for Cash. In his as-
sortment are included a number of the
most celebrated Patent Medicines, such
as Church's & Bateman's Cough Drops,
Warner's Elixir, Soughdon's Bitters,
Godfrey's Cordial, Haarlem & British
Oils, Anderson's & Hooper's Pills, James'
Powders, Sall of Lemons, (excellent to
be kept in families to take out stains
of Ink, red Wine, &c.) Kennedy's cele-
brated Corn Plaster, Steer's Opodeldoe,
grain & patent Sago, Essence Soap, most
other articles kept in this line of busi-
ness, to which an addition is daily ex-
pected.

—ALSO—
An assortment of Good LIQUORS,
from fourth proof Cogniac to New
England Rum—Spices fresh and good
—A few boxes Tea China, Window
Glass, Nails, &c. all of which will be
sold at the most reduced cash prices.—
A few boxes genuine Havana Segars.
Easton, 27th Sept. 1803. 89 3

Whereas

SOME person or persons unknown, did
on Saturday Evening the 17th inst.
set fire to the woods of Nicholas Goldbo-
rough, orphan, and had it not been early
discovered and great encursions made by
the Overseer and hands to prevent its
spreading, much damage would have been
done. I do hereby forewarn all persons
from hunting, gunning, hauling the skin,
kindling fires on, or taking wood of any
kind from the shores of the said land, as
I will prosecute every person so offending.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Guardian of N. Goldborough.
Talbot county, Sept. 27, 1803. 89 3*

100 Sheep for sale,

BY
MATTHIAS BORDLEY.
Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

Tilden's Farm

FOR SALE,
CONTAINING 300 acres, plea-
santly situated, a mile and an
half on the North East Branch of
Longford's Bay, of course few rails are
necessary for its inclosure, abounding
with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, on
which is a two story brick house, with
four rooms on a floor; a good apple
orchard, and a variety of other good
fruits—There will be sown in nice or-
der above sixty bushels of red chaff
bearded Wheat, and possession given
on or before the first day of January
next. There is also a good Herring
Fishery, which may be purchased with
the farm, or it will be reserved.

It is unnecessary to say more, as it
is presumed that no person will pur-
chase without viewing the premises:
To accommodate the purchaser, stock
of all kinds and farming utensils may
be had with it. For terms apply to
the subscriber,

Kent county,
Sept. 10th, 1803. 88 4

Just received, and now for sale at
this Office, "A Sermon on the Na-
ture and Object of a GOSPEL MINI-
STRY. Preached before the Conven-
tion of the Protestant Episcopal
Church of Maryland, in the city of
Baltimore, on the 2d, day of June,
1803, by JAMES KEMP, D. D." [price,
25 cents.] Extract from the minutes
of the Protestant Episcopal Convention
of the State of Maryland.

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That
the thanks of this Convention be
given to the Rev. Dr. KEMP, for his
Sermon preached before them this
day, and that he be requested to fur-
nish a copy of the same for publica-
tion."

N. B. The Copy Right has been
presented by the Author to the Bene-
volent Society, established in the city
of Baltimore.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE
CANAL.

AT a meeting of the President and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at
Christiana Bridge, on the 26th July,
1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of
Ten Dollars on each share in this
Company be requested of the subscri-
bers to be made on or before the first
of December next, to either of the fol-
lowing persons.

Joshua Gilpin Philadelphia.
Joseph Tainall Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns Newcastle.
George Gale Cecil county, Md.
Samuel Chew Chestertown.

Books of subscription for the remain-
ing shares are also in the hands of the
above persons, by whom subscriptions
will be received.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends
to petition to the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland for the condemnation
of a stream to establish a Grist Mill—
the stream is situated on Secretary's
Creek on Great Choptank in the coun-
ty of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
September, 14, 1803. 88.

Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for
the ensuing year the farm whereon
he at present resides (Head of Wye) there
are three fields of about one hundred and
eighty thousand corn hills, independent
of the lots, some of which are in a high state
of cultivation; the improvements in good or-
der, with a well of most excellent water
in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the
1st of October, I shall want an Overseer to
reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

Boarding & Lodging.

Mrs. PRIMROSE
RESPECTFULLY informs those
Parents and Guardians who are
disposed to send their Children to the
Academy at Easton, that she has ta-
ken a house in Dover-street, where
she would accommodate on reasonable
terms three or four genteel boys by
the year.

The Subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
perfluous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
costiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free perspi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, and are esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore
throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable
thru'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unparal-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scurfs, tetters, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster,

An infallible remedy for Corns. Spee-
dily removing their root and branch,
without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the bo-
dy, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dif-
ferences peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.
Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.—
Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED.

And Possession given on the first of October.

CONVENIENT Two Story
House and Lot, situated on West
street—There are two rooms below
and three above, a kitchen and cellar
under the whole House. A Stable
and Smoak House will also be put up.
For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 tf.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JAMES HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the
Eastern Shore, of a report circulating
there, that it was my intention to decline
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg
leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on every
exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant.

RICHARD NICOLS.
Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 tf.

JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he occu-
pied. BENJAMIN WILMOTT?
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m.—40.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

FEW TICKETS for the benefit of
WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in
Somerset county, are now for sale at this
Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest
Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the
2d class, 2000 Dollars.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot
county, deceased, are requested to
make immediate payment to the sub-
scribers—And all persons having claims
against the said estate, are requested to
make them known, to

ANN JONES, Adm'r.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.
of John Jones.

Talbot county, }
30th Aug. 1803. 85 tf.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.
Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will show
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them. H. W.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1803.

[NO. 692.]

FROM THE ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

FEDERALIST—No. XIII.

Concerning Mr. Gallatin and the sale of the Bank Stock.

Gallatin's advocates justify him in having sold the stock, alledging that it was authorized by law: and that they applaud the mode of the sale, because the proceeds operated to pay a debt in Holland. In setting up these defences they fall into an incurable blunder, which I will very plainly demonstrate. In the speech of general Samuel Smith, which was published in the Examiner of May 14th, (a speech which was entirely designed to save the Messiah of democracy from disgrace, by offering every possible plea in his favor) the excuse upon which most reliance was placed seems to have been the resolution of the agents of the sinking fund, which is as follows:

"June 7, 1802. Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to sell the shares of the stock of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the principal of the debt due by the United States to the bank of the United States before or during the year 1795."

That the reader may fully comprehend this subject, it is proper to inform him that there are five persons who are appointed by law to be agents of the sinking fund. These are, the vice-president, the chief judge, the secretary of state, the attorney-general, and the secretary of the treasury. The law which is relied upon to justify Gallatin's sale of the bank stock, authorized the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell it if they should see cause. During all the time from 1796 to 1802 the predecessors of the triumvirate who have authorized the sale, never found a sufficient cause, nor does it appear that one ever actually existed, except in the capricious or intriguing minds of themselves. And what is still more extraordinary, when the directors of the bank of the United States declared that they did not want the money, when one of these very persons tells the public that the treasury overflowed with many millions of surplus dollars. But this is not the worst.—The selling committee, with the virtuous far famed James Madison at its head, did not condescend to consult either the vice president or the chief judge. Do not ask why. The reason is too obvious. They would have protested against the proceeding. They would have thwarted the scheme. They would have consented to risk their consciences and characters upon a transaction, which increases in detestableness as it becomes more and more known. Reader, remember that the chief judge resides in the city of Richmond, is a man of business, and is personally known to each of the three who authorized the sale. As to Mr. Madison, I cannot conceive how he could so far forget or forego the common relations of good manners as not to inform the chief judge that they were about to sell, or rather to sacrifice the bank stock; and that he might be in at the death, if he pleased. As for Gallatin, it could not be expected that a man who in the face of all the world would extenuate his own misdeeds by saying that all the merchants of the United States were not equal to the purchase of 1,300,000 dolls. and did not deserve as much credit as Mr. Bar-

ing, it would be in vain to expect good manners from him. He certainly forgot that his friend general S. Smith was a merchant.

Instead of doing this or any thing else in a proper manner, the triumvirate gave an authority to one of their own number, to Mr. Gallatin, to sell the stock for the purpose, as it would seem, of paying the debt which the United States owed to the bank. Gallatin put this authority in his pocket, went to New York, and sold the stock to Mr. Baring, but not according to the tenor of the resolution; not according to the spirit of the law; not to pay the debt due by the United States to the bank. How then? In a horch-potch bargain relating to a debt the United States owed in Holland, a great deal of which would not be due within a year, and concerning which he has rendered a poor, blundering, unintelligible account. Different calculations have appeared; in none of which it is pretended that the United States have lost less than 119,880 dollars.—It is not expected that the whole truth will ever appear. 'Tis in vain to search for it. Every candid man must admit that the transaction was either fraudulent or foolish, and he will be convinced of it when he is told that immediately after Mr. Baring had completed the contract for the stock, he refused to take a very large profit.

It is not pretended that Mr. Madison went all lengths with Mr. Gallatin in this infamous transaction. It has been already said that three persons of the five commissioners formed a board. Two would, of course, settle a question, and thus Mr. Madison may have been out-voted. Thus two of the five may have contrived to out-general the other three. Mr. Madison knows best how all this is, and he will, before he is much older, have much stronger inducements than he now feels, either to exonerate himself from the turpitude, or to offer something more plausible than has yet appeared, for this new system of political finesse, which makes two more than three, and which entitles a man to public thanks, who has either destroyed or dilapidated an immense sum of public money. Mr. Madison may assure himself, that the reputed sanctity of his name and fame, will not stand before the batteries of truth and indignation, which now extend their influence to every quarter. Is not this pretty economy? Is not this an excellent system of finance, and an admirable style of administering the government?

Let me repeat, that Gallatin's authority to sell was restricted to the sole purpose of paying the debt to the bank, which, by the bye, the directors did not want—so that there was no occasion to be in a hurry. It was his duty to have made known that such were his intentions. He might have found purchasers without number, for the whole, not at a reduced price of 145 per cent, but at 155, probably 160 per cent. This mode would have enabled any man of substantial resources or credit to have been a bidder. The money was due to the bank. The money was not wanted; of course it might have been reloaned to those who wanted the shares, and in this way, forty dollars (or perhaps sixty) per share could have been obtained more than is accounted for.

It is highly probable that Mr. Madison expected such arrangements.—Perhaps he knew nothing to the con-

trary, until Gallatin had left no room for a retreat. The die was forever cast, and it then only remained to destroy the Messiah by condemning his conduct, or to bear him through.—The first would have shaken the whole democratic fabric to its centre. The party would have been ruined. Discontent and denunciation would have reflowed from every quarter; and Madison himself would have been lost in the wreck. Self immolation and self preservation were before him.—They stared him in the face.—He adopted the latter. He has gained a temporary respite. The madness and enthusiasm of his idolatrous adherents may protract the day of condemnation. But, by and bye, it will, it must come. Truth may be long obscured; but, sooner or later, it will, it ought, it must prevail.

When the Gallatinites are sorely pressed, for having excluded all the citizens of the United States from the chance of becoming purchasers of the bank stock, by the hasty and clandestine too much risk in making indistinct bargain, which was made with Mr. Baring, they answer that there criminate sales and taking indiscriminate bills; that by the arrangement with Mr. Baring so much was secured at once. When they are pressed concerning the impropriety of trusting so much to an individual, who might fail in his affairs, or die, they then reply, that the shares themselves are pledged to secure the contract. Thus while they defend themselves upon one point, they destroy themselves upon the others. If the shares are not pledged, 'tis an impudent falsehood to pretend that they are. If they are pledged, it shews that Gallatin knew very well how to secure the execution of the contract. If this be true, why could he not have permitted some of our citizens to have had equal advantages.—Is it because they would have given 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, or 60 dollars per share more? Is it because they would have asked no premiums or dividends as inducements? I know not how the disciples of Mr. Gallatin will endeavor to extricate him from his shameless and self-evident deception.

All that can be said is, he was at war with every thing which had or has a federal feature: and he was determined to shew his detestation of the whole system, by sacrificing the bank stock, rather than preserve such a memorable testimonial of federal policy.

As it is altogether impossible for me to afford an answer, why general Marshall, the chief judge, who resides in Richmond, was neither consulted nor advised, I shall leave it to the readers to indulge in their own conjectures and conclusions.

But why have I used all this argument to shew that the sale of the bank stock was badly executed? Let us not forget that the authority to sell the stock was confined to the single object of paying the debt which was due to the bank of the United States. That it had no connection with the debt which was due in Holland. That Gallatin's having involved it in the mysteries of the contract with Mr. Baring, was a breach of law, of confidence, of public faith—and the reasons which he offers are no less impudent than the whole transaction appears to be detestable: and the more so, because the directors of the bank were willing that the payment of the money due to them might be postponed.

When a plain representation of facts is made, every body sees them, understands them, and is astonished at their perspicuity and plainness. All who have read what has been published on this subject with their eyes open, with minds desirous to receive and imbibe the truth, will be astonished that the majority of congress should have given so much room for criticism and for censure. I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment that so many well meaning, upright men, should have suffered themselves to be so easily deceived and duped by a man, who has been so completely exposed, ridiculed and defeated, upon the very theatre where his disciples say that he is invulnerable. The cunning which was used, as to the manner of bringing out his report, and the unfair use which has been made of it, are only further corresponding parts of the same system which excited the Pennsylvanians to insurrection and to riot, and had almost plunged us into a civil war; which not only might have ended in the dissolution of our government, but might have filled the country with cries, sorrow and tears.

I am sure, that every reader, who has considered these things with calmness and with candor, will feel very lively impressions:—Some will be affected with sorrow, some with shame, and not a few with indignation.

It is not my design in this place to press these things as far as they ought to go. I am not influenced by the desire to push the offenders to the extremity of desperation, nor to rouse a spirit of revenge which would overwhelm them in destruction. To inform the community, to expose deception, to unfold the truth, to shew things as they are—are the motives which have influenced, and shall continue to influence and guide my pen. If in this cause fraud and falsehood shall find themselves in danger, they who have any thing to fear, must stand out of the way.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Principles and conduct of the Jacobins. Perhaps an apology is due, for treating so momentous a subject in so light a manner. Yet to treat it seriously, would betray a naïveté that would excite the pity and derision of the patriots. They smile, like the Chinese, at the simplicity of a man, who complains of being cheated. The jugglers have now thrown off the mask to all but the upper gallery, whom they hope to amuse a while longer with their republican pranks. As to the rest of the house, they may walk behind the scenes, are welcome in the green room, and may examine the dresses and machinery. All the world is a stage, exclaim the performers, the republican as well as the monarchical, the new, as well as the old. The strife among patriots, is the same as among courtiers. 'Tis only a struggle for power and pelf, and these liberty caps, these republican robes, these sweet meals for the mouth of labour, are weapons with which we have fought and vanquished our adversaries. We mouthed about the alien law, we raved against the sedition law, till the multitude were persuaded we were mighty sticklers for the rights of man. Having got what we wanted, we court the aid of the rich and the powerful, and leave our stupid instruments to discover, at their leisure, that let who will be masters, they will be slaves.

How we gulled the United Irishmen! The poor devils thought, that when they had raised us to power, we would be-citizen them at the instant,—but we soon gave them a pill for their arrogance. But the best joke of all, was our well dissembled zeal for the *liberty of the press*. This really was a master stroke, not unworthy of the brightest days of Jacobin France. How amiably, how philanthropically tender were we of the rights of liars and calumniators! How we worked the poor federalist with their milk and water sedition act. But what is our language now? Not a word ye Tories! The peace of society is not to be disturbed, nor our most distinguished characters depreciated, because, forsooth, the tale you have to tell is a true one. If it is true, so much the worse, so much the more galling, and therefore the more wicked and mischievous to divulge it. We are like Sir John Brute, gentlemen.—What we like to day, we don't like to-morrow, and *vice versa*. Some time ago, we did not like the common law, any more than the insular battle from whence it came. Now we do like it, and mean to stand by it at least by its doctrines concerning libels.

So contradictory, so insulting, so barefaced, so flagitious is the conduct of those, who unblushingly lay claim to the patriotism of America.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER. STATE OF PARTIES.

The state of parties continues still to furnish subject of conjecture and speculation; and whatever further changes take place, there are no persons who more anxiously than ourselves wish to see the government, at such a moment as the present, animated by additional vigor & strength.

Mr. Pitt's friends have been represented, in some of the newspapers, as being in opposition to the government. Nothing can be more groundless and absurd than such an assertion. If it were so, they would surely unite with the old and the new opposition, and such a junction would present difficulties, which we hope, for the sake of the country, the present administration will not have to encounter, while they are engaged in the most arduous war that perhaps this nation ever yet has seen. Mr. Pitt, we are convinced, is above the selfish views of party, and is actuated by the purest motives. He will, we trust, zealously support ministers in such exertions as our situation calls for, and we equally hope, that he will set his face against all weak and inefficient plans. We have no other anxiety to see him in power, than that which is founded on the conviction that his great mind cannot be too actively employed for the benefit of the country at the present crisis. There never was a period when some great and controlling power was more necessary at the head of the government, and with full as much respect as any persons whatever bears for the character or the talents of Mr. Addington, we never yet heard any one contend that he took that lead, or possessed that controul, so necessary to the direction of arduous affairs in times of great emergency like the present.

Mr. Grey, it is said, felt anxious for the junction of all parties against the present administration, as thinking them incapable of carrying on the affairs of the nation. Lord Grenville certainly entertains the same opinion, and we should not be much surprised to see a junction of the old and the new opposition; but nothing, we are sure, could induce Mr. Pitt, to give into such a coalition, except the most rooted conviction of the incapacity of the present ministers, and the danger to which, in consequence, the nation would be exposed. Those who think that his object on the debate of Mr. Patten's motion, was to weaken ministers, are grossly mistaken. It is well known that no pains whatever were taken to procure a single vote for Mr. Pitt's motion—his only object was to represent the impropriety of bringing forward censures against ministers, at a time when we had more important and more urgent points to attend to. His intention evidently was, not to shew his strength, but to declare his opinion.

By the appointment of Mr. Tierney to a lucrative office, Mr. Addington gets rid of a troublesome opponent on points of finance.—Perhaps he may also obtain from him (as it is said he

has already done,) some schemes upon this head. Mr. Tierney is known to have railed more vehemently than any other person against the budget of the 10th of December last. The minister had probably no disposition to encounter his accusations of that statement now. Mr. Tierney may be useful on the subject of finance, and if some of his former opinions and declarations do not entangle him, he may upon the whole, render service; but surely the administration requires a different species of strength from what Mr. Tierney can add to it.

We are daily more convinced of the necessity of a strong administration.—In order that the country may bear with cheerfulness all the burthens which the necessity of the times must impose upon it and encounter with alacrity the difficulties which, to excite at all as a free and independent people, we must combat and surmount, it seems to us essential that we should have an administration that possesses the unqualified confidence of the nation. Much as we respect many of the members of the present government, we must be permitted to say that we think the talents, the energy and the genius of Mr. Pitt at the head of the ministry, indispensably necessary at the present crisis to our salvation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, August 19.

We are happy to announce the arrival in Yarmouth Roads, yesterday, of the homeward bound Baltic fleet, consisting of about 300 sail of vessels, under convoy of the Amaranth and Unicorn frigates. The Liverpool ships parted company with the fleet about nine days ago, to go north about.

The nephew and niece of Madam Bonaparte arrived at Dover on Wednesday, on their way to France. It has at length been agreed, that they shall be exchanged for the young ladies from the boarding school at Rouen, now waiting at Calais. A cartel was expected to fail the next day.

The Hamburg Correspondent, a paper of course within the grasp of French power, says, the Hanoverian deputies have again returned home without much hope that their situation will be improved.—Thus we perceive, that after all their fair promises to the Hanoverians, the French trampled on them like dogs, pillage them of their property, and violate their females.

On the representation of Pizarro for the benefit of the contribution for the national defence, Mr. Sheridan has promised the aid of his pen, by inserting some additional speeches, similar to that most animating and energetic one, which he has put into the part of Rolla, and which has been circulated with so much effect. If so, the stage will contribute double in strengthening the national fund, and arousing the spirit of the people!

Rome has lost one of its most celebrated painters, in the person of Mr. Dominique Corti, who died lately at the age of 85, and who has left behind him a great number of very fine pictures.

The ex-bishops of Rochelle, Blois, and Arles, have been imprisoned in convents in Spain for heretical doctrines. Some of their episcopal publications were submitted to the consideration of a council of Theologians, who unanimously resolved that they were seditious, contrary to the tenets of the holy Roman Catholic Church, and to the security of the state. In consequence of this report of the Theologians, his most Catholic majesty ordered the suppression of the publications and the imprisonment of their authors.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Extra of a letter from Lexington, Virg. dated Sept. 10.

Yesterday were apprehended in this town for passing counterfeit notes on the bank of the United States, John Ramsey and Andrew Lattimore Love, both from the county of York, in South Carolina. The notes are very well executed, and no material difference can be perceived between the President's name of the genuine and those of the counterfeit.—In Simpson, the cashier's name the letter O is too high, and if strictly examined initial G is too clumsily formed at the end, as it ends blunt and not carrying out like

the genuine. The Eagle is imperfect, its head and legs being so faint they are scarcely visible. They are all dated in 1799, 1800, and 1801; and some of the latest dates are affixed to the smallest numbers. The aggregate of the notes found in their possession, including those they had passed in the neighbourhood which were immediately recovered, amounted to 1050 dollars.—They are all Ten Dollar Notes except two or three which are of Five and Twenty—Five American Eagles were likewise found with them, but the fraud may be easily discovered; they are in the first place too slight weighing only about seven dollars and an half; and their being somewhat thicker in the middle than the edge, together with the badness of their execution; contribute to convince a person immediately that they are counterfeit; if these are not deemed sufficient proofs, by taking a needle or some other sharp pointed instrument and scratching the gold on some prominent part of the coin the copper will distinctly appear.

A court will be held on Saturday the 17th inst. for examination of the above mentioned persons."

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, October 18.

ELECTION.

The following gentlemen are elected to represent their respective counties in the next general assembly:—

St. Mary's—Luke White Barber, James Hopewell, Raphael Neale, jun. Wilfred Neale.

Charles—Philip Stewart, Samuel Jones, Henry H. Chapman, Wm. H. M'Pherson.

Calvert—Richard Graham, William Holland, William Carcand, Doctor Gantt.

Prince George's—Robert Bowie, Peter Wood, Archibald Van Horne, Edward H. Calvert.

Allegany—John H. Bayard, James Cresap, Jesse Tomlinson, Benjamin Tomlinson.

Washington—Frisby Tilghman, Robert Smith, Martin Kerfman.

Montgomery—Thomas Davis, Hezekiah Veatch, Elmelick Swearingin, Thomas Linthecum.

In favor of the Court.

St. Mary's	4
Charles	4
Calvert	4
Prince George's	4
Montgomery	4
Anne Arundell	4
City of Annapolis	2
Baltimore City	1
Talbot	4
Caroline	1 if not 2
Dorset	4
Somerset	4
Worcester	3
Total	43

Against the Court.

Allegany	4 not certain
Washington	4
Frederick	4
Baltimore County	3
Baltimore City	2
Hartford	4
Cecil	4
Kent	4
Queen Ann's	4
Caroline	3
Worcester	1
Total	37

6 Majority in favor of the Court.

We have the happiness to find that Charles Ridgely, (of William) Esquire has gained his election, maugre all the froth and fume of the anarchical democrats of the county, at their district meeting; to send their champion Love, in his place Mr. Ridgely is a firm, well tried federalist, and as such will unite with colonel Mercer and other anti-jacobins in arresting a career which is rapidly dashing our state into the

whirlpool of anarchy. Mr. Ridgely is a district, intelligent and well bred man, and as such will promote by his talents those measures most conducive to the true interest of his constituents and the welfare and respectability of of the state, especially the amelioration of our present turnpike laws, which raised against him the ire of the Dug-hill and other upper district gentry, and nearly cost him his election. Let the fire brand democrats bite their lips in chagrin at the success of Mr. R.—Every honest man will rejoice that one wise, sensible and discreet person is at last chosen by our county, as a representative, and that the people at length begin to throw their passions and their prejudices aside and to ask "is he honest, is he capable is he faithful to the constitution?" before they give their vote. The same remark, we are happy to find, applies to the successful candidate for the sheriffalty, who, although a federal republican, has gained his election by a large majority.

[Baltimore Federal Gazette.

PETER PORCUPINE.—A late London paper mentions that WILLIAM COBBETT had been prosecuted for an assault on Mr. HERIOT, the editor of the True Briton. It appears that the latter had published a paragraph, alluding to the former, in which he said he deserved the pillory or gibbet; & continued to repeat that was his opinion, when called upon by Cobbett for satisfaction.—W. C. in his visit to Mr. Heriot for an explanation was accompanied by Mr. Dickens of Philadelphia.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Another Escape of Bonaparte.

The first consul had a narrow escape in his coasting voyage round the island of Cadix to Flushing. An English smuggler lay at some distance, and the crew perceiving what was going forward, immediately loaded their pistols, and arranged their cutlasses, determined if he put ever so little out to sea, to bounce upon their object.—Had they succeeded, provided as they were with sweeps in aid to their sails, nothing could have prevented them from landing Bonaparte in England, much sooner than even his sanguine imagination could have promised. His prudence however, or, as his minions will tell it, his "good fortune" led him to keep so close under the batteries, that the feelings of those brave men were mortified, and their intentions disappointed.

August 25,

The number of carpenters who have been decoyed by the French from Hamburg to Hanover, for the purpose of building flat bottomed boats on the Elbe, amounts to full 200.—The distresses of the city are daily accumulating.

It is said in the Dublin papers, that Mr. Justice Downes is to succeed in the vacancy occasioned in the Irish court of king's bench by the horrible assassination of Lord Kilwarden.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 28.

The Portuguese have at length gained an advantage by sea over the Algerines. The *Vosle de Gania*, a Portuguese ship of the line, cruising before Algiers, was attacked by three large xebecs and a forty gun frigate, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The Algerines attacked with their usual fury and desperation, but the Portuguese captain made so good a defence, that after a fight which lasted three hours, he sunk two of the xebecs, and captured the third, in which he had the happiness to find 200 prisoners, whom he set at liberty. The frigate however contrived to make her escape.

From the Luzerne Federalist.

Messrs. Miners, By inserting the following, you will serve the cause of humanity. Recite for the *Billious Cholera*, and the *Dysentery*.

By Doctor USMAN of Connecticut.

Dissolve in keen vinegar as much common table salt as will put in an open bottle that it may ferment and work itself clear. The bottle should be nearly full, that it may discharge the foam; this done bottle it for use, let the person affected, take a large spoonful of the vinegar in about a gill of boiling water, or at least, as hot as he can drink it until he finds relief.

It will effectually remove the cause in either case, although the patient may be so far relaxed as to die with weakness. The same remedy is excellent in the common Cholera.

A publication in the form of a hand bill, under the signature of *Plain Truth*, addressed to the citizens of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, has lately made its appearance here. The vulgar and low bred style of this production, its incoherence, and the numerous grammatical inaccuracies with which it abounds, the bold and malignant falsehoods which it propagates, the Catilinarian and Robespierian-like attempt to excite a war between poverty and wealth, are as characteristic of its author as if *Jacob Gibson*, instead of *Plain Truth*, were subscribed thereto.

The *Aurora* and the *Star*, whenever they have seen the triumphs of federalism in the three counties to which the publication is addressed in their several elections, have taken upon themselves to denominate us all old Tories, and so offer up prayers at the shrine of democracy and falsehood, for the means of expelling that ignorance and political delusion, to which, according to them, we have been so long subjected. Their prayers in some degree prevailed, and the above-mentioned apostle of Jacobinism was appointed a missionary for the purpose of illuminating the citizens of Worcester county, and accordingly made his appearance in Snow Hill at last August court: Full of his own importance and armed with a budget of true democratic falsehoods about monarchy and aristocracy, which the people of that county had heard an hundred times asserted, and as often refuted, but which the learned apostle imagined was all new to them, he sought every opportunity of proclaiming them in the taverns and streets. Such as were acquainted with his character did not wish to disgrace themselves by a conversation with him, or by refuting his false assertions; but *Jacob* would obtrude himself upon some, and amongst others he fell in the way of Messrs. Done, Dennis, & Bailly—Judge Done gave the citizen a pretty severe rebuff, upon which he told the judge, he hoped he meant to treat him as a gentleman, to which the judge significantly replied that he should make him no such promise, and gave *Jacob* to understand in what degree of estimation he held his character. Mr. Dennis exposed his falsehoods in farcatic terms, and Mr. Bailly, condescended, to the mortification of his friends and all federalists to enter into a political conversation with him, deliberately to refute his Jacobinic arguments; hence his bafe and malignant attempt to injure the reputations of those gentlemen. The citizen appears very solicitous to abolish the general court, and tells the people that Mr. John Dennis and Mr. James Robins, with the federalists of their respective counties at their backs, a few years since, were anxious for its demolition. He may be told, that it he had not understanding enough to discriminate between the systems suggested by those gentlemen & the ridiculous and wicked plan now proposed, which leaves the judges dependent on the nod of the executive, and gives them a tenure less permanent than a magistracy—the people of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester can distinguish between them. But perhaps the citizen is alarmed lest the jurors of the lower counties, whilst attending that court, may be informed that a certain person has been convicted and fined *Fifty Pounds* as appears by the records of Talbot county court, for beating in an inhuman manner his step-mother, who had nurtured him with kindest parental attentions from his infancy. That the same person was indicted in the same court for selling by false measures, and was acquitted by a defect in the indictment, and not on the merits. That the same person from a certain family incident, is styled in Talbot, *Squire M'Wino*, and a great many other little trifling matters which might rather retard than accelerate the glorious object of this illuminated missionary in his future visitations to the lower counties. Thence may arise his new bred solicitudes to abolish the general court. The citizen undertakes to tell the people in what manner Mr. Littleton

Dennis became a judge of the court of appeals, and for what purposes, but in this he proves nothing but his malignity and his ignorance: he proves his ignorance by asserting that from seventy-six to eighteen hundred the court of appeals had consisted of only three judges, and holds out the idea, that this was the number of which it was originally composed. In this the citizen is guilty of a gross misrepresentation, since the court of appeals originally consisted of five judges—two of them died, and the remaining three were old and infirm. As the original number was five, the concurrence of three was necessary to make a decision—but as it frequently happened that some one of the three did not attend from indisposition, the business was retarded and greatly accumulated. Legislative acts are frequent in our statute book enabling the court still further to continue causes, which had been suspended as long as the law would admit of. Thence the executive on the remonstrance of the three judges filled up the vacancies of the deceased judges by the appointment of Messrs. Potts and Dennis. Thus, citizen *Jacob*, you see a federalist is not ashamed to let the people know the manner in which Mr. Dennis came into the appointment, and he can inform you that this office was conferred upon Mr. Dennis unexpectedly, and it was not without hesitation that he consented to accept it, and was not solicited by circular letters, and all the vile arts of a democratic sycophant, as was the case with respect to your solicitation of the office of treasurer of the eastern shore. The citizen displays his malignity by stating that the appointment, like Mr. Adams's, was made just before the federal executive went out of power; as if to fill up appointments expressly required by law, as was the case in Mr. Adams's appointments, was a breach of official trust. If an office becomes vacant during a democratic administration, and is left vacant by them whilst contemplating a change of systems, to be supplied by an administration of opposite politics, it will be the first instance in which the democratic party have failed to exercise their power; and sure I am it would not be left so by the concurrence of citizen *Jacob*. The citizen lays great stress on the salaries of the judges, and the oppression of the people occasioned thereby, but the people know very well that the salaries of the judges are not paid by the sober, virtuous citizens, so much as by such fellows as *Jacob*, who violate every rule of political restraint; and who, like him, for whipping his step-mother, are made to pay for the expenses of their own chastisement. The people know they are not assailed to pay these salaries, and they know that such characters as *Jacob Gibson* would be glad to get rid of all courts of justice that they might indulge themselves in all the licentiousness of their ambitious, profligate and overbearing inclinations. It is such fellows as *Jacob*, and not the people, that pay for the whistle. The people also know, that judges they must have, and that if there be any hardship in paying for the administration of justice, it will be as great to pay a democratic as a federal judge; they know too, that if the democratic party conceived the salaries too high, and that if this was their objection to the courts, the way to get clear of the grievance would be to reduce the salary, and not to abolish the courts, as they well know, that the object of the proposed bill, is not to reduce the expenses of the state, but to oust federal judges. They have had a little experience as to the confidence to be reposed in democratic professions of economy in the change of officers in the federal government; and in the permanency of the salaries. The people will remember the noise kept up by the democrats before they got into power, about the high salaries paid the officers of the executive department, and they now find that so far from lessening those salaries, the democrats have re-enacted a law which had expired, and which gives to their friends the highest rate of salary ever given by the federalists. There is this difference too, that the former salaries were fixed when flour was selling at twelve dollars per barrel, and other articles in proportion, and the democrats, notwithstanding their clamor against those salaries when fixed, still receive them

when flour is at six dollars per barrel—Gallatin, whilst a member of congress, contended that five thousand dollars was too much for Mr. Wolcott, his predecessor in office, and voted against the allowance, but Mr. Gallatin's friends re-enacted the law when the price of living was reduced, and he now receives the same sum as the head of the same department. The insinuations respecting Judge Done are unworthy of notice, that gentleman is well known to have been consistent in his public conduct, and to possess the firmest integrity and independence of sentiment, and to practise those amiable virtues in private life, to which the author of *Plain Truth* is a stranger. CITIZEN *JACOB* next tells the people that there is an established religion in three of the New England states, now the writer asserts that no established religion exists in the United States, and also denies that the bishop of this state ever suggested the propriety of any thing of the sort. He also states that the fifteen millions of dollars, given for Louisiana, is less than Mr. Adams squandered in one year on his federal friends: It is a fact which the laws of congress and our public records will prove, that Mr. Adams never expended a single cent without the sanction of congress, & that what he did expend was for the benefit of his country, and not in making donations to foreign countries, as was the case when Mr. Jefferson lavished thirty-two thousand dollars on the French ship of war called the *Berceau*.

The citizen rises in a regular climax of falsehood as he approximates his abrupt conclusion. He requests us to inspect the federal papers, and see them calling on every brave man to draw his sword against the principles and spirit of the constitution. If the citizen will shew any such paragraphs in those papers, he shall be forgiven for all his gross scurrility and previous malignant falsehoods.

It would be time badly employed to trace the author through this miserable and illiterate performance, and with the foregoing strictures, the writer leaves him to the compunctions of a guilty conscience, and the contempt of a virtuous community.

A CITIZEN OF SOMERSET.
Sept. 28, 1803.

Boston, October 7.
A new ship of 370 tons, called the *HARD WARE*, was launched at Stonington, Conn. on Friday last. She is owned by Mr. J. Robinson, of New York.

DIED, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Mrs. MARY M'KAY, aged 103. As so advanced an age, though weak in body, she enjoyed every mental faculty.

Public Vendue.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the second day of November, at the late dwelling of John Jones, deceased, near Easton, the goods and chattels of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture, a Waggon and gear, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above three pounds, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the punctual payment of the money—on all sums under three pounds the cash will be required. The sale will begin at two o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

ANN JONES, Adm'r.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.
Easton, October 18th, 1803. 92

Notice.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Samuel Sharp, deceased, request all those having claims to exhibit the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Administrator de bonis non.
Talbot county, Oct. 18, 1803. 6

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN about Twenty five years of age, (she is a good plain Cook, Washer and Spinner) with her two daughters, one eight years of age, the other about four years; the oldest now waits in the house, and is very active and smart. Enquire of the printer.
October 18th, 1803. 92 3

FOR SALE.
That valuable Mill and Mill Seat commonly called

Gibson's Mill,

SITUATE on the Eastern Branch of Wye River, together with about eighty or an hundred acres of valuable Land adjoining, about ten acres of which is prime Meadow Land. This Mill being situate in a fine wheat country and on a never failing stream, renders her more valuable than any Mill on the Eastern Shore, and the whole works new and complete. Also the indisputable right of the subscriber to that part of a tract of Land called ADDITION, lying on the North side of the Land formerly sold to the late Arthur Bryan, and which part of the Addition is supposed to contain about fifty acres: The whole to be sold with some stock and other moveable property, at public sale, on Thursday the seventeenth day of November next, if fair, and if not, on the first fair day following. A credit of from five to seven years will be given by the purchaser entering into bond with approved security for the punctual payment of the annual instalments with the interest on the whole. There will be some reservation and further conditions, all of which will be more particularly made known on the day of sale and immediate possession given to the purchaser. Any person wishing to be particularly informed as to the limits of this property and the title which is indisputable, may apply to Doctor William E. Seth, adjoining the same.

JOHN GIBSON.

Annapolis, 15th, Oct. 1803. 92 4

Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Sharp, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'r.
SOLOMON DICKINSON, adm'r.
Talbot County, Oct. 18, 1803. 6

TO THE

Voters of Talbot County.

FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced thus publicly, at this early period, to make known to you my intention of being a candidate for the sheriff's office, at the next election for sheriff of Talbot county; should you think me qualified and competent to discharge the duties of that office, and honor me with your suffrages, rest assured my utmost endeavors will be to discharge the duties of said office with punctuality and integrity.

I have the honor to be
Your ob't. and very humble servt.
CHARLES GIBSON.
11th October, 1803. 3w-92

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Rigby, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of August, 1803. 90 4

MILBY PURNELL.

Eastern Shore

Earthen Ware Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the POTTING BUSINESS in Easton, near the Head of Washington Street, where he intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds of Earthen Ware, equal (if not superior) to any in the State, on terms equally low with those of Baltimore. He has burnt one kiln, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail. Country Store keepers will find it much to their advantage to purchase of him, as they will avoid the expense of freight, and risk of breakage. SAMUEL SHARPLESS.
Easton, Md. 11th 10th mo. 1803.—3

"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens call'd with care."

Whilst the celebrated Dr. DOBBS was once
unwell, a MOSS ROSE BUD was
sent to him by a Lady; which gave oc-
casion to the following very elegant Stan-
za.

The lightest of favors bestow'd by
the fair,
With rapture we take, and with trans-
port we wear;

But a moss-rose-bud, ELIZA, from
thee,
A well-pleasing gift to a monarch would
be;

Ah! that illness, too cruel, forbidding
should stand,
And refuse me the gift from thy own
lovely hand.

With joy I receive it, with pleasure will
view,

Reminded of thee, by its odour and
hue;

Sweet rose! let me tell thee, tho'
charming thy bloom,

'Tho' thy fragrance exceeds SABA's
richest perfume;

'Thy breath to ELIZA's hath no fra-
grance in;

And thy bloom is but dull to her
cheek's blushing tint.

Yet alas! my fair flower, that bloom
will decay,

And all thy fine beauties soon wither
away;

'Tho' pluck'd by her hand, to whose
touch thou must own,

Harsh and rough is the cygnet's most
delicate down;

Thou too, snowy hand; nay I mean
not to preach,

But the rose, lovely moralist! suffer to
teach.

Extol not, fond maiden, thy beauties
'er mine,

They too are short-liv'd, and they too
must decline;

And small, in conclusion, the difference
appears,

In the bloom of few days, or the bloom
of few years.

But remember a virtue, the rose hath
to boast,

Its fragrance remains, when its beau-
ties are lost.

100 Sheep for sale,

BY

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV. D. ELISHA RICE hav-
ing rented the house now occu-
pied by the honorable William Hind-
man, Esq. informs the public, that he
intends to remove his FAMILY and
FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the
1st day of January next. He will then
be able to admit several Young La-
dies in addition to the number he al-
ready has. The house is large and
comfortable, and pleasantly situated on
the Talbot County side of Wye Ri-
ver, 13 miles from Easton, and 12
from Centreville.

The branches of Literature at pre-
sent taught in his School, are Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-
mar, Geography, and the Elements of
General History. Mr. R. has provid-
ed a complete Map of the World, ex-
hibiting every country on the Globe
at one view, and a separate map of each
quarter of the world, with the several
countries painted in different colours,
which greatly facilitates the acqui-
sition of a correct idea of their relative
positions and dimensions. But to those
branches he intends to add Music,
Drawing, and the various kinds of
Needle Work. A governess, of an
improved understanding, unexception-
able principles, and easy manners, will
be engaged to superintend the
Needle Work, and such other ac-
complishments as belong, particularly,
to the Female Character; an advan-
tage to the School, of which Mr. R.
could not heretofore avail himself, for
want of house room. The terms for
board and tuition (music and drawing
excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be
paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own
beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, }
Oct. 4, 1803. } 90

THE Trustees of WASHINGTON
ACADEMY met at Princess Anne,
according to adjournment, and were pre-
sent,

Hon. JOHN DONE, Esq. President.

JOHN GALE,

GEORGE ROBERTSON,

JOHN STEWART,

JAMES WILSON,

WILLIAM JONES,

GEORGE HANDY,

GEORGE W. JACKSON,

LITTLETON D. TEACKE,

Hon. LITTLETON DENNIS, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted
by unanimous concurrence, viz.

The Trustees finding it impracticable
to dispose of a sufficient number of Tickets
to authorize a drawing of the Lottery,
do resolve that the same shall be abandon-
ed and given up, and that the respective
persons, who may have disposed of Tickets,
shall be desired to return the money, and
receive the Tickets from those to whom
they may have disposed of them, and make
a return thereof to the Commissioners of
the said Lottery. It is further resolved,
that the above shall be published in the
Easton Herald.

October 11, 1803. 91 6

James Brown, } IN CHANCERY

AGT } Sept. 22, 1803.

The Heirs of } THE statement

Henry Storey, } RICHARD T.

dec'd. } EAREE, Trus-

tee for the sale of the said Henry

Storey's real estate, being this day laid

before the Chancellor, it is thereupon

ordered, that, by causing a copy of

this order to be inserted thrice in Cow-
an's newspaper, and in the Star, be-
fore the 12th November next, the said

Trustee give notice to the creditors of

the said Henry Storey, to exhibit their

claims, with the vouchers thereof, to

the Chancellor, before the 20th day

of January next.

Test,

SAML. H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT

Saddle Horse,

Five years old, warranted sound. En-
quire of the Printer.

October 11, 1803. 91 3

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

CANAL.

At a meeting of the President and

Directors of the Chesapeake and

Delaware Canal Company, held at

Christiana Bridge, on the 26th July,

1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of

Ten Dollars on each share in this

Company be requested of the subscri-
bers to be made on or before the first

of December next, to either of the fol-
lowing persons.

Joshua Gilpin Philadelphia.

Joseph Tatnall Wilmington.

Kinsley Johns Newcastle.

George Gale Cecil county, Md.

Samuel Chew Chestertown.

Books of subscription for the remain-
ing shares are also in the hands of the
above persons, by whom subscriptions
will be received.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH TATNALL, President.

Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may

concern, that the subscriber intends

to petition to the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland for the condemnation

of a stream to establish a Grist Mill—
the stream is situated on Secretary's

Creek on Great Choptank in the coun-
ty of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

September, 14, 1803. 88.

Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for

the ensuing year the farm whereon

he at present resides (Head of Wye) there
are three fields of about one hundred
and eighty thousand corn hills, independent
of the lots, some of which are in a high state
of cultivation; the improvements in good or-
der, with a well of most excellent water
in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the
1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to
reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.

Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

The Subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Billious

Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
persuous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
costiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free perspi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, &c. esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative of the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye

Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for

the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore
throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract

of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable
thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unparal-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scabs, itches, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine

German Cornplaster,

An intallible remedy for Corns, spee-
dily removing them root and branch,
without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable

Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the
body, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dis-
eases peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.—

Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given on the first of October,

CONVENIENT Two Story

House and Lot, situated on West

street.—There are two rooms below

and three above, a kitchen and cellar

under the whole House. A Stable

and Smoak House will also be put up.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 tf.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased.—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r,
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the

Eastern Shore, of a report circulating

there, that it was my intention to decline

the COMMISSION BUSINESS; I beg

leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on swif-
ty exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 ff.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the

stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Wilomott, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches;
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.—

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED

BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he occu-
pied. BENJAMIN WILLOTT

Easton, Oe. 24. 1802. 12 m. — 49.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

FEW TICKETS for the benefit of

WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in

Somerset county, are now for sale at this

Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest

Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the

2d class, 2000 Dollars.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate

of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot

county, deceased, are requested to

make immediate payment to the sub-
scribers—And all persons having claims
against the said estate, are requested to

make them known, to

ANN JONES, Adm'r.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

of John Jones.

Talbot county, }

30th Aug. 1803. } 85 ff.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND.

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,

about four miles from Princess Anne

in Somerset County. There is on said

lands a large brick dwelling-house, two

stories high, with an entry and three good

rooms on a floor; the out houses are all

good; The place has been some years ren-
ted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handsomest

situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore

for the finest timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January

next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Waco-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres

of land, with a grist mill, situated by the

upper ferry. To prevent any unneces-
sary application for that, I will not take

less than twenty dollars per acre. A

part of the purchase money will be required

on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives

near the lands on Mani River, will shew

the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them. H. W.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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

[VOL. xivth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1803.

[NO. 693.]

NEW-YORK, October 9.

Latest Foreign News,

FROM LONDON PAPERS BY THE
MARYLAND, CAPTAIN WICKHAM.

LONDON, August 26.

From the Mercury, a paper half official, we have translated a very curious article, which seems to throw light on the state of affairs. It is there said that Russia and Prussia are clothed with powers to mediate. This we knew before. Lord Hawkesbury stated in parliament he would solicit such a mediation, and Bonaparte universally desired it. Will it be successful? Very little hopes of success are entertained in this country. But we are pleased to see by the article from the Mercury, that after all the rant and declamation by the French government against this country, it now finds it necessary to defend itself against the representation of Britain. We perceive our cause is understood and felt on the continent, and that France is convinced of the necessity of justifying herself. She, not England, is put upon her defence. She feels the evils, and consequent irritation of the continent, which her blockade of the North of Europe occasions; and she endeavours to reconcile the suffering states of her conduct. A year ago, England had no connection with the continent but the treaty of Amiens: now she is invited to become a party to the common pact among civilized nations. France denies the design of extending her empire, unless indeed security should require it. Security, we are told, made her seize Switzerland, Holland, &c. and would make her seize England if she could.—If we allow her to take what ever countries for security's sake—we fear the chief consul would not stop at the walls of China. But the defence made in the article shews France feels the necessity of apologizing for her conduct; and hence we may entertain some hopes that she will reform it.

It is stated in the accounts from the Hague, dated the 16th, that the ratifications of the convention concluded on the 25th June last, between the French, Batavian and Italian republics, relative to the military operations against England, and the part which the latter powers are to take in the war, were executed at Brussels on the 24th ult.

Several of the Hanoverian officers are said to have entered into the Russian service.

General Ney has presented to the Helvetic diet, a new project, of a defensive alliance, with changes and modifications, which cannot fail, say the Paris journals, to make it be received more favorably than the former. On the head of subsidies, eight thousand men are required instead of twelve, as formerly proposed.

The menace of invasion is still kept up, but we think the tone used upon the subject is not quite so cheery as it was. General Angereau, it is said, is to command an encampment of 50,000 men upon the Flemish coast, and general Massena another encampment near St. Omer's. General Morrier is also to have a command in the expedition.

Letters from Brunn, mention that the merchants who trade with Turkey are in a state of consternation. A caravan from Germany, after passing Semlin, has been pillaged near Constantinople, when it was thought to be

in perfect safety. Another on its route for Germany, with Turkish and Greek merchandize, has been pillaged near Orfown, on the point of entering the Austrian territory. The leaders of the Janissaries at Belgrade, are reinforcing the number of their partizans. Instead of from fifty to sixty, each of them has now more than two hundred followers. They collect provisions in proportion. These measures are attributed to a report, that the son of the Pacha whom they assassinated, has married a Sultana at Constantinople, that Belgrade is assigned her in dowry, and he is consequently preparing to take possession of it. That city is a prey to every alarm.

It is whimsical that the day chosen by Bonaparte for his assuming the consulate for life, should be the feast of assumption.

Extract from Le Mercure de France.

It is at length certain, that the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia are formally invested with the rank of mediators. In the actual state of the war, and after the turn which it has taken; the interference of those powers was unavoidable. Whatever may be said of the appearance of a French army in the extremity of the North of Germany; it cannot but be productive of inconvenience. But the shutting up of the Elbe and the Weser, and almost all the pretended claims of England, are still more convenient. It is curious to read the late notification made by lord Hawkesbury to all the neutral powers.—“His majesty has lately received intelligence, that a part of the banks of the Weser having been taken possession of by the French troops, the navigation is no longer free to his majesty's vessels, or those of his subjects; whereby the neutrality of that river has been violated. His majesty has, in consequence, thought it proper to direct that the mouth of that river should be closely blockaded.”—It is afterwards stated, that his majesty will be ready to withdraw the blockade as soon as his ships can sail up the river in security, in the same manner as those of other nations.

Such is the right set up by England respecting a blockade; it forms a part of the extraordinary maritime code of the nation. It will not allow other nations the right of marching but when it marches itself, nor of doing but what it does. Should its enemy have possession of any part whatever of the banks of a river, in as much as its navigation is in that case restricted, all the powers of inferior or superior territories must be shut out from it. Not an individual in Europe has the right of returning to his own country, unless England be at the same time allowed that of accompanying him thither.—They talk of limitations made by the English government, in its acceptance of the mediation of Russia; we know not whether this doctrine, and these pretended rights, form any part of them.

When a people thus abandons every principle of right recognized amongst nations, it only remains for it to separate itself from them also.—There are already four Barbary regencies. A fifth may, at pleasure, be added to them; and the nations of Europe would even do well to pay it a tribute for permission to navigate their rivers, and the seas. These are not pretensions arising solely from vanity and pride; in that case they might be

overlooked, and suffered to pass without adjusting or disputing them. The mediating powers have already avoided all these questions in their last pacification with England. They may again avoid them. But unfortunately, there is one thing which they cannot avoid; and that is, not to have it in their power to continue at peace from the moment that England shall go to war. England cannot, in fact, enter into any contest without instantly reviving its pretended right of blockade, that of searching ships of war, of carrying them into her ports, and, in a word, the right of destroying, from the bare circumstance of its being at war with one nation, the navigation of all others.

The commerce of Europe is now so accustomed to this order of things, that the first sound of a cannon discharged by England becomes the signal for interruption of every kind of maritime enterprise. What trader, for instance, of common sense, would, in such a case, hazard on the seas his vessels and property, which the first English privateer has authority to capture, which are carried into British ports, with the certainty of being lost, at least to the owners: though, after numberless vexations, it should be thought right to adjudge them to the captors? The English admiralty courts are well aware, that by authorizing these iniquities, the result must be, that no commerce will be carried on by sea in English vessels. War, the scourge of all other nations, thus becomes a source of riches and prosperity for England alone.

Europe cannot continue longer in such a situation. Since it is invested as mediators of this contest, the contest must be decided: all powers must unite in putting an end to this shameful practice—England must again become a party to the common pact of civilized nations—she must renounce the habit of imposing her peculiar laws on the whole world and the pretensions which she has herself created—the present epoch, in fine, must witness the establishment for all, of the common right of all. If not, England should forever be confined to her island, excluded from all social relations; and then she would never be heard of more, but by the mails from India or America.

ROME, July 3.

The following copy of a convention is in calculation here, said to have been proposed by the emperor of Russia for the guaranteeing of Malta.

ARTICLE I. There shall be no new Maltese tongue; but the order shall be re-established in *statu quo ante habun*, and shall be charged with its internal organization.

II. The rights of the king of the Two Sicilies, as sovereign of the isle of Malta, remain insured to him by the treaty of Amiens, as formerly.

III. All the contracting powers acknowledge and insure for the future, the neutrality of the isle of Malta in all the wars that may take place, and shall protect it against all attacks.

IV. The troops of the king of Naples shall occupy the isle of Malta until the order has raised a sufficient garrison. The contracting powers, France and England, shall contribute to its maintenance—but the grand master shall immediately enter upon the functions of government.

V. The present articles shall be in-

serted as a supplement to the treaty of Amiens, and shall have the same effect.

VI. The emperor of Russia, the emperor of Germany, the kings of Spain, Naples and Prussia, are particularly invited to guarantee this supplement.

LONDON, August 17.

As several different reports have been circulated in consequence of general Dumourier's arrival in this country, we give the following statement as that which an intelligent correspondent observes may be relied on; and which will fully explain the cause of his visit.

During the American War, general Dumourier was commandant, or second in command at Cherbourg, in the province of Normandy. At that time an invasion of this country was a favourite object with the government of France, and as Dumourier's military character was perfectly understood by the king, his majesty ordered the general to digest and arrange such plans as he thought most conducive to the accomplishment of the intended enterprise. The like orders were sent to many other officers of distinguished reputation in the French army. It so happened, that Dumourier's plans and communication were preferred; but the local affairs of France were shortly afterwards, deranged, and the project, of course abandoned. The papers, however were placed in the port-folio of the king; but in the effervescence of revolutionary convulsion, these, with other state papers, were delivered into the war office, and there preserved.—Dumourier, not conceiving these plans had escaped the fury of the multitude, gave himself no concern about them; but, having received private information when in Germany, that the king's port-folio, together with his former plans, were absolutely in the possession of Bonaparte, and that he proposed to follow the instructions laid down by the general respecting the invasion of England, Dumourier instantly wrote to the Duke of Orleans, who resides in London, and requested his highness would immediately acquaint the government here with the whole of the project.

His letter on that occasion, we understand will be a lasting and honorable testimony, of loyalty and good sense. He very probably observed, that what he had formerly planned was done in obedience to the command of his Sovereign, and of course no apology was necessary, even at this time, for his discharging a duty imposed on him by his master; but as he had lived to see a Usurper seize on the Throne of France, and avow his intention of invading a country where the Princes of the house of Bourbon had found an asylum in the hour of their distress, he could not be silent at such a period; but frankly and openly discover to the government of England what he had formerly projected. This letter, we believe, was immediately shewn by the Duke of Orleans to the commander in chief, who expressed a wish that his highness would invite general Dumourier to his country; and under an assurance that he would be protected by government. In consequence of this invitation, we understand the general took his departure from Germany, and arrived in London.

August 31.

According to a private letter from Paris, dated the 20th inst. a great number of Albanians and of Greeks

have been observed in that city, and are known to be in the pay of government. Not a day passes but some of them set out on secret destinations. Much is said respecting a plan of disembarking troops, which government has decided on, and fond hopes are entertained, that as soon as the French troops make their appearance in Albania and the Morea, those countries, which are supposed to be French at heart, will rise in rebellion. It is even pretended that for a long time past measures have been to organize a Greek army.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.

Extract of a letter from London September 1.

"Whatever may be the ultimate designs of the French force collecting in Italy; whether indebted for the Morea or Egypt, as it appears by the Hamburg mail of this morning, that Lord Nelson has taken possession of the City and port of Messina, and consequently commands the whole Island of Sicily, they will in him find obstacles which all their exertions and enterprise, may not be able to surmount.

"A private letter from Hamburg, dated Aug. 20, says the distress occasioned by shutting the Elbe, has become so acute, that thirty suicides have occurred in this city in the course of one week.

"A postscript to the above letter says, 'It is just reported that the negotiations of Prussia have succeeded so far as to obtain the evacuation of the opposite banks of the Elbe, by the French.—The latest news also from Spain, are all in favour of Britain.—The British ships of war at the mouth of the Elbe have taken a number of vessels laden with corn.'

"A Pamphlet lately published at Hamburg, accusing the Hanoverian ministry of betraying their country to the enemy, has already gone through seven editions.

"His Britannic Majesty's protest against the Hanoverian convention at Sohlengen is said to have made some impression at Vienna."

An ingenious gentleman has just discovered an article of corporeal defence, which if adopted at this juncture, would not fail to prove of great national advantage. It so completely fortifies the body, that in the event of the enemy invading our shores, the loss of lives on our part, in repelling the attack, would, by means of it, be rendered comparatively trifling, and insignificant. Without in the slightest degree incumbering the person wearing it or even being perceptible to a common observer, its properties are such as actually to resist either bayonet, pike, or musket ball; so that it would produce the double effect of preserving from mortal injury the gallant defenders of the country, and by rendering them little apprehensive of danger, inspire them with a confidence, which, added to their natural courage, would render them invincible in battle. A successful trial of its utility has been made in the presence of his royal highness the commander in chief, and we hope ere long to see it brought into general use. Like all great inventions, it is simple in its nature, and would be procurable at a very trifling expense.

From the New England Repository.

By last accounts from Europe it appears probable that the invasion of England, like the grand plan of republicanizing the world, the less plans of subduing Egypt, conquering India, colonizing Louisiana, may terminate in bustle. One misfortune attends the French in their late big-sounding projects;—they are so infatuated with the idea of their own greatness and popularity, they seem ever to calculate on feeble resistance, or welcome reception. They forget that in other countries there may be courage, patriotism and power. It has been suggested that the object of the first consul is a second attempt on Egypt, and thence to make his way to the English East India possessions; but if we have a proper idea of the construction of the gun boats, they are calculated rather for armed ferry boats than regular transports.—If he despair of arriving in England, no doubt he will talk of Egypt; and if he despair of Egypt, perhaps he may find some wife, economical cabinet, which will give him fifteen or twenty millions for a quit claim.

WASHINGTON, October 17.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This day at three o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to the two houses of congress by Mr. Harvie, secretary to the president:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

IN calling you together, fellow-citizens, at an earlier day than was contemplated by the act of the last session of congress, I have not been insensible to the personal inconveniences necessarily resulting from an unexpected change in your arrangements; but matters of great public concernment have rendered this call necessary; and the interests you feel in these will supersede in your minds all private considerations.

Congress witnessed, at their late session, the extraordinary agitation produced in the public mind by the suspension of our right of deposit, at the port of New Orleans, no alignment of another place having been made according to treaty. They were sensible that the continuance of that privation would be more injurious to our nation, than any consequences which could flow from any mode of redress. But reposing just confidence in the good faith of the government whose officer had committed the wrong, friendly and reasonable representations were resorted to, and the right to deposit was restored.

Previous, however, to this period, we had not been unaware of the danger to which our peace would be perpetually exposed whilst so important a key to the commerce of the western country remained under foreign power. Difficulties too were presenting themselves as to the navigation of other streams, which arising within our territories, pass through those adjacent. Propositions had therefore been authorized for obtaining, on fair conditions, the sovereignty of New Orleans, and of other possessions in that quarter, interesting to our quiet, to such extent as was deemed practicable; and the provisional appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be applied and accounted for by the president of the United States, intended as part of the price, was considered as conveying the sanction of congress to the acquisition proposed. The enlightened government of France saw with just discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, friendship and interests of both: and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been restored to them, has, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States by instruments bearing date the 30th of April last. When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the senate, they will, without delay, be communicated to the representatives also, for the exercise of their functions as to those conditions which are within the powers vested by the constitution in congress. Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states, and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers, and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise, in due season, important aids to our treasury, and ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws.

With the wisdom of congress it will rest to take those ulterior measures which may be necessary for the immediate occupation, and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into our union; for rendering the change of government a blessing to our newly adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property; for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them, and for ascertaining the geography of the country acquired. Such materials for your information relative to its affairs in general, as the short space of time has permitted me to collect, will be laid before you when the subject shall be in a state for your consideration.

Another important acquisition of territory has also been made since the

last session of congress. The friendly tribe of Kiskaskia Indians, with which we have never had a difference, reduced by the wars and wants of savage life, to a few individuals unable to defend themselves against the neighbouring tribes, has transferred its country to the United States, reserving only for its members what is sufficient to maintain them in an agricultural way. The considerations stipulated are, that we shall extend to them our patronage and protection, and give them certain annual aids, in money, in implements of agriculture, and other articles of their choice. This country, among the most fertile within our limits, extending along the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois to, and up the Ohio, though not so necessary as a barrier, since the acquisition of the other bank, may yet be well worthy of being laid open to immediate settlement, as its inhabitants may descend with rapidity, in support of the lower country, should future circumstances expose that to foreign enterprise. As the stipulations in this treaty also, involve matters within the competence of both houses only, it will be laid before congress so soon as the senate shall have advised its ratification.

With many of the other Indian tribes, improvements in agriculture and household manufacture, are advancing; and, with all, our peace and friendship are established on grounds much firmer than heretofore. The measure adopted of establishing trading houses among them, of furnishing them necessities in exchange for the commodities, at such moderate prices as leave no gain, but cover us from loss, has the most conciliatory and useful effect on them, and is that which will best secure their peace and good will.

The small vessels authorized by congress, with a view to the Mediterranean service, have been sent into that sea, and will be able more effectually to confine the Tripoline cruisers within their harbors, and supercede the necessity of convoy to our commerce in that quarter. They will sensibly lessen the expenses of that service the ensuing year.

A further knowledge of the ground in the north-eastern and north-western angles of the United States, has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and ours in those parts, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution. It has therefore been thought worthy of attention, for preserving and cherishing the harmony and useful intercourse subsisting between the two nations, to remove by timely arrangements, what unfavorable incidents might otherwise render a ground of future misunderstanding. A convention has therefore been entered into, which provides for a practicable demarcation of those limits, to the satisfaction of both parties.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the year ending the 30th September last, with the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury, so soon as the receipts of the last quarter shall be returned from the more distant states. It is already ascertained that the amount paid into the treasury, for that year, has been between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and that the revenue accrued during the same term, exceeds the sum counted on, as sufficient for our current expenses, and to extinguish the public debt, within the period heretofore proposed.

The amount of debt paid, for the same year, is about three millions one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of interest and making, with the payment of the preceding year, a discharge of more than eight millions and an half of dollars of the principal of that debt, besides the accruing interest; and there remain in the treasury nearly six millions of dollars. Of these, eight hundred and eighty thousand have been reserved for the payment of the first instalment due under the British convention of January 8, 1802, and two millions are, what have been before mentioned, as placed by congress under the power and accountability of the president, towards the price of New Orleans and other territories acquired, which, remaining untouched are still applicable to that

object, and got in diminution of the sum to be funded for it.

Should the acquisition of Louisiana be constitutionally confirmed and carried into effect, a sum of nearly three millions of dollars will then be added to our public debt, most of which is payable after fifteen years; before which time the present existing debts will all be discharged, by the established operation of the sinking fund.—When we contemplate the ordinary annual augmentation of impost from increasing population and wealth, the augmentation of the same revenue by its extension to the new acquisition, and the economies which may still be introduced into our public expenditures, I cannot but hope that congress, in reviewing their resources, will find means to meet the intermediate interest of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes, and applying to this object only the ordinary progression of our revenue. Its extraordinary increase, in times of foreign war, will be the proper and sufficient fund for any measures of safety or precaution, which that state of things may render necessary in our neutral position.

Remittances for the instalments of our foreign debt having been found impracticable without loss; it has not been thought expedient to use the power given by a former act of congress, of continuing them by reloads, and of redeeming, instead thereof, equal sums of domestic debt, although no difficulty was found in obtaining that accommodation.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by congress for providing gunboats, remain unexpended.—The favourable and peaceable turn of affairs, on the Mississippi, rendered an immediate execution of that law unnecessary; and time was desirable, in order that the institution of that branch of our force might begin on models the most approved by experience. The same issue of events dispensed with a resort to the appropriation of a million and an half of dollars, contemplated for purposes which were effected by happier means.

We have seen with sincere concern the flames of war lighted up again in Europe, and nations, with which we have the most friendly and useful relations, engaged in mutual destruction. While we regret the miseries in which we see others involved, let us bow with gratitude to that kind providence, which inspiring with wisdom and moderation our late legislative councils, while placed under the urgency of the greatest wrongs, guarded us from hastily entering into the sanguinary contest, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages.—These will be heaviest on those immediately engaged; yet the nations pursuing peace will not be exempt from all evil. In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavour, as it is our interest and desire, to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations by every act of justice and of innocent kindness; to receive their armed vessels, with hospitality, from the distress of the sea, but to administer the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbors, such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag, for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans, and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong. Congress will consider whether the existing laws enable us efficaciously to maintain this course with our citizens in all places and with others while within the limits of our jurisdiction; and will give them the new modifications necessary for these objects. Some contraventions of right have already taken place, both within our jurisdictional limits, and on the high seas.

The friendly disposition of the governments, from whose agent they have proceeded, as well as their wisdom and regard for justice, leave us in reasonable expectation, that they will

be rectified and prevented in future: And that no act will be countenanced by them which threatens to disturb our friendly intercourse. Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political interests which entangled them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to them, and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us, nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with, of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions the paths of industry, peace, and happiness of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason, rather than of force. How desirable then must it be, in a government like ours, to see its citizens adopt individually the views, the interests, and the conduct which their country should pursue, divesting themselves of those passions and partialities, which tend to lessen useful friendships and to embarrass and embroil us in the calamitous scenes of Europe. Confident, fellow-citizens, that you will duly estimate the importance of neutral dispositions, towards the observance of neutral conduct, that you will be sensible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody arena spread before us with commiseration indeed, but with no other with than to see it closed. I am persuaded you will cordially cherish these dispositions, in all discussions among yourselves, and in all communications with your constituents. And I anticipate with satisfaction the measures of wisdom, which the great interests now committed to you, will give you an opportunity of providing, and myself that of approving and of carrying into execution, with the fidelity I owe to my country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

October 17, 1803.
Both houses this day formed quorums.
The Senate elected John Brown President pro-tempore.
The house of Representatives elected Nathaniel Macon, Speaker.
John Beckly, Clerk.

HARTFORD, OCT. 12.

Last Saturday the hon. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, with his lady and family, arrived in this city, and on Monday proceeded on his journey to South Carolina.

ABRAHAM BISHOP, Esq. is appointed Collector for the District of New Haven, in the place of his father, deceased.

NEWBURYPORT, OCT. 11.

FROM BOMBAY.

In February last, the British were fitting out an expedition to Port Bunder, on the Guzerat Coast, and had in contemplation the subjection of all the Northern Mahratta Powers, and at that time had a large force in that country. The expedition was conducted with the greatest secrecy—news from that quarter being entirely suppressed, printers being prohibited from publishing any thing from that coast in their papers.—The conquest of all India worth having, is undoubtedly their ultimate intention.

The English had also sent a large force against the king of Candy, in the island of Ceylon, and daily expected accounts of the surrender of all his hereditary possessions.—The war was occasioned by some of the nations under the protection of the English being plundered by subjects of the king of Candy, and he refused, or at least, neglected or evaded making ample restitution.

From Berbice—Quin, on his passage from Berbice, spoke the English sloop of war Aspin, capt. Auspin, who informed, that an English Squadron had gone to take possession of Cien, Surinam, Berbice and Demarara. He likewise spoke a French privateer, both of which treated him well.

Captain Shane was spoke at sea, Oct. 3, 20 days from Martinique confirms the above, and says further that Demarara, Surinam and Berbice, have actually been captured.

Captain Rappal, from Guadaloupe, mentions that all was quiet when he left, September 10—he had been embargoed 10 days. The French privateers had sent into Guadaloupe three

valuable guineamen, with 3 or 400 slaves each, bound to Barbadoes—also, a few days before he left Guadaloupe, they brought in an English cutter, after a severe conflict, in which the captain and 2d commander, with great part of the crew were cut to pieces, the French being superior in force.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, October 25.

NEW YORK, OCT. 17.

By letters from a young gentleman at Berbice to his father in this city, received via Portland, we learn that the British had not taken possession of Berbice on the 8th of September; but that such an event was hourly expected. Markets very dull; coffee and other produce high; and the inhabitants and troops very sickly.

Captain Newbold, of the brig Fame, from Barbadoes informs us that on the 24th September an express boat arrived there from Demerara with intelligence that Demerara was taken by the British on the Sunday preceeding; and that Berbice and Oronoke had surrendered without striking a blow. A French expedition was fitted out at Guadaloupe to go against Antigua, whilst lying at anchor at Basseterre, with the troops on board, the British frigate Emerald ran into Basseterre Road in the night, cut out several of the transports, and carried them into Antigua.

Since our last, the ship Eagle, captain Riker, has arrived at this port in 32 days from Belfast, and the brig George, Taber, in 42 days from Dublin. Our Irish intelligence by these vessels is to the 6th September, inclusive; but we have no further advices from the continent of Europe than were received here by the late arrivals from Liverpool and London.

Ireland is not yet restored to tranquillity. The snake of rebellion is "scotched, not killed." Private assassinations are frequent. Depots of pikes, fire arms, and military stores, continue to be discovered; and the number of the arrests is daily augmented. The trial of the persons who were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of the 23d July, commenced in Dublin on the 31st August, with the indictment of Edward Kearney, who was found guilty and executed on the day following. The trials of Thos. Maxwell Roche, Owen Kirwan, and James Byrne, took place on the 1st September; they were all found guilty, and hanged on the 2d.—The court were proceeding with the remainder of the prisoners at the date of our last accounts.

Four ladies (Misses Moore, Shaw, McCrooken, and Dixon) have been apprehended on suspicion of harboring William Ainslie Holton, a chief of the insurgents, and formerly in the service of the E. I. company. Many persons with whom he has had dealings have also been taken into custody; the general himself is thought to be an emissary of government. The young ladies are in close confinement. Two brothers of one of them have also been arrested, and it is supposed will be executed.

No insurgent of distinction had been brought to trial on the 6th September.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Philadelphia, dated Gibraltar, August 25, 1803.

"We arrived here this day after a pleasant passage of 27 days. None of our frigates are here; we are informed they are off Tripoli—we shall sail to join them in a day or two—we are all much pleased with captain Bainbridge. The Ambuscade that formerly had an engagement with the Boston, was sent in here a few days since by a British frigate. We hear that capt. Rogers has sunk one of the fast sailing cruizers belonging to the Tripolitans."

BALTIMORE, OCT. 20.

The Chelmsford Chronicle says, "a few days since was discovered, by the falling down of a piece of the cliff on Walton Shore, near Harwich, the skeleton of an enormous animal, near 30 feet long, supposed to be the Mammoth. Some of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and 6 or 7 feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm; the bones, on being handled, broke to pieces.—One of the grinders of this wonderful creature was carried to Colchester by Mr. William Jackson, who took it from the spot, and in whose possession it now is; it weighs 7 pounds, and is of a square form, and the grinding surface studded with several zigzag rows of lamina, and seems evidently to have belonged to an animal of the carnivorous kind.—There were more teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed 12 pounds."

The committee of health of New York report 2 deaths and 11 cases of the prevailing fever, for the 24 hours ending on Saturday evening; and 6 deaths and 10 new cases for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Caleb Bover, JOHN MAXWELL, Esq. to Miss REBECCA COATS, daughter of Doctor John Coats, of this town.

DIED, on Wednesday last, after a short illness, in Queen Ann's county, WILLIAM CLAYTON BORDLEY, Esq. a respectable citizen of that county.

MRS. REDHEAD,

BEGS leave thus publicly to return her most respectful thanks to her customers in general for the many past favors with which they have obliged her in her line of business, and flatters herself that she shall, by a due attention to her profession and to Fancy, merit a continuance of their encouragement.—In addition to MILLINERY, she informs the Ladies of Talbot and other Counties, that she now carries on MANTUA-MAKING, UP-HOLSTERY, and PLAIN SEWING.—In each of these three departments of business, they may be supplied upon the shortest notice, as she now has an assistant.

Easton, Oct. 25, 1803. 93

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Brannick, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having any claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, 1803.

BRUFFITT TALL, Adm'r.

93
THIS is to give notice to the creditors of Robert Rolle, an insolvent debtor of Dorchester county, that the subscriber hath been by the Chancellor appointed Trustee for their benefit, and that the Chancellor hath limited and appointed the 20th day of December next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me the subscriber.

WILLIAM TRIPPE, Trustee.

October 25, 1803. 93 3

Eastern Shore Earthen Ware Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the POTTING BUSINESS in Easton, near the Head of Washington Street, where he intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds of Earthen Ware, equal (if not superior) to any in the state, on terms equally low with those of Baltimore: He has burnt one kiln, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail. Country store keepers will find it much to their advantage to purchase of him; as they will avoid the expense of freight, and risk of breakage.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS.

Easton, Md. 11th 10th mo. 1803.—3

Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Sharp, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN SHARP, Adm'r.
SOLOMON DICKINSON, adm'r.
Talbot County, Oct. 18 1803. 6

FOR SALE.

That valuable Mill and Mill Seat commonly called

Gibson's Mill,

SITUATE on the Eastern Branch of Sive River, together with about eighty or an hundred acres of valuable Land adjoining, about ten acres of which is prime Meadow Land.—This Mill being situate in a fine wheat country and on a never failing stream, renders her more valuable than any Mill on the Eastern Shore, and the whole works now and complete.—Also the indisputable right of the subscriber to that part of a tract of Land called ADDITION, lying on the North side of the Land formerly sold to the late Arthur Bryan, and which part of the Addition is supposed to contain about fifty acres: It be whole to be sold with some stock and other moveable property, at public sale, on Thursday the seventeenth day of November next, if fair, and if not, on the first fair day following. A credit of from five to seven years will be given by the purchaser entering into bond with approved security for the punctual payment of the annual instalments with the Interest on the whole. There will be some reservation and further conditions, all of which will be more particularly made known on the day of sale and immediate possession given to the purchaser. Any person wishing to be particularly informed as to the limits of this property and the title which is indisputable, may apply to Doctor William E. Seib, adjoining the same.

JOHN GIBSON.

Annapolis, 15th, Oct. 1803. 92 4

TO THE

Voters of Talbot County.

FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced thus publicly, at this early period, to make known to you my intention of being a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the next election for Sheriff of Talbot county; should you think me qualified and competent to discharge the duties of that office, and honor me with your suffrages, rest assured my utmost endeavors will be to discharge the duties of said office with punctuality and integrity.

I have the honor to be

Your ob't. and very humble servt.

CHARLES GIBSON.

11th October, 1803. 3w—92

Public Vendue.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the second day of November, at the late dwelling of John Jones, deceased, near Easton, the goods and chattels of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture, a Wagon and gear, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above three pounds, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the punctual payment of the money—on all sums under three pounds the cash will be required. The sale will begin at two o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

ANN JONES, Adm'r.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

Easton, October 18th, 1803. 92

Notice.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Samuel Sharp, deceased, request all those having claims to exhibit the same; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,

Administrator de bonis non.

Talbot county, Oct. 18, 1803. 6

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The ensuing lines are descriptive of the spirit of the English sailors, amid the threats of invasion.

When angry nations rush to arms,
And dare Britannia's peace molest,
While discord sends her dire alarms
And fills with rage each hostile breast,
The gallant tar at honour's call
Springs forth to meet his country's
foes,
And fix'd to conquer or to fall,
His breast with martial ardour
glows.

PROLOGUE

To Doctor Valpy's alteration of King John, performed at Covent-Garden theatre.

Written by H. J. Pye, Esq....spoken by Mr. Bruntton.

To night our scene from British annals,
shews

How British warriors brav'd their
country's foes;

Whether their hardy bands with mar-
tial toil

Dar'd the proud Gaul upon his native
soil,

And by his ravag'd plains and prostrate
tew'rs

Led in triumphant march their con-
qu'ring pow'rs,

Or, on their own insulted fields, defied
The whelming deluge of Invasion's
tide.

The muse dramatic, with an angel's
tongue,

Proclaims the ills from civil discord
spring.

When bound by union, England's he-
roes stand,

Dread of each wave-worn shore and
hostile land;

When warp'd by faction....funk, dis-
may'd....they mourn

Their fairest wreaths by foreign inroad
torn.....

Then be this truth on every English
breast

In adamant characters impress'd;
"That England never did and never
shall"

Bow to a victor foe's inglorious thrall,
Till her own sons, seduc'd by faction's
sound,

Aim at her heart the paricidal wound.

Far now such fear....If specious arts
awhile

Lure some misguided sons of Albion's
ills

To think those train'd to bend the
suppliant knee

Could teach the manly Britons to be
free....

The fiend awhile, in Freedom's fem-
blance dress'd,

In all his native horrors stands con-
fess'd;

And still o'er fertile Gallia's weeping
land

Despotic empire waves his iron hand.

Britons be firm....Be firm....We know
ye are!

Pride of the field! the thunderbolts of
war!

And when the sword insulted valor
draws,

When sacred justice combats in our
cause,

While the fam'd charter, offspring of
the days

The awful æra which our scene dis-
plays,

Beams now with bright effulgence o'er
the land,

Protected by a monarch's guardian
hand,

Tho' Europe tremble at the Gauls'
alarms,

"Come the three corners of the world
in arms,"

That force the Island Queen's united
form

"Smiles at the whirlwind and derides
the storm."

THIS is to give notice that the

subscriber hath obtained from

the Orphan's Court of Worcester

county, in Maryland, letters of admi-

nistration on the personal estate of

Thomas Rigby, late of Worcester

county, deceased—All persons having

claims against the said deceased, are

hereby warned to exhibit the same,

with the vouchers thereof to the sub-

scriber, at or before the first day of

March next; they may otherwise by

law be excluded from any benefit of

the said estate. Given under my hand

and seal, this 15th day of August,

1803. 90 4

MILBY PURNELL.

FOR SALE,
A NEGROWOMAN about Twen-
ty-five years of age, (she is a good
plain Cook, Washer and Spinner) with
her two daughters, one eight years of age,
the other about four years; the oldest
now waits in the house, and is very ac-
tive and smart. Enquire of the printer.
October 18th, 1803. 92 3

THE Trustees of WASHINGTON
ACADEMY met at Princess Anne,
according to adjournment, and were pre-
sented,
Hon. JOHN DONE, Esq. President.

JOHN GALE,
GEORGE ROBERTSON,
JOHN STEWART,
JAMES WILSON,
WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE HANDY,
GEORGE W. JACKSON,
LITTLETON D. TEACKLE,
Hon. LITTLETON DENNIS, Sec'y.

The following resolution was adopted
by unanimous concurrence, viz.

The Trustees finding it impracticable
to dispose of a sufficient number of Tickets
to authorize a drawing of the Lottery,
do resolve that the same shall be abandon-
ed and given up, and that the respective
persons, who may have disposed of Tickets,
shall be desired to return the money, and
receive the Tickets from those to whom
they may have disposed of them, and make
a return thereof to the Commissioners of
the said Lottery. It is further resolved,
that the above shall be published in the
Easton Herald.

October 11, 1803. 91 5

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT
Saddle Horse,

Five years old, warranted sound. En-
quire of the Printer.

October 11, 1803. 91 3

NOTICE
IS hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends to
petition to the next General Assem-
bly of Maryland for the condemnation
of a stream to establish a Grift Mill—
the stream is situated on Secretary's
Creek on Great Choptank in the coun-
ty of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
September, 14, 1803. 88.

100 Sheep for sale,

By
MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE REV D. ELISHA RIGG hav-
ing rented the house now occu-
pied by the honorable William Hind-
man, Esq. informs the public, that he
intends to remove his FAMILY and
FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the
1st day of January next. He will then
be able to admit several Young La-
dies in addition to the number he al-
ready has. The house is large and
comfortable, and pleasantly situated on
the Talbot County side of Wye Ri-
ver, 15 miles from Easton, and 12
from Centreville.

The branches of Literature at pre-
sent taught in his School, are Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-
mar, Geography, and the Elements of
General History. Mr. R. has provid-
ed a complete Map of the World, ex-
hibiting every country on the Globe
at one view, and a separate map of each
quarter of the world, with the several
countries painted in different colours,
which greatly facilitates the acqui-
sition of a correct idea of their relative
positions and dimensions. But to those
branches he intends to add Music,
Drawing, and the various kinds of
Needle Work. A governess, of an
improved understanding, unexception-
able principles, and easy manners, will
shortly be engaged to superintend the
Needle Work, and such other ac-
complishments as belong, peculiarly,
to the Female Character; an advan-
tage to the School, of which Mr. R.
could not heretofore avail himself, for
want of house room. The terms for
board and tuition (music and drawing
excepted) are £. 50 per annum, to be
paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own
beds, &c.

Queen Ann's county, }

Oct. 4, 1803. 90

The Subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Billious

Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
perfluous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
costiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free perspi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, and are esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye

Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for

the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore
throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract

of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable
thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unparal-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine

German Cornplaster,

An intallible remedy for Corns, spee-
dily removing them root and branch,
without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable

Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the bo-
dy, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dis-
eases peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.—
Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given on the first of October,

CONVENIENT Two Story

House and Lot, situated on West

street:—There are two rooms below

and three above, a kitchen and cellar

under the whole House. A Stable

and Smoak House will also be put up.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 tf.

Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for
the ensuing year the farm whereon
he at present resides (Head of Wye) there
are three fields of about one hundred and
eighty thousand corn hills, independent of
the lots, some of which are in a high state of
cultivation; the improvements in good or-
der, with a well of most excellent water
in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the
1st. October, I shall want an Overfer to
reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE
CANAL.

AT a meeting of the President and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at
Christiana Bridge, on the 26th July,
1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of
Ten Dollars on each share in this
Company be requested of the subscri-
bers to be made on or before the first
of December next, to either of the fol-
lowing persons.

Joshua Gilpin	Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall	Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns	Newcastle.
George Gale	Cecil county, Md.
Samuel Chew	Chester town.

Books of subscription for the remain-
ing shares are also in the hands of the
above persons, by whom subscriptions
will be received.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'or.
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the
Eastern Shore, of a report circulating
there, that it was my intention to decline
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg
leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on eve-
ry exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.
Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 tf.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED

BY THE YEAR.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot
county, deceased, are requested to
make immediate payment to the sub-
scribers—And all persons having claims
against the said estate, are requested to
make them known, to

ANN JONES, Adm'rx.
JOHN JONES, Adm'or.
of John Jones.

Talbot county, }

30th Aug. 1803. }

85 tf.