

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 23.

The Speaker produced two letters from Edward Tiffin, President of the Convention of the State of Ohio, with the constitution of said State, and other documents inclosed.—Referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Dawson moved a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, that the committee appointed on post-roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the establishment of post-roads through the United States, and that all the surplus money arising from the establishment, be laid out in improving said roads. Carried.

Friday, December 24.

Mr. Van Rensselaer moved the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for erecting a monument to the memory of General Herkemer, pursuant to a resolution of Congress, passed the 4th day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas moved that so much of the report of the committee of revision and unfinished business as relates to the extinguishment of claims for balances against certain States, as reported by the commissioners appointed to settle the claims between the United States and individual States, be referred to a select committee. Lost. Ayes 25.

Thursday, December 27.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied with designs, plans and documents relating to a dry dock, proposed to be built at the city of Washington. Referred to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message of the 15th, which relates to Navy Yards and Docks.

The Speaker exhibited a letter from James M'Henry, late Secretary of War, addressed to the House of Representatives. It appeared to be a vindication of his character from the insinuations contained in the report of a committee of investigation, appointed on the 15th December, 1801, to examine and report whether monies had been drawn from the Treasury contrary to law.

The Clerk had progressed in reading that part of the communication, which stated the proceedings of that committee as being the act of the majority, Mr. Giles, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Elmendorf of New York.—Some items of expediture were also enumerated.

When Mr. Alston said, that it appeared to be a paper which ought not to occupy the attention of the House at that time. It was not a communication from an officer of the government, and moved that the reading thereof should not take place.

Mr. Stanley wished to know whether it was by inspiration, or from judgment, that he thought the letter should not be read. He considered it an important subject; it involved the expenditure of public money as well as the character of a late officer of the government.

Mr. T. Morris said, that the reading should not be dispensed with; it would be doing the greatest injustice to Mr. M'Henry; it was an address to the house, his character had been injured as he supposed; he had been a public officer, and had a right to look to this house for redress; there was nothing indecent in the manner of presenting the letter, nor in the expressions applied in it to the house.

Mr. Randolph observed, that he was not in want of inspiration to tell him what was proper on this occasion; there was but one principle on which the reading of the letter could be called for; and that was a rule of the house commanding it to be read. It contained an indecent discrimination of certain characters in this house—criminating one and exculpating the other—it was a paper of such a description as never ought to be received by this house, either from one who had been, or now was an officer of the government. He congratulated himself that his ideas of decency, and on every other subject differed from that gentleman, (Mr. T. Morris.)

Mr. T. Morris believed his ideas of decency were as correct as the gentleman's from Virginia (Mr. Randolph.) Mr. M'Henry supposed that his character had been unjustly attacked by some of the members of the Committee of Investigation; in vindicating himself from the aspersions of that committee, he exonerated certain members from the charges which he had made against others. This he certainly had a right to do, for the gentlemen thus exempted had declared on the floor of the house, that the report had not met with their concurrence. In this there could be no impropriety. As to the manner in which Mr. M'Henry treats the majority of the committee; it is no reason why his letter should not be read. Mr. M'Henry thought he had just cause of complaint against those gentlemen—in making it, he refrained from expressions offensive to the house.

Mr. Alston observed that his colleague (Mr. Stanley) seemed to insinuate that he had seen the letter before it came to the house. He had not seen it, nor did he know any thing of its contents except what had been read.

Mr. Bacon said, that the letter appeared to contain not only a complaint, but a high charge against certain members of the committee; that a major part of them assumed to themselves the right of acting exclusively. The charge had been made before, and by a late public officer. He thought the paper should be read, and then, that the house should take some proper order thereon.

Mr. Davis read a rule of the house by which he thought himself authorized to object to the reading.

The Speaker decided in favour of reading the letter.

Mr. Davis appealed from the decision of the Speaker to the House.

Mr. Dana called for the yeas and nays. Agreed to. When there were, Yeas 62 Nays 16.

Wednesday, December 29.

Mr. Gray rose to offer to the consideration of the honorable house, a subject of an uncommon nature. In order that the crime of murder should no longer be deemed honorable, and with a view to mark with disgrace, a wicked and pernicious practice, which had

lately destroyed the social harmony of some of our fairest cities and brought to an untimely end, some of our most valuable citizens—he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law rendering all persons forever incapable of holding any office under the government of the United States, who should at any time hereafter, be concerned in any Duel, either in ending, carrying, or accepting any written or verbal challenge.

Mr. Davis called up the resolution offered on Monday; That the committee of elections be instructed to enquire, whether John P. Van Ness one of the members returned by the State of N. York, to serve in Congress of the United States, has not since his election and since he occupied a seat in the house, accepted of & exercised the duties attached to the office of major of militia under the authority of the U. States, within the territory of Columbia, and therefore forfeited his right to a seat as a member of this house.

Mr. Van Ness being the person for whom the resolution was intended, and considering himself the representative of a State, hoped for the indulgence of a few remarks.—He did not rise to oppose the motion—he was far from objecting to the enquiry being made—it involved an important subject; they were about to lay their hands on one of the fundamental principles of our government.—He had no doubt the question would be discussed with that temper, coolness and moderation, which had always distinguished that house on important occasions. Mr. Van Ness was far from attributing personal motives to the honorable mover of the resolution, it would have been no less degrading to himself to have entertained such a suspicion, than it would have been unworthy that gentleman to have acted from such motives.

Mr. Elmendorf moved an alteration on the resolution by expunging the word *not*—as it now stood there was nothing left for the investigation of the committee. Motion Lost.

Mr. Davis's resolution was then carried.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of revising and amending the acts respecting Patents and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. A. Foster moved as an amendment, that the words "Copy rights" be inserted after the word "Patent." Agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell's resolution carried—and a committee of five were appointed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

CHARLESTON, January 5.
A gentleman passenger in the Sally, from Guernsey, has politely favored us with London papers to the 27th November. We have merely time at present to extract the

KING'S SPEECH.

Parliament of the United Kingdom

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the

usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is highly gratifying to me to resort to your advice and assistance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the sense of my people.

The internal prosperity of the country has realized our most sanguine hopes.—We have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harvest; the state of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of my United Kingdoms, is flourishing without example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy constitution.

In my intercourse with foreign powers, I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace; it is, nevertheless impossible for me to lose sight of that established, and wise system of policy, by which the interests of other States are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, & by a watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in thinking, that it is incumbent upon us to adopt those means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public service, which, it is a great satisfaction to me to think, may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burthens of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I contemplate, with the utmost satisfaction, the great and increasing benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of the public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement; and you will readily lend your assistance in affording, to mercantile transactions, in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the constitution in church and state, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them, you may be assured

my uniform and corded sash; it being my most earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my parliament, and to promote to the utmost the welfare of my faithful subjects, whose interests and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from our own.

His Majesty then left the house, and the commons retired.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.

A gentleman passenger in the Sally, from Guernsey, has politely favored us with London papers to the 27th November. We have merely time, at present, to extract the King's Speech, further selections will be given to-morrow.

LONDON, November 26.

His Majesty's Speech, which was eagerly looked for, throws no new light on the intention of government; it merely informs us that peace shall be preferred, if possible; and if that be not possible, we shall go to war. The maintenance of continental alliances, and the balance of power in Europe, is the only point to which the Speech pledges government.

The debates in parliament, to which this state paper gives rise, have discovered the intentions of government, with regard to public affairs, and the state and views of parties at home. By the debates, ministers wish and hope for peace, but yet are concerned at the insides of ambition daily making by France, though they do not deem it a sufficient cause to justify their going to war alone and unsupported by any continental power. Mr. Fox and the old opposition, strongly support administration in these sentiments—but are as strongly opposed by the Grenville party, and the friends of the late minister, who affirm, that without the reiteration of their favorite, (Mr. Pitt) to the head of affairs, neither peace nor war can save the country.

November 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox arrived on Tuesday morning at Dover, from France, in the Countess of Elgin Packet. An embargo is said to have been laid on vessels in Calais harbor for a few hours on Monday, owing, it is stated, to a banker in Paris having absconded.

CONSPIRACY

Against the King and Government.

On Tuesday evening in consequence of a search warrant issued by the magistrates at Union Hall, Mr. Stafford, the chief clerk, attended by a numerous body of police officers, went to the Oakley arms, Oakley street, Lambeth, where they apprehended Colonel Despard, and nearly forty labouring men and soldiers; the major part of them Irish. They were all taken immediately to Union Hall. The whole of the party, on Wednesday morning, underwent a long private examination before R. C. Smith, T. Evans, and P. Broadley, Esquires, when Mr. Despard was committed to the county jail of Surrey, on suspicion of having been concerned in treasonable practices. Twenty were committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell, and some others who were in a room below were discharged.

At the examination on Tuesday, at Union Hall, there was strong evidence that they were engaged in treasonable practices. Among other proofs a printed form of an oath was found in the room where they were sitting. It is said to be something in the nature of the United Irishmen's oaths, and that they were in the act of administering it to each other. In performing this ceremony they were sworn only one at a time privately, in order that there might be no witnesses from which, and other circumstances of precaution, the principal appears to be well versed in the business, although the majority are ignorant people, of the lowest condition.

November 20.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, a police council was held at Lord Pelham's office, for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against col. Despard and his associates, who were apprehended in Oakley street, on Tuesday evening. At 11 o'clock col. Despard was brought in custody to the office; but was asked very few questions by the

council. The greatest part of the day was taken up in examining other persons, who were privy to the proceedings of the meeting, when a great deal of useful information touching the business transpired. At three o'clock, colonel Despard was ordered to be conveyed to Newgate. His wife attended him, but was not suffered to communicate with him except in the presence of a third person.

We understand, that it was the object of the conspirators to make an attempt on the life of his majesty, on his way to the parliament house, on Tuesday. In this horrid undertaking they were to be joined by 2000 of the poor of Spitalfields, and about the same number from St. George's Fields &c. amounting on the whole to 10,000 men. The attempt on his majesty was only intended as the first scene in this frightful tragedy; and it is said, that having succeeded in that, it was their farther plan to seize the Tower where having armed themselves, they meant to return and take possession of the bank; from thence they were to proceed to Buckingham house, and seize the rest of the royal family resident there. It is expected that a special commission will be immediately issued for the offenders. It is almost unnecessary to add, that he is the col. Despard who was long confined in Coldbath Fields prison.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From a gentleman now at the seat of government, to his friend in Massachusetts:

"In answer to your inquiries, relating to the cession of Louisiana to France, I take it no doubt is entertained here, but what that is the fact; and I have heard Mr. Jefferson mention it as a very unfortunate event to this country. Indeed I believe the public opinion is wholly undivided upon this subject. The shutting the port of New Orleans, by the Spanish government in that country, against our vessels and produce upon the banks of Mississippi, within the Spanish territory, in conformity to the treaty of 1795, has excited great uneasiness among the citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi Territory, who are very deeply interested in this event. The Mississippi River is the common highway to the people of the Western country, on which they must pass with their produce to market. They will never suffer this highway to be obstructed or shut up. The free navigation of this river must be preserved to that portion of the American people or the American empire must be dismembered. If we had a Washington at the head of our government, I should expect firm and decisive measures would upon this occasion be pursued. That a military force sufficient to take New Orleans would be immediately and without delay assembled at the Natchez, in the Mississippi Territory; That upon the refusal of the Spanish government, upon the demand to fulfil the Treaty, that army thus assembled should immediately proceed down the river and take possession of New Orleans. But I apprehend no such vigorous measures will be adopted by our present executive. From the reduction of the army last year, what regular troops have we remaining to be employed in that service?"

"The house have had a confidential communication from the president relating to this business of shutting the port of New Orleans, &c.—From an injunction of secrecy, I am not at present able to communicate to you the particulars of the message. I hope this affair may be amicably settled;—but I apprehend there may be a French influence operating upon the Spanish government in this affair. The French will probably very soon take possession of Louisiana: They will hold it as they find it.—We shall be told by the French that they are strangers to our treaty of 1795, with the Spanish government; that if the Spanish government have not performed the stipulations of that treaty, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi, and allow us a place of deposit for our produce at New Orleans, or some other convenient place on the banks of the Mississippi we must look for redress to the Spanish government. In this event, if we fail

by negotiation to obtain from the French the free navigation of this river, with a suitable place to deposit our produce, for carrying it to market; what other can be the consequence, but war with the French, or a falling off of the people in that western country from the union, and uniting themselves to the government of the French in Louisiana?"

NEW-YORK.

Late From Europe.

A few days since we mentioned the arrival of the ship Surprise at Norfolk from London, and the probability of our shortly receiving news by her.—From Capt. Tooker of the Schooner Fair American, who arrived here yesterday, we received the Norfolk Herald of the 18th inst. This paper announces the arrival of the Surprise, & contains the annexed summary of European Events.

London papers by the Surprise Capt. —are only to the 23d Nov. The contents are not interesting. On the 14th the First Consul arrived at St. Cloud from his tour through France. Orders have been given to the people of Switzerland to deliver up their arms under pain of military execution; and patrols of French cavalry are dispersed over the country to enforce obedience to those orders; numbers of the patriots have been thrown into prison; and the only hopes the Swiss now have for freedom and independence, rest upon the patriotism of the Deputies who have been out to represent them at Paris. Two demi-brigades of French troops are at Helvetshaus, from whence they are to go to Louisiana in 15 American vessels hired for that purpose—they are to be conveyed by two French frigates. Two French commissioners are at Amsterdam making necessary arrangements for provisioning this armament, which will consist of 3000 men.—French Funds at 53. 86.

The accounts in the London papers of the late conspiracy are vague and contradictory.—The conspirators it seems had agents in the different manufacturing towns throughout the United Kingdom—there are great numbers already committed to various prisons, and we learn that there are some respectable characters implicated.—The words of their oath run thus: "I, A. B. do hereby swear to endeavour to the utmost of my power, to obtain the objects above stated, and that neither fears, rewards, nor punishments, shall compel me to resign those rights and privileges which the Supreme Being in his bountiful goodness has given to all men, and that no force whatever shall induce me to give information in the business.—So help me God."

Price of Stocks, London, on the 23d Nov. Consols—67 a 68. Omnium—10 a 11.

GEOFFROY'S LETTERS—Receipt for Postage.

It was stated in the National Intelligencer that the account of Ellery's drubbing, given in our paper, was incorrect; and particularly that Mr. Rutledge did not pull Mr. Ellery's nose, nor twitch his ears. Let the following affidavits from the same paper decide between us.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, 10th January, 1803.
Mr. Samuel H. Smith,
SIR,

Having read in your paper of the 5th instant a most erroneous statement of the rencontre which happened at Piscataway, on the 28th of December last between Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Ellery—I requested the persons present on this occasion to furnish me a circumstantial account of that transaction & having received the enclosed affidavits which I requested you to publish in your next paper,

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
L. R. MORRIS.

I Joseph M. Shimes of the town of Piscataway, in Prince George County, state of Maryland, do make oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on Tuesday the 28th day of December last, John Rutledge and Lewis R. Morris, Esquires, came to my house on their return from Charles

county, about nine o'clock in the forenoon and that Mr. Ellery, Senator of the United States arrived in the Port Tobacco stage about half an hour after them. That when Mr. Ellery alighted from the stage, and had advanced a few paces towards the house, he stopped, and that I perceiving his embarrassment (Mr. Rutledge being then in view of him) desired him to walk in;—that Mr. Ellery proceeded, entered my house, and walked hastily through the front room towards the room occupied by my family, in the back part of the house; that I followed him and asked him what he wanted & he replied a glass of Geneva. I then took him to the bar and gave him a glass of gin; considerable part of which from apparent trepidation, he spilled in getting to his mouth. Mr. Ellery then informed me that he wanted a private room and desired to have his breakfast alone. I replied he should be gratified, and conducted him to a room in which there were no other persons, and locked the door opening immediately into the room in which Mr. Rutledge was. A bout a quarter of an hour after he got into his room, Mr. Ellery asked me for paper and ink, and wrote a letter, which I think he addressed to Mr. Newman of Charles county. As soon as his breakfast was prepared I put it on his table, and he began to eat, he then informed me that I might retire, if I had no other business to do. I then went out of the room and met Mr. Rutledge in the hall, who desired me to get his canvass backs which I promised to procure for him. In a few minutes after, I heard the noise of blows and the cries of Mr. Ellery for protection. I immediately entered the room, found Mr. R. and Mr. E. engaged and parted them. Mr. Rutledge then gave Mr. Ellery a blow with his cane upon his head.—

Mr. Ellery seized him and pushed him up to the wall of the room; Mr. Ellery called again for protection, said the capital was attacked and he was a senator of the United States & he claimed protection of the United States—he claimed protection of the state of Maryland—he claimed protection of the landlord.—A gentleman I believe from Baltimore, then entered the room with General Morris, and immediately after them Mr. Clagget came in. While the parties were thus engaged, Mr. R. caught Mr. Ellery's nose and said (to gentlemen I pull the rascal's nose.— Mr. Ellery turned his head, and Mr. Rutledge caught him by the ear and said, gentlemen observe I pull the scoundrel's ears. Mr. Ellery then applied to General Morris to assist in disengaging him from Mr. Rutledge.—General Morris replied that he was not concerned in the business, and you must fight your own battles. I then applied to Mr. Clagget to assist me in parting them, and Mr. Clagget and myself separated them. Mr. Rutledge then turned from Mr. Ellery and said, he was a damned rascal and left the room. Mr. Ellery then observed to General Morris, he tho't it very hard to be assailed alone. General Morris replied to Mr. Ellery, that he had no cause to complain—that he had warned him that Mr. Rutledge was determined to have satisfaction. Mr. Ellery then went into Mrs. Simme's room where he finished his breakfast, and remained until Mr. Rutledge and General Morris left the house. Mr. Ellery then asked me if I knew any person whom he could hire to go with him to Washington, and I answered I did not;—he then applied to me to go with him and received for answer that I did not think I could, as I was unwell; but I at length, after being much pressed by him, consented to attend him. he then desired me to arm myself with some weapon of defence, and I replied that it was unnecessary, as I had heard Mr. Rutledge say he was satisfied, he had given the rascal what he deserved.—I then got into the stage with Mr. Ellery—on our passage to Washington he tore to pieces the letter he had written in my house, & said it had been well for him that he was so strong; to which I answered, that it might be so, but that I could not perceive what advantage his strength had been to him as he had made no resistance, that had I been in his situation with such superior strength, I would have beaten my adversary, and asked him why he did not fight? But to that question I could get no answer. Frequently on our passage we came in sight of a carriage,

as often as we did. Mr. Ellery orders to the ferge to drive slower that he did not wish to come up in it, least he should have a second engagement. When we arrived at the middle ferry we saw Mr. Rutledge's carriage at the upper ferry just boarding the boat, and Mr. Ellery observed that he did not wish to cross until Mr. Rutledge's boat had got on the opposite shore. After Mr. Rutledge's boat had landed, and his carriage was out of sight we crossed the Eastern branch & drove to Tonnicliff's tavern, and landed Mr. Ellery and his baggage.

Sworn to, the eight day of January, eighteen hundred and three, before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace, for Prince George's county.

WM. MARSHALL.

(COPY.)

I Nathaniel Claggett of the town of Piscataway in Prince George county, State of Maryland, do make oath that about 9 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday the 28th day of December last I was sitting in the portico of the house of Joseph M. Simmes of Piscataway, aforesaid, when the mail stage drove up and saw Mr. Ellery get out of it and pass through the public room to the back partment of the house—I soon after discovered Mr. Ellery writing in a room adjoining that in which Mr. Rutledge and General Morris were to breakfast.—I continued to sit in the portico until I heard a noise in the room in which Mr. Ellery was at breakfast and in a few minutes I passed through the public room into that of Mr. Ellery. When I got into Mr. Ellery's room I found him and Mr. Rutledge engaged—Mr. Ellery had Mr. Rutledge by the hair against the wall and Mr. Ellery was calling for protection from the landlord and this situation of the parties I heard Mr. Rutledge say, see gentlemen I pull the rascal's nose—I then at the request of Mr. Simmes the Innkeeper, assisted him to part them, took Mr. Rutledge by the arm and begged him not again to strike Mr. Ellery, Mr. Rutledge said he would not and they were parted.—Mr. Rutledge then said to Mr. Ellery you are a damned rascal, and left the room.

Sworn to, the eighth day of January eighteen hundred and three, before the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for Prince George's county.

WM. MARSHALL.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 1.

The Managers of the Easton Assemblies respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, that the next BALL will take place at Mr. PRINCE'S FOUNTAIN-INN on THURSDAY EVENING the 10th Instant.

CARLISLE, (Penn.) DEC. 29.
A singular Narrative.—A letter dated Canonsburgh, 3d Dec. 1802, written by Samuel Gordon, and directed to Joseph Hays, of this town, contains the following very remarkable circumstances. The facts are stated precisely as we have received them, and the account is corroborated by another letter received by another gentleman of this town, on the same subject.

The Rev. John Watson, (who had presided over the academy at Canonsburgh, in Washington county,) and the Rev. John Moorehead, were married (by Rev. Mr. Marquis) to two daughters of the Rev. John M'Millen, on the same day. Each of those gentlemen had a child born to him on the same day. They both laboured for a considerable time under a consumptive complaint, both died on the same day, (viz. 1st Dec. 1802) and were both interred on the same day and in the same grave. And the same Minister who married them delivered a very affecting sermon on the occasion.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.
Captain Sater, of the brig Sophia, arrived at New York on Sunday evening last from Jamaica, informs that the Lady Robert Packet, Captain Fellows, arrived at Kingston from Falmouth on the 15th ult. with dispatches for the lieutenant-governor and admi-

ral. On her arrival, nothing was talked of but war. December 20, off Cape Tiberon, Captain Sater fell in with eleven British 74's, who were watching the motions of the French fleet off St. Domingo.

January 18.

Accounts received by this District, arrived on Sunday, state, that a duel was fought at Leghorn on the 16th October last, between Capt. M'Night and Lieut. Lawton, of the United States ship Cinctapeaks, which proved fatal to the former the first fire.

An Act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Marv's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Hartford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

WANTED.
At this Office,
AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINT-
ING BUSINESS.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.

Dec. 25, 1802

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of Sarah Dawson, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof at or before the 20th July next, on which day dividend will be made of the assets at the Register of wills Office, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH BRASCU.

Executrix of SARAH DAWSON, Deceased.

IN CHANCERY, DEC. 25 1802

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

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

JOHN SKINNER and WIFE vs.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

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

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

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, 55ll Reg. Cur. Can.

Land for sale.

Will be offered at public vendue on Tuesday the 8th of February next, at Mr. Prince's tavern (Easton) on a credit of 9 months, 18 months, 27 months, & 3 years in equal instalments.

THAT valuable farm advertised in the Easton papers to be sold on the 14th of Dec. last and was postponed on account of the badness of the weather, being part of a tract of land called Heron's, and containing 205 acres more or less, whereon Mr. John Arandale now lives, lying within little more than a mile of Easton and adjoining the lands of Mr. John Jinkinson and Mr. Thomas Skinner Denny, this land must be very valuable from its vicinity to Easton, and a branch that runs through it, containing about 12 or 15 acres of fine rich bottom, which may at little expense be converted into valuable meadow ground; the terms of sale will be more particularly made known at the time of sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS, for the Trustee of the late C. CROOKSHANKS, Easton 14th Jan. 1803.

CAUTION to wood cutters, &c.

My lands near Easton having been trespassed on for many years past, in a most unwarrantable manner, This is to give public notice to all persons, but more especially to those who have been in the habit of carrying over, cutting on, or in short using my lands as if they were their own, that I shall direct suits to be immediately instituted against all persons without distinction, who cut on, carry through or any way trespass on any part of my woodland or farm.

Every person who has not an express permission in writing from under my hand, or that of my tenant Mr. John Jones, will be considered a Trespasser & dealt with accordingly.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN, Planarmon.

January 15th, 1803.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CELLEA PATRIDG.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOPED from near Middle Town in Dorchester county, from the man to whom they were hired, about the last of September, four Negroes belonging to the estate of Capt. Henry Tripp, deceased, (to wit) Delia, about sixteen years old; Mariab, thirteen, John, ten, and Thomas, seven or there about. The above reward will be given to any person or persons that will deliver the above Negroes to the subscriber living in Cambridge.

JAMES TRIPPE, Junr. De Bonis Non of Capt. H. Tripp

Advertisement

THE following books, & many others, not at present recollecting, having been loaned out at different times, and having remained out of the possession of the subscriber for several years, whereby the sets to which they belong are broken, he respectfully requests those who have borrowed them, or those into whose hands they may have fallen, to return them.

The 4th, 5th, & 7th vols. of "Swift's works" (marked with the name of Peter Hedgman.) 2d vol. of Pope's "works" 1st vol. of the "Female Spectator" 1st vol. of "Gay's Poems" (quadrice) 3d and 4th vols. of "Thompson's Travels" "Stevens's Lectures on brains" 3d vol. of "Humphrey Clincks" and a set of "Tom Jones."

N. B. The subscriber finds among his books "Barnaby's Travels" and a vol. of the old duodecimo edition of "Pictarch's Lives"; the owners of which are not known, but are requested to call for them.

DAVID KERR, 12th Jan. 1803

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Escaped from Denton Jail, in Caroline County, Maryland, on the night of the 8th January, 1803.

An ungrateful Mulatto Villain, named Will English, the property of the subscriber. He is about five feet six or eight inches high, likely, sensible, pleasant and well made, has wool hair which he generally wears quered, has a scar on the back of one hand & another on the joint of his great toe, occasioned by the cut of an axe. He is fond of a fiddle. He took with him a new great coat of dark stuffing, the cape and edges bound with pale red silk farris, & a variety of other clothing: He is, I expect, flush of money in 50 or 100 dollar bank notes (unless he may have found means to exchange them) having lately robbed me of 310 dollars, 100 dollars of which I had received from him before I sent him to jail. He is an excellent waterman and will probably make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever will take up and secure him, so that I get him, shall receive thirty dollars if taken in this state, and if out of it, the above reward.

WILLIAM RICARDSON.

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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Caroline Beyer,	298, 315, 326,	0 10 1 2	0 2 1
John Brocher,	931,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Michael Beyer,	297, 436,	0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Bailey,	1307,	0 0 8 12-	0 0 8 1-2
John Buchanan,	1397,	0 0 8 1-2	0 1 1 2
William Coo,	2534,	0 2 7 12-	0 2 1
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
George Eros,	3123,	0 1 5	0 0 8 1-2
Philip Ford,	474,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 1-2	0 1 5
Eliza Hall,	197, 1305,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augusta Gambell,	1930,	0 7 6 1-2	0 6 1
Edward Jones,	Part of Granary,	0 8 9	0 7
Eliza Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131 } 932, 2536, 241, 1267, } Kingan's Discovery,	0 1	0 1 1 1-2
John Kingan,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739,	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Henry Kuhn,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290 } 1010, 1834, 1121, } 1293, 3115, 1294,	0 7 10	0 6 3
Samuel Jay,	Part Partnership,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
William Meloy,	The Vale,	1 8 4	3 4 0
Ebenezer Macky,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720,	0 1 9	0 2 9
Daniel Mandier,	885, 931,	0 5 2 1-2	0 1 5
Peter Mantz,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 4 2	0 2 9 1-2
Gilbert Murdock,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1-2
James Miller,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	0 12 6	0 3 6
Mitchell Robinson,	1-2 Granary & 1-2 Sancha Pancha,	0 4 4 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Robert G. Maynard,	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
Rapael Pealle,	1464, 290, 94, 95,	4 16 10	3 9 7
John Pollard,	955, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1-2
George Reiley,	Locust Ridge Rejurveyed, } Rejurvey on Recourse, } Castle Hill,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 12-
Thomas B. Randle,	3065,	6 12 9 1-2	
Samuel Selby, 3d,	1237,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
James Shaw,	1326, 1136 1325,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Shelby,	4045,	0 5	0 3 11
Guillem Scott's Heirs,	283, 1435, 375, 1466, } 1 House and Lot Western Post, } 2 State Lots } Colemine,	0 1 9	0 1 5
George Ewory,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,	0 3 6	0 1 10
John Elbin,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,	0 1	0 2 9 1-2
John Gophart,	1 State Lot,	0 3 6	0 2 11
William Hill,	2 State Lots,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Thomas Johnson,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,	0 4 1	0 4 1
Joseph James,	Chance,	0 1 10	0 1 6
Henry Myers,	5 Acres Land,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Abel Sargent,	2 Houses & Lots Western Post, } 8 Lots ditto, } Wm. and Jos. Amendment,	0 4 7	0 3 9
William & Joseph Scott,	4021,	0 2 1	0 5 10
Edward Langley,	Brodhag's Cole Mine, } 1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Thomas J. Deatty,	4 Lots ditto,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Peter Devection,	2 Lots ditto,	0 1 7	1 7 7
Christopher Kealbover,	1 Lot ditto,	0 7 1	0 5 8
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,	0 6 6	
James M. Pheron,	1 Lot ditto,		
Anthony Reintzell,	1 Lot ditto,		
Joseph Tomlinson,	Richard's Discovery Amended,		
Samuel Ridgley,	New Addition,		
Nathan Gregg,	Horje Pasture,		
John C. Jones,			

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

December 10, 1802.

JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.
THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilmonott, 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.

BENAMIN WILMONOTT.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. - 49.

Notice.

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

JOSEPH ENNALS,
Sept. 23, 1802. if.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

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

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

BLANK WARRANTS.
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

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

Valuable Lands for Sale I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES 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 handjomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the East or Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on 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.

TO BE SOLD

THE subscriber's landed Estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several Lots for the convenience of purchasers, in each of them there is fresh & salt water with an abundance of wood and timber, in the largest lot which contains the Dwelling House, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber & trouble. To go into a minute description of this Estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises, He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For terms apply to.

WILLIAM HINDMAN.
Dec. 27, 1802.

Notice.

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

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

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Princess Anne, Somerset county, on Monday the 8th of November last, a stout well made Negro Woman, named Sylvia, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, but not black, had on her head when she went away a green silk handkerchief with a pink border, and carried with her among other things a nice black shade, a purple handkerchief, a red stuff petticoat, a muslin habit and a great deal of other finery too tedious to mention. Any person who apprehends the said Negro and secures her so that I may get her again shall receive the sum of Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

WILLIAM DONE.
December 10, 1802.

Notice.

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



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1803.

(No. 656.)

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

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

MESSES. EDITORS.

It is a great mistake, nevertheless it is a very common one among Democrats, to consider the overthrow of government as the same thing with the establishment of liberty. Accordingly we have many men among us, who openly reproach their adversaries with a want of attachment to our own government, as if it were a crime—as if there could be no doubt that he is false and hostile to the people who is friendly to the federal authority they have seen fit to delegate. The Jacobin newspapers have, for years past, and with more emphasis than the friends of the Constitution as idle worshippers, tools of power, aristocrats, enemies of the people, and supporters of their oppressors. This miserable sophistry has been lately exhibited, in New England, for a reason which every good man hopes will never lose its force—the town schools teach the principles of good order, and the town governments make the practice familiar to their minds. It is very true, a bad government is the enemy of liberty, and therefore ought, when its destruction is the least evil, to be overthrown. But if this great obstacle to the enjoyment of liberty is removed, and the work is left there, it is not liberty. It is only anarchy. Factions rise up, and by turns played the despot. The people, like sheep escaped from the royal lion, will be torn by an hundred curs. A firm and stable government, of their own setting up, is the shepherd to protect them from the beasts of prey. The friend of a free government is the friend of the people—and he who would weaken or pull down such a government, under the threadbare pretext of a dread of power and of seeing the rights of man impaired is their enemy. Yet this long exploded cant seems to be reviving. Would there be any good sense in breaking down the strong fence of the sheep-fold?—Will the bears and wolves prove more merciful than the shepherd? The people in a state of anarchy, are as defenceless as sheep—while factions, like wolves, are enraged with unrelenting innocence, and, like them, continue to shed blood after they are glutted with it. Democracy makes the Citizens jealous of their friends, and blind to the schemes of their worst enemies.

It is not desired, nor is it possible to conceal the application of these observations to the present propensities of this country to Democracy, and the late terrible experience of France. Americans feel as they ought towards every thing that has any connection with liberty. When Despotism fell in France they rejoiced. The genns of freedom, long confined like the fabled Titan Giant under Etna, has escaped, but the fires of the volcano burst forth at the same time. Despotism fell in France, like Anteus, to rise the stronger for his fall.

The destruction of the old government in France was not liberty. The French fancied that they gained, and that was gaining a great deal for Frenchmen, the capacity to establish liberty. It is not material to ask, whether the people were fatter in not having done more or better than they have done. Their bad success, however, it may have happened, is rather a matter of pity than reproach. The question is, have they gained liberty, or are they pursuing the means proper to

gain it? If they have, the interest we took in their cause, when a despotism was to be destroyed, and our only fears were that it would not be destroyed, ought still to guide our opinions & wishes.

The struggle for liberty means for a free government. Does that exist in France?—Decide the point either by its effects or its theory. It is a power wicked enough to cause, or not strong enough to controul the anarchy that once reigned and the military violence that now reigns there, it is not a free government—it is not the government of the people, as our democratic fools have believed. It is not the force of the whole society protecting each individual. It was but lately the force of the separate parts tearing the whole in pieces. It is now the arbitrary power of a military faction conquering those who combine against it, and robbing those who do not. It is an evil spirit, at once vindictive towards the powerful and rapacious, towards the weak. The only safety for a man was for some years, either to join a prevailing faction, or to raise one to overthrow it. Their enquiry is not to shew why life, liberty and property were, during the revolution, subjected to the arbitrary vengeance of a mob. It is the fact that is asserted, and the inference follows clearly, that there can be no liberty while the fact exists.

It is freely conceded, to the blind admirers of the Jacobins, that the misery of France is the necessary consequence of the Anarchy which the struggle against Despotism did not give them opportunity to reform. It is insisted however, and their defence obliges them to allow, that the blessing of liberty was not won nor enjoyed by making, or pretending to make the French people sovereign. No one is now so thick-headed as to suppose they are in the right way to obtain it in the end.

For a long time their government was merely provisional. The manner in which they administered their temporary system affords to Americans no very bright hopes of a good event to such an experiment. An American ought to tremble to see his country subject for a single week to the operation of the principles adopted in that nation. The Convention, a few years ago united all powers executive legislative and judicial. It put itself above the constitution of 1791, and took away the King's life which was declared inviolate. It set itself above the nation, by taking away the privilege of voting from 40 of the representatives of the people, by a single decree. In short, right has there ever depended on a simple vote of the ruling power and if this unlimited power was not more dreaded than it was at the time, the cause is to be sought in circumstances which would destroy liberty, if they had it. The Popular Societies or Clubs, and the armed mobs whom they governed, dictated to this Assembly. They had all power in appearance—none in reality. In this country we suppose that certain checks and guards are essential to secure liberty against power. The structure and administration of power in France are directly repugnant to every sound American idea. The mobs called some of their number a jury, and called a verdict on their victims before they put them to death. This was the reform of the Judicial Power.

We are treading fast in the steps of Frenchmen.

Pitiable is the fate of that nation, as all this misery is suffered in vain. Many persons, not quite iron-hearted, lament these enormous evils, but they have insisted, till of late they begin to be ashamed to insist, that they are necessary for the establishment of liberty, and that they tend to it!!

The race that France has just finished we are now invited to run. The revolutionary writers are imported, and hired, and at work, with the aid of public money and patronage, to begin another revolution. Do the men of 1776 desire another or do they think one enough for one race of men. But if they incline to have another, let them remark it well, IT WILL BE A SECOND AMERICAN, BUT ALSO A SECOND BENCHMAN REVOLUTION.

From the Balcon.

THE EXCHANGE OF TOBACCO FOR WOMEN.

Virginia, so named, in honour of Elizabeth the virgin queen of England, was the eldest among the British American colonies, and she has never been scrupulous in claiming, from her younger sisters the full amount of respect and homage, that belongs to seniority. The first effective settlement of this "Ancient Dominion," as Virginia has been called, was in the year 1606; thirteen years before the settlement of Plymouth in New England. The emigrants came over to Virginia, not by Paris, as the creatures went to the Ark, but without wives & families; and were mere adventurers in quest of wealth, who determined, as soon as their fortunes should be made, to return to England. As this determination, carried into effect, might have been fatal to the colony, Sir Edwin Sandys, in order to attach the colonists to the soil and to prevent their return, advised Proprietors in England to send them over a cargo of young women, and to exchange these necessities of life for tobacco. This prudent advice was followed; and accordingly, in the year 1621, ninety girls were sent to the Virginia planters at one time. A freight of sixty more was sent the next year. A species of commerce so highly advantageous was not declined by the planters. The love of women, in this instance, completely triumphed over fordid avarice, inasmuch that sales of gallant Virginians were to be seen, carrying down to the ship, with a hasty step, their bundles of tobacco, & after making the exchange, conducting home their dear spouses. At first the value of a wife was estimated at one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco; but as the sale of this precious commodity was rapid the price soon rose to an hundred & fifty pounds. Indeed it reflected a degree of honor upon the generosity and gallantry of the planters, that they should voluntarily give such prices for their wives; especially when it is considered that with his own royal hand he wrote a book against it, had prohibited the Virginians from raising tobacco, beyond the actual quantity of one hundred pounds each. Under these circumstances, the purchase of a wife must have cost a planter fifty or more than his whole tobacco crop, for a single year.

It would seem that some of the plan-

ters were under the necessity of purchasing their wives on credit; and in order to prevent evasions of payment, which otherwise might likely have happened, especially if they found themselves cheated in their bargains, the general assembly enacted, that "the price of a wife should have the precedence of all other debts, in recovery & payment because (says the assembly) of all kinds of merchandize, this was the most desirable." In fact, though bona fide debts have not always been recoverable by law, in Virginia, yet, in this instance of the most desirable kind of merchandize, the legislature, much to its honour, solemnly ordained that, in case of the purchase of a wife, on credit, the purchaser should pay the tobacco, even to the last ounce, that he had contracted to give for her.

The memory of this remarkable piece of history as I have been relating ought, I think, to be perpetuated by some public monument. As wool is the staple of Britain & the prime source of its wealth, it has been a custom, out of mind for the first Lord of the treasury to sit upon a wool sack and with equal if not greater propriety, might the speaker of the Virginia assembly be seated upon a sack of tobacco; feeling this odoriferous plant has not only been the staple of commerce, in the ancient dominion, but also the basis of population.

ZENO.

From the Newburyport Herald.

A further justification of the President's invitation to Paine!!

Messrs. Allen and Barnard.

In the "Public Ledger," &c. of July 8, 1791, published in London, I met with a plan proposed by T. Paine, to the French Government, for Revolutionizing the United States of America—a republication of which will oblige every friend to his country, whether Federalist or Jacobin.

A CUSTOMER.

The 2d year of Washington's second Presidency.

PAINE'S PLAN FOR REVOLUTIONIZING AMERICA.

TOM PAINE's plan for revolutionizing America, is worthy of its author, and the abandoned Pandemonium of which he is the fit and spry agent. It was lately in current circulation in France, published probably with a view of intimidating the United States by the magnitude of the danger with which they were threatened. Mr. Paine prefaces his proposition by observing that—

"The Republican party in America are supine and inactive, whilst the Aristocrats pursue measures wholly calculated to bring once more the United States under a British domination."

Pursuing the theme, he adds, "Should George, the Third be driven from his throne, America will be his place of refuge; there he has deposited funds; and, incredible as it may appear, there he will be King."

This powerful influence of Britain in America, he hints to rise from the laboratories of the sea ports; and to annihilate that influence, he proposes to destroy the medium—"The only way (says he) to break up this net, is, to

BURN THEIR SEA PORTS, and in this way compel them to live amongst the planters far removed from the channels of corruption.

Invoking the genius of Franco to punish the Anglo-American faction, as he terms the Government, for resisting the pacific overtures of the Great Nation, he thus details his plan for correcting its political errors:

"To declare war against the United States would be the height of folly; for it would be declaring war against the republicans, the planters; and the Indians, from whose support we may derive great advantage. But, as it will be said, can we do this? With a small force of light vessels, not drawing more than 10 feet of water, a few guns and bomb-ketches, you may proceed to the river Savannah in Georgia, & pass the Tibbee-bar island at Savannah. Here you may get a handsome supply of provisions, and on your return down the river, BURN THE BUILDINGS, the houses, such as the mouth. The same plan will do for Charleston, pass the bar and set fire to the buildings on Johnson & Sullivan island.

"You may next visit Georgetown in South, and Wilmington in North Carolina, enter the Chesapeake (perhaps it may be advisable to make the first operation here) burn Norfolk, Alexandria, Annapolis and Baltimore. You must be careful my friends, by rapid movements, to prevent a defeat by the English Squadron, or by the Americans on shore, who will at the first alarm collect in great numbers. In eight days you may do all you wish in the Chesapeake. As Baltimore is further up you had better begin with that, and there you may raise a handsome contribution. Near Savannah, Charleston, & Norfolk, are small forts that you may take in the rear. In the Delaware you must proceed with caution. Lew-iston on the left may be easily burnt, & if you are certain there were not an English Squadron near the Capes, you might ferret to Philadelphia. It is a business of a week only. Between Sandy Hook and New York, you will find a pretty strong fort: This you may silence with your bombs. The buildings at Long Island and Nanuet are easily burnt; but Boston must be bombarded. The master stroke would be to conclude with Halifax. The English vessels from the East Indies generally winter there. Not expecting you in that quarter, they will be less prepared to receive you. Should your brave Squadron fall in with the Quebec fleet, convoyed by a single frigate, it would be a brilliant affair indeed.

"Excuse my freedom, dear Republicans; you are neither tigers nor Septemberers. Why may you not send the most of your emigrants into Canada? Connected as you are with Spain, you might go to New-Orleans, seize the ports of the Natchez, collect the friends of liberty from the back settlements in the United States, from Kentucky to the frontiers. You will have to distribute a few presents among the Indians. You must put General Clark and Knoxville in motion, summon to the French standard the Floridas and American troops raised by Genet and Mangourit, declare freedom to the black men that are slaves in the southern States, and give to the man of color the sweet enjoyment of the rights of man. This is the only way to humble the British Lion, that now courts an alliance with the American Eagle, only to bring about its destruction."

"For second year of Washington's second presidency."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated Dec. 18, 1802.

"Being present this morning at the Intendant's office, when the original of the following royal order was transcribed, I seized the opportunity of procuring a copy, and have translated it in a hurry, under the hope that it will be acceptable to you.

"The minister of war has communicated to me the following: In a letter of the 25th inst. Don Pedro Cavallos, informs me as follows: Whereas his majesty has ceded to the French Republic the colony or province of Louisiana in all its present extent AS IT WAS HELD BY THE FRENCH WHEN CEDED TO HIS MAJESTY, I advise you thereof, by his royal

order, that you make the necessary arrangements for the delivery of it to the French Commissioner or Commissioners, who, being duly authorized by the government, may present themselves for the purpose. Which royal determination I have made known to the Captain-General of Louisiana, informing him at the same time that it is his Majesty's pleasure with respect to the regiment of the place and the military that garrison the province, that individuals, who voluntarily wish to remain under his majesty's dominion, shall, after delivering up the colony, proceed to the Havana, where other posts will be allotted them. Of this I advise you by royal order, that you may comply with that part of his royal determination which relates to you,

God preserve you many years.
SOLER, Minister of foreign affairs.
To the Intendant of Louisiana.
Madrid, July 20, 1802.

From the National Intelligencer.
TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PENAL CODE.
Another subject which merits the attention of a body not regardless of the ultimate connection between an enlightened policy and the public welfare, is the penal code. A great principle has sprung up in the civilized world, that interdicts the infliction of sanguinary and harsh punishment. It is believed that vice is seldom incurable, and that by the application of proper correctives the criminal may in general be reformed. The discoveries and observations of the most enlightened philanthropists have produced a conviction that justice and humanity are not incompatible. Hence those numerous and successful experiments which have been tried in the new and the old world; the system of which wherever they have been fairly made, is a decided conviction of the preference of the mild and benevolent over what may not inaptly be styled the harsh and malevolent system. In the reformed system death is obliterated from the catalogue of punishments, except for the blackest crimes; and corporeal punishments, so debasing to their subjects, are exchanged for hard labor and solitary confinement.

This system, so honorable to its institutions and so reputable to human nature, has been adopted in many of the States with invariable good effect. But to give it a trial completely fair, and one whose effects shall be a conclusive inclination of its superiority or inferiority to the old system, it is necessary that it should generally prevail over the United States. To accomplish this end it is peculiarly important that the legislature of the union should exhibit a spirit friendly to it.

Unfortunately the penal code of the United States is of a different complexion, and one borrowed from a period antecedent to the establishment of the new system. Under these sentiments, it is respectfully submitted to the federal legislature, whether an example, set by the union, at the same time humane and liberal, and in coincidence with the opinions of some of the best as well as the greatest men that ever lived, would not have the happiest tendency to produce an uniformity of punishment in the respective States, that would, in a few years, fully test this great experiment. As we are all interested in this success, we should all co-operate towards it; and it would appear to be the peculiar duty of the representatives of those States who have adopted it, to aid its extension to the administration of federal justice.

If the new system shall once pervade the union and shall, after a proper period of time prove inefficient and worse than that in whose room it has been substituted, the error will be exposed, all division of sentiment will cease, and we can easily retrace our steps. While on the other hand, if it prove efficient, and superior to the sanguinary and barbarous code of our forefathers, we shall have the conscious satisfaction and the honest fame of having been among the earliest disciples of a liberal system calculated to diminish the mass of human misery, to retrieve character from its lowest degradation, and to remove from the public eye the corrupting spectacle of sanguinary punishment.

FROM THE ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

"Intolerance as despotic as wicked."

Perhaps in the whole round of Presidential persecution, there is not one instance that discovers such a malignant spirit as the removal of the Honorable Arthur St. Clair from the Government of the North Western Territory. For this extraordinary procedure no other reason is assigned, but that the spirited manner in which he chose to address the Convention, was not "sweet music" to the ears of the *status quo* and *democratic* Jefferson—it is not pretended that the duties of his office have not been faithfully discharged—but he has had the temerity to think for himself, and to speak & to write as he thought; he is not willing to bow to the powers that be, and therefore must be sacrificed—in six weeks more his time would have expired, and such was the peculiar situation of the Territory that his power in the mean time was but trifling—but he who had dedicated 47 years of his life to the service of his country—who had watched over the interests of the Territory with the protecting care of a father till she was prepared to take rank as a sister State—He who had been the intimate friend, and the companion in arms of Washington—could not be trusted with the name of Governor six weeks. But probably his being the friend of him "whom the world delights to honor," was the real cause of his removal—the paying for the "Prospect," the invitation of Thomas Paine, the rewarding Duane, and the recent appointment of Monroe the "disgraced minister" appear to favor this opinion. But, who would forego the honor of being considered the friend of Washington? To be disgraced by the partiality (for he is incapable of friendship) of Jefferson! Is it not better to rank with Gen. Miller, Col. Sergeant and a host of others in retirement;—than to stand on the same ground with Tench Cox, Stephens, Ludlow and young Loring—When it can be said with truth that the friends of our philosophic chief were either old Tories, or personal enemies to the leader of the Whigs, may we not be disposed to doubt his attachment to the principles of '76—and will not all honest men join in declaring the post of honor is a private station.

DEMOCRATIC LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

As practised upon by our self-styled Republicans, but real Aristocrats.

Mr. Croswell, Junior Editor of the Balance, had two indictments found against him last week, at a court of Sessions then sitting in this county, for "slandering the President."

The indictments were found the first day in term, by a grand jury returned by a democratic sheriff, before a democratic court. And the thing well cut and dried, we presume, by a democratic Attorney-General, who, we are told, pressed hard to have the matter tried the second day in court, and opposed the application for a postponement on the ground of the common law principle, that the defendant could not be permitted to justify, by giving the truth in evidence; and therefore could be no better prepared for his trial at a future day than he was then.

This, we presume, is one of the "monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

The court postponed the trial till next session.

A motion was then made by the Attorney-General to have him bound over for his good behavior, which was over-ruled by an almost unanimous decision of the court.

From the Balance.—19th inst.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

"The greater the Truth the greater the Liberty."

Last week on Monday, at a court of session in this county, a democratic grand jury found two indictments against H. Croswell, the junior editor of this paper, for publishing libels against Thomas Jefferson. Application was made to the court for a postponement of the trial; which, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Attorney-General was obtained. The Attorney-General contended that the defendant could not be permitted

to justify by giving the truth in evidence; and therefore could be no better prepared for his trial at a future day, than he was then.

After the Attorney-General had been defeated in his attempt to bring the matter to immediate trial, he moved that the defendant should be required, not only to find security for his future appearance, but also for his good behavior. This motion was opposed in an able and eloquent manner by the defendant's counsel, and over-ruled by an almost unanimous vote of the court which consisted of a majority of the Attorney-General's own sect. This decision, while it reflects the highest honour on the court, serves to show Mr. Spencer, that party prejudice has not yet usurped the seat of justice.

A circumstantial and impartial account of this transaction shall be laid before our readers next week.

Those gentlemen who have generously stepped forward as advocates and friends of the junior editor, on this occasion, are desired to accept of his sincere acknowledgments.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 8.

The Managers of the Boston Assemblies respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, that the next BALL will take place at Mr. FAIRBANK'S FOUNTAIN-HALL on THURSDAY EVENING the 10th inst.

On Friday last the shop of Mr. Patton, of this town, accidentally took fire—but from the timely exertions of our citizens the flames were extinguished with very little damage to the building.

On the 20th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Wilson, of Topham, was consumed by fire; and Mrs. Wilson's mother (widow of the late Gen. Thomson) was burnt to death.

Pal.

A Norfolk paper of the 6th ultimo says, "yesterday arrived the British Brig Apollo, Cap. Pitt, from Dominique. On his passage was met by a French loop of war, who boarded the Apollo forcibly, and cut and abused the Captain in the most wanton and barbarous manner."

In a joint meeting of the legislature on Tuesday last, the Hon. S. White was chosen Senator in the Senate of the United States, for the ensuing six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. There were two persons in nomination, a democrat and a republican, the votes being tallied they stood thus—

Republican Candidate...S. White

Democrat Candidate...George Read

From this circumstance the Republicans in the United States will know how to give credit to the bold assertions of the democrats that this state was fast hastening to the phalanx of democracy. [Dover Ark.]

In Dr. Gregory's charming little work, "a father's legacy to his daughter," is an observation well worth the present attention of the fashionable fair.—The slight bosome in nature (says he) is not so fine as that which imagination forms. It is needless to make the application. [London paper.]

Departed this life on the 28th ult. Mrs. MARY CORRIE, consort of Mr. James Corrie, of Baltimore.

Died on Wednesday last Mrs. ELIZABETH TILGHMAN, consort of Mr. Matthew Tilghman, of Queen-Anne's county.

CALENDAR IN JAIL.

A few weeks ago, as we learn from southern papers, Callender was severely beaten by Counselor Hay, of Richmond, for several scurrilous libels which he had published in the Recorder, concerning that gentleman. In consequence of this flagellation, he had Mr. Hay bound over to keep the

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peace. On the other hand Mr. Hay applied to the magistrates of Henrico county, to have Callendar, and Pace his partner, arrested and bound over to good behaviour, as notorious libellers, and persons of bad fame. The application was granted—Pace gave bail—but Callendar, being either unable or unwilling to follow the example, was committed to his old lodgings, in Richmond jail. He has addressed the public from his gloomy mansion; but from the public at Richmond, it would seem by his own statement, he can expect no sympathy.—In so odious a light is his character viewed there.

For Callendar we can never become apologists. The depravity of his conduct admits of no palliation. We can view him only as the basest of ingrates—a living monument of vice and infamy. But we shall not hesitate to express our regret, that Mr. Hay and the magistrates of Henrico, should have resorted to such a step as they have taken, in order to punish the vile calumniator, and stop his disgraceful career. The measure is unprecedented, we believe, in this country; but if that were not the case, it is, we conceive, a measure which no precedent can justify. It is a war with the fundamental principles of Republican Government, in as much as it subjects the press to the exclusive control of the magistracy, dispensing with the verdict of a jury. As republicans we are bound to disapprove in this case, not for the sake of Callendar, but for the sake of that liberty which belongs to the press, and to the persons of individuals, under our constitutions and our laws, rightfully applied. We are bound to disapprove, too, that the ill-advised and hasty measure of a few individuals, goaded to the highest degree of exasperation by the lash of the infernal slanderer's pen, should not be charged to the account of that party which has proved itself the true conservator of our national liberties, and which we are confident will never sanction measures incompatible with the existence of those liberties.

Albany Reg.

AGRICULTURAL.

Observations on the cultivation of Indian Corn, communicated to the Burlington Agricultural Society by Mr. John Shepherd, of Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

"Having heard it suggested, that Indian Corn might be improved by a careful attention to plant only the seed gathered from those stalks which produced two ears; in the fall of 1786, I collected a quantity of such ears, sufficient for my next crop. In the spring of 1787, I planted this seed; and was well pleased to find my crop increased much beyond the quantity I had been accustomed to; and by following the same rule in sowing seed, my crops have increased to sixty bushels per acre, and I have three or four years upon a stalk.

Published by order of the Society.

WILLIAM COXE,

Junr. Sec'y.

Burlington, April 10. 1790."

FOR THE HERALD.

SONS of men, averse from teaching,
Turn unto the woods your eyes,
Hear the lessons they are preaching,
They'll instruct you to be wise.

Where is now their boasted glory,
Leaves with which they did abound?
See them scattered all before you,
Lying withering on the ground.

Doctors fill'd in mistick pages,
Seeking truth tho' void of fame;
Wife and venerable sages,
Here's a merrilying theme.

Blooming virgins, charming creatures,
Blessed with a comely face,
Boast not of your fading features,
Summer gives to winter place.

Youths, though full of manly graces,
Know those flowers will swiftly waste,
Time shall blight them on your faces,
Ye shall feel cold winter's blast.

Sons of sport, with joy abounding,
To your mirth the woods reply,
We, to late with songs rebounding,
Now in mournful silence lie.

Gripping misers, greedy wretches,
We your very case express;

We are strip'd of all our riches,
They forsake us in distress.

Reverend Sires, with age grown hoary,
Think not life shall still remain;
See in us your falling glory,
Falling ne'er to spring again.

Learn, O man, that grandeur's fading
Honours, like our leaves, decay;
We were happy, both, in Eden,
Now we swiftly fade away.

Then seek out that land eternal,
Where the tree of life doth grow;
There the leaf is ever vernal;
There no winter tempests blow.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Subscribers to the Scheme, for purchasing and improving a Burying Ground for the Benefit of Boston and its Neighborhood, that a Meeting will be held at the Court House on Saturday next at 4 o'clock for the purpose of choosing a Committee of Nine Members to take the Charge of the Ground, according to the Plan of Subscription.
Boston, 7th Feb. 1803.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A STATED Meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at the Court House on Monday the 14th Instant at 11 o'clock, of which the Members are requested to take Notice.
N. HAMMOND, Sec'y.
Easton, 7th Feb. 1803.

RAN away on Saturday the 29th of January an Apprentice Boy named Henry Williby, apparently about eighteen years of age—had on when he went away gray cloth pantaloons, a pair of shoes three parts worn, a pair of worsted stockings, and a new hat which cost about thirteen shillings—He also has a down look when spoken to.—Whoever sees proper to take up the said Runaway shall have from his master One Shilling, and all charges they may pay themselves.
N. B. I also forewarn any person to harbour him by water or by land—If they do, they may expect what the law inflicts upon them.
GEORGE SEWELL.
3w⁵⁶

LOCUST & MULBERRY POSTS.

For Sale, and ready to be delivered as soon as the navigation will permit, a number of Locust and Mulberry Posts, five feet long, designed for a Bank and Boarding Fence. The Mulberry is of excellent quality, and the Locust of the best Old Yellow Kind. They will be delivered at any convenient landing on the waters of Choptank, Miles, Wye, or Chester Rivers, as may suit the purchaser. For terms apply to
HENRY HOLLYDAY.
Talbot County, Feb. 1. 1803. if

A COOK WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous of hiring or purchasing a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended for her honesty, neatness and knowledge as a Cook.—For such a one a generous Price in Cash will be given by
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Feb. 20. 1803.

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

THE following books, in many others, not at present recollecting, having been sold out at different times, and having remained out of the possession of the subscriber several years, whereby the sale is which they belong are broken, he respectfully requests those who have borrowed them, or those into whose hands they may have fallen, to return them.

The 4th, 5th, & 7th vols. of "Swift's works" (marked with the name of Peter Hedgman.) 2d vol. of "Pope's works" 3d vol. of the "Female Spectator" 1st vol. of "Gay's Poems" (Quadrants) 3d and 4th vols. of "Thompson's Translations" "Stevens's Letters on bread" 3d vol. of "Hampden's Glories" and a set of "Tom Jones."

N. B. The subscriber finds among his books "Barney's Travels" and a vol. of the old Quaker edition of "Planchet's Lives" the owners of which are not known, but are requested to call for them.

DAVID KERR.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

HENRY DOWNES, Trustee.

February 1. 1803. 4w56
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will attend at the court house in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on the second Tuesday in February next, and then and there divide the assets of Jeremiah Colston, deceased, now in hand among his creditors, according to law.—The creditors are requested to attend at the time and place aforesaid, and receive their respective dividends.
HENRY COLSTON, Ad'r. of
ELIZ. COLSTON, } Jer. Colston,
8th January. 1803.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Escaped from Denton Jail, in Caroline County, Maryland, on the night of the 8th January, 1803.

A Negro Males, named William English, the property of the subscriber. He is about five feet six or eight inches high, likely, sensible, pleasant and well made, but wool hair which he generally wears grizzled, has a scar on the back of his hand & another on the joint of his great toe, occasioned by the cut of an axe. He is fond of a fiddle. He took with him a new great coat of dark flannel, the cape and edges bound with pale red silk ferrit, & a variety of other clothing. He is, I expect, full of money in 50 or in 100 dollar bank notes (unless he may have found means to exchange them) having lately robbed me of 310 dollars, 100 dollars of which I had received from him before I sent him to jail. He is an excellent waterman and will probably make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever will take up and secure him, so that I get him, shall receive thirty dollars if taken in this state, and if out of it, the above reward.

WILLIAM RICARDSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DEVELOPED from near Middle Town in Dorchester county, from the 10th to 20th of January last, about the last of September, four Negroes belonging to the estate of Capt. Henry Trippe, deceased, (to wit) Delia, about sixteen years old; Mariah, thirteen, John, 16, and Thomas, seven or there about. The above reward will be given to any person or persons that will deliver the above Negroes to the subscriber living in Cambridge.

JAMES TRIPPE, Junr.

De Bonis Non of Capt. H. Trippe

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CAUTION to wood cutters, &c.

My lands near Easton having been trespassed on for many years past, in a most unwarrantable manner, I this is to give public notice to all persons, but more especially to those who have been in the habit of cutting upon, entering on & in felling my lands as if they were their own, that I shall direct suits to be immediately instituted against all persons without distinction, who cut down, carry through or in any way trespass on any part of my woodland or farm.

Every person who has not an express permission writing from under my hand, or that of my tenant Mr. John Jones, shall be considered a Trespasser & dealt with accordingly.

ANNA MARIA FILGHMAN,

JOHN SKINNER and WIFE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 22. 1802.

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

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

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
551 Reg. Cbr. Cam.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at public vendue on Tuesday the 26th of February next, at Mr. Prince's Tavern (Easton) on a credit of 6 months, 18 months, 2 years, & 3 years in equal instalments.

THAT valuable farm advertised in the Eastern paper, to be sold on the 14th of Dec last and was postponed on account of the badness of the weather, being a part of a tract of land called Firworth, and containing 205 Acres, more or less, whereon Mr. John Stradale now lives, lying within little more than a mile of Boston and adjoining the lands of Mr. John Sinkinson and Mr. Thomas Skinner Denny, this land will be very valuable from its vicinity to Boston, and a branch that runs through it, containing about 12 or 15 acres of fine rich bottom, which may at little expense be converted into valuable meadow ground; the terms of sale will be more particularly made known at the time of sale.

JOSEPH HASKINS, for

the Trustee of the late

C. CROOKSHANKS.

Easton 14th Jan. 1803.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 25. 1802

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

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

54 Reg. Cbr. Cam.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of Sarah Dawson late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof at or before the 20th July next on which day dividend will be made; the effects in the Register of wills Office, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH DAWSON,

Executrix of SARAH DAWSON,

Deceased.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night of the 24th of December last, ten or twelve miles from Hock Town, on the Patowmack, a NEGRO MAN named SAUL, about five feet, five inches high, yellow or dark Mulatto, had countenance heavy eyebrows, some marks about his mouth resembling a burnt bull's hair, arisal and talkative and is about nineteen years of age.—Call him SAUL CORNISH—purchased by me from Dr. Daniel Sullivan of New Market, Dorchester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland—had on a dark coloured great coat, a blue top jacket and blue trousers.

The above Reward will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Macdonald & Ridgely, of Baltimore, on the 1st Slave being lodged in Annapolis, Baltimore Jail, or otherwise secured, that my attorney receive disbursements.

RICHARD BUTLER,

Dec. 25. 1802

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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer,	2381, 315, 326,	0 10 1 2	0 2 1
Valentine Boyer,	931,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Michael Boyer,	227, 436,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Thomas Boyer,	1307,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
John Burrows,	1397,	0 8 1 2	0 8 1 2
William Coss,	2534,	0 8 1 2	0 8 1 2
Thomas Coss,	The Potter's Field,	0 1 1 2	0 1 1 2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3160,	0 2 7 12	0 2 1
George Frosch,	3423,	0 8 1 2	0 8 1 2
Philip Frosch,	444,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Eliza Hall,	197, 1305,	0 1 5	0 1 5
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Augusta Gambrell,	1930,	0 10 1 2	0 8 1 2
Edward Jolly,	Part of Granary,	0 7 6 1 2	0 6 1
Eliza Jolly,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131,	0 8 9	0 7
John Kegan,	912, 2536, 241, 1267,	0 1	0 1 1 2
Thurs Kegan,	King's Discovery,	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Samuel Jay,	2730, 2737, 2738, 2739,	0 7 10	0 6 3
	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
	1010, 1834, 1121,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
William Meier,	1293, 3115, 1294,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Ebenezer Meier,	Part Partnership,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Daniel Meier,	The Vale,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Peter Meier,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720,	0 4 4 1 2	0 3 6
Gilbert M. Jack,	835, 931,	0 4 4 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
James Miller,	410, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067,	0 3 6	0 12 6
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	0 4 4 1 2	0 3 6
Raphael Pease,	1-2 Granary & 1-2 Sanna Pancha,	0 5 2 1 2	0 4 2
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	4 16 10	3 9 7
George Reiley,	1464, 290, 91, 95,	0 0 1 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Thomas B. Randle,	952, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,	0 0 1 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Samuel Selby, 3d,	Lacash Ridge Rejurved, Refrains on Recourse, Cable Hill,	0 0 1 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
James Shano,	3066,	0 0 1 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
John Shely,	1237,	0 0 1 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Gustavus Scott's Heirs,	Governor's Neglect, Part Roby's Delight, Ormes Attention, Chasut Grove, Now or Never, 2887, Hard Struggle,	6 12 9 1 2	
John Thompson,	1326, 1136, 1325,	0 2 7 1 2	0 2 1
John Wilson,	4045,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1 2
Philip L. Webster,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,	0 2 9 1 2	0 2 9 1 2
Richard Corbett,	1 House and Lot Western Post, 2 State Lots,	0 5	0 3 11
George Evers,	Colemine,	0 1 9	0 1 5
John Elbin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,	0 1 10	0 1 10
John Gephart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,	0 3 6	0 3 6
William Hill,	1 State Lot,	0 1	0 1
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Joseph James,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,	0 2 11	0 2 11
Henry Myers,	Chance,	0 4 8	3 3 9
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land, 2 Houses & Lot Western Post, 8 Lots ditto,	0 17 10	
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Amendment,	0 4 1	0 4 1
Edward Langley,	4021, Broadbag's Cole Mine,	0 1 10	0 1 6
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Peter Devotion,	4 Lots ditto,	0 4 7	0 3 9
Christopher Kahlbover,	2 Lots ditto,	0 5 10	0 5 10
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 8	0 1 8
James M. Piferon,	1 Lot ditto,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Anthony Reintzell,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 7	0 5 10
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,	0 1 7	0 1 3
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Amended,	1 7 2	1 7 2
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	0 7 1	0 5 8
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,	0 5 6	0 5 6

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

December 10, 1802.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker.
EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilmore, 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, Dec. 2, 1802. 12 m. - 49.

Notice.

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

JOSEPH ENNALS,
Sept. 23, 1802.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

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

JB. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, Countywharf.
October 2, 1802.

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

BLANKS

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

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

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's 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 excelled by any lands on the East or Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 19, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will show the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

TO BE SOLD

THE subscriber's landed Estate on Wye River, which he has divided into several Lots for the convenience of purchasers. In each of them, there is fresh & fall water with an abundance of wood and timber, in the largest Lot which contains the Dwelling House, there must be three miles on the river, which serves as a safe inclosure without any rails, except three water fences, which is an immense saving of timber & trouble. To go into a minute description of this Estate he conceives unnecessary, as no person would probably purchase without viewing the premises. He can truly say its advantages are incalculable. A large deduction will be made for what money may be paid at the time of sale. For terms apply to.

WILLIAM HINDMAN.
Dec. 27, 1802.

Notice.

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

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

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Prince's Anne, Somerset County, on Monday the 8th of November last, a stout well made Negro Woman, named Sylvia, about twenty years of age, dark complexion, but not black, had under her head when she went away a greenish handkerchief with a pink border, and carried with her among other things a new black shade, a purple handkerchief, a red felt petticoat, a muslin basin and a great deal of silver jewelry the contents of which. Any person who apprehends the said Negro and secures her so that I may get her again shall receive the sum of Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

WILLIAM DONE.

December 10, 1802.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Edmundson and Prichard are required to clear forward and settle immediately payable to the subscriber, at indulgence cannot be given any longer.

E. EDMUNDSON,
Serving as Executor of
Edmundson & Prichard.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1803.

(No. 657.)

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

From the National Intelligencer.

Towards the latter end of last December I received a letter from a venerable patriot, Samuel Adams, dated Boston, November 30. It came by private hand, which I suppose was the cause of the delay. I wrote Mr. Adams an answer, dated Jan. 1st, and that I might be certain of his receiving it, and also that I might know of that reception, I desired a friend of mine at Washington to put it under cover to some friend of his at Boston and desired him to present it to Mr. Adams. The letter was accordingly put under cover while I was present and given to one of the clerks of the post-office to seal and put in the mail. The clerk put it in his pocket book, and either forgot to put it in the mail, or supposed he had done so among other letters. The post-master-general, on learning this mistake, informed me of it last Saturday, and as the cover was then out of date, the letter was put under a new cover with the same request and forwarded by the post. I felt concern at this accident, lest Mr. Adams should conclude I was unmindful of his attention to me; and therefore, lest any further accident should prevent or delay his receiving it, as well as to relieve myself from that concern, I give the letter the opportunity of reaching him by the newspapers. I am the more induced to do this, because some manuscript copies have been taken of both letters, and therefore, there is a possibility of imperfect copies getting into print; and besides this, if some of the federal printers, (for I hope they are not all base alike) could get hold of a copy they would make no scruple of altering it and publishing it as mine. I therefore send you the original letter of Mr. Adams and my own copy of the answer.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City,

Jan. 22, 1803.

Boston Nov. 30th, 1802.

SIR,

I have frequently with pleasure reflected on your services to my native, & your adopted country. Your common sense, and your Crisis unquestionably awakened the public mind, and led the people loudly to call for a declaration of our national Independence. I therefore esteemed you as a warm friend to the liberty and lasting welfare of the human race. But when I heard, that you had turned your mind to a defence of infidelity, I felt myself much astonished, and more grieved, that you had attempted a measure so injurious to the feelings, and so repugnant to the true interest of so great a part of the citizens of the United States. The people of New-England, if you will allow me to use a Scripture phrase, are fast returning to their first love. Will you excite among them the spirit of angry controversy, at a time, when they are hastening to unity and peace? I am told that some of our newspapers have announced your intention to publish an additional pamphlet upon the principles of your Age of Reason. Do you think, that your pen, or the pen of any other man can unchristianize the mass of our citizens, or have you hopes of converting a few of them to assist you in so bad a cause? we ought to think ourselves happy in the enjoyment of opinion without the danger of

persecution by civil or ecclesiastical law.

Our friend, the present president of the United States, has been calumniated for his liberal sentiments by men, who have attributed that liberality to a latent design to promote the cause of infidelity. This, and all other slanders have been made without a shadow of proof. Neither religion, nor liberty can long subsist in the tumult of altercation, and amidst the noise and violence of faction.

Felix qui cantus.

Adieu.

SAMUEL ADAMS,

Mr. Thomas Paine.

TO SAMUEL ADAMS.

My dear and venerable friend.

I received with great pleasure your friendly and affectionate letter of Nov. 30th, and I thank you also for the frankness of it. Between men in pursuit of truth, and whose object is the happiness of man both here and hereafter, there ought to be no reserve. Even error has a claim to indulgence, if not to respect, when it is believed to be truth. I am obliged to you for your affectionate remembrance of what you style my services in awakening the public mind to a declaration of independence and supporting it after it was declared. I also, like you, have often looked back on those times, and have thought that if independence had not been declared at the time it was, the public mind could not have been brought up to it afterwards. It will immediately occur to you who were so intimately acquainted with the situation of things at that time, that I allude to the black times of seventy six: for tho' I know, & you my friend also know they were no other than the natural consequences of the military blunders of that campaign, the country might have viewed them as proceeding from a natural inability to support its cause against the enemy, and have sunk under the despondency of that misconceived idea. This was the impression against which it was necessary the country should be strongly animated.

I now come to the second part of your letter, on which I shall be as frank with you as you are with me. "But (say you) when I heard you had turned your mind to a defence of infidelity, I felt myself much astonished, &c." What my good friend, do you call believing in God infidelity? for that is the great point maintained in the *Age of Reason* against all divided beliefs and allegorical divinities. The bishop of Landaff, (Doctor Watson) not only acknowledges this, but pays some compliments upon it in his answer to the second part of that work. "There is (says he) a philosophical sublimity in some of your ideas when speaking of the Creator of the Universe."

What then [my much esteemed friend for I do not respect you the less because we differ, and that perhaps not much, in religious sentiments] what, I ask, is this thing called infidelity? If we go back to your ancestors and mine, three or four hundred years ago, for we must have had fathers & grandfathers or we should not be here, we shall find them praying to saints and virgins, and believing in purgatory and transubstantiation, according to our forefathers belief. If we go back to times more ancient we shall again be infidels according to the belief of some other fore-

fathers.

The case, my friend is, that the world has been over-run with fable and creeds of human invention, with sectaries of whole nations, against other nations, and sectaries of those sectaries in each of them against each other. Every sectary, except the quakers, has been a persecutor. Those who fled from persecution persecuted in their turn, and it is this confusion of creeds that has filled the world with persecution and deluged it with blood. Even the depredation on your commerce by the Barbary powers, sprang from the crusades of the church against those powers. It was a war of creed against creed, each boasting of God for its author, and reviling each other with the name of infidel. If I do not believe as you believe, it proves that you do not believe as I believe, and this is all that it proves.

There is however one point of union wherein all religions meet, and that is in the first article of every man's creed, that has any creed at all. I believe in God. Those who rest here, & there are millions who do, cannot be wrong as far as their creed goes. Those who chose to go further may be wrong, for it is impossible that all can be right since there is so much contradiction among them. The first, therefore, are in my opinion on the safest side.

I presume you are so far acquainted with ecclesiastical history as to know, and the bishop who has answered me has been obliged to acknowledge the fact, that the books that compose the New Testament were voted by years and days to be the word of God as you now vote a law, by the popish councils of Nice and Laodicea, about 1450 years ago. With respect to the fact there is no dispute, neither do I mention it for the sake of controversy. This vote may appear authority enough to some, & not authority enough to others. It is proper however that every body should know the fact.

With respect to the *Age of Reason*, which you so much condemn, and that I believe without having read it, for you say only that you heard of it. I will inform you of a circumstance because you cannot know it by other means.

I have said in the first page of the first part of that work, that it had long been my intention to publish my thoughts upon religion, but that I reserved it to a later time of life. I have now to inform you why I wrote it and published it at the time I did.

In the first place, I saw my life in continual danger. My friends were falling as fast as the guillotine could cut their heads off, and as I every day expected the same fate, I resolved to begin my work. I appeared to myself to be on my death bed, for death was on every side of me, and I had no time to lose. This accounts for my writing at the time I did, and so nicely did the time and the intention meet, that I had not finished the first part of that work more than six hours before I was arrested and taken to prison. Joel Barlow was with me, & knows the fact.

In the second place, the people of France were running headlong into Atheism, and I had the work translated and published in their own language, to stop them in that career, & fix them to the first article (as I have before said) of every man's creed, who has any creed at all, I believe in God. I

endangered my own life, in the first place, by opposing in the convention the execution of the king, and labouring to shew they were trying the monarchy, and not the man, and that the crimes imputed to him were the crimes of the monarchical system; and I endangered it a second time by opposing Atheism, and yet some of your priests, for I do not believe that all are perverse—cry out, in the war whoop of the monarchical priest-craft. What an infidel! What a wicked man is Thomas Paine! They might as well add, for he believes in God & is against shedding blood.

But all the war whoop of the pulpit has some concealed object. Religion is not the cause, but is the stalking horse. They put it forward to conceal themselves behind it. It is not a secret that there has been a party composed of the leaders of the federalists, for I do not include all federalists with their leaders, who have been working by various means for several years past to overturn the federal constitution established on the representative system, and place government in the new world on the corrupt system of the old. To accomplish this, a large standing army was necessary, and as a pretence for such an army, the danger of a foreign invasion must be bellowed forth, from the pulpit, from the press, and by their public orators.

I am not of a disposition inclined to suspicion. It is in its nature a mean and cowardly passion, and upon the whole, even admitting error in the case, it is better, I am sure it is more generous, to be wrong on the side of confidence, than on the side of suspicion. But I know as a fact, that the English government distributes annually fifteen hundred pounds sterling among the presbyterian ministers in England, and one thousand among those of Ireland, and when I heard of the strange discourses of some of your ministers and professors of colleges, I cannot, as the quakers say, find freedom in my mind to acquit them. Their anti-revolutionary doctrines invite suspicion even against one's will and in spite of one's charity to believe well of them.

As you have given me one scripture phrase I will give you another for those ministers. It is said in Exodus, chapter 22, verse 28. "Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people." But those ministers, such I mean as Dr. Emmons, curse ruler and people both, for the majority are, politically, the people, and it is those who have chosen the ruler whom they curse. As to the first part of the verse, that of not reviling the gods, it makes no part of my scripture. I have but one God.

Since I began this letter, for I write it by piece-meals, as I have leisure, I have seen the four letters that passed between you and John Adams. In your first letter you say, "let divines and philosophers, statesmen and patriots, unite their endeavors to renovate the age by inculcating in the minds of youth the fear and love of the Deity, and universal philanthropy." Why, my dear friend, this is exactly my religion, and is the whole of it. That you may have an idea that the *Age of Reason* (for I believe that you have not read it) inculcates this reverential fear and love of the Deity, I will give you a paragraph from it.

"Do you want to contemplate his

"power? We see it in the immensity of the creation. Do we want to contemplate his wisdom? We see it in the unchangeable order by which the incomprehensible whole is governed? Do we want to contemplate his munificence? We see it in the abundance with which he fills the earth. Do we want to contemplate his mercy? We see it in his not withholding that abundance even from the unthankful."

As I am fully with you in your first part, that respecting the Deity, so am I in your second, that of universal philanthropy; by which I do not mean merely the sentimental benevolence of wishing well, but the practical benevolence of doing good. We cannot serve the Deity in the manner we serve those who cannot do without that service. It needs no service from us. We can do nothing to eternity. But it is in our power to render a service acceptable to him, and that is not by praying, but by endeavoring to make his creatures happy. A man does not serve God when he prays, for it is himself he is trying to serve, and as to hiring or paying men to pray, as if the Deity needed instruction, it is in my opinion an abomination. One good school master is of more use and of more value than a load of such parasites as Dr. Emmons and some others.

You my dear and much respected friend, are now far in the vale of years; I have yet, I believe, some years in store; for I have a good state of health and a happy mind, and I take care of both, by nourishing the first with temperance and the latter with abundance.

This, I believe, you will allow to be the true philosophy of life. You will see by my third letter to the citizens of the United States, that I have been exposed, and preserved through many dangers, but instead of buffering the Deity with prayers as if I distrusted him or must dictate to him, I reposed myself on this protection; and you my friend, will find, even in your last moments, more consolation in the silence of resignation than in the murmuring with of prayer.

In every thing which you say in your second letter to John Adams respecting our rights as men and citizens in this world I am perfectly with you. On other points we have to answer to our Creator and not to each other. The key of heaven is not in the keeping of any sect, nor ought the road to it to be obstructed by any. Our relation to each other in this world is as men, and a man who is a friend to men and to his rights, let his religious opinions be what they may, is a good citizen, to whom I can give, as I ought to do, and as every other ought, the right hand of fellowship, and to none with more hearty good will, my dear friend, than to you.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City.

Jan 1, 1803.

FOR THE HERALD.

NO DEISTICAL PRESIDENT.

IN glancing over the Star, a few days ago, my attention was arrested by a piece headed *Deism*. I thought this a very extraordinary title, as the deistical writers have, heretofore, seldom been open and candid, but insidious and subtle. Upon reading the piece, I found it to be a very singular production. In point of composition and matter, it appeared to be below the dignity of criticism; but as it contained some of the doctrines of the *New School*, which although they have been as often refused as they have been advanced, still continue to be repeated, I thought it might not be amiss to bestow upon it a few animadversions.

I do not believe that the Author is a Deist. If I were disposed to indulge conjecture, I am persuaded that I could pretty exactly portray his character. But I shall only say, that I imagine, he thinks himself something more, than a mere professor of that religion, which he either ignorantly or insidiously wounds.

The great object of the writer appears to be, to vindicate the propriety of having a deistical chief magistrate in a christian country. To effect this,

he says that many outrages and persecutions have been committed, under the guise of zeal for the Gospel. This is perfectly foreign to the argument, and only proves, that the best blessings of Heaven have been perverted to the worst of purposes; and that bigotry and enthusiasm are to be avoided as the most dangerous enemies to christianity. But would this writer contend, after what has lately passed in Europe, that Deism may not also be infuriated with bigotry? An intolerant, persecuting spirit, he says, has lately gone out into the world; which, he prays to Heaven may be trodden under the feet even of deism itself. If I could perceive any symptoms of such a spirit, I would also pray, yet not that it might be trodden under foot by deism, but that it might be superseded by the mild spirit of the gospel. In religion, however, I can perceive nothing like such a spirit; unless the ranting and bigotry of some poor ignorant enthusiasts, which I consider as mere excrescences, often to be seen in the healthiest state of society, may be deemed marks of it. In politics, I fear this outrageous spirit is a fellow laborer with this writer. Otherwise, after the smoothest professions of tolerance, the ablest and most upright officers would not have been dismissed; the soldier, who had spent the best of his days in the defence of his country, deprived of the just reward of his dangers and toils, or the greatest characters of the age even disturbed in their graves by the foul tongue of calumny.

I agree with this writer, that when the *Age of Reason* appeared, it was received by the inconsiderate and licentious with great avidity. And was not our 'worthy President' among the number? He considered it as a pearl of great value, and the person who published it in this country has been his greatest advocate, for which he has handled some thousands of dollars of the public money. And among those, who have not yet deserted Paine, I fancy the *Age of Reason* will be found preserved with more care, than even the Bible. If among the Federalists there be any, who admire that execrable performance, they will never find an apologist in me.

But this writer, after declaring that the deist and the christian make morality the rule of their conduct, asks, with an air of triumph, 'where is the difference as to society which admits of temporal concerns to which they are confined?'—If two men were to apply to me to perform a work of great trust and importance, both professing to be governed by the principles of honesty, would I not prefer the man, who had the strongest inducements to adhere to these principles? The motives of a deist are, at best, but a regard for reputation, or for the fitness of things. But a christian considers the will of God as the grand principle of his conduct, and he knows that, if he disobey that will, he is to be eternally punished in another world. Christianity is better calculated to make men virtuous in this life than any other religion, and if this be its tendency in the less important departments of human conduct, it is surely equally so in the more important.

The disciples of the New School receive it as an incontrovertible truth, that religion is a matter between a man and his God. For this they are indebted to Mr. Jefferson. Yet this maxim, however high its authority may be, will be found, upon examination, to be fallacious and unsound. As to future happiness, I admit, that it does not affect my interest or the welfare of my country, whether my neighbor be in pursuit of this or not; but it surely concerns me, among what kind of men I live, as a member of the same society. It is of the highest importance for me to know, what motives my neighbors have to observe justice, honesty and truth in their commerce with me. And indeed I have met with few deists, that would not prefer to live in a christian country.

What this writer means by saying that 'our government is a moral government', I confess I am unable to tell. I thought that it had been a civil government. Nor does it appear easy to find out, how 'our President & our laws [guarantee]' guarantee 'to every citizen his conscientious un-

alienable rights.' This, I did believe, was done by the constitution. If he had said, that such was the nature of our government, that the duties of each department were particularly defined, he would have been easily understood. This is perhaps as much the case as with any other government upon earth. Still such is the imperfection of all governments, that much must remain for human prudence and wisdom in the execution of them. Were the path, that our President has to pursue, so plain that he could not err, I should little regard who was President. Had this been so, we surely should never have heard of the errors and faults of the former administrations.

As to the examples of Greece and of Rome, I can hardly imagine any instances that this writer could have adduced, more unfavorable to his argument. It is true, Greece and Rome are very learned words. But in the plenitude of his learning, he ought to have known, that those who executed the governments of Greece and of Rome were not Deists in any sense of the word. A Deist is one who believes in a God, but rejects the Revelation of the Gospel. The governments of Greece had become no more long before the appearance of the Messiah, and Rome had reached the Augustan age. It would therefore be difficult to decide whether these were not better men, than our Deists, who at least have the merit of resisting the evidence of the Christian Religion. Besides the mythology of Greece and of Rome was much better calculated to support the virtues of bravery and patriotism, than modern deism. It taught them that their heroes and patriots were admitted to divine honors beyond the grave. Our deists have decreed that death is an eternal sleep.

In spite then of all the reasons and examples that have been brought forward, for my own part, I shall still continue to think it extremely improper for a Christian Country to have a deistical Chief Magistrate. And I am fully persuaded, that, if the minds of men had not been perverted and confused, by the *dogmas* of the New School, there is hardly a man to be found, however common his understanding might be, who would not have been of the same way of thinking. Of this the advocates of Mr. Jefferson were once fully sensible. And of consequence they attempted, in contradiction of his own writings, to produce a belief that he was a Christian. They have now assumed a new ground.

This writer makes a grand display of his knowledge of christianity, which indeed is but confused. It, however, militates greatly against his doctrine, by shewing that the standard of christian morality is much higher than that of deism.

He attempts to give the argument an unfair turn by comparing a profligate character with a moral deist. But there can be no ground to suppose, that christians, in general, are not as true to their principles as deists. And the fair comparison lies between the principles and the motives. Still, if a contest should happen between two such characters, I should have no hesitation to prefer the one professing christianity. For he might be sincere in his belief, although he had not yet subdued his passions; or even his passing under this denomination might prevent him from any open acts to disparage it. And we know that christianity embraces some institutions highly favorable to the promotion of virtue, such as the Sabbath and public worship, which men high in office, may greatly discourage or support. The avowed christian would at least not interfere with these, while the deist would discourage them.

This poor declaimer has worked himself into a violent rage, against a set of men, that he says want to bind 'us under the odious fetters of hierarchical power, or religious establishments.' To whom he alludes, I am unable to tell, because I have never discovered in those who have been charged with this, any thing like such a wish. And indeed I think, after what has often and lately passed before our eyes, it would be well to let this subject sleep, lest people should begin to fear, that the party to which this writer belongs, should be like the present officers of government. Be-

fore they came into office, they were constantly telling us, that the salaries were too great; yet, wonderful to relate, as soon as they possessed them, they became barely sufficient to support their families, although some articles of living had fallen one half. If this should not allay the gentleman's anger, I can produce some other anecdotes to the same purpose.

This writer would fain make use of the word *persecution* to excite some sympathy in favor of his beloved deistical President. But he might as well say, that many other men are persecuted for want of sense, because they are not thought fit for the presidency. If I think a man unqualified for so important an office, either in point of understanding or of principles, I should hardly think, that I persecuted him, because I bestowed my vote upon another.

Another object of this writer seems to be, to vindicate the President's reception of Paine. This is ascribed to pure *humanity*. I admit, that if Paine had been hungry, it would have been humane in the President to have fed him—if he had been thirsty, to have given him drink; or if he had been in want of money, to have supplied him. But I cannot, for my soul perceive, how humanity could have induced the President to encourage him to come to this country, or to care for him when he arrived. It is true, he is the author of *Common Sense*, but it is equally true, that he has since been the calumniator of Washington. He was once a Methodist Preacher, but he has since written the *Age of Reason*. He wrote the *Rights of Man*, but since that he has abused those characters that have done and suffered most in asserting these Rights. And I should have supposed, that even upon maxims of common decency, such a character was by no means a fit companion for the President of the United States. With all his learning, the writer seems to have forgotten the school-boy maxim, *similis similibus gaudet*.

Where this writer has been, that he has never heard, 'our worthy chief magistrate assailed' upon the score of his morality, it is impossible for me to tell. I am sure, he has not been in the United States, unless he be unfortunately deprived of the sense of hearing, or unable to read. Nay, I question whether he has been upon the face of the earth. I think he must have dropped down from the moon.

We will, however, with this writer, examine his conduct in the presidential chair with candor. Still we shall be unable to reconcile his actions with his professions—to forget the violence done to our constitution by destroying the independence of our judiciary—to overlook his vaunting about lessening the public burdens, in which he had no merit, or not to perceive that instead of fraternizing with Paine and philosophizing about *Dry Docks*, he ought to have been considering the vast projects and extensive views of foreign nations, relinquishing every desire of a temporary but fugitive popularity, and by an energetic and manly policy placing his country in a dignified attitude.

Feb. 4, 1803.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.

French W. A. Indian Negroes.

On the representation of Charles Bellingh, Esq; chairman of the board of select-men, the attorney general of this commonwealth has addressed a letter to his excellency the governor giving an account of the arrival in the brig Argo, captain Cushing, of three black men, put on board said brig, by force, from a French national schooner of Guadaloupe. "By this, and other circumstances of a similar nature," says the attorney general, "it appears that the authority on the French islands in the West-Indies have adopted the plan of transporting to the United States black people, whom the government there considers as having been engaged in the religion, and are afraid to retain there, and whom they do not incline to execute." The attorney general adds, "The plan itself is derogatory to the general and particular governments of our nation, and dangerous to the safety of the country." From the deposition of captain Cushing, it appears that he was pulled to, by order of general La Crosse, governor of Guadaloupe, in bring-

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these black men to the United States, which he peremptorily refused to do, as contrary to the laws of the United States.—Then recommending to Capt. Cushing to take them and throw them overboard when at sea. Captain Cushing persisted in refusing to take any of the negroes, and put to sea, but was followed by the national schooner Mosambique, capt. Lucas, which, after firing at the Argo, put on board three negroes, who he was told were brigands and whom he brought to this town, and reported to the proper authority. This species of imposition has been practised on many other American vessels, and deserves the serious attention of congress.

A correspondent who has conversed with one of the blacks who has arrived here in the brig Argo, obtained from him the following particulars:—That his name is Louis Jaquet, that he, and his family have been free in the island of Guadeloupe, for several generations;—that at the commencement of the French revolution, he was made a lieutenant, by requisition of general Colos—that he was taken prisoner by the English, in the year 1792, sent to France, and exchanged—that in 1794, he was appointed captain of infantry, was at the battle near Mayence and several in La Vendee; he returned to Guadeloupe, and was appointed by general Cotin a chief of brigade; and continued in the service, until he was inhumanly dragged from his family, and this too, after having urged all the revolted blacks to surrender themselves and arms to the French. His family, he says, has a coffee plantation, which annually produces 30,000 weight which has been taken from him.—General La Crosse, he adds in a pretended friendly manner, told him it was necessary they should go to America for a season; and that he would supply him with necessaries, and give him letters to gentlemen in the United States; that he should want for nothing; and after the troubles should be over, he would send for him; and that he (the governor) had wrote to the government of the United States for his protection. Instead of which the French seized him by force, dragged him from his plantation, put him and two others on board a French cutter as prisoners, without provisions, clothes or necessaries; which cutter followed the Argo to sea, fired two shot at her, and forced the captain to take them on board, without money, or without clothes; and who must have suffered severely, but for the humanity of captain Cushing and others.

DOVER, Wednesday 26.

This morning the following RESOLUTIONS were introduced to the house of Representatives by Mr. Clayton, which were read and adopted—

Resolved, That William Hill Wells, Sam. White & J. A. Bayard, the representatives from this state in the Congress of the United States, deserve the thanks of this General Assembly, and are entitled to the public approbation, for the zeal, fidelity and abilities with which they have uniformly discharged the trusts reposed in them by their fellow citizens; but more especially for their able efforts to obtain a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, brown sugar, salt and molasses; and for their firm and well-timpered opposition to that act of Congress, which has violated the Constitution, and been to subversive of the independency of one branch of the government of the United States.

Resolved further, That this general assembly view with regret, the little disposition shown by congress to relieve our western brethren from the difficulties and embarrassments under which they labour, from the obstruction of the Mississippi, by recent irregular measures carried on at New Orleans by the Spanish government or its agents; this General Assembly, however, rest confident, that the representatives from this state, in the present, as in every other instance, will advocate measures, which will tend to preserve the honor and be for the interest and happiness of the United States.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Communiter bona profunder
Decorum est.
A New Edition of the FAMILY B.

BLE, in quarto, has just been completed in this city, by Mr. MATHEW CARRY.

In addition to many interesting articles explanatory of the Sacred Text, it contains an improved and comprehensive Concordance, which will prove highly useful in ascertaining parallel passages, and elucidating the Holy Scriptures by Scripture.

This edition embraces the combined advantages of economy, elegance, and portability, and exhibits the united efforts of the press and pencil, the execution of which does credit to our city. It is printed on a good paper and type, embellished with thirty handsome engravings, executed by eminent artists; and the book will not, we are confident, suffer by comparison, either in neatness or accuracy, with any ever published, at a similar price, in Europe or America.

To an attentive observer, this single work affords a sufficient criterion, by which he may estimate the utility and progress of the arts and manufactures of our infant country. A short time since, the paper was, we are informed, a heap of tattered rags, the metal forming the types, a mere mass of unhappily ore, but from these crude materials, by well directed industry and skill, a capital is now produced, amounting in value to above thirty thousand dollars!

Their facts tend to evince, how greatly the meritorious pursuits of an individual may sometimes conduce to the welfare of the community. In less than a year, two impressions of several thousand copies of Family Bible, have been issued by the same person, notwithstanding the attention which must have been bestowed on a variety of other professional concerns.

Thus many worthy mechanics and artists connected with, and dependant on this branch of trade, who otherwise would have lacked, perhaps, the common necessities of life, have been enabled to obtain support for themselves & families, and live with reputation and comfort.

Such praise-worthy undertakings deserve the notice and patronage of the friends to merit; and, it will certainly give pleasure to all the lovers of Christian knowledge, to hear that a numerous subscription, an increasing and rapid sale, promise an ample compensation to the publisher, for his laudable enterprise and uncommon exertions, in the cause of truth and virtue.

A LOOKER ON.
[Ref's Gazette.]

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 15.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this place, dated 6th Feb. 1803—

"Letters from the Federal City yesterday, speak of War with France as inevitable; and others received yesterday from England, discover great apprehensions of War there."

FIRE!

Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered by the watchmen, in the building occupied by the public incorporated School, founded by William Penn, situated near the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. The citizens assembled with their wonted alacrity; and, notwithstanding the flames were almost entirely possessed of the interior of the building, by well directed efforts, rescued a large proportion of this valuable edifice from destruction. The Custom House, from its contiguity, was in imminent danger, as well as several other valuable buildings. The mildness of the morning conducted much to their preservation.

We are sorry to add that the whole contents of the School House, including many valuable books, and astronomical apparatus, were devoured by the flames.

From the great ascendancy of the flames, at the moment of discovery it is impossible to ascertain the manner of its origin.

[Ref's Gazette.]

FOR THE HERALD.

Malvolence to the Clergy, is seldom at a great distance from irreverence to Religion.

JOHNSON.

IT has always been the fate of the Clergy, to be abused and ridiculed by the profligate and profane. Their Piety has been called Hypocrisy; their labors have been ascribed to interested motives, and it has been impossible for them to do any thing, which could escape censure, with those, who, thro' the Clergy, wished to wound religion. From the friends of religion, they have met with different treatment. Nay, even those, who have only considered religion as beneficial to society, have treated the Clergy with respect.

It is not therefore without astonishment, that we can hear a member of so respectable a legislature, as that of the United States ought to be, on the floor of Congress, citing the Clergy, as an example of every thing that is dishonest and mean. It seems that Mr. Smilie, in the debate upon the memorial of the Judges, declared, that 'he had heard, that in disputes between the Clergy and the Laity where individuals of the clerical order had to decide the causes of dispute, that those decisions were always in favor of the claims of their own order.' I have no wish, that the Clergy should be considered as any thing more than men. Still this is a low and illiberal reflection upon any description of men; and such as Mr. Smilie would not like to hear bestowed upon his party, tho' I am persuaded, it would be equally applicable to them as to the Clergy.

The Democrats have heretofore affected to have some veneration for religion. And whether this may be considered as a prelude to open hostility against it, under their leader Paine, I will not venture to affirm. At any rate, it is a melancholy proof, that such is the disordered state of society, that men are elevated to stations far above the natural level of their minds.

D.

Feb. 14, 1803.

THE Subscriber has a NEGRO MAN to hire out, for the remainder of the Year.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

Feb. 9th, 1803.

TO RENT—

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

Feb. 15, 1803. 57W3

A COOK WANTED.

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

JOHN GOLESBOROUGH, Jr.

Feb. 2d, 1803.

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

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.

Dec. 25, 1802 56

LOCUST & MULBERRY POSTS.

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

HENRY HOLLYDAY.

Talbot County, Feb. 1, 1803. if

RAN away on Saturday the 29th of January an Apprentice Boy named Henry Williby, apparently about eighteen years of age—had on when he went away gray cloth pantaloons, a pair of shoes three parts worn, a pair of worsted stockings, and a new hat which cost about thirteen shillings.—He also has a down look when spoken to.—Whoever sees proper to take up the said Runaway, shall have from his master One Shilling, and all charges they may pay themselves.

N. B. I also forewarn any person to harbour him by water or by land.—If they do, they may expect what the law inflicts upon them.

GEORGE SEWELL.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CELLFA PATRICK.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from near Middle Town in Dorchester county, from the negroes whom they were hired, about the last of September, four Negroes belonging to the estate of Capt. Henry Tripp, deceased, (to wit) Delia, about sixteen years old; Mariab, thirteen, John, ten, and Thomas, seven or there about. The above reward will be given to any person or persons that will deliver the above Negroes to the subscriber living in Cambridge.

JAMES TRIPPE, Junr.

De Bonis Non of Capt. H. Tripp.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 28 1802

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

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

54 Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of Sarah Dawson late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof at or before the 20th July next, on which day dividend will be made of the assets as the Register of wills Office, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH BRASCUP,

Executrix of SARAH DAWSON, Deceased,

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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326,	0 10 1 2	0 2 1
Valentine Brother,	931,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Bodley,	1307,	0 0 8 12	0 0 8 1-2
John Burnham,	1397,	0 0 8 1-2	0 1 1 2
William Coe,	2534,	0 2 1	0 2 1
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
George Fraiss,	3123,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip Ford,	4 4,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Eliza Hall,	197, 1305,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Hewett,	909,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	1930,	0 7 6 1-2	0 6 1
Edward Jones,	Part of Granery,	0 8 9	0 7
Eliza Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131 } 932, 2536, 241, 1267, } Kingan's Discovery,	0 1	0 1 1 1-2
John Kingan,	2735, 2737, 2738, 2739,	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Henry Kuhn,	216, 492, 167, 179, 819, 390 } 1010, 1834, 1121, } 1293, 3115, 1294,	0 7 10	0 6 3
Samuel Jay,	Part Partnership,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
William Melus,	The Vale,	3 4 0	0 2 9
Ebenezer Macky,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720,	0 1 9	0 1 5
Daniel Manidier,	885, 931,	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
Peter Mantz,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1 2
Gilbert Murdock,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067,	0 12 6	0 3 6
James Miller,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	0 4 4 1-2	0 2 9 1 2
Mitchell Robinson,	1-2 Granery & 1-2 Saucha Pancho,	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
Robert G. Maynard,	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	4 16 10	3 9 7
Rap'ael Pealle,	1464, 290, 94, 95,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 1-2
John Pollard,	95, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 12-
George Reiley,	Locust Ridge Rejur-vied, } Refur-vied on Recourse, } Castle Hill,	0 0 10 1 2	0 0 8 12-
Thomas B. Randle,	3066,	6 12 9 1-2	
Samuel Selby, 3d,	1237,		
James Shaw,	Governor's Neglect, } Part Roly's Delight, } Ormes Attention, } Chestnut Grove, } Now or Never, } 2887, } Hard Struggle,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
John Thompson,	1326, 1130 1325,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Wilson,	4945,	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Philip L. Webster,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,	0 5	0 3 11
Richard Corbus,	1 House and Lot Western Post, } 2 State Lots,	0 1 9	0 1 5
George Every,	Colemine,	0 1 10	0 3 6
John Elkin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,	0 1	0 1
John Gephart,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1-2
William Hill,	1 State Lot,	0 1	0 2 11
Thomas Johnson,	2 State Lots,	0 3 6	3 3 9
Joseph James,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,	0 4 8	0 17 10
Henry Myers,	Chance,	0 4 1	0 1 6
Abel Sargent,	5 Acres Land, } 2 Houses & Lots Western Post, } 8 Lots ditto,	0 2 1	0 1 8
William & Joseph Scott,	Wm. and Jos. Amendment,	0 4 7	0 5 10
Edward Langley,	4021,	0 2 1	0 1 8
Thomas J. Beatty,	Brodbag's Cole Mine, } 1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 1 7	0 1 3
Peter Deveckman,	4 Lots ditto,	0 7 1	0 5 8
Christopher Kealbauer,	2 Lots ditto,		1 7 7
Henry Kemp,	1 Lot ditto,		0 5 8
James M. Pherson,	1 Lot ditto,		0 6 6
Anthony Reintzell,	1 Lot ditto,		
Joseph Tomlinson,	1 Lot ditto,		
Samuel Ridgely,	Richard's Discovery Amended,		
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,		
John C. Jones,	Horje Pasture,		

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

December 10, 1802.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker,
EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilomont, 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.

J. BENAMIN WILLMOTT.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. - 49.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 40th of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH ENNALS.
Sept. 23, 1802. 1f.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk.

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

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

BLANK WARRANTS.
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

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

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

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

Notice.

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

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

Notice.

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

P. EDMONDSON,
Surviving Partner of
Edmondson & Pritchard.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 8th day of March, at Denton, One Hundred Acres of Land, part of a tract called Revival, lying in Tucker Neck, the property of Anna, Susanna and Lydia Clarke, for the payment of the debts of Parrot Clarke, deceased; the purchaser giving bond with security payable in fifteen months with interest from the day of sale.

All persons who have claims against said Parrot Clarke will produce them to the Chancellor, with their vouchers, on or before the 8th day of June next.
HENRY DOWNES, Trustee.
February 1, 1803. 4w56

JOHN SKINNER and WIFE
vs.
STATE OF MARYLAND.

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

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

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
55ll Reg. Cur. Can.

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EASTERN SHORE INTELLIGENCER.
(Vol. XIIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1803. (No. 658.)

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON,

Tuesday Evening, February 1.

Mr. HUGHES this day offered a resolution to the house of representatives for an amendment of the constitution, by which the legislature of every state shall be obliged to divide the states, respectively into as many districts as there are senators and representatives in the congress of the United States from the states respectively, and that in each of those districts an elector for president and vice president shall be chosen by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in congress. The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. LEIB gave notice that tomorrow he would call for a consideration of the resolution which he had submitted for an amendment of the constitution.

Mr. NEWTON presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of Norfolk on the subject of discriminating duties.

Mr. MITCHELL according to order reported a bill for continuing the mint establishment at the city of Philadelphia for five years from the 4th of March next. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

Gen. S. SMITH informed the house that he should not call up the subject of discriminating and countervailing duties until next Monday week.

Wednesday Evening, February 2.
IN SENATE.

This morning the order of the day was called for on the following report:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

January 28th, 1803.

Mr. MORRIS, from the committee to whom was referred the memorials of judges Bassett, Benson, Bourne, Griffith, Hitchcock, Key, McGill, Smith, Taylor, Tilghman and Walcott,

REPORTED—

That the petitioners were judges of certain courts, inferior to the supreme court, constituted by an act of the 13th of February, 1801, and duly commissioned to hold their offices during good behaviour.

That while holding and exercising their offices, an act was passed on the 8th of March last to repeal the said act of the 13th of February, 1801, and transfer the duties of the said judges from them to others.

That a question has risen, whether, by reason of the premises, the said petitioners be deprived of their offices.

That this question depending on the construction of the laws and constitution of the United States, is not properly cognizable by the Senate.

The committee, therefore, conceive it improper either to give reasons, or express opinions; but they consider it as a question of high and serious import, and believe that a speedy investi-

gation and final decision is of great moment to the commonwealth.

Wherefore they submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to be filed by the attorney-general against Richard Bassett, one of the said petitioners, for the purpose of deciding judicially on their claims.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. MORRIS objected to the postponement; but the question being taken, it was carried in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BAYARD called for the consideration of the following resolution.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, to indemnify the citizens of the United States, who in carrying on a lawful trade to foreign parts, suffered losses by the seizure of their property, made by unauthorized French cruizers, or by any French cruiser, without sufficient cause in violation of the rights of American commerce, during the late war between Great-Britain and the French republic, and whose claims for indemnity against the said republic, were renounced by the United States, by their acceptance of the ratification of the treaty lately made with France.

The bill was referred to a committee of the whole, and if the house should consent to consider it, he should move that reference and to have it made the order of some future day, such as might be agreeable. He knew of no objection that could be made to this, but as the question might be voted out, as it had been before, without any notice of the objections to be urged against it, he should call for the yeas and nays upon the question—Carried, Yeas 65, Nays 36.

The question was then put and carried that it be referred to a committee of the whole house. Upon the question for what day it should be made the order, Mr. Robert Williams named the third of March next. Mr. Bayard Monday next.

The question according to order was put upon the third of March next. A debate of considerable length arose, of which some account shall be given hereafter. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resolved in the negative, Yeas 18, Nays 74.

It was then resolved that the motion shall be the order of the day for next Monday week.

Mr. S. SMITH gave notice that he should call up the subject of discriminating and countervailing duties on Monday next. He yesterday gave notice that he should call it up on Monday week.

Mr. HILL called for the order of the day upon a bill to prevent the importation of certain persons whose admission is prohibited by certain laws of the state governments.

The house went into committee of the whole upon the bill. Mr. John O. Smith in the chair. A discussion of considerable length ensued, from which it appeared that great enormities had been practised by the French govern-

ors in the West-Indies, in procuring their disorderly blacks to be smuggled into the Southern States, and by that means very much endangering the lives of the inhabitants and the tranquility of the Union. The committee rose without going through the bill, and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday Evening, February 3.
IN SENATE.

In the senate this morning the report of the committee upon the memorial of the district judges was taken up. Mr. G. MORRIS opened the debate with a very eloquent speech in favour of the report. Mr. Ogden of New-Jersey, and Mr. Ross of Pennsylvania spoke upon the same side. More eloquent and argumentative speeches have rarely been heard. They were answered by Mr. Cock, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Wright. The contradiction scarcely be imagined even by those acquainted with the men. Mr. Stone, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Breckenridge delivered their opinions against the report.

At about half past four the motion of agreeing to the report was taken, yeas and nays and lost, yeas 15.

An account of the debate has been given in course.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday Evening, February 3.

Mr. MITCHELL this morning reported to the house of representatives on from the sugar refineries. The bill may be made by law, for allowing a drawback upon the exportation of refined sugars. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house took up the bill to prevent the importation of certain persons whose admission is prohibited by certain laws of the state governments, and considered several amendments reported on by the committee of the whole.

A motion was made to amend the bill so as to prevent it from going into operation until the first of May next. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Thatcher, S. Smith, Dennis, Hastings, Elmendorf, R. Williams, Bacon, and Mitchell, supported the motion, and Messrs. Rutledge, Lowndes, Claiborne, Randolph, and Bayard opposed it. The question being taken upon the amendment, it was lost, yeas 36, nays 40.

The first of April was then proposed as the time for the law to go into operation, and carried by a small majority.

Upon the question of engrossing the bill for a third reading, a debate arose upon several principles contained in the bill.

Mr. Randolph remarked in debate, that he did not wish to advance anything which might look like threats; but he hoped that the legislature of the union would not, by rejecting that bill force the state governments to proceed to extremities. It was absolutely necessary to the safety and existence of the southern states, that some effectual measures should be adopted to arrest the alarming progress of importing negroes and mulattos from the West-Indies. Unless congress would consent that the officers of the United States should be authorized to assist in preventing this evil in aid of the

state laws, he should not be surprised if the states should make it felony without benefit of clergy for the collectors to admit into port any vessel having such persons on board.

Mr. Bacon was opposed to the bill. He hoped the house would not be intimidated by any *modest hints at threats* which the gentleman from Virginia might think proper to suggest, even though he should suppress those threats.

After a long discussion the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday, then the house adjourned until Monday morning 11 o'clock.

To the Printer of the Frederick-Town Herald.

Sir, AS you were so good as to publish the letter I sent you last week, it encourages me to write another. Indeed Mr. Printer, I found so many things in the newspaper my neighbour sent me, which proved to my mind, that Jefferson and the democrats are not the true friends of the poor people, nor to the United States. I feel it equally my duty to speak in my plain way to you, as to attend to the interests of my neighbor says the constitution. These words, "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." All treaties are made the law of the land. Now, if he, Jefferson has taken an Oath "faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States" under which office it is expressly his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, & in case they are not to give information thereof to Congress, how will Jefferson reconcile his silence on the New Orleans business with that solemn Oath he took? He cannot plead ignorance, because Congress, finding that he had neglected to give them information, asked him about it, and what does he say? Why that there was some irregularity in the proceedings of one of the Spanish officers at New Orleans. Did not Jefferson know that our western Brethren had been forbid to unload their produce at the Port of New Orleans, and was not this breaking the Treaty, and ought it not to have been the first thing Jefferson said to congress instead of boasting of his great economy, and telling contradictory things in his message which he appeared to be ashamed to deliver in person and so sent it by one Lewis? Now what will our western Brethren think of a President, who can so shamefully neglect their interest? Nay, what will the world at large think of a man who is set to watch over the interests of those who pay him 25,000 dollars a year, and yet so far forgets himself as not even to mention such a case as the present until he is obliged to do it by a special call? The western people cannot, they will not forgive him. Finding the great injury done them, is merely stated by the President under the soft and pretty name of "Irregularity," would any one be surprised or blame them, if they were to determine to do themselves right, and go in a body and

take the Town of New Orleans? The Elery's nose and ears were pulled, his bargain between America and Spain "great sensibility" caused him to cry in regard to New Orleans, I think exactly like that exists between my rich neighbor and myself. Some time ago we entered into writing to leave a certain quantity of ground open between our fences (our lands joining) as a common pass way for us both, there being on the side of my neighbor a rocky spot of ground which he agreed and I insisted upon should be included, it being a convenient dry place to lay my cords of wood upon, which I hauled from my new ground, and from thence to Town for sale. This piece of writing being signed and recorded according to custom and law, neither can prevent the other the full use of the lane, and loading and unloading at the said spot. If my neighbor sell his land or give it away, my right to the use of the lane still exists. But should my neighbor's overseer attempt to disturb or charge me for unloading or reloading my wood, I should not merely consider it an "Irregular proceeding" in the overseer's business, but should conclude he had received his orders from his master, & lay the wrong on him. At any rate, if the overseer persisted in preventing me from executing my business, I would turn the butt end of my waggon whip and force my way; and then I would go or send word to my neighbor and ask an explanation. For if I was obliged to wait the issue of a law suit, or an arbitration, the season for selling my wood would be over, nay it might not be lost in the lane, and I should not get one shilling a cord for it, beside spending large sums of money upon agents and Arbitrators. However, the sending an agent to France and Spain to talk the business over, seems right or wrong, to be Jefferson's plan, which it will take at least twelve months to accomplish, if accomplished at all. In the mean time, the produce of our western Brethren must rot upon hand, for they have no other way to get it to market, than the one of which they are now deprived. But Mr. Printer, who is this Monroe that is going to Spain on this fool's errand? Is it the same James Monroe, that made such false and shameful representations to the French Directory, that the Americans had no objection if the French took all their ships and cargoes, nay further, that the Americans would cheerfully submit to a tax upon their property, and have the money so raised loan'd to France, if they, the French desired it, for which unfaithful conduct he was very justly recalled and discharged by Mr. Adams. Heavens forbid, should be the same! Surely Mr. Jefferson is not determined to give up the independence of the Country, by sending a disgraced minister one who is known to have abused his trust so scandalously before. What will the French and Spaniards say, when they hear that James Monroe is appointed on the part of America to settle this dispute. Why, they will laugh in their sleeves and say, "this is the very good natured silly kind of man we want, we can get him to promise any thing as the Directory did. Jefferson himself must be a poor weak politician indeed, to send such a fellow to us to demand satisfaction, for "Like master like man."—They both suit our purpose exactly." But does it not appear, Mr. Printer, as if the weak and cowardly policy of Jefferson had got the better of all the democrats in Congress, witness the unmeaning resolution proposed by the house of representatives with regard to this business. Instead of speaking like men capable of feeling and resenting an injury, they act and speak like a Gallant, whose mistresses had cocked her nose and slapped him in the face with her fan—"Madam, I feel great sensibility about your irregular proceeding." Had the democrats said, "we want sense and ability to manage this affair properly," they would have had much more credit with the western people and with all honest thinking men in the United States. "Sensibility!"—why I hardly know what and how to apply this "sensibility," since there are so many different ways by which means sensibility is roused. For instance, when the British troops approached the metropolis of Virginia, of which Jefferson was then the governor, his "great sensibility" drove him off to Carter's mountain. When Senator

has declined accepting that dignity, & states his reasons for the refusal. A great irritation still prevailed between the Turkish and English troops in Egypt. Several bloody affrays had been between them. The English general had thought it proper to require the Turks to restore the forts of Alexandria, which have been already ceded to them, as necessary for his security, till the final evacuation of the city; but with this request they have refused to comply. The English, however still remain in possession of Alexandria. It was reported, that during the visit of the first consul at Havre, one of the soldiers in the corps of Mamelukes made an attempt to assassinate him; the soldier is stated to have nearly drawn his sword when his arm was arrested by some of the attendants of the chief consul—the fellow was hurried to a dungeon, and Bonaparte is stated to have directed that no mention should be made of the occurrence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Constellation, dated Toulon Bay, 21st October 1802.

"We left Malta on the 23d August, and arrived off Tripoli on the 25th, where we staid three days and then left it for Tunis Bay, where we arrived on the 4th of September, and sent our boat on board a French man of war lying in the bay, with a letter for our consul, captain Murray not wishing to have any communication with the shore, for fear of being quarantined at the next port he went to.

"On the Wednesday following, we again stood into the bay, and sent our boat on board the French ship, and likewise an American, where our officers saw the consul; who informed, that a few days previous to our arrival, he had received an official letter from the Danish consul at Tripoli, informing him of our having killed the bashaw's favourite general, when standing next the bashaw, by one of the shot which flew on shore the 22d July, when we had the skirmish with the the gun boats—that, we had destroyed two gun boats, and killed and wounded many men—that the bey of Tunis had demanded a 36 gun frigate from the United States and was quite impatient at not receiving it."

The same letter contains the following paragraph: "Bonaparte has banished general Toussaint to the island of Elba, in chains."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Adams, dated Gibraltar Bay, December 16.

"Malaga as yet is the extent of our cruise in these seas, nor shall we let more of the Mediterranean, unless the Tripoline ship should leave this place and the emperor of Morocco continue friendly disposed towards us, which at present is the case, but his whimsical conduct since our arrival here, with his long and late silence on a subject that the voice of majesty is required, leaves room for conjecture not the most favorable. Be assured they are slippery politicians, and require good looking after either in peace or war. The Swedes have a truce with Tripoli, which will no doubt terminate in peace; one hundred fifty thousand dollars is the price: terms that by many politicians here are thought favourable for Sweden when we consider that one hundred and thirty Swedes are in captivity—we are more fortunate with that power the Franklin as yet is the only vessel of ours that has fallen into their hands, and of her crew, but four remain in captivity. The British appear determined to hold Malta. Egypt is yet in their possession, which it is thought, will soon be evacuated and the troops thrown into the former place. It is reported that the French are arming at Toulon, and other ports the object of which is yet unknown. The British have a fleet of observation about Sicily and the neighbouring waters, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton. We daily see French or English ships of war passing the rock.

"The Spaniards have a peace with Algiers for the consideration of 100,000 cobbs per annum."

Washington City, Feb. 9.
NEW POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

We feel a sentiment of lively satisfaction in announcing to the public that the new arrangements for the

New York, February 9.
Latest from London.

By the English ship Friends, Captain Howell, from London, the editors of this gazette, (through a valuable friend) have received London papers and Lloyd's List to the 10th of December inclusive—six days later than heretofore received.

Here follows a Summary of Extracts:

A letter from Paris, to the editor of the True Briton, mentions, that the French government was determined to persevere in its attempts to reduce to subjection the blacks at St. Dominick.

The brother of prince Ruspoli, who has been elected grand master of Malta,

transmission of the mail will commence on the 20th day of this month. The satisfaction is increased by the reflection that the operation of the arrangements will impartially promote the interests of every description of citizens, & add a new tie to the union.

By these arrangements—

I. An entire unbroken line of mail stages is established from Portland, in Maine, to Savannah, in Georgia—a distance of 1340 miles.

II. Under the summer establishment, this distance will be run in 15 days; and under the winter establishment in 21 days:

That is, under the summer establishment—

From Washington to Portland, a distance of 620 miles, in five days and a half.

From Washington to Savannah, a distance of 720 miles, in eight days and a half.

III. The carriage of the mail in stage-coaches is hereby provided for, for a distance of 400 miles, viz. from Petersburg to Charleston, over which the mail has heretofore been carried on horses.

IV. The Postmaster-general was authorized by Congress to incur an expense of one third additional to that already borne, for the carriage of the mail in coaches instead of by horses. But the contracts have been made on terms so advantageous to the United States, that an immediate additional expense will only be incurred of about 1500 dollars a year; and this small additional expense has arisen from the inability legally to vacate old contracts; when these fall in, which will be in October, 1804, there will be no additional expense whatever.

V. The contracts are made for five years; by which the permanence of similar arrangements may be considered as effected.

We understand that the above 400 miles, on which stage-coaches have been established, constitutes but a small part of the distance for which the present Postmaster-General, notwithstanding the short period of his official existence, has established them; and that in the whole he has established coaches for about 1300 miles.

FROM THE [DOVER] ARK.

[Having published in the Ark of the 7th instant that 157 persons were presented at the last quarter sessions of New-castle county, for voting illegally—two inspectors for receiving illegal votes, and another for putting a ticket into the box for a man who was not present at the election, voting at his proxy—and being always disposed to correct any misstatement, we lay before our readers the following actual presentments, which we have obtained from the most indubitable and authentic source—viz.

One hundred and sixty persons for having voted illegally.

Two inspectors for taking illegal votes, knowing them to be such.

One inspector for having received a ticket from an elector, which he changed and put another of his own sort in the box—and,

A collector, for having placed the names of persons on his tax-list, for the purpose of obtaining their votes, who had not been assessed by the assessor.

It ought however to be observed, that in addition to the above presentments, the following persons appear to have voted twice, at the last election, to wit:

Francis M'Enally voted in both Millereck and Christianna hundreds.

Eli Sinnex do. do.

Samuel Campbell do. do.

Israel Pussey voted in both New-castle and Christianna hundreds.

Peter M'Ginn voted twice in Christianna hundred.

The crime of voting twice appears to be cognizable before a justice of the peace, and consequently the above gentry were not noticed by the grand jury. An infraction of their names in the Ark, may however be of some service to them.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.
COMMUNICATION.
F. I. R. E.

A very alarming and destructive

FIRE, took place a few days since, about three miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn river. The church (a very elegant and superb building) took fire from a spark wafted by the wind from the chimney of an adjacent school house. Owing to the excessive frigidty of the weather, the scholars, as is natural to suppose, made up a large fire, which caused a number of sparks to emerge from the chimney. The school-house being situated north of the church and the wind being extremely high from that quarter, a spark unfortunately lighted on the roof of the church. As it had been just newly covered, and as the shingles had not yet absorbed much rain, it immediately took fire, and in a few minutes, this magnificent building, (the work of many years) was totally enveloped in flames. The smoke was seen from Annapolis, ascending in black volumes, [perhaps columns] some imagined it proceeded from the burning of tobacco beds, but alas no tobacco beds were there, on the contrary the sacred house of God was fast returning to its primeval dust. The insatiable flame was not sufficiently glutted with this, but extending far and wide, its consuming hand destroyed about thirty or forty acres of the most valuable wood.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 22.

By last night's Mail.

By the arrival of the Ship Delaware, Beebe, at New-York in 36 days from Greenock, London advices to the 2d and Glasgow to the 5th of January, have been received. From the lateness of the hour at which the mail arrived last night we are only enabled to present a few extracts, which follow. Nothing of consequence had transpired subsequent to our last accounts from Europe. The expedition preparing in Holland for Louisiana, was said to be delayed for a fortnight.

From Lisbon under date of the 2d December we learn, that a convention has been signed at Madrid, between the agents of America and Spain, for the appointment of commissioners to sit at Madrid, for the indemnification of those who have suffered losses or injuries in consequence of excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the laws of nations. It is added that five Tripoline vessels were at sea, cruising against the American trade.

A nether expedition has failed from Brest for St. Domingo. It consists of four sail of the line and two frigates: but the number of land forces is not mentioned. They are commanded by Gene. Bidou. [This Fleet has reached the point of its destination—]

The French Government has paid the bills drawn on it last spring by its Agents in America: and to obviate the inconvenience which its commanders in the West Indies have experienced from the want of credit to obtain provisions, &c. the chief Consul has established a fund in the United States, adequate to any immediate occasion.

The report of the cession of the Florida, by his Catholic Majesty, to the French Republic, begins to be accredited on the Continent. With respect to this measure, the following statements are given in a private letter from Hamburg:—

“Respectable private advices from Paris, received here this evening, give sanction to the report lately circulated of the intended cession of East and West Florida to France on the part of his Catholic Majesty. In return for which France is to cede the sovereignty of the duchies of Parma and Guastalla to the King of Etruria.

“A Spanish gentleman, now resident at Hamburg, and who left Florida last summer, declares, that the Governor of that fine province, with whom he is on terms of the strictest intimacy, had received orders ever since the latter end of 1801, to give up the Government of that country to the troops of such a foreign power as shall present him the act of cession, and a transfer made out by the Spanish Court.”

EARTHQUAKE.

London, Dec. 9.
The Paris papers received yesterday present a most melancholy and awful spectacle, which, if true, may for a moment of reflection, supersede every other consideration. They communicate accounts of the destruction of Constantinople, one of the greatest cities in the world, by an earthquake, on the 26th of October. This is certainly one of the most awful and impressive events in history. It is to be hoped that the disaster has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of those who were present and escaped. Constantinople is more than six times the magnitude of the city of Lisbon, the fate of which in the year 1755, excited the commiseration of all Europe. In its extent it is inferior, though equal in population to the city of London, the inhabitants being crowded much closer together; and the streets extremely narrow.

If fear and report have not magnified this terrible event, there is not to be found in the history of mankind a catastrophe equally extensive, and where the lives of so many human beings were terminated in a moment. The revolutions which the hand of man brings about are sometimes dreadful indeed; but every thing effected by human power diminishes before so great and mighty an event which is impossible to contemplate without a mixture of consternation and horror. There are no other grounds to go upon in hoping that the disaster is less extensive than represented, unless the never failing experience that whatever is awful and terrible, is always exaggerated. We hope most sincerely that it may prove to be so in the present instance.

A Baltimore paper of the 5th instant says,—Not one of the least pernicious effects of democratic cant and artifice, has been the leading of the ignorant and deluded into error, expense, vexation and a breach of the laws. Nearly two hundred persons, we are informed, were presented at the last court for selling country whisky without licence. Their plea before the court was that they had always been assured that if they would vote for true democrats all taxes would be taken off—that since Mr. Jefferson's election they understood they were all repealed—and that consequently they might keep in their own pockets, the money which they were obliged to pay before for licence. They thought Mr. Jefferson could repeal all laws, not supposing the state had any thing to say at all about it.

Such are the fruits, and such the votaries, of Democracy!

There is certainly much sound argument in what has been advanced over the signature of “A Civil Officer of Maryland,” in justification of the steps taken by the governor, on the subject of nominations. Whatever may have been the practice, it appears evident that the framers of the constitution intended to vest the power of nomination in the governor.

In the constitution of this state it says, “their shall be a council to the Governor.” What is the meaning of the word council?

“The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council shall appoint,” &c. The governor shall appoint.—If the council will not advise or consent to a nomination, the governor must nominate till they do consent. The constitution of the United States says, “by and with the advice and consent of the senate,” who are, in appointments, the president's council: but, according to the arguments of the council of this state, the senate, on the 4th of March, 1801, might have appointed the different secretaries, and the president would have been obliged to commission them.

The 34th section runs thus, “the members of the council, or any three or more of them when convened, shall constitute a board for the transaction of business; the Governor for the time being, shall preside in the Council, and be entitled to a vote in all questions in which they shall be divided in opinion and in the absence of the Governor, the first named shall preside, and as such shall also vote in all cases where the other members disagree in their opinions.”

Three of the Council, with the Governor to preside, may do business. By absence is meant, death, resignation or inability.—When the Governor ne-

minates, and there is a tie, he has a casting vote on his own nomination. If the Council disagree to the Governor's nomination, he must continue to nominate till they assent.

We are told that the Governor refused to commission Messrs. Hanson, Houston and Montgomery; of course, should they act, their deeds will be null.—It is also doubted whether, if commissioned, their doings would not be null, on account of the council's being illegally chosen, the constitution requiring five “sensible, discreet & experienced” men for the Governor's Council.

[Anti-Democrat]

What Butler wrote of Cromwell's time would well apply at the present era, in America.

• And as the fly, that goes to bed,
• Will rest his tail above his head,
• So, in these mongrel times of ours,
• The rabble are the supreme powers.

WANTED.

Immediately at this Office,
AN APPRENTICE of about fifteen or sixteen years of age.

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

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

THE Subscriber has a NEGRO MAN to hire out for the remainder of the Year.
JOHN L. MANN.
Feb. 9th, 1803.

TO RENT
A convenient well situated HOUSE situated on the corner of the street in Baltimore.—There is a good Lot or Garden attached to it. For any further Information, apply to the Editor of this paper.
Feb. 15, 1803. 57W

A COOK WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous of hiring or purchasing a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who can be well recommended for her honesty, neatness and knowledge as a Cook.—For such a one a generous Price in Cash will be given by
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Feb. 2d, 1803.

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

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.
Dec. 25, 1802 56

LOCUST & MULBERRY POSTS.

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

HENRY HOLLYDAY.

Talbot County, Feb. 1, 1803. 1f

RAN away on Saturday the 29th of January an Apprentice Boy named Henry Williby, apparently about eighteen years of age—had on when he went away gray cloth pantaloons, a pair of shoes three parts worn, a pair of worsted stockings, and a new hat which cost about thirteen shillings.—He also has a down look when spoken to.—Whoever sees proper to take up the said Runaway shall have from his master One Shilling, and all charges they may pay themselves.

N. B. I also forewarn any person to harbour him by water or by land.—If they do, they may expect what the law inflicts upon them.

GEORGE SEWELL.

3W 56

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

CELLEA PATRIDG.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from near Middle-Town in December county, from the man to whom they were hired, about the last of September, four Negroes belonging to the estate of Capt. Henry Tripp, deceased, (to wit) Delia, about sixteen years old; Mariah, thirteen, John, ten, and Thomas, seven or thereabouts. The above reward will be given to any person or persons that will deliver the above Negroes to the subscriber living in Cambridge.

JAMES TRIPPE, Junr.

De Bonis Non of Capt. H. Tripp.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 28 1802

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

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

54

Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal Estate of Sarah Dawson, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof as or before the 20th July next, on which day dividend will be made of the assets at the Register of wills Office, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH BRASCU.

Executrix of SARAH DAWSON, Deceased.

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

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts & No. of Lots.	Taxes Due.	
		1801.	1802.
Carbarine Boyer,	298, 315, 326,	0 10 1 2	0 2 1
Valentine Bratber,	931,	0 1 9	0 8 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	0 10 1-2	0 1 5
Thomas Bodley,	1307,	0 0 8 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Burnham,	1397,	0 0 8 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
William Coe,	2534,	0 0 8 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Cowdry,	The Potter's Field,	0 1 1 1-2	0 1 1 1-2
John Doyle,	3049, 3038, 3166,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
George Eross,	3123,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip Ford,	474,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1124,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Elisha Hall,	197, 1305,	0 1 5	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Hewett,	909,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James G. Howard,	273,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	1930,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Edward Jones,	Part of Granary,	0 7 6 1-2	0 6 1
Elisha Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131,	0 8 9	0 7
John Kingan,	932, 2536, 241, 1267,	0 1	0 1 1 1-2
Henry Kuhn,	Kingan's Discovery,	0 2 9 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
Samuel Jay,	2736, 2737, 2738, 2739,	0 7 10	0 6 3
William Meloy,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290,	0 2 7 1-2	0 2 1
Ebenezer Macky,	1010, 1834, 1121,	0 1 8 4	0 3 4 0
Daniel Manidier,	1293, 3115, 1294,	0 1 9	0 2 9
Peter Mantz,	Part Partnership,	0 5 2 1-2	0 1 5
Gilbert Murdock,	The Vale,	0 4 2	0 4 2
James Miller,	2709, 2710, 2719, 2720,	0 3 6	0 2 9 1-2
Muchell Robinson,	885, 931,	0 12 6	0 3 6
Robert G. Maynard,	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417,	0 4 4 1-2	0 3 6
Raphael Pealle,	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067,	0 5 2 1-2	0 2 9 1-2
John Pollard,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,	4 16 10	3 9 7
George Reiley,	1-2 Granary & 1-2 Sancha Paniba,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas B. Randle,	55, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Samuel Selby, 3d,	1464, 290, 94, 95,	0 5 2 1-2	0 4 2
James Shaw,	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 430,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Sheley,	Locust Ridge Resurveyed,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Gustavus Scott's Heirs,	Resurvey on Recourse,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Thompson,	Castle Hill,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Wilson,	3066,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Philip L. Webster,	1237,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Richard Corbus,	Governor's Neglect,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
George Emory,	Part Roly's Delight,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Ellbin,	Ormes Attention,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John Gephart,	Chestnut Grove,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
William Hill,	Now or Never,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas Johnson,	2887,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Joseph James,	Hard Struggle,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Henry Myers,	1326, 1136, 1325,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Abel Sargent,	4045,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
William & Joseph Scott,	283, 1435, 375, 1466,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Edward Langley,	1 House and Lot Western Post,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Thomas J. Beatty,	2 State Lots,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Peter Deueckman,	Colemine,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Christopher Kealhouer,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Henry Kemp,	1339, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
James M. Pherson,	1 State Lot,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Anthony Reintzell,	2 State Lots,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Joseph Tomlinson,	Road Lick and Sugar Camp,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Samuel Ridgley,	Chances,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
Nathan Gregg,	5 Acres Land,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
John C. Jones,	2 House & Lots Western Post,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	8 Lots ditto,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	Wm. and Jos. Amendment,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	4021,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	Brothg's Cole Mine,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	1 Lot in Cumberland,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	4 Lots ditto,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	2 Lots ditto,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	1 Lot ditto,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	1 Lot ditto,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	1 Lot ditto,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	1 Lot ditto,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	Richard's Discovery Amendment,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	New Addition,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2
	Horst's Patents,	0 0 10 1-2	0 0 8 1-2

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

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

AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clerk,

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.

BENAMIN WILLMOTT,
EASTON, Dec. 2, 1802. 12 m. - 49.

Notice.

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

JOSEPH ENNALS,
Sept. 23, 1802. ff.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office,

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

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

BLANK WARRANTS.
For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

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

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

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from 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 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.

Notice.

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

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

Notice.

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

P. EDMONDSON,
Surviving Partner of
Edmondson & Prichard.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

HENRY DOWNES, Trustee.
February 1, 1803. 4956

JOHN SKINNER and WIFE
vs.
STATE OF MARYLAND.

IN CHANCERY, Dec. 22, 1802.

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

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

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