



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER

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TUESDAY MORNING,

JUNE 7, 1803.

(No. 673.)

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By JOHN PINTARD, ESQUIRE.

The Mississippi, pronounced by the natives Mis-sis-sipi, after a course of 3000 miles, and receiving the tributary streams of the immense rivets Mis-souri, Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and many others, all which far surpass in extent and magnitude, every river that empties into the Atlantic, the St. Lawrence excepted, disembogues through several channels into the gulph of Mexico, in N. lat. 29. 3 and 29. 10 W. long. from Greenwich.

The approach to this river, by sea, is known by an instant change in the colour of the water, from black or dark sea green to whitish, next clayed and lastly a very muddy, frothy water, with soundings from 70 to 50 fathoms at about 10 leagues from the coast, gradually diminishing to 4 fathoms at the distance of ten leagues, when the water becomes abruptly more discoloured and yellow. Directly off the mouth of the river the water resembles dirty soap suds; every change of colour is strongly distinguished; you pass through one into the other in an instant. The water at the mouth of the river is quite fresh. The pilots drink it, scooping it up in their hands, the usual mode of allaying thirst by all who navigate this immense river.

The entrance of the river is very difficult, there being no land marks along the coast, which is very low and scarcely discernible at 4 leagues distance. Should a vessel fail in with the land on either side of the narrow or longation of the continent through which the Mississippi passes into the gulph of Mexico, she will, in all probability, get embayed and be obliged to wait a change of wind several days to beat. This circumstance very frequently happens.

The shores along the coast are lined with innumerable trees, which are constantly floating down the Mississippi. The appearance is not much unlike a vast mast and spar yard. The trees are very large and in reaching the mouth of the river, are driven ashore by the winds and tides, some are carried out to sea, and are to be met with a great distance from land. These trees accumulating, become a mound which arrests the muddy sediment of the river, & in process of time form numerous small islands, which constantly increasing & uniting at length become a part of the continent. This new land is first covered with rushes resembling elders, and lastly, with ash and other forest trees. The whole country bordering on the mouth of the Mississippi has been thus made; and the probability is, that all the land on both sides of the river, from Iberville downwards, a distance between two and three hundred miles, has originated from the illusive and de-oss of this muddy stream. It must require a considerable time ere this new land can become useful. Where the present Baile is erected, the ground was so low that earth was brought to elevate the foundation for the beacon, guard and pilot houses. The site of the old Baile, which was built in 1734 and at the mouth of the river, is now more than

two miles above. The present Baile was constructed in 1756, by Don Antonio D'Ulloa, on a small island near the south east entrance of the river; of which about thirty years, before there was not the least appearance. In conversation with an experienced officer in the Spanish navy, a colonist of Louisiana, on the subject of this prolongation of the continent he informed the writer of these observations that in the summer of 1800, he remarked a new island at the mouth of the river. That not many years ago, when lying at point La Hache, between the Baile and New Orleans, a seaman died on board his ship—they sent on shore to make a grave, but could not find sufficient firm earth to bury him. This place is since become solid land. He could also recollect, when Plaquemine, where the fort now stands, was a quagmire. M. Vandreuil, formerly governor of Louisiana, in a letter dated September 2, 1752, remarks—'There is infinite difficulty in setting towards the mouth of the river Mississippi, on account of the immense expanse in banking against the inundation of the sea and sandbanks. I am against setting it as yet, and for waiting until the ground be more and raised by the accretion of the soil, as it hath been three feet within the space of 15 years.'

Every thing occurs to prove that this river has enlarged the continent nearly 100 leagues. Not a single stone nor even a pebble is to be found in all the new made ground. The sea repelling that prodigious quantity of mud, leaves, boughs and trunks of trees, which the Mississippi is constantly washing down; all these materials constantly pushed backward and forward collect and bind themselves in a solid mass, which thus tends to prolong this vast continent. Another striking singularity, no where else to be met with, is that of the waters of this great river, when once they overflow its banks, never return within its bed again. The reason is, this:—The Mississippi is annually swelled by the melting of the snows in the north, which begins in March and continues about three months. This river lies very deep at the upper part, & does not overflow on the east side until within 100 leagues of the mouth; that is to say on the low lands supposed to be new ground. These muddy grounds like all others which have not yet acquired their due confidence, bear a prodigious quantity of large reeds, which stop and entangle all extraneous bodies that are washed down the river. The collection of all these fragments, with the slime that fills up the intermediate spaces, raises in process of time, the banks higher than the adjacent ground, so that the waters once overflowed, are prevented by this obstacle from the possibility of returning to their natural channels, and are therefore compelled to force an outlet into the sea by another course. The new lands and islands at the mouth of the Mississippi are said to rise and fall with the swelling and abating of the waters. This story, however, wants confirmation.

From the astonishing length of the Mississippi and the vast bodies of water that flow into it, one is led to imagine that it must be proportionably

broad Every traveller is much surprised to find the direct contrary. Instead of entering an open extensive bay, the mouth of the river is very narrow and contracted; and through its whole course to New Orleans, after passing La Loutre, it scarcely exceeds half a mile in breadth. Opposite the city the river takes a considerable sweep, forming a beautiful crescent, along which New Orleans is situated. At this place it may be about three quarters of a mile wide. The level or embankment which defends the town from the inundation of the Mississippi, is elevated about three feet above the surface of the country, over which the freshes seldom or never rise.—The difference between the greatest height and lowest ebb of the river is somewhere about fourteen feet perpendicular. The last two years the Mississippi had risen so very inconsiderably, as to have excited much surprise and some conjectures that the waters of the Missouri had found a new channel to the ocean. This river is which raises the former and discolors the stream—for before its junction with the Missouri, it was clear and limpid as the Ohio. The latter, although subject to great freshes, has but little effect on the Mississippi.—The water of this river notwithstanding its being exceedingly turbid, is never less very palatable and wholesome. It is used entirely at New Orleans for drinking and culinary purposes. It is carried through the city in the same manner as the New York tea water, and sold at the rate of a penny a bucket or a half dollar a hoghead: deposited in a large southern jar, it becomes alter of a milky colour and is thus used. When filtered it is clear as chrytal; to drink it in this state is a luxury not commonly enjoyed at New Orleans. This river water it quite cool and though used at all times, and in the highest perspiration by the botmen and labourers, no ill consequences ensue—its salubrity is such, that the inhabitants who use it, are said never to be afflicted with that excruciating disorder the gravel, nor be troubled with that loathing infection the itch.

LONDON, March, [Evening] 31.

Still are we without any positive information upon the subject of peace or war, & the public is still deluged with rumours. It was reported yesterday that intelligence had been received of a widely spread conspiracy in Ireland supported by France. To such a report not the slightest credit is due.—It was then affirmed that war was inevitable because all French military and naval officers now in England had received orders from general Andreoffi repair to their corps and ships without delay! The former are to join their regiments where they are quartered or cantoned; the latter are to appear at Brest and the minor ports opposite to England, particularly Flushing, where it is said, a great number of flat-bottomed boats are in readiness.

It was natural to expect that all French officers would be ordered to join their respective corps. Such an order has been for some time issued to English officers; but that there is any number of flat-bottomed boats at

Flushing, we do not believe. Another rumour was, that the correspondence between this country and France had been ordered to be fairly copied out, for the purpose of being laid before parliament in the event of a rupture, and that Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkebury had been employed for two days in arranging the papers.—Whether they have been so employed, we know not. They were not in the house either yesterday or the day before.

Amid these rumours the stocks continued to fall: yet we continue to think, that no war will take place.

Private letters from Paris state, that at the last levee, Bonaparte addressing himself to Lord Whitworth in a different air from the one assumed at the preceding audience, said 'well my lord, you see fine weather has returned & the clouds have disappeared.' [Courier.]

THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Selected from London Papers to the 4th ult. received at Philadelphia by the ship Roebuck, captain Kelly, in 40 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, April. 4.

Yet if it be true that England and France have referred themselves to Russia, it is not likely that any decisive intelligence can be communicated this week, or some time to come; or nearly two months would be occupied in the journey to Petersburg and back. We can hardly think, however, that our ministers have made Russia the arbitrator; they pledged themselves that the negotiation should not be a lingering one, and they are not to be told that a negotiation, carried on at Petersburg, would occupy perhaps the whole summer.

Yet though nothing decisive has transpired with respect to the negotiation, the preparations on both sides begin to assume a more determined and hostile aspect. Hitherto we have not had to announce any vigorous preparations on the part to France in consequence of his majesty's message.

We have now, however, to state, that fresh orders have been issued to the French troops to enter Holland immediately. Six squadrons of hussars, and two demi brigades of infantry, entered Breda on the 29th ult. Other troops are to follow them.

On Friday and Saturday last three battalions of 1200 men each arrived at Boulogne, for the purpose of being employed upon the works in the harbour. Troops have also arrived at Calais, and rumours of war are circulated in France with more confidence.—The English at Paris begin to take the alarm; and are hastening home.

This morning we received the Moniteur of Friday last. It contains but six words of any importance, and from the manner in which they are inserted they may be considered of considerable importance. After communicating from the London papers, the articles of capitulation signed at the Cape of Good Hope, the official paper concludes with the following words printed as we now print them:

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and a common stake with every member of the community; and with them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preferment to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your very obedient Servant.
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1873.

Annapolis, May 19.
By his Excellency
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas it appeareth unto me, by an inquisition taken before Robert Moore, Esq; one of the coroners of Baltimore county, that a most cruel and atrocious murder and robbery were committed on the person of ADAM WAYBLE, paper maker, a respectable and aged citizen of Anne-Arundel county, by some unknown hand, on or about the thirtieth day of March last, which inquisition hath been returned to me, accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable inhabitants of the counties of Baltimore and Anne-Arundel and the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of government; And whereas the quiet & security of the good people of this commonwealth depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and I do, by and with the advice and consent of council, hereby offer a REWARD OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder and robbery, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And moreover I do, by virtue of the authority and powers in me vested, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder and robbery on the aforesaid condition.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER,
By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the governor and council.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphic, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Barrister's paper, at Fredericktown; and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

NOTICE.
St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 37, at Easton, will meet on the 24th June at their Lodge-Room for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John's Day: They respectfully invite all Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of the neighboring Counties to join in the Procession, and to participate, upon the level, in an Entertainment to be prepared for the occasion.

By Order,
JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
SECRETARY.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted either to the Estate of Andrew Foster Leaverton, or John Banning Morton, both of Queen-Anne's county, dec. are requested to make speedy payment to the Subscriber; and those persons who have Claims against either of said Estates, are desired to make them known by the first day of August next to

JOHN FISHER,
Talbot County, Adm'r of both Estates,
May 26, 1803.

IN CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Philamon H. Abell, of Talbot County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on Oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Philamon H. Abell hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Philamon H. Abell (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper, three times before the 29th day of June,) give notice to his Creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the 15th day of July, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Philamon H. Abell then and there taking the Oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

IN CHANCERY, May 24, 1803.

James Dickinson, an Insolvent debtor of Caroline county, entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, having this day filed his petition in writing, as by the said act is prescribed with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same on Oath, it is ordered that said James Dickinson by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper three times before the 29th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear here with him, on the 15th day of July next for the purpose of proposing to him such interdependencies, as they or any of them shall think proper, and of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

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

THOMAS A. FISHER,
FR M BALTIMORE,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,
EASTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced Business in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Bruff, that he means to carry on his business in all its various Branches. Likewise he has on hand a large and general assortment of Jewellery, amongst which are the following articles:

Gold Ear-Rings and Drops.
Gold Watch-Chains, Seals & Keys.
Gold Finger-Rings, plain & beaded.
Gold Necklaces & Bracelets.
Gold Saddle Rings & Cases.
Elegant Silver & Set-Knee Buckles.
Ladies' Fruit Knives, Pearl Handles & Silver Blades.
Gilt Lockets & Chains.
Gilt Necklaces.
Gilt Watch Chains, Seals & Keys.
Ladies' Pocket Books, Silver Mounted.
Ladies' Purse—and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

All kinds of Plate-Work made on the most reasonable terms.

••• Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

May 24, 1803.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, no longer able to attend to property at a distance, will sell his Mill at the Head of Wye River, commonly called GIBSON'S MILL, together with about 80 or an too acres of Land: the purchaser may be accommodated as to payments: the Cash, or Bank-Stock, would be preferred, and make a difference as to price. This Mill is equal, if not superior, to any other on the Eastern Shore, having an easy never-failing stream, and all will be new. Any person wanting to purchase may apply to the subscriber, who will be at the Mill by the first of June, and will remain there for two or three weeks, during which time she will be sold, delivered by

JOHN GIBSON,
May 19, 1803.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday 1st day of July next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester county, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and forty-eight Acres. These Lands are situated in the county aforesaid, on the Head of a branch that issues out of Black-Water River, and not more than one mile from the head of Church-Creek. The purchaser thereof to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for paying the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the said day of sale. There's some incumbrances on the above-mentioned lands, which will be made known on the day of sale. And notice is also hereby given to all creditors of said Nicholas Mace, deceased, to produce their claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the time above specified.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Trustee.

May 30, 1803.

AN away from the Farm called St. Joseph, in Talbot County, on the 8th day of April last, a Negro Man named Tom, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, his wool is uncommonly long; flow of speech when spoken to; but a slight sensible fellow. His Cloathing were such as Negroes commonly wear, but to k with him sundry other articles of cloathing which he may occasionally change. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken within the state, it taken out of the state Fifteen Dollars.

THOMAS MONELLY.

AT a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803,

RESOLVED;
That a Payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the Subscribers to be made on or before the 1st day of September next, to either of the following persons:

Joseph Gilpin, — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tainall, — Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, — New Castle.
George Gale, — Cecil county, Maryland.
Samuel Chew, — Chester Town.

Books of Subscription for the remaining Shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TAINALL,
President.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the Subscriber, living in Snow-Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, on Saturday the last day of April past, a Negro Man by the name of DANIEL, but very likely he may have changed his name: He is about thirty-three or four years of age, an excellent house-carpenter, can write a good legible hand, and is a tolerable good accountant: he is six feet one or two inches high; a dark Mulatto; he has remarkable long feet, he has a scar on his breast about as big as the end of a finger; also has a small dent or hole on one of his cheeks: He had on and took with him sundry cloathing, a drab coloured napt coating cloak bound with yellow ferriting, a deep blue broad-cloth coat, a country fustian ditto, a pair of brown cloth or casimor pantaloons, and sundry other cloathing: He has also a pinchbeck watch; and he stoops very much when walking with his toes turned in: He took with him sundry carpenters' tools. Any person who may take up and secure said fellow in any jail so as I get him again, shall have the reward; and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

JOSHUA BRITTINGHAM,
May, 1803.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer,
26th April, 1803.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
I do gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities—if any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeale, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.
Easton, 16th May, 1803.

IN CHANCERY, May 4, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Francis Rosse, of Worcester county, praying he benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Francis Rosse hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Francis Rosse, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's news, after before the 15th day of June next, or set up before the twentieth instant at two of the most public places in Worcester county, and continued at least two weeks, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the eleventh day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Francis Rosse then and there taking the oath prescribed for the delivering up his property.

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

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of James Parrott, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Parrott hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act—it is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said James Parrott (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the eighteenth day of May next)—give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock, on the thirtieth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit; on the said James Parrott's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

At a meeting held at Wilmington on the 2d of May by the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President,
Joseph Tainall.

Directors,

George Gale, } Maryland.
Saml. Chew, }
John Adlum, }
Kinsey Johns, } Delaware.
James A. Bayard, }
Wm. Tilghman, }
James C. Fisher, } Pennsylvania.
George Fox, }
Joshua Gilpin, }

BLANKS
Of all kind, printed at this Office, with
Neatness, Accuracy & Dispatch.

ANY person having Timber to
sell this spring, and no conve-
nient way to secure the bark, the sub-
scriber will undertake to save it, and
give them a reasonable compensation
for the same.—A generous price will
also be given for well-cured Tan-Bark.
WM. ATKINSON.
3d 4th mo. 1803. 11 64

IN CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.
ON application to the Chancellor by
petition in writing of Robert Rolfe,
of Dorchester county, praying the benefit
of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, passed at the last session, and a
schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, on Oath, so far as he can as-
certain the same, being annexed to his pe-
tition, and the Chancellor being satisfied
by competent testimony that the said Ro-
bert Rolfe hath resided in the state of
Maryland the two last years preceding
the passage of the said act.
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered
that the said Robert Rolfe, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted three times
in Cowan's news-paper at Easton before
fifteenth day of June next, or set up at
two of the most public places of Dorches-
ter county, and continued set up at Easton
fourteen days before the said fifteenth of
June next, give notice to his creditors to
appear in the chancery office on the fifth
day of July next, for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for their benefit, on
the said Robert Rolfe's then and there
taking the oath prescribed for delivering
up his property.
True copy.
Telt,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber has obtained letters
of administration from the orphans
court of Talbot county on the Estate
of Robert Ewing, deceased.—All per-
sons having claims against the said
Deceased, are hereby desired to ex-
hibit the same legally authenticated,
and all persons indebted to the said
Estate are requested to make imme-
diate payment to
ROBERT EWING, Adm'r.

IN CHANCERY, May 3, 1803.
ON application to the Chancellor
by petition in writing of John
Burgefs of Talbot county, praying the
benefit of the act for the relief of sun-
dry insolvent debtors, passed at the
last session, on the terms therein men-
tioned, and a schedule of his property
being annexed and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, being annexed to his
petition, and the Chancellor being sat-
isfied by competent testimony that
the said John Burgefs hath resided in
the state of Maryland the two last
years preceding the passage of the said
act. It is thereupon adjudged and
ordered that the said John Burgefs, by
causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted three times in Cowan's newspaper
during the present month, give notice
to his creditors to appear in the chan-
cery-office at ten o'clock on the sixth
day of June next, for the purpose of
recommending a Trustee for their be-
nefit on the said John Burgefs's then
and there taking the oath by the said
act required for delivering up his prop-
erty.
True copy.
Telt,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker.
EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
making business in the shop that he occu-
pied.
BENJAMIN WILLMOTT
Taken, O. S. 2, 1802. 12 m. 49.

STRASBURG ACADEMY, (Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)

Is now opened for the in-
struction of youth of both sexes in
every part or branch of useful and po-
lite literature.—Parents and guardians
may depend on the strictest attention
to the morals and education of the
pupils.—Mr. Elliott's abilities and ex-
perience in teaching are well known,
and the situation of this Academy in
one of the most opulent and healthy
parts of the Union, affords peculiar
advantages.

Application to be made to the Rev.
Nathaniel W. Sample or the principal
of said Academy.

April 2. 3w66

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on
the night of the 14th of Decem-
ber, ten or twelve miles from Han-
cock Town, on the Patowmack, a
NEGRO MAN named SAUL, a-
bout five feet, five inches high, yellow
or dark Mulatto, b. d. 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 co-
loured 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. 3 56

WANTED,

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

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 ren-
ted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handiest
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore
for the finest timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 10, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will shew
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them.

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, Countywharf,
October 2, 1802.

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

CLASS THE FIRST.

1 Prize	D. 1000	
2 do. D. 500	1000	To the two first drawn numbers on the last day of drawing, in addition to any prize the same may draw.
5 do. 200	1000	To the first drawn number, on each successive day of drawing after the first, in addition, &c.
10 do. 100	1000	To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.
25 do. 40	1000	
250 do. 10	2500	To be paid by tickets in the second class.
500 do. 5	2500	To be paid by tickets in the second class, add- ing 5 D. otherwise to be relinquished.
793 prizes.	not 17	10000 D.
1207 blanks.	bl'ks to	a prize.
2000 tickets at 5 D.	10000	

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7½ per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

CLASS THE SECOND.

1 Prize	D. 2000	
1 do. 1000	1000	To the first drawn number on the last day of drawing in addition to any other prize the same may draw.
2 do. D. 500	1000	
5 do. 200	1000	To the first drawn number on each successive day after the first, in addition, &c.
10 do. 100	1000	To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.
50 do. 20	1000	
300 do. 10	3000	
369 prizes.	Not 2	10000
631 bl'ks.	bl'ks to	a prize
1000 tickets at 10 d.	10000	

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

LITTLETON DENNIS,
LEVIN WINDER,
JOHN DENNIS,
LITTLETON DENNIS TRACKLE,
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON,

Commissioners

Prince's Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY, May 9, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by
petition in writing of Samuel Mills
of Dorchester county praying the benefit
of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, passed at the last session, on the
terms therein mentioned, and a schedule
of his property and a list of his creditors
on oath, so far as he can ascertain the
same, being annexed to his petition, and
the Chancellor being satisfied by compe-
tent testimony that the said James Mills
hath resided in the state of Maryland the
two last years preceding the last session
of the general Assembly.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered,
that the said Samuel Mills, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in Cow-
an's news-paper three times before the
fifteenth of June next, or set up and con-
tinued three weeks before that day, at two
of the most public places in the county,
give notice to his creditors to appear in the
Chancery Office on the 5th day of July
next, for the purpose of recommending a
Trustee, on the said Samuel Mills then
and there taking the oath prescribed for
delivering up his property.

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

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

All Persons who are indebted to
the Editor of this Paper are very re-
spectfully requested to make their se-
veral Payments as early as possible.

The Managers of Chester Church
Lottery flatter themselves that the
Drawing of said Lottery will com-
mence on the first Monday of August
next.—As a proportion of the Tickets
are yet undisposed of, they recommend
it to the public to make early appli-
cation, or they may be deprived of the
advantage of getting them at the ori-
ginal price.
Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

Mrs KEETO
RESPECTFULLY informs her
Friends and the Public, that she
has engaged Gentlemen of approved
abilities as Assistants in her School,
where Young Ladies are taught the
English & French languages, & Ger-
man (if required,) Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, Geography and Astrono-
my, with plain and fine Needle Work,
Drawing, and Music on the Piano
Forte and Harp. Those parents and
guardians who think proper to entrust
her with the care of their children may
depend upon the strictest attention be-
ing paid to their morals, improvement
and accommodation. Terms of ad-
mission £. 45 per annum, Music and
Drawing excepted.
Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

WAS stolen from the Subscriber,
at Wye Mill, on Saturday
night the 9th of this instant, a Dark
Bay HORSE about fifteen hands high
with both his hind feet white, and has
a few white hairs in his forehead, and
has a scar on the hind part of the
right thigh: he trots and canters ve-
ry well. Whoever will take up said
Horse & secure him so that the owner
gets him a gain, shall receive Eight
Dollars Reward by me
Wm. EVANS.

Queen Ann's County, near Tuckshoe
Bridge.
N. B. The Saddle and Bridle
were taken with him. 3w]



From the PALLADIUM.

THE CENSOR.

Incipe: vivendi recte qui prorogat horum.
Rufioni expectat dum defluat omnis; at ille
Labitur et labitur in omne volabilis avum.

HORACE.

THE influence of passion is so strong upon the human mind, that it tends to obscure its view, and places objects in a false light. That most of our actions and determinations are, in a great measure, governed by passion, is a fact not to be controverted. Indeed so intimate a connection subsists between our perceptions and passions, that it would be most astonishing were it not so. The precept, which would be heard with indifference from the mouth of one for whom we have little or no esteem, would make an indelible impression proceeding from the lips of a friend; that counsel which might be deemed arrogance in a stranger, when given by a man whose authority we respect, and whose person we are acquainted with, will be eagerly adopted, and promptly practised. A coward or a man of timid disposition, magnifies the object of his fear beyond its limits; while a man of courage, runs into the opposite extreme. But these may be accounted for on the principle of association. There is ever in us a strong inclination to justify our passions; and a man will not easily persuade himself of their dangerous tendency. When he inclines to indulge them, he looks with indifference on the consequences, they threaten, and the means to avoid it. In debate and argument passion has no part. When this is seen, even the wisest reasoning, it excited suspicion. The man who suffers himself to be overcome by passion loses the confidence of those he would convince, and makes the virtue of his cause a question. An orator, who would persuade, must always address the understanding. Artful and designing demagogues endeavor to inflame the passions. The moment reason can resume her office their triumph is defeat: Men see they have been deluded; they find the imagination has been delighted at the expense of the understanding; and consequently feel all the indignation of confidence abused. Such a speech, like those fragrant gaudy weeds, which, while they charm the sense, secretly impair the strength. He who has truth on his side, needs not "the foreign aid of ornament."

"The silence often of pure Innocence persuades when speaking fails."

It seems almost as needless to expatiate on the fatal consequences of ungoverned passion, as to launch forth in praise of wisdom and moderation. Every man who has been alone but for an hour, who has ever conversed with himself (and I believe there is no man who has not,) is convinced, that to be really happy we must have a full self-command. The passions are headstrong; unwilling to listen to advice; impatient of control; and always pushing us to extremities. To yield to them is to walk blindfolded on a precipice; it is purchasing a momentary gratification at the exorbitant price of an endless repentance; it is what no wife man will cover. Nature, however, has given them for wise purposes, but like most of her gifts they have been ungratefully abused. It is the passions which render absolute hypocrisy impossible, and covers the vill-

with a consciousness of his turpitude.
So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
It spills itself in fear of being spilt.

Hamlet—Act 4, Scene 5.

An analysis of each would be as tedious as unnecessary, since this subject has been considered by many learned writers. The usual division of the passions, by writers in general, has been into desire, aversion, hope & fear, joy & grief, love and hatred. It is, however, yet to be determined in the philosophy of the mind, whether these are each an innate distinct disposition, separate from the others, or only modifications. The passions should be studied by the poet and the painter.—Shakespeare was master of this science, and knew them in disguise.—Writers are much divided with respect to the number of passions of which the mind is susceptible. A French writer, on painting, has enumerated twenty which the pencil can express: "there are so many states producing different effects which are visible on the features and gestures; & that those features & gestures ought diligently to be studied by the artist, are truths which cannot be denied. Envy is a passion hellish and unjustifiable.—It always disguises itself under some other name; it magnifies the slightest defects into vices, and hates that virtue which it cannot baffle. Violent indignation, for a moment makes a father swear his child.—Thus in King Lear, act 2, sc. 3, Gloucester says of his son Edgar, "Oh strange fallen villain! Would he deny his letter? I never got him."

King Lear, under the influence of passion, believes the rain, thunder, and lightning, to be leagued with his daughters.
Lear.—Blow winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanos spout
Till you have drench'd your steeples,
drown'd the cocks!
You sulphurous and thought-executing fires,
Vaunt courtiers to oke-cleaving thunder bolts,
Singe my white head! And thou, all shaking thunder!
Strike flat the thick rotundity of the world,

Rumble your belly full! Spit fire! spout rain!
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters.
I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness.
I never gave you kingdom: called you my children;
You owe me no submission, why then let fall
Your horrible pleasure. Here I stand your slave,
A poor, infirm, weak and despis'd old man.
But yet I call you servile ministers That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. Oh, oh, 'tis foul!

AA 3d, Sc. 2d.

In Richard II, act 5, sc. 2, King Richard is indignant against his horse for carrying Bolingbroke, and seems to think the brute rational, for he accuses him of ingratitude. We are so strongly apt to believe that which we earnestly desire, that we greedily give to the bringer of pleasing intelligence credit without suspicion or doubt. Quel, che l'... amogli fain-

E l'invivibili fa ver amore.

Querto creduto fu; che 'l miser suole,
Dar facile credenza a quel, che vuole,
Orland Furioso, canto. 1.

Our opinion is influenced, as well as our belief, by affection and propensity.—The well known story of the lady who viewing two steeples through a telescope, took them for two lovers in the moon, has often been adduced in proof of this.

Love and hatred are the most illustrious passions, but anger is the strongest. It is easily excited and terrible in its effect. It uses those means for its satisfaction which reasons recoils at. When it rises to its highest degree it seems almost like madness; and in the limited vulgar phrase is only passion.

NEW YORK, May 23.

By the British Packet Lady Arabella, captain Porreous, we have received a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 8th ult. Nothing decisive related to peace or war had yet taken place. Amongst a number of interesting articles from the papers in this day's Gazette, is an extraordinary manifesto, said to be written by Bonaparte himself.

THE CONSOLAR MANIFESTO.

The following is a copy of the manifesto, in its original state, inserted by desire of the French Minister, at Hamburgh, in the Hamburgh Correspondent, of the 3th ult.

PARIS, March 15.

For some months a war of Newspapers and of the press has been kept up between France and England.—This seemed merely the dying embers of an extinguished conflagration; the last consolation of a desperate party; the food of some low passions and a few hungry scribblers. The French Government was far from attaching importance to such matters. Notwithstanding some difficulties in the complete execution of the treaty of Amiens, they still believe they might rely on the good faith of the British Government, and direct their attention solely to the re-establishment of the Colonies. Relying upon the sacredness of Treaties, they securely dispersed the remains of the French naval force, which had been given a prey to the English fleet. In this situation, suddenly appeared a solemn Message from the Cabinet of St. James's, and informed all Europe that France was making considerable preparations in the ports of Holland and France; an address was voted by Parliament, promising to the King of England such extraordinary means of defence as the security of the British Empire and the honour of the Three Crowns might require. From the sudden appearance of this Message, people doubted whether it was the effect of treachery, of lunacy, or of weakness.

Let any one cast his eye over the ports of France and Holland, where he will find only detached naval preparations destined for the Colonies, and consisting only of one or two line of battle ships and a few frigates.—On the other hand, let him look at the ports of Eng. filled with a formidable naval force; on such a review one could be tempted to believe that the Message of the King of England was mere irony, if such a farce were not unworthy the Majesty of a govern-

ment. If one considers the influence of factions in so free a country, one might suppose that the King of England has only had the weakness to yield, if weakness were compatible with the first quality of a King. In short, no rational motives remain to which it can be prescribed, except bad faith—except a sworn enmity to the French Nation—except perfidy and the desire of openly breaking a solemn Treaty, for the sake of advantages, which will be maintained, and the sacrifice of which the Honour of France and the faith of the Treaties forbid.—When a man reads this message, he thinks himself transported to the times of those treaties which the Vandals made with the degenerate Romans, when force usurped the place of right, and when, with a hasty appeal to arms they insulted the antagonist they meant to attack. In the present state of civilization there is a respect which a great Monarch, which a polished people owe to themselves, were that respect no more than to seek a plausible pretext for an unjust war.—But in this instance every thing is precipitated, and repugnant to decency and to justice. An eternal war would succeed a dreadful contest, and the more unjust the attack, the more irreconcilable would be its animosity. Such a novelty will doubtless excite the disapprobation of Europe. While even the English whose national pride had not entire blinded them, sighed at this prospect, did the Times call the peace of Amiens an armistice, and in doing so passed the severest satire on the Government it defended, and the rapid fall of the national funds in the first prelude to the misfortunes which may follow, as the revenge due for the wound given to all social rights. The French are less intimidated than irritated by the threats of England.—They have neither been dispirited by their reverses, nor elated by their victories; in a war to which there appeared no termination, they saw all Europe confederated against them.—Their constancy, their courage, and the prompt activity of their Government brought it to a conclusion. This war would have a different object.—France would contend for the liberty of the States of Europe, and the sacredness of their treaties; and if the English Government be determined to make it a national war, perhaps her boasted formidable naval strength would not be sufficient to decide the result, and to secure the victory. The French, strong in the justice of their cause, the confidence they repose in their government, do not dread new expences and new sacrifices which such a war might render necessary. Their system of finance is more simple and less artificial than that of London, and so much the more solid. It all lies in their soil and in their courage. On the first news of the English Message, all eyes were turned to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. As most trifling motions receive a character of importance, its most unpremeditated words were eagerly caught up. Every one impatiently expected the assembly for the presentation of foreigners, which Madame Bonaparte holds once a month. Every one was prepared to draw some inferences from it. It was as splendid as usual. The First Consul made his appearance, and said, on his entrance to the English Ambassador, who was standing beside M. Markoff, "We have been at war for twelve years.—The King of England says, that France is making immense naval prepara-

He has been led into an error. In the French ports there are no preparations of any magnitude. The fleet is gone to St. Domingo and the Colonies. With regard to the ports of Holland, to which the message likewise alludes there are only the preparations for the expedition under General Victor, and all Europe knows its destination for Louisiana. The King says further, that between the Cabinets of Paris & London, differences continue. I know of one. It is true that England ought to have evacuated Malta, and Malta is not evacuated; and as his Britannic Majesty has bound himself by the most solemn Treaty ever entered into, it is impossible to doubt of the speedy evacuation of that island. And," added the First Consul, "those who would attempt to frighten the French people, should know, that it is possible to kill, but not to intimidate them." During the course of the evening, when the First Consul happened to be near M. Markoff, he said to him in a low voice, "That the British Ministry wished to keep Malta for five years more. Such a proposal was insulting and no treaties should be entered into which it was not resolved to observe." At the conclusion of the Assembly, when the English Ambassador was about to retire, the First Consul said to him, "Madame the Duchess of Dorset, has spent the unpleasant part of the year at Paris. It is my sincere wish that she may also spend the agreeable season. But if it should happen that we really must go to war, the responsibility is exclusively with those who deny the validity of their own contracts, since they refuse to observe treaties which they had concluded." These words of the First Consul require no comment. They explain completely his present opinions, his past conduct, and his resolution for the future. It is sufficient to compare them with the tergiversations, the duplicity, the evasions, and the Message of English Government, in order to be enabled to decide on the justice of the disputes.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Foreign News.—The ship Iris, capt. Skinner, arrived last night in 27 days from London. By her we have received London papers to the 24th of April, 17 days later than our last accounts. We have made as copious extracts this day, as the lateness of the hour would admit. Our readers are referred to the articles under the foreign head, from which they will draw their own inferences.

It appears that no change has taken place in the British Ministry, and that the question of War or Peace was not decided.

The expedition to Louisiana has been definitively suspended by express order of the First Consul, and the troops debarked.

A considerable commotion has taken place in Holland, and the town of Flushing has been declared in a state of siege, by order of Bonaparte.

The correspondence which has passed between the minister sent by the new Grand Master of Malta and Sir Alexander Ball, to demand the evacuation of the island, is an interesting document, and the article under the London head of the 24th April, speaks a decided determination in Bonaparte, and is a strong indication of war, in case of a refusal to deliver up the place.

A London paper of the 10th of April, states, that General Bournonville, the French Ambassador at Madrid, has demanded a supply, both of men and money, from his Catholic Majesty, in the event of a war with England.

A Dutch Squadron, under the command of Admiral Hartink, destined for the Mediterranean, is in readiness for sea.

WILMINGTON. (N. C.) May 26.

The brig Fair American, captain Oliver, arrived here on Tuesday last, 20 days from Savannah la Mar, Jamaica. By Captain Oliver we have accounts of the actual renewal of hostilities between France and England. He says, that at the moment of his sailing, the collector of Savannah la Mar told him that an express just arrived from Kingston, announced the receipt of the declaration of war on the part of Great Britain against France, by a frigate 23 days from England, dispatched for that purpose—that orders were also received, to stop the sailing of all the English vessels in the ports of Jamaica, until a convoy could be

obtained, and for the immediate impressment of seamen.

A man, named Aaron Houghland, having been confined some time past in the Alms-house, unhappily insane, made an attempt to cut his throat on Wednesday last, but was discovered in time to prevent its proving fatal—he afterwards made his escape, and his body was found yesterday morning floating in the basin near Bowly's wharf. The jury of inquest attributed his death to the direful effects of insanity.

BALTIMORE, June 4.

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 13.

It is useless to disguise impressions which are irresistible. It really does appear as if the present administration of this country were determined at all hazards to provoke a war.—The French I am sure, are not willing to go to war with them, nor will they enter into it unless forced to it. As to the suggestions of formidable armaments in the French and Dutch ports, it is erroneous. The truth is, I believe, that Mr. Addington begins to find that he has made a bad peace, and is chagrined at the reluctance of the French to enter into a commercial treaty. He also begins to perceive, that the predictions of the Grenville and Windham party are in the course of rapid fulfilment. The exports of the country begins to decline—all influence over the politics of the continent is lost; but then what good will a war produce at this time? It may to be sure put a stop to the French colonial plans; but it can neither force them into a commercial treaty, or curb their power or influence over the neighboring nations.—However, the public mind is very fretful under the present state of suspense.—The minister certainly does not possess talents suited to the exigencies of the nation.—He commenced by the popular act of making a peace; it was a miserable one in a political point of view; but the doubtless expected to obtain commercial advantages by a commercial treaty, which would compensate for the defects of the terms of peace.—He is disappointed and bewildered.—His measures are unsteady and he seems rather to be governed by daily circumstances as they turn up, than in giving a direction to solid & fixed measures.

ANNAPOLIS, June 9.

A small sloop, belonging to Mr. John Tucker, of this city, was, on Saturday last, by a sudden gulf of wind, upset off the mouth of South river, by which accident Mr. Tucker was unfortunately drowned.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 14.

Doctor CLAGGETT, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is to be at Easton by appointment on the second Sunday of July, to consecrate the Episcopal Church and to administer the holy rite of confirmation.

A London paper of the 16th April contains the following paragraph:

"If reliance can be placed upon private intelligence from Paris, the differences between the United States and Spain, on the subject of New Orleans, are on the point of being adjusted. It is stated that Bonaparte has lately explained to Mr. Livingston the American minister at Paris, that the interruption of the Mississippi had been the result of mistake; and that measures should be adopted with the Cabinet of Madrid to remove all subject of complaint upon that head.—Should this intelligence prove correct it will not be necessary for Mr. Munroe, the American envoy extraordinary, who has just arrived at Havre, to remain long in France. He will be enabled to succeed Mr. King here much sooner than could be expected."

Captain Turner, arrived at Norfolk, says, that when he left the Texel (the 7th ult.) there were some English ships of war off Helvoetsluys, blocking up the vessels with French troops on board destined for Louisiana—that among the shipping there were seven or eight Americans, and that if the expedition was prevented from sailing, they

would have very little chance of being paid.

The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Maryland, after consulting his Clergy, has appointed the Reverend Doctor GARDINER, the Visitor of the vacant Parishes on the Eastern Shore, for the present and succeeding year. The Vestry of Coventry Parish having agreed to dispense with their Rector's services, occasionally, for the above benevolent and necessary duty. A number of pious, wealthy, and truly respectable persons have already subscribed (and continue to subscribe) generously to defray his expences and that of the mission. The most happy effects (we are informed) begin to result from the plan and appointment.

The following extract from Mr. Logan's sermons (which by many are accounted equal, if not preferable to even Dr. Blair's) will be probably acceptable to most of your readers: as such, I therefore, submit it to your consideration.

"In the class of those," says Mr. Logan, "who sit in the chair of the scorner, we may include the whole race of infidels, who misemploy the engines of reason or of ridicule to overthrow the christian religion. Were the dispute concerning a system of speculative opinions, which of themselves could be of no importance to the happiness of mankind, it would be uncharitable to include them all under this censure. But on the christian religion, not only the happiness but the virtue of mankind depends. It is an undoubted fact, that religion is the strongest principle of virtue with all men, and with nine tenths of mankind is the only principle of virtue.—Any attempt therefore to destroy it must be considered as an attempt against the happiness and against the virtue of the human kind.—If the heathen philosophers did not attempt to subvert the false religion of their country, but, on the contrary, gave it the function of their example, because, bad as it was, it had considerable influence on the manners of the people, and was better than no-religion at all, what shame, what contempt, what infamy, ought they to incur, who endeavour to overthrow a religion which contains the noblest ideas of the deity and the purest system of morals, that ever were taught upon the earth! He is a traitor to his country; he is a traitor to the human kind; he is a traitor to Heaven, who abuses the talents that God has given him, an impious attempt to wage war against Heaven, and to undermine that system of religion which, of all things, is the best adapted to promote the happiness and the perfection of the human kind."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate John Adams, lying in the bay of Gibraltar, dated March 29 1803.

On the 23d of February, we came to anchor in the bay of Tunis, and shortly after the American consul insisted on our commodore's going on shore and waiting on the bashaw, as the bashaw conceived it to be a respect due to him. The commodore accordingly went on shore, attended by captain Rogers, a conference however could not be had with him that day, but the next day it was obtained, and the commodore and the bashaw had a dispute, with respect to a Tripolitan brig that was captured by the enterprize, having Tuscan property on board; the particulars of which I cannot pretend to assert. The day following, the commodore and captain Rogers after paying their respects to him a second time, left him with an intention of returning on board, when they were overtaken by a guard and arrested, who demanded of the commodore, 34,000 dollars to be paid immediately. He wished to know what was their reason for making this demand, when they produced an account with the seal of the United States affixed thereto, and upon inquiry he found it to be a private debt, due by the American consul to a merchant in that place, which the commodore was obliged to discharge.

On Friday morning last, the body of a man was floating on the Eastern river, opposite the city, without head or arms. He had on a pair of Buckskin pantaloons and laced boots, and a watch in his pocket. As the flesh ap-

pears to have been torn or eaten from his sides, he probably has been dead a considerable time. [Bal. pa.]

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Chesapeake, dated March 26, 1803.

"Captain Sterrett has taken a prize—she is an Imperial Polacre, from Smyrna bound to Tripoli, with Tripolitan property on board—very valuable."

At the last communication of the Grand Lodge for the State of Maryland Doctor W. C. GARDINER was unanimously appointed Grand Chaplain.

The editor of the Kentucky Gazette acknowledges the receipt of a note from a gentleman in Warrenton, (North Carolina) without date, but which must have been subsequent to the 25th April, which says—"The negroes rose in this town last night and made great havoc—we had to fly."

Captain Bainbridge, we understand, is appointed to the command of the frigate Philadelphia, which is shortly to be prepared for sea.

MARRIED, on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN BLAKE, of Easton, to Miss LYDIA SPENCER, of Talbot county.

BUTTER.

The Farmers in the parish of Udney, in the county of Aberdeen, practise the following method of curing their butter, which gives a great superiority above that of their neighbors

Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part of salt-petre; beat them up together, and blend the whole completely; take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use.

The butter cured with this mixture appeared of a rich marrowy consistence, and fine colour, and never acquires a brittle hardness, nor tastes salt: Dr. Anderson says, "I have eaten butter cured with the above composition, that has been kept three years, and it was as sweet as at the first." But it must be noted, that butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is begun to be used: if it be sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will then be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards.

The unusual appearance and motion of meteors, observed in Richmond, Virginia, as recently stated in our paper, was noticed in several parts of New England at the same time.

[Pal.]

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Capt. ELISHA HINMAN is removed from the command of the Revenue Cutter, of this district, and Capt. George Howe appointed in his place. Some honest people may inquire, What has Capt. Hinman done? Can he who commanded an American frigate in the last war, who was a brave and alert officer, who after a long and hard fought battle would only surrender to double his own force, who was immured in the prison of London; can he who did and suffered so much in the cause of liberty, be guilty of a crime against his country worthy of disgrace?—No, friends, nothing of this. Capt. Hinman is an honest man; he possessed all the qualifications necessary for his station, and was particularly attentive to his duty. But after all this, he was lacking in one thing, Faith in Mr. Jefferson and satellites.

N. Lon. paper.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of May last a Negro Woman by the name of RHODEY, 41 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, yellowish complexion, an uncommon bushy head, a bold look, quick and loud spoken; her clothes are unknown, for it is expected she will change her common dress: She left when she went away an infant child about 6 or 7 months old. The aforesaid Woman has a Husband at Hook-Town, who calls himself Scipio Haskins, and other connexions at the honorable William Hindman's; and also a brother-in-law, Richard Haskins, and a sister, in Baltimore, supposed to be living at Col.

James Harkins that the above Negro up the above within the may get h Dollars, or cured or b the above Charges pa

June 14

JOHN

GOVERNOR

A P

Whereas an inquisition Moore, E Baltimore and atrocious committed WAYBLE ble and age county, by about the which inq to me, acc sundry ref counties of del and the the interp whereas the people of on the vi authorities gainst such ecuted: I per to influ I do, by a sent of co WARD DOLLAR the author said murder she, or the victim by virtue in me vef free pardon complice, petraotr murder a condition Give A Su te of hu

By his Nix th

In COU

ORDER proclama in each v weeks su Telegram Baltimore the Mar the Rep Bartgis in Mr. S

S at Easto at their of celeb John's vite all York al Countie to parti Enterta occasion By O

AL the Leavert both of requeste the Sub have C rates, a by the

May

James Handman's, and it is thought that the is secreted by some of the above Negroes. Whosoever will take up the above Negro and secure her within the state, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or if out of the state, and secured or brought home, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable Charges paid by me.

JOHN SHANAHAN,
June 14, 1803. 74.

Annapolis, May 19.

By his Excellency
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MA-

RYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appeareth unto me, by an inquisition taken before Robert Moore, Esq; one of the coroners of Baltimore county, that a most cruel and atrocious murder and robbery were committed on the person of ADAM WAYBLE, paper maker, a respectable and aged citizen of Anne-Arundel county, by some unknown hand, on or about the thirtieth day of March last, which inquisition hath been returned to me, accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable inhabitants of the counties of Baltimore and Anne-Arundel and the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of government; And whereas the quiet & security of the good people of this commonwealth depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and I do, by and with the advice and consent of council, hereby offer a REWARD OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the afore-said murder and robbery, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And moreover I do, by virtue of the authority and powers in me vested, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder and robbery on the afore-said condition.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER,
By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the governor and council.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphic, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Baggis's paper, at Frederic-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

NOTICE.

St. THOMAS's Lodge, No. 37, at Easton, will meet on the 24th June at their Lodge-Room for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John's Day: They respectfully invite all Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of the neighboring Counties to join in the Procession, and to participate, upon the level, in an Entertainment to be prepared for the occasion.

By Order,
JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted either to the Estate of Andrew Foster Leaverton, or John Banning Morton, both of Queen-Ann's county, dec. are requested to make speedy payment to the Subscriber; and those persons who have Claims against either of said Estates, are desired to make them known by the first day of August next to

JOHN FISHER,
Talbot County, Adm'r of both Estates.
May 26, 1803. 3w7

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal-Company, to receive subscriptions for shares in the said Company, hereby gives Notice, that a Book for that purpose is in the hands of HENRY HOLLYDAY, Esq.—The immense importance to the Agricultural Interest of this State, of a Water-Communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is so obvious, that it is hoped the few remaining shares in the said Company will soon be subscribed for.—The Citizens of Pennsylvania and Delaware have come forward with a spirit that does them great honor, and no doubt can be entertained that the Citizens of Maryland will follow so laudable an example.

SAMUEL CHEW.
May 21st, 1803. 3w74

IN CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Philamon H. Abell, of Talbot County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on Oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Philamon H. Abell hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Philamon H. Abell (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper, three times before the 29th day of June) give notice to his Creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the 15th day of July, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the Oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

IN CHANCERY, May 24, 1803.

James Dickinson, an Insolvent debtor of Caroline county, admitted to the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors having this day filed his petition in writing, as by the said act is prescribed with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same on Oath, it is ordered that said James Dickinson by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper three times before the 29th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear here with him, on the 15th day of July next for the purpose of proposing to him such interrogatories, as they or any of them shall think proper, and of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

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

THOMAS A. FISHER,
FROM BALTIMORE,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,
EASTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced Business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Bruff, that he means to carry on his business in all its various Branches. Likewise he has on hand a large and general assortment of Jewellery, amongst which are the following articles: Gold Ear Rings and Drops. Gold Watch-Chains, Seals & Keys. Gold Finger-Rings, plain & beaded. Gold Necklaces & Bracelets. Gold Saddle Rings & Cuffs. Elegant Silver & Seti Knee Buckles. Ladies Fruit knives, Pearl Handles & Silver Blades. Gilt Locketts & Chains. Gilt Necklaces. Gilt Watch Chains, Seals & Keys. Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Mounted.

Ladies Purse—and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All kinds of Plate-Work made on the most reasonable terms. Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.
May 24, 1803. 3w72

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday 1st day of July next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Nicholas Mace, late of Dorehester county, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and forty-eight Acres. These Lands are situated in the county aforesaid, on the Head of a branch that issues out of Black-Water River, and not more than one mile from the head of Church-Creek. The purchaser thereof to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for paying the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the said day of sale. There's some incumbrances on the above mentioned lands, which will be made known on the day of sale. And notice is also hereby given to all creditors of said Nicholas Mace, deceased, to produce their claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the time above specified.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Trustee.
May 30, 1803. 3w73

RAN away from the Farm called St. Joseph, in Talbot County, on the 8th day of April last, a Negro Man named Tom, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, his wool is uncommonly long; flow of speech when spoken to; but a slight sensible fellow. His Cloathing were such as Negroes commonly wear, but took with him sundry other articles of cloathing which he may occasionally change. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken within the state, it taken out of the state Fifteen Dollars.

THOMAS MONELLY.

At a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

RESOLVED,
That a Payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the 1st day of September next, to either of the following persons:

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall. — Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns. — New Castle.
George Gale, Cecil county, Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chester-Town.

Books of Subscription for the remaining Shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Snow-Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, on Saturday the last day of April past, a Negro Man by the name of DANIEL, but very likely he may have changed his name: He is about thirty-three or four years of age, an excellent house-carpenter, can write a good legible hand, and is a tolerable good accountant: he is six feet one or two inches high; a dark Mulatto; he has remarkable long feet, he has a scar on his breast about as big as the end of a finger; also has a small dent or hole on one of his cheeks: He had on and took with him sundry cloathing, a drab coloured napt coating cloak bound with yellow ferriting, a deep blue broad-cloth coat, a country fustian ditto, a pair of brown cloth or casimor pantaloons, and sundry other cloathing: He has also a pinchbeck watch; and he stoops very much when walking with his toes turned in: He took with him sundry carpenters' tools. Any person who may take up and secure said fellow in any jail so as I get him again, shall have the reward; and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

JOSHUA BRITTINGHAM.

May, 1803.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer,

25th April, 1803.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

IN CHANCERY, May 4, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Francis Rolfe, of Worcester county, praying the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Francis Rolfe hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Francis Rolfe, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th day of June next, or set up before the twentieth instant at two of the most public places in Worcester county, and continued at least two weeks, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the eleventh day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Francis Rolfe then and there taking the oath prescribed for the delivering up his property.

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

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of James Parrott, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Parrott hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said James Parrott (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the eighteenth day of May next) give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock, on the thirtieth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Parrott then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

At a meeting held at Wilmington on the 2d of May by the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President,
Joseph Tatnall.

Directors,

George G. le, } Maryland.
Saml. Chew, }
John Adlum, }
Kinsey Johns, } Delaware.
James A. Bayard, }
Wm. Tilghman, } Pennsylvania.
James C. Fisher, }
George Fox, }
Joshua Gilpin, }

B L A N K S

Of all kind printed at this Office, with Neatness, Accuracy & Dispatch.

ANY person having Timber to
cut this spring, and no conve-
nient way to haul the bark, the sub-
scriber will under take to have it, and
give them a reasonable compensation
for the same. A generous price will
also be given for well-ripened Tan-Bark.
Wm. ATKINSON.
3d 4th mo. 1803. 11 64

IN CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by
petition in writing of Robert Rolfe,
of Dorchester county, praying the benefit
of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, passed at the last session, and a
schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, on Oath, so far as he can as-
certain the same, being annexed to his pe-
tition, and the Chancellor being satisfied
by competent testimony that the said Ro-
bert Rolfe has resided in the state of
Maryland the two last years preceding
the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered
that the said Robert Rolfe, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted three times
in the said news paper at Easton before
the first day of June next, or set up at
two of the most public places of Dorches-
ter county, and continued for up at least
fourteen days before the said first day of
June next, give notice to his creditors to
appear in the chancery office on the fifth
day of July next, for the purpose of re-
commending a Trustee for their benefit, on
the said Robert Rolfe's then and there
making the oath prescribed for delivering
up his property.

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

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber has obtained letters
of administration from the orphans
court of Talbot county on the Estate
of Robert Ewing, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against the said
Ewing, are hereby notified to ex-
hibit the same leg. by authenticated,
and all persons indebted to the said
Ewing are requested to make imme-
diate payment to
ROBERT EWING, Adm'or.

IN CHANCERY, May 3, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor
by petition in writing of John
Burgess of Talbot county, praying the
benefit of the act for the relief of sun-
dry insolvent debtors, passed at the
last session, on the terms therein men-
tioned, and a schedule of his property
being annexed and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, being annexed to his pe-
tition, and the Chancellor being sat-
isfied by competent testimony that the
said John Burgess has resided in the
state of Maryland the two last
years preceding the passage of the said
act. It is therefore adjudged and
ordered that the said John Burgess, by
causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted three times in Cowan's newspaper
during the present month, give notice
to his creditors to appear in the chan-
cery office at ten o'clock on the sixth
day of June next, for the purpose of
recommending a Trustee for their be-
nefit on the said John Burgess's then
and there taking the oath by the said
act required for delivering up his prop-
erty.

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

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

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

IN CHANCERY, May 26 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor
by petition in writing of Phila-
mon Charles Blake, of Queen Anns,
praying the benefit of the act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors, pass-
ed at the last session of the General
Assembly, on the terms therein men-
tioned, and a Schedule of his property
and a list of his creditors, on Oath, be-
ing annexed to his petition, and the
Chancellor being satisfied by compe-
tent Testimony that the said Philamon
Charles Blake hath resided in the state
of Maryland the two last years preced-
ing the passage of the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and order-
ed that the said Philamon C. Blake,
by causing a copy of this order to be
inserted three times in Cowan's news
paper at Easton, before the end of
June next, give notice to his creditors
to attend in the Chancery Office at ten
o'clock on the twentieth day of July
next, for the purpose of recommend-
ing a Trustee for their benefit, on the
said Philamon Charles Blake, then and
there taking the oath by the said act
required, for delivering up his prop-
erty.

True Copy.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be
pleased to accept of my most
respectful Acknowledgments for their
former support and suffrages in my
favor, and for their polite and civil
deportment to me ever since I have
been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all
the Citizens of Talbot that I am a
Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE
at the ensuing Election, and hereby
respectfully solicit the Honor of their
Suffrages and Support. I have en-
deavoured to conduct myself in such
a manner as to be as little oppressive
to the Poor as possible, and as indul-
gent to the People at large as the na-
ture of my Office and Duty would al-
low me to be: If, Gentlemen, you
should think me worthy of a further
continuance of your Favors, you will
no doubt act as free and independent
Men, and will confer on me the Honor
of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.
June 4, 1803. 73

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Crummys Lane
in Somerset County. There is on said
lands a large brick dwelling house, two
kitchens, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are in
good repair; the place has been for years rent-
ed, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosure. It is among the best of the
best farms in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the East, or Shore
for the said 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 purchas-
ers, and offered at public sale.

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

IN CHANCERY, May 23 1803.

ORDERED, that the sale made by
Henry Downs as stated, in his
report of the real Estate of Parrott
Clarke, shall be confirmed; unless
cause to the contrary be shewn before
the fifteenth day of July, eighteen
hundred and three; provided a copy
of this Order be inserted in the Easton
news paper before the fifteenth day of
June next, or served before that day
on James Corrie and the Guardian of
the defendants.

The report states 50 acres sold at £ 3.
per acre and 50 for £ 3. 0. 1.

True Copy.

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

IN CHANCERY, May 30 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor,
by petition in writing, of Solo-
mon Hopkins, of Talbot County,
praying the benefit of the act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors pass-
ed at the last session, on the terms therein
mentioned, and a Schedule of his prop-
erty and a list of his creditors, so far
as he can ascertain the same, on oath,
being annexed to his petition, and the
Chancellor being satisfied by compe-
tent testimony that the said Solomon
Hopkins hath resided in the state of
Maryland the two last years preceding
the passage of the said act. It is there-
upon adjudged and ordered, that the
said Solomon Hopkins by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted three
times in Cowan's newspaper, before
the end of June next, give notice to
his creditors to appear in the Chan-
cery office on the 18th day of July next,
for the purpose of recommending some
person to be trustee for their benefit,
on the said Solomon Hopkins then and
there taking the oath by the said act
prescribed for delivering up his prop-
erty.

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

NOW in the Press,
AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.

From the Works of a True Believer
Submitted to the World,
AS A TESTIMONY
OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY
As a WARNING to the IMPIOUS;
AND
As a COMFORT to Those,
who are making
Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE.
Published and recommended by their
FRIEND AND SERVANT
W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church
Lottery flatter themselves that the
Drawing of said Lottery will com-
mence on the first Monday of August
next. As a proportion of the Tickets
are yet undisposed of, they recommend
it to the public to make early appli-
cation, or they may be deprived of the
advantage of getting them at the ori-
ginal price.
Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

IN CHANCERY, May 9, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by
petition in writing of Samuel Mills
of Dorchester county praying the benefit
of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, passed at the last session, on the
terms therein mentioned, and a schedule
of his property and a list of his creditors
on oath, so far as he can ascertain the
same, being annexed to his petition, and
the Chancellor being satisfied by compe-
tent testimony that the said Samuel Mills
hath resided in the state of Maryland the
two last years preceding the last session
of the general assembly.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered,
that the said Samuel Mills, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in Cow-
an's news-paper three times before the
fifteenth of June next, or set up and con-
tinued three weeks before that day, at two
of the most public places in the county,
give notice to his creditors to appear in the
Chancery Office on the 5th day of July
next, for the purpose of recommending a
Trustee, on the said Samuel Mills then
and there taking the oath prescribed for
delivering up his property.

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

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT
COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro'
the medium of the press, to apprise
you of my Determination to offer my-
self a Candidate for your suffrage at
the approaching Election for Dele-
gates to the state Legislature. Thus
exercising a Right with which the con-
stitution of our State has invested me
in common with other Citizens, it is
with great deference I rest the issue
on that independent expression of the
Public will which ought ever to charac-
terise the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconcerted politi-
cal alliances, I anxiously look forward
to no other result than the just influ-
ence of Character upon liberal and hon-
est Hearts: I will neither attempt to
cajole you with delusive promises or
wrest from you your honest opinion by
Bribery or Corruption. I venerate
the voice of the people when freely and
fairly expressed, as the most command-
ing feature of Republican government;
but when it comes forth polluted by
passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are
all faded, its commanding power is lost,
because it ceases to be the genuine off-
spring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to
the Constitution and Government un-
der which we live, and jealous of every
privilege enjoyed under their sanction
—Opposed to innovation, but friendly
to rational and substantial Reform—
Bound to the land we inhabit by every
Tie which can influence the Human
Heart—Possessing a common interest
and a common stake with every mem-
ber of the community, and with Them,
equally exposed to the good or ill ef-
fects of Political Regulations or Civil
Establishments—I shall cheerfully sub-
mit my pretensions to preferment to
the justice and candor of my Fellow
Citizens, to whose determination I shall
bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself
your very obedient Servant.
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, no longer able
to attend to property at a dis-
tance, will sell his Mill at the Head
of Wye River, commonly called Giza-
son's Mill, together with about 80
or an 100 acres of Land: the purchaser
may be accommodated as to payments;
the Cash, or Bank-Stock, would be
preferred, and make a difference as to
price. This Mill is equal, if not su-
perior, to any other on the Eastern
Shore, having an easy never-failing
stream, and all will be new. Any
person wanting to purchase may ap-
ply to the subscriber, who will be at
the Mill by the first of June, and will
remain there for two or three weeks,
during which time she will be sold de-
livered by

JOHN GIBSON.

May 19, 1803.

3w

Mrs. KEETS

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

Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

WAS stolen from the Subscriber,
at Wye Mill, on Saturday
night the 9th of this instant, a Dark
Bay HORSE about fifteen hands high
with both his hind feet white, and has
a few white hairs in his forehead, and
has a scar on the hind part of the
right thigh: he trots and canters very
well. Whoever will take up said
Horse & secure him so that the owner
gets him again, shall receive Eight
Dollars Reward by me

Wm. EVANS.

Queen Ann's County, near Tuckahoe
Bridge.
N. B. The Saddle and Bridle
were taken with him. 8w

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EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIVth.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1803. (No. 675.)

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

From the New York Morning Chronicle.

A TRAVELLER'S TALE.

AMONG other circumstances re-
 corded in the journal of Shing-hu, the
 Chinese Traveller, is the following ac-
 count of a nation through which he
 passed in his Asiatic wanderings.

From the manners of the people
 (says he) I am inclined to think they
 have but partially emerged from a
 state of barbarism. They still evince
 that distrustful and hostile disposition
 toward each other that characterizes
 man in a savage state.

All are ambitious of attaining posts
 of honor and profit; but it is curious
 to observe the means they use to effect
 their desires.—With us, in China, the
 man who wishes for public distinction,
 endeavors to deserve it by his virtues
 and services.

The Great Bing-ho, when he was
 candidate for the office of Cock-e-nee,
 was remarkable for the propriety of
 his demeanor and the grandeur of his
 action. Three times a day did he pro-
 ceed to the Great Pagoda, to rub his
 nose on the toe of the immortal Ki.—
 His steps were slow and his look de-
 mure.—His hair plaited with great
 exactness, and perfumed with oil of
 coki, descended from the crown of his
 head, and being of the length of many
 feet, was supported by several youths
 of modest deportment.

The passenger was saluted from
 his windows with showers of gold leaf,
 mingled with sweet scented flowers,
 and often drenched with a delightful
 deluge of rose water. The beggar
 who applied at his gate was saluted
 with courteous words, and an horn
 of oil poured on his head. He went
 away hungry indeed in belly, but
 blessing the politeness of the Great
 Bing-ho. Thus did this great man,
 by his good offices obtain the esteem
 of his countrymen, and was elected
 to the important office of Cock-e-nee,
 amid the general acclamations of Chi-
 na.

In this country, however, matters
 are conducted in a different style.—
 Those who wish to rise endeavour to
 do so at the expense of others. They
 make great outcry about their honest-
 ty, their integrity, their patriotism—
 things which we are content to *prae-*
tice in China. By their language one
 would think that those virtues are but
 scarce among them, since they are
 made the subject of so much boasting.
 They remind me of the tradesmen in
 the kingdom of Tuli, who hang out
 a flag at their doors, on which is writ-
 ten "The only honest trader in town."

No sooner is a man in power, than
 it immediately becomes the business
 of his rivals to turn him out; and it
 is surprising with what impudence and
 cunning they go to work. His best
 words and actions are twisted into
 treason; and from the ingenuity they
 discover in preventing the truth, I
 believe they could even turn the doc-
 trines of the immortal Confucius into
 blasphemy.

It is a custom here, for the people
 to drink after their meals little cups
 of an exhilarating beverage, accompa-
 nying the draught with some approp-
 riate sentiment. It happened some
 time since, on a certain festival day,
 that one of their principal mandarines
 being called on for a sentiment or
 toast, as it is termed, gave, "a union
 of all honest men!"

The news spread in every direction;
 the rogues of the nation assembled in
 clusters at every corner, they lifted up

their hands, they rolled their eyes, and
 they gnashed their teeth; they raised
 a hue and cry throughout the streets,
 at the man who would thus establish
 a union so destructive to their interests.
 They repaired in a troop to adreary
 den, where dwelled the dark looking
 Cheat-fu. His countenance was black
 as the thunder-cloud; and his eyes
 scowled venomously around.

This curious, half-human animal,
 was a painter by trade, and employed
 his time in daubing hideous distorted
 caricatures of such persons as, by the
 nobleness of their appearance, attract-
 ed his envious attention; and for these
 caricatures he was well paid by every
 man who wished to see his neighbour
 in a deformed point of view.

To him the worthy troop, hastened,
 breathless with conflagration, and re-
 lared the dreadful toast that still rung
 in their ears. They desired a cari-
 cature of the offender, finished in the
 most hideous manner that Cheat-fu
 could devise.

The monster grinned a ghastly
 smile, & turning round to one of the
 troop, who was among his chief fa-
 vorites, clucked him under the chin
 with his dirty paw, and assented to the
 proposal. The favorite, whose name
 I cannot recollect, but the meaning
 of it in Chinese is *Nu-com* pop-in,
 made a most obsequious bow, and de-
 clared upon his honor (*Chinese fudge*)
 that he should ever consider himself
 under the greatest obligations for such
 condescension. The caricature was
 finished: the troop yelled forth their
 approbation in the wildest rapture;
 they opened their pockets to the in-
 famous Cheat-fu, who kindly deigned
 to take from them a slight compen-
 sation.

The caricature was handed about
 the street, the highway, and the mar-
 ket places: many who had never seen
 the true countenance of the mandarin,
 learned to curse him from the distort-
 ed representation.

There were still some who main-
 tained that this was not a caricature.
 With respect to these, they employed
 certain persons called *mud rollers*, to
 throw dirt in their eyes, in order to
 make them see clear; and if they still
 cried out that the hideous portrait
 was no likeness, they beat them over
 the head with clubs to keep them
 quiet.

In short, the troop employed their
 painter again, and directed him to
 paint the countenances of these re-
 fractory people in the blackest colours.
 Cheat-fu, seized his brush with avid-
 ity, and went on daubing, till he had
 overshot his mark, that he daubed
 himself and his employers into detesta-
 tion and contempt.

These, and a number of other sin-
 gular customs, are recorded in the
 journals of the venerable Shing-fu.

Further Extracts from the Journal of Shing fu.

It is a common saying in China,
 that "a man's character is in his
 neighbor's mouth." No where have I
 seen this proverb more fully illustrated
 than in this country. When I have
 tarried here, I have beheld no less
 than the reputations of ten respecta-
 ble men massacred without the shadow
 of a pretext: ten, nay I may safely say
 twenty!—yes, by the great *Joh*, twenty
 have I seen ruined by wretches too
 vile and contemptible to mention—
 and crimes like these, that would set
 all China in a blaze of indignation,
 are regarded by the people of this
 country with the coolest indifference.

I was expressing in strong terms to
 an inhabitant, the other day, my ab-
 horrence of such conduct:—he smiled
 at my warmth—I see, cried he, you
 are but a stranger among us; you will
 soon find we are not so *indifferent* to
 these matters as you imagine; nothing
 is more *interesting* and *entertaining*
 to the people of this country, than an at-
 tack on a public character; and we
 always attend with the most anxious
 curiosity to see the issue of the engage-
 ment. Very fine indeed, rejoined I,
 you remind me of the diversions of
 CAM, emperor of Tuli, and his po-
 litical subjects; who amuse themselves
 with seeing men torn to pieces by sa-
 vage animals, by way of public spec-
 tacle.

"My good friend, said my compa-
 nion, you judge too harshly of us:
 'tis true, we all consider public cha-
 racter fair game; but private character,
 ay, there let me tell you, we are in
 general most punitiously tenacious."
 Shades of my ancestors, cried I, how
 kind is this! You call a man in pub-
 lic life, rogue, villain and what not,
 without decency or compunction;
 while you profess to hold private re-
 putation in the most sacred regard.
 In China we are of opinion that the
 man who is a knave in his public cha-
 racter, must be miserably deficient in
 private virtues also.

My companion was greatly nettled
 by my observations. C me, come,
 said he, we are not such defenders of
 calumny as you imagine. There has
 lately been a cause tried, wherein a
 notorious defamer of character was
 charged with having slandered an ex-
 mandarin.—The case is exactly in
 point.—The culprit was assisted in his
 defence by one of his particular friends,
 an expounder of the law, who acted
 in the capacity of *Flap trap*, (or truth-
 teller.)

The charges against the criminal
 were so clearly proved, that he did
 not even pretend to deny them. His
Flap Trap principally argued that
 there were other persons in the world
 equally vile with the present culprit,
 and that he ought not to be punished
 for doing what others had done before
 him. In fact it seemed his opinion,
 that if one person took away a man's
 cloak, another was justifiable in rob-
 bing him of his coat also.

He further observed that his friend,
 it was true was a notorious assassin of
 character—but then he was poor, and
 had a family to support, and therefore
 as he believed by defaming his neigh-
 bors it would be charity to let him
 work as cheap as possible. These and
 a number of like arguments, which
 appeared of the solidity of soap bub-
 bles, did the learned *Flap-trap* ad-
 vance in support of his client.

"Well, said I, and what will be
 the punishment of this unfortunate
 wretch? were he convicted in my
 country, nothing would save him from
 being tied in a bag, and thrown into
 the waters of the *Hoang ho*, for "The
 slanderer," says Foodle, our famous
 law giver, "lights a fire which he can-
 not extinguish, and knows not where
 it would end." But as your legisla-
 tors are more lenient, I suppose he
 will only receive a few hundred blows
 or so, with the *Whang-bee*, in the pub-
 lic market-place, and be afterwards
 confined in a prison, where he will
 have time to repent of his crimes,
 without an opportunity to repeat
 them. No such thing, replied my
 companion, impatiently, he is merely
 sentenced to pay, two hundred pieces of
 silver, as an atonement for his offence.

Very good, said I, I perceive it w
 it is, they have thought proper to try
 what effect mercy will have on his sa-
 vage spirit, it is enough that he has
 been proved a *slanderer*—he will now
 retire to his den, conceal himself from
 the light of day, and shrink abashed
 from the glances of the world; the
 public will learn to detest his very
 name, and his publications will be
 burnt by the common executioner.

Here my companion absolutely burst
 into a fit of laughter at what he termed
 my simplicity: he assured me that as
 to the pieces of silver, they would be
 cheerfully paid by those who support-
 ed him in his crimes; that he would
 go on as usual in his infamous labors,
 and that his works would be purchased
 by the public just as formerly.

He then told me, in a whisper, that
 this fellow kept a curious *common place*
book, which was a precious repository
 of villainous secrets—and that, noto-
 rious as he was, his employers would
 not dare to discountenance him, for
 fear he should expose their real cha-
 racters, by unfolding its pages to the
 world.

Hi yab! cried I: I begin to grow
 better acquainted with the politics of
 this country, and see that knavery is
 the true road to preferment. You're
 bold, as your successful villain. I no
 longer wonder at the manner in which
 Cheat-fu and his accomplices assailed
 the second Mandarin of your nation.
 But that affair reminds me of a story
 very common in China.

In the kingdom of *Gull* lived an
 astrologer, named *Twang Li*: he had
 fled from his native country to avoid
 the punishment of his crimes; and
 burning with hatred towards his tel-
 low-creatures, determined to wreak
 his resentment on the unsuspecting
 inhabitants of *Gull*.

He began by diffusing strange doc-
 trines and opinions: the mild and
 tranquil beams of the moon flickered
 his very soul: he beheld its silver ra-
 diance reposing on the landscape,
 dancing lightly on the shaggy leaf,
 and glittering in the undulating stream.
 All nature seemed to smile beneath its
 influence, and its genial rays diffused
 fresh beauties on every object.

From the top of his dwelling the
 gloomy *Twang Li* beheld the placid
 happiness of the scene; he heard the
 sweet sound of a distant pipe die away
 in liquid cadence, and the cheerful
 song of the peasant, was wafted by a
 passing zephyr to his ear.

He was seized with the blackest
 rage: What! cried he, gnashing his
 teeth, shall the meanest being in the
 great kingdom of *Gull*, enjoy felic-
 ities which I can never taste; and am
 I doomed to be the wretched witness
 of the happiness of man? By the dark
 spirit of malice, but I will incapaci-
 tate them for longer enjoying those
 pleasures: if possible, I will render
 them as discontented as myself.

With this pious determination, he
 sold himself to the interests of a set
 of Cong Wange; he elevated a tele-
 scope, fitted with distorted glasses, and
 filled with unseemly insects. On look-
 ing through it, the moon appeared
 hideously deformed, and teeming with
 loathsome monsters.—He called to-
 gether the people of *Gull* to behold the
 true aspect of their beloved planet—
 such, said he, exultingly, is the nature
 of the moon, in whole hateful rays
 you have so long delighted.

The unhappy *Gull*, turned from the
 sight, shuddering with horror: in vain
 did they reconnoitre the unfortunate
 planet through their own instruments;

they were told that they were defective, short-sighted, and obscure. In vain did other astrologers of integrity elevate telescopes with clear and perfect glasses. They were called impostors, designing men, enemies to the nation, and undeserving of public confidence.

The melancholy effects of the doctrines of Twang-Li were soon made evident; the unhappy Gulls shut their eyes to the blessed light of the moon, through fear of being deceived by the beauty of its rays; they groped along in wilful darkness, oft stumbling over rocks, falling down precipices, or led into pitfalls by the detestable Twang-Li and his crafty employers.

LONDON, April 7.

We have in a subsequent part of our paper, given a copy of the Consular Manifesto, alluded to in our last, and which, from the circumstances under which it has been published, may be considered as the formal answer of Bonaparte to the late message of his Britannic majesty to both houses of Parliament. The mean and unworthy expedient to which the Consul Agent has had recourse to obtain the insertion of this farrago in the *Hamburg Journal*, has already been stated by us; and a proceeding more disgraceful to its author but rarely occurs in the annals of ancient or modern times. It is a violation of every principle of independence, equity and decorum, and an abominable attempt to deprive the press of every feature of freedom, and render it entirely subservient to the most vile and pernicious purposes. So despicable a trick, so degrading a stratagem, must greatly lessen the character of the First Consul in the eyes of mankind, who will now view the political Colossus of Europe, as through an inverted telescope, diminished, "almost too small for sight."

The manifesto itself is of so contemptible a nature, as scarcely to require refutation; nor shall we occupy the attention of our readers by passing in minute review, a production, in which found usurps the place of sense, words appear instead of reason, and assertions are passed for argument. A slight perusal of it will be sufficient to detect the fallacy and absurdity of the whole, and excite the indignation of every liberal and enlightened mind. Whatever poison it may contain it carries with it a sufficient antidote. The arguments are all hacknied, and have long since been combated with success; the language, like all the other effusions of the Consular tribes, is pettish and puerile; and the invective, particularly as far as regards one of the most amiable and virtuous sovereigns of the age, at once base, unmanly and infamous. The liberties of Europe are spoken of by a despot, whose leading principle it has been to enslave every nation of the earth; and the most unfounded assertions are brought in aid of the most flagrant outrages that ever disgraced the chief of any government. In the irritability of his disposition, in the violence of his anger, he seems, indeed, to have lost his reason; and compared with this manifesto of Bonaparte, the memorable challenge of Paul becomes dignified and rational. The conversation at the Thuilleries, which we were the first to present to the public, is not only admitted to have taken place, but attempted to be justified. It appears to have been intended to anticipate the labor of a formal appeal to the different Powers of the Continent; but having failed of the desired effect, it is now published with a commentary more fretful than the text, and which can produce no other sensation than that of universal contempt. The manifesto, among other absurdities, boldly asserts, that should war be renewed, the financial system of France will be found more simple and solid than that of England. Upon so extraordinary and unfounded an assertion, we cannot help making one remark. During the late contest, France may be said to have raised the necessary supplies from the Continental Powers then in hostility with her. In a war with England alone, France must depend upon her own internal resources, which were so lately found inadequate to that purpose, or crush altogether those powers whom she has already so grievously oppressed. But to conclude, we are, on the whole, of opinion that Bonaparte, notwithstanding the peevishness of the wretched

farrago in question, is by no means inclined to appeal at present, to the sword. He betrays evident symptoms of impotence throughout; though he sometimes storms, he whines in the very same breath; and feeling his incapacity for war, he may be induced to yield, while he has opportunity of so doing, without the appearance of submission.

BOSTON June 8.

On Sunday evening the ship General Washington, Captain Roberts arrived in 28 days from Bordeaux. When he left France the question of peace or war remained undecided.

Captain Berry, of the brig Ranger, from Dublin, favored us with papers of that city to the 5th of May. A few extracts from them follow—

LONDON May 1.

Yesterday was productive of numerous reports, all concurring as to the probability of war, and the consequence was a further depression at the stock exchange.—Consols opened yesterday morning at 64 1/2; on the arrival of the French mail they fell half per cent, but presently rose to 64 1/2; they again declined to 63 1/2; and about 2 o'clock were down at 62 1/2; they, however, closed at 63. The other funds were likewise subject to rapid fluctuations; but their loss in the day's account did not exceed one eighth per cent.

It was stated with much confidence, that the chief consul had indignantly rejected the ultimatum of our cabinet.—Our ministers are said to have required that the French troops should be withdrawn from Holland, and the Batavian Republic rendered independent of France as the only conditions on which they would consent to forego the advantages which the possession of Malta gave them in the Mediterranean—but these terms contended, that they would instantly evacuate the Island.

With equal confidence it was asserted, that the Dutch minister at Paris had represented to the consular cabinet, the hostile appearance of a British squadron cruising off the Batavian coast, and requiring from France the auxiliary force which by treaty each power is bound to render to the other in the event of actual or threatened invasion.

A list of seventeen additional ships of war, of various force, was yesterday exhibited at Lloyd's, said to have been ordered in the course of the day for commission.

The troops quartered in the Island of White were yesterday, according to report, ordered to embark on board the frigates and transports lying there and to sail immediately for Malta.

In addition to these and many similar reports, the money market was further depressed by a rumour that the Minister will shortly want a loan of fifteen millions, and that on Friday next communication is to be made to the public on this subject, as well as respecting the Lottery contract.

The Emperor Alexander has made assurances to the Hanse Towns, that he will protect their neutrality, in the event of a war between England and France.

The proposal, that the island of Malta, after the departure of the English, shall be occupied only by Russian troops, has not been accepted at St. Petersburg.

Our last accounts from Malta (says a letter from Gibraltar) state that the indignation of the Maltese was to great on the arrival there of the commissioners from the Grand Master, that he ran some risk of being torn to pieces by the populace, had he not taken shelter at the French Minister's house. In a few hours afterwards, bills were privately stuck up all over town, declaring that the inhabitants were resolved to put the Grand Master to death soon after his arrival if he should presume to land in the island; & that they were determined never to suffer any foreign Power but the British to have possession of that place.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

A misunderstanding has risen between the Courts of Sweden and Russia, respecting the right to a bridge across a river near their lines. It has become so serious that the Russian Emperor has ordered the equipment of several vessels of force, galleys, &c. and several regiments to be held in readiness to march. But the pacific characters of

the two monarchs will hardly allow a belief in the occurrence of war.

ALBANY, May 30.

FIRE

It is with extreme distress that we stop our press to give place to the following particulars of a very destructive fire which happened this morning in Schenectady, politely furnished us by a gentleman this morning from that city.—

This morning between two and three o'clock a fire broke out in a Hatter's shop Mr. Hatch, in the city of Schenectady, which destroyed that building together with the following.

The large brick house, and barn of Lawrence Vrooman.

The large brick house, store and barn of Charles Martin.

The house and barn of Peter Cowan.

The house and barn possessed by Robert Barker.

The house and barn of Aaron Vrooman.

The house and barn of Reuben Simmons.

The barn of Mrs. D. Graaf.

From the active exertions of the citizens the progress of the conflagration was checked, and the corner house and shop of Dr. Anderson providentially saved. It is not as yet ascertained how the fire originated.

The loss is very considerable. The utility of good fire engines was in this instance, peculiarly evidenced in being to a great measure, the means of saving the city from almost total destruction—there was fortunately no wind, which could add to the violence of the flames.

HARRISBURGH, June 6.

A melanchol circumstance happened in Millin town, last Wednesday.—The wife of James M'Key, ignorantly took a tea spoonful of white arsenic instead of cream of tartar.—The circumstances as related by a gentleman directly from thence are as follow:—A tinker who lived about the house had a small quantity of arsenic which he used in soldering.—Mrs. M'Key perceiving it, alleged it to be some cream of tartar which she had in the house, took the above quantity; immediately after she began to vomit, but what remained on her stomach, put a period to her life in seven hours.

NEW YORK, June 7.

By the Dutch schooner *Amiable Mary*, from Porto Rico, we have a confirmation of the capture of the ship *Mary of New Haven*, by the pirates off that place. We also learn and state it with pain, that the crew of the *Mary* were murdered in the shocking manner stated in Friday's Gazette. The pirates, however, were apprehended and executed.

June 6.

Previous to the departure of the *Kennebeck* from Trinidad, an express had arrived from London with orders to put that place in a state of complete defence.

CHARLESTON May 26.

The *sch. Lydia* captain Patterson, 25 days from New Orleans, anchored off the bar this morning. Captain Patterson came up to town in the pilot boat, and informs that at the time of his sailing (May 1) the port had not been opened for deposit; although great quantities of produce was smuggled ashore. The Spaniards were in hopes the Kentuckians would come down and take possession of New Orleans, previous to the arrival of the French troops—the general sentiments of the inhabitants, although not openly expressed, being averse to a French Government. The sloop of war which brought out the Prefect and his family, had sailed for France.

WASHINGTON CITY,

June 6.

Extract of a letter received at this place from Chillicothe, dated May 23, 1803.

Captain Herod, who lived about 15 miles from hence, had some dispute with an Indian or Indians, he was found on Friday last the 20th about sundown,

shot through the body and scalped near his house.—

When found he was not dead, and could only state before he did die that he had received the injury from Indians. The report at first was very alarming; we were informed that a large body of Indians well armed, were in the neighbourhood, and had killed several families. This part of the report is not true. It appears entirely probable that not more than one or two Indians at most have done the injury; and that from personal revenge, several parties have been out for two days in search of the murderer, and have not yet returned.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 21.

DIED, on Saturday the 15th instant after a short illness, Captain PETER SMAR, of Baltimore.

Another Report of War.

The following particulars are from Lang and Co's N. Y. Gazette of yesterday. They were communicated by captain Brown, of the brig *Union*, of this port, in 37 days off from Natchez.

"Spoke, off the Mariel Tables, a Spanish brig 58 days from Barcelona, the captain of which said that he had a few days before spoken two American ships from Antwerp. They informed that war had commenced between England, France and Holland."

"Off Havana spoke the brig John and Mary, Purvis. Captain P. informed us, that the day before he left the *Belle*, a vessel arrived there from Jamaica after a short passage, and brought intelligence that war had actually commenced between England and France—and that the French and English fleets had met—that 5 of French ships of the line were taken—and that a hot press had commenced at Jamaica."

"Off Havana, and afterwards off the Capes of Florida, saw a large ship with jury-masts, in tow of two schooners, which we since learned was the ship *Kingston*, of London, from Jamaica, having lost her masts off Cape Antonio. One of the towing schooners was the *Supply*, of New York. It is expected the *Kingston* will be brought into this port the ensuing week, as it was their intention to come in here."

"The port of New Orleans was opened to Americans on the 20th of May by proclamation, in consequence of an express from General Wilkinson.—Freight at New Orleans 2 1/2 cents per lb.—Cotton very dull."

"Passengers in the *Union*, Mr. Walter Burling and family, Mr. Tobias Brasher, Mr. James Andrews, Mr. Windsor, and six in the steerage."

GUADALOUPE.—The latest information from this island mentions, that serious disturbances have happened among the white inhabitants; and that the general, second in command, and several gentlemen of distinction, have been sent to France by La Crosse, to be tried for conspiracy. [Pal.]

Among the titles of acts passed during the late session of the Legislature in Connecticut, we observe one "To prevent the circulation of books and pamphlets of an immoral tendency." A law of this kind had become extremely necessary in that State, & is not less so in some other parts of the Union.—A number of presses, under the direction of the leaders of democracy, have for several years been employed in different parts of the country, in printing cheap books of the most immoral, lewd and impious tendency. These books have been, for the most part, translated from the French and German languages, with such alterations as have been thought necessary to adapt them

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to the taste and genius of the young and un-
fiscious of this country — They have then been put into the hands of hawkers and peddlers, to be distributed, at very reduced prices, among such as could be prevailed upon to purchase. A system of this kind appears to have been adopted and prosecuted with great assiduity, particularly in Connecticut, with a view of corrupting the taste and morals of the rising generation, and thus sapping the foundation of those steady habits of which the democrats have had so much cause to complain.

[Gen. U. S.]

Major Lewis, a federal republican, elected to Congress in Virginia, had been previously dismissed by Mr. Jefferson from an office he held.

The rapid manner in which the people of Virginia are coming to their senses, finds us room for believing that the general ticket at the next election will have an affection favor of federalism. We have daily accounts of changes and recantations.

[Vir. Gen.]

Equal and exact justice to all men, or Democratic Impartiality. — It appears from the Frederick Town Herald, that a vacancy lately happening in the office of constable, two persons offered themselves as candidates to fill it; the one a federalist, the other a democrat. The "Levy Court" having the power of appointment, consisted of four democrats and one federalist; the democrats got it, of course. We say "of course," tho' we cannot help thinking that in any other possible state of things, this conduct of the Levy Court would be carrying the point of favoritism to as great lengths as it will bear. We find it stated, that "Mr. Smith is a native American, a gentleman of respectability, and capable of business; but the other, Wainfall, is a foreigner, a Pennsylvanian, and cannot read or write English." O! this blessed spirit of democracy, which is fond of dealing out "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

An extraordinary Example of Honesty.

A person of the Quaker profession, having, through misfortune, about forty years ago, become insolvent; and not being able to pay more than eleven shillings in the pound, formed a resolution, if Providence limited on his future endeavors, to pay the whole amount; and in case of death, he requested his sons to liquidate his debts by their joint proportions. Pleased God, however, to spare his life, and after struggling with a variety of difficulties, (for his livelihood chiefly depended on his own labor) he at length saved sufficient to satisfy every demand.

A few days ago, the old man came with no inconsiderable sum, to the surviving son of one of his creditors, who had been dead 30 years; and insisted on paying the money he owed his father, which he accordingly did with heart-felt satisfaction.

Such a display of virtuous principle we record with infinite pleasure, as it not only reflects the highest honor on a worthy individual, but also on that society to which he belongs; whose members have long been distinguished, and deservedly respected, for their upright and equitable dealing. On this occasion we cannot help exclaiming in the expressive language of Pope, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

[Lon. Pap.]

The sentence of the Supreme Judicial Court, now sitting at Ipswich, has been passed upon the Editor of the Salem Register, for a libel on the Hon. Timothy Pickens. He is to pay 100 dollars, be imprisoned two months and give bonds to keep the peace, for two years.

[Pal.]

Dr. CLAGGETT, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is to be at Easton by appointment on the second Sunday of July, to consecrate the Episcopal Church and to administer the holy rite of confirmation.

COMFORTS OF RELIGION.

When the pulse beats high, and

we are flushed with youth, and health, and vigour; when all goes on prosperously and success seems almost to anticipate our wishes; then we feel not the want of the consolations of religion; but when fortune frowns, or friends forsake us; then it is that the superiority of the pleasures of religion is established over those of dissipation and vanity which are ever apt to fly from us when we are most in want of their aid. There is scarcely a more melancholy sight to a considerate mind, than that of an old man, who is a stranger to those only true sources of satisfaction. How affecting, and at the same time how disgusting is it to see such an one awkwardly catching at the pleasures of his younger years, which are now beyond his reach; and feebly attempting to retain them, while they mock his endeavors and elude his grasp! To such an one, gloomily indeed does the evening of life set in! All is sour and cheerless. He can neither look back with complacency, nor forward with hope; while the aged christian relying on the assured mercy of his Redeemer, can calmly reflect that his dimission is at hand; that his redemption draweth nigh; while his strength declines, and his faculties decay, he can quietly repose himself on the fidelity of God; at the very entrance of the valley of the shadow of death he can lift up an eye, dim, perhaps, and feeble, yet occasionally sparkling with hope, and confidently looking forward to the near possession of his heavenly inheritance, "to those joys which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive."

[Wilberforce.]

The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Maryland, after consulting his Clergy, has appointed the Reverend Doctor GARDNER, the Visitor of the vacant Parishes on the Eastern Shore, for the present and succeeding year. The Vestry of Coventry Parish having agreed to discontinue with their Rector's services, occasionally, for the above benevolent and necessary duty. A number of pious, wealthy, and truly respectable persons have already subscribed (and continue to subscribe) generously to defray his expenses and that of the mission. The most happy effect (we are informed) begin to result from the plan and appointment.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the Rev. JOHN BOWEN, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder — These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood Land, situate on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot Lands attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previously to the time appointed for the Sale the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Lands will be sold on a credit of three months at 10 one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal and annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be viewed on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will no doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD.

Easton, 19th June, 1803. 8475

NOTICE.

AN active young LAD, about 17 years of age, who understands the common Rules of Arithmetic, writes a fair Hand, and of reputable Connections, will hear of a Situation in a Store in this Town, if speedy application be made to the Printer hereof.

Easton: June 21st, 1803. 475

AT a Meeting of the president and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

Resolved,

That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons

Joseph Gilpin, — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, — Wilmington.
Kufsey Johns, — New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland.
Samuel Chew, — Chester Town.

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

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President.

May 24, 1803. — 15471

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of May last a Negro Woman by the name of RHOBEY, 41 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, yellowish complexion, an uncommon bushy head, a bold look, quick and loud spoken; her clothes are unknown, for it is expected she will change her common dress: She left when the went away an infant child about 6 or 7 months old. The aforesaid Woman has a Husband at Hook-Town, who calls himself Scipio H. skins, and other connections at the honorable William Hindman's; and also a brother-in-law, Richard H. skins, and a sister, in Baltimore, supposed to be living at Col. James Hindman's; and it is thought that she is seduced by some of the above Negroes. Whoever will take up the above Negro and secure her within the state, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or if out of the state, and secured or brought home, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable Charges paid by me.

JOHN SHANAHAN,

June 14, 1803. 74

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, to receive subscriptions for shares in the said Company, hereby gives Notice, that a Book for that purpose is in the hands of HENRY HOLLYDAY, Esq. — The immense importance to the Agricultural Interest of this State, of a Water-Communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is so obvious, that it is hoped the few remaining shares in the said Company will soon be subscribed for. — The Citizens of Pennsylvania and Delaware have come forward with a spirit that does them great honor, and no doubt can be entertained that the Citizens of Maryland will follow so laudable an example.

SAMUEL CHEW.

May 21st, 1803. 374

IN CHANCERY, May 24, 1803.

James Dickinson, an Insolvent debtor of Caroline county, entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, having this day filed his petition in writing, as by the said act is prescribed with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same on Oath, it is ordered that said James Dickinson by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper three times before the 29th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear here with him, on the 15th day of July next for the purpose of proposing to him such interrogatories, as they or any of them shall think proper, and of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

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

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

I O gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities. — If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interests, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803

IN CHANCERY, May 4, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Francis Rosse, of Worcester county, praying he be made a creditor of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Francis Rosse hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Francis Rosse, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th day of June next, or set up before the twentieth instant at two of the most public places in Worcester county, and continued at least two weeks, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the eleventh day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Francis Rosse then and there taking the oath prescribed for the delivering up his property.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

RAN away from the Farm called St. Joseph, in Talbot County, on the 8th day of April last, a Negro Man named TOM, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, his wool is uncommonly long; slow of speech when spoken to; but a slight sensible fellow. His Clothing was such as Negroes commonly wear, but took with him sundry other articles of clothing which he may occasionally change. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken within the state, it taken out of the state Fifteen Dollars.

THOMAS MONELLY.

THOMAS A. FISHER,
FROM BALTIMORE,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,
EASTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced Business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Bruyl, that he means to carry on his business in all its various Branches. Likewise he has on hand a large and general assortment of Jewellery, amongst which are the following articles.

Gold Ear Rings and Drops.
Gold Watch Chains, Seals & Keys.
Gold Finger-Rings, plain & beaded.
Gold Necklaces & Bracelets.
Gold Saddle Rings & Cases.
Elegant Silver & Set Knee Buckles.
Ladies Fruit Knives, Pearl Handles & Silver Blades.
Gilt Lockets & Chains.
Gilt Necklaces.
Gilt Watch Chains, Seals & Keys.
Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Mounted.
Ladies Purse — and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All kinds of Plate-Work made on the most reasonable terms.
Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.
May 24, 1803. 1771

All Persons who are indebted to the Editor of this Paper are very respectfully requested to make their several Payments as early as possible.

"I don't know how to remove these large stones," said a laborer on a turnpike road. — "Call them Federalists, and they will soon be removed," replied a by-stander.

ANY person having Timber or all this spring, and no convenience to secure the bark, the subscriber will undertake to save it, and give them a reasonable compensation or the same.—A generous price will also be given for well-cured Tan-Bark.
WM. ATKINSON.
3d 4th mo. 1803. 11 64

IN CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Robert Rolle, of Dorchester county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on Oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Robert Rolle hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Robert Rolle, by causing a copy of the order to be inserted three times in Cowan's news paper at Easton before the fifteenth day of June next, or set up at two of the most public places of Dorchester county, and continued set up at least fourteen days before the said fifteenth of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the fifth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Robert Rolle's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy.

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

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the original court of Talbot county on the Estate of Robert Ewing, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said Deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
ROBERT EWING, Adm'or.

JAMES TROT, H.

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Trot who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILCOTT.
Easton, Oct. 2. 1802. 12 m. — 49.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday 1st day of July next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester county, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and forty-eight Acres. These Lands are situated in the county aforesaid, on the Head of a branch that issues out of Black-Water River, and not more than one mile from the head of Church-Creek. The purchaser thereof to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for paying the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the said day of sale. There's some incumbrances on the above mentioned lands, which will be made known on the day of sale. And notice is also hereby given to all creditors of said Nicholas Mace, deceased, to produce their claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the time above specified.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Trustee.

May 30, 1803. 3w73

IN CHANCERY, May 26 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Philamon Charles Blake, of Queen Anne's, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, on the terms therein mentioned, and a Schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Philamon Charles Blake hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Philamon C. Blake, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's news paper at Easton, before the end of June next; give notice to his creditors to attend in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the twentieth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said Philamon Charles Blake, then and there taking the oath by the said act required, for delivering up his property.

True Copy.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavored to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

June 4, 1803: 73

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 best 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, Countywharf,
October 1, 1802.

IN CHANCERY, May 23 1803.

ORDERED, that the sale made by Henry Downs as stated, in his report of the real Estate of Parrott Clarke, shall be confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and three; provided a copy of this Order be inserted in the Easton news paper before the fifteenth day of June next, or served before that day on James Corrie and the Guardian of the defendants.

The report states 50 acres sold at £ 3. per acre and 50 for £ 3. 0. 1.

True Copy.

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

IN CHANCERY, May 30 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor, by petition in writing, of Solomon Hopkins, of Talbot County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a Schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Solomon Hopkins hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Solomon Hopkins by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper, before the end of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery office on the 18th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Solomon Hopkins then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Now in the Press,
AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.
From the Works of a True Believer
Submitted to the World,
AS A TESTIMONY
OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY
AS A WARNING to the IMPIOUS;
AND
AS A COMFORT to Those
who are making
Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE.
Published and recommended by their
FRIEND and SERVANT
W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church Lottery have themselves that the Drawing of said Lottery will commence on the first Monday of August next.—As a proportion of the Tickets are yet undisposed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.
Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

IN CHANCERY, May 9, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Samuel Mills, of Dorchester county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Mills hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the last session of the general assembly.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Mills, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the fifteenth of June next, or set up and continued three weeks before that day, at two of the most public places in the county, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the 5th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee, on the said Samuel Mills then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the state Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconceived political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every Tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with Them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preterm to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself
your very obedient Servant.
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

NOTICE.

St. THOMAS'S Lodge, No. 37, at Easton, will meet on the 24th June at their Lodge-Room for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. JOHN'S Day: They respectfully invite all Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of the neighboring Counties to join in the Procession, and to participate, upon the level, in an Entertainment to be prepared for the occasion.

By Order,
JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
SECRETARY.

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of James Parrott, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Parrott hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said James Parrott (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the eighteenth day of May next) give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock, on the thirtieth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Parrott's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

26th April, 1803.

B L A N K S

Of all kind printed at this Office, with Neatness, Accuracy & Dispatch.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIVth.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1803. (No. 676.)

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

ENGLISH LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DEFAMATION.

At the Norfolk Assizes an action for defamation, in which Sir Jacob Astley was Plaintiff, against Colonel Howard, was tried.

Mr. Mackintosh opened the cause for the prosecution, and stated that the action was for words spoken at a ball, a short time previous to the late Election. Colonel Howard had said, that Sir Jacob Astley was a liar, an assassin, a coward, a scoundrel, and a murderer, and that he had murdered his own father. The damages were laid at 10,000l.

Mr. Erskine followed on the same side in a most eloquent speech.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, "notwithstanding the hot debates which have taken place at various periods in this land, on the subject of the liberty of voting and speaking with reference to public characters, and subjects of a public nature, yet as regarding private slander, nothing has ever been brought into question. Lawyers, moralists, and all classes of mankind, have uniformly been agreed. The reason is plain; there is an invincible sensibility in the mind of every human being, for the good opinion of his fellow creatures; it is a principle implanted in the breast of every individual for the most beneficial purposes; it fits him for social life; it so strongly pervades every department of life, that there is no person, whatever may be his rank, birth, situation, talents, or qualifications, who is not actuated by it. It is the principle which, operating on the human breast, is the parent of every social duty, and awakens every sentiment that is great and good. If I were to ask you what, at the late awful and critical period of the country, has stimulated our brave countrymen to deeds of splendid and glorious achievement? What is it, when the shrill spirit-stirring trumpet sounds to battle, urges man against man, army against army, and navy against navy? What is it that has made British valour triumphant in every part of the world? What is it but that principle, the effects of which I have stated. Do you think a man sits down to moralize upon the duty he shall perform to his country, by assisting in a well fought battle?—No: he considers only how, when he returns to his native home, he shall be received by his friends, and how his name will be refounded from mouth to mouth; and the fame he shall have acquired, and the glory he shall have achieved, be celebrated among those of whose esteem and good opinion he is most anxious. If we look back to former times, we may find the truth of what I am stating exemplified, in the conduct of the Christian martyrs. When they felt the flames that were on the point of consuming them, it was not only the reward of an heavenly crown they anticipated, but they looked forward to the applause and admiration of after ages. In short, the love of reputation and the desire of a good name, is the foundation of all public and private worth: and it is therefore that the law of this country, ever attentive, to the best interests of society, gives an action to a man who receives a reproach from another, of that which, if true, may subject him to punishment. It does this that society may live in peace and tranquility: for it is in vain a man is in the enjoy-

ment of riches and the luxuries of life, if, in consequence of his character being destroyed, he cannot look his neighbour in the face. These are the principles which must govern this cause. The facts I ought rather to refer to, than state; they are familiar to every one of you. With these preliminary observations I will, however, now proceed to state the facts: The plaintiff and the defendant had been companions and friends for twenty-five years—they lived together during the remoter part of that period in habits of friendship, which are, or ought to be, habits of confidence. There is no confanguinity half so endeared, as the spontaneous confanguinity of friendship! A man feels himself not in one of the common situations of life when he is with his friend, he feels he is with his brother. I do not speak of any obligations which the defendant received from the plaintiff. He was not, I admit, in a situation to require them; but he received his hospitality, and every favour urged by friendship, which ought to have made an impression on his mind. You know that Sir Jacob Astley represented the county in former parliaments upon the advancement to the house of peers of the worthy and honourable gentleman whom he succeeded. You know too, that Sir Edward Astley, the father of the present plaintiff, recently died, and that previous to his death, he had, in consequence of expenses he was let into, frequently been under difficulties, but at no time had those difficulties produced any thing dishonourable on his part. When the election was proclaimed, and the plaintiff was seeking the suffrage of his countrymen, allow me to ask this question. What is the situation of any man at such a period in such a country as Great Britain?—You do not meet like the people of Switzerland, to chuse a Landamman, who demands your suffrages with the sword in hand; you chuse the man whom you conceive competent to legislate for you, to protect you; you chuse him, not because he is forced upon you, but because you approve of him. I am addressing you as men who, as free-holders, occupy situations such as are filled up by no race of men under the canopy of Heaven, except the inhabitants of the United States of America. It was at this particular moment, when, as I have stated to you the plaintiff was soliciting the suffrage of the free-holders, the defendant, who was at a ball at Norwich, elevated himself, as on a *refrum*—called aloud for silence; and having obtained it, applied these epithets to the gentleman I represent. Speaking of Sir Jacob Astley, who was not in the room he used these words: "He is a liar, a coward, an assassin, a scoundrel, and a murderer; and he murdered his own father!" I ask you what any man must have felt under these circumstances? From whom did this slander proceed? Had it come from some man who was a mountebank, or in some low situation in life—if such a one had said Sir Jacob Astley was a liar, he would have been kicked out of the room; he would have been considered as a man who could have had no acquaintance with him or his family; but on the contrary, every one who saw Colonel Howard in that situation in which (I am sorry to say) he ever was placed—a man who was bred in the family and acquainted with all that confidence could communicate; who had lived under the roof of Sir Edward Astley to the moment of his

death; who was acquainted with all the transactions of that hon. house; every one I say, who saw and heard him must have concluded that there was some foundation for such an assertion. What must have been the feeling of my hon. client, when these things were reported to him? I think he must have felt that sentiment, so beautifully expressed in Divine Poetry of the sacred Psalmist:—

"It is not an open enemy that hath done me this dishonour, for then I could have borne it:

"Neither was it mine adversary that did magnify himself against me; for then, peradventure, I would have hid myself from him:

"But it was even thou, my companion, my guide, mine familiar friend."

The first question I would ask (and I humbly implore the attention of the honourable and learned Judge to it) is are these words such as must have been noticed in one way or another? I repeat these words with as much emphasis as I am able—Must they have been noticed in one way or another? Will my learned friend's prudence permit him to say that the words used by the defendant, instead of being tried in a court of justice, should have had a trial in another court—a court of honour? This is a tribunal the law will not hear of. What! If a man accuses me of a murder, am I to become his murderer or he mine? I thank God, there has been on this subject a considerable alteration in the public opinion—It is owing to the noble lord who so long administered the justice of the country—I mean the late Lord Kenyon, that we are to attribute a disuse of the practice, characteristic only of the most barbarous people. Since that noble lord's time—officers whom I could mention—officers who have been carrying the fame of the British army to the remotest corners of the earth—officers who had placed in the shade the achievements of former periods, have come to the Court of King's Bench, appealed for protection to the law, and reserved their courage for that cause in which the exertion of courage becomes a moral and religious duty. The law has said, that the first person who shall meet and destroy his adversary in the field of honour, falsely so called, shall expiate his offence with his life. But what is it induces a man to rush into the field and stain his soul with his brother's blood? It is reputation—fame—a sense of public opinion?

"There is no danger a man would not brave, rather than that the hand of scorn should point its slow moving finger at him; there is no man knows what the dread of public opinion may drive him to—and a man will be justified in taking the law into his own hands when it will not afford him its protection. This observation is as old as the Revolution; for whoever will look into the Reports of Lord Raymond, who lived about that time, will find that it was said by Lord Chief Justice Holt, when an attempt was made to explain away words and give small damages, "I am," said he, "always for supporting actions for words; for I remember a saying of Mr. Justice Twicken, who was present when judgement was arrested for words and plaintiff explained, If I had thought this I would have had his blood!" Such was the opinion produced on the mind of that noble judge by the circumstance I have mentioned; and therefore it does appear to me that this

is a case of a similar description."

The words were proved to have been spoken.

Mr. Gurney for the defendant contended, that the words could not be the foundation of an action, as no body could understand Colonel Howard to mean that the plaintiff had actually murdered his own father. Therefore the words did not impute a charge, which, if true, would subject a man to punishment, and were not actionable. He stated too, that a reconciliation had taken place by the intervention of friends.

Evidence was called in support of the defence.

Mr. Justice Goss stated to the Jury, that in order to their returning their verdict in favour of the plaintiff, they ought to be satisfied that the words were spoken, and that they conveyed the meaning stated in the declaration. His Lordship recapitulated the evidence, commenting upon it as he proceeded. If there were any circumstances that should induce the Jury to give a different interpretation to the words they were bound to do so.—The conversation which had passed between the mutual friends of the parties, he considered as strictly speaking not sufficiently authorized by the plaintiff, Sir Jacob Astley. If the jury should be of opinion the words were used in the sense attributed to them, they would then consider what damages the plaintiff was entitled to recover. He observed that in no case, ought a jury to give vindictive damages; all they were justified in doing was to give such reasonable damages as the plaintiff was entitled to for the injury he had received.

The Jury consulted together about half an hour, and returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff Damages 2000l.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

FRIEND JEFFERSON,

Hast thou not said, that Washington stood first in eminence in times of dreadful peril? Hast thou not said his country's love, and its high confidence were duly his? Hast thou not bent with manly grief, before his honord sepulchre? Hast thou not worn within his mansion during the successive days the aspect of a heartfelt sympathy, for sorrows own'd by all the world?

Dist thou, when standing in the avowed presence of the God of Christians, to take a solemn sacrament, of high import, declare this God to be the sole director of men's earthly destiny, and author of life's best hope, when earthly destiny should have an end?

Dist thou e'er learn, that in a distant region, a miserable miscreant, chas'd from men, in nothing human but a shape, did dare to publish of Washington, thy friend, such cruel calumnies, as almost burst the heart with indignation? Dist thou e'er learn, that this same miscreant, touched by that spirit, which impelled the fallen Angel to the bower of Eve, did venture, in spite of conscience, to the fount of that religion (which thou dost reverence so truly) and with a leer that might distress the damn'd, did pour the deadliest poison in those streams, which fatten man towards man, and which minister to woes and sorrows kindliest consolation, washing the stains of earth to heavenly purity, inspiring hope of blissful life, when time shall be too small for them.

If thou hast heard of such a miscreant, hath not thy heart burnt with an holy zeal to seize the execrable villain? And have not wishes thronged upon thee, that fertility to painful punishment could but for once, be measured by the crime? Full well thou knowest such a miscreant. His deeds thou callest "useful labours." He claimed love from thee o'er trackless ocean. Thou bringest him to thy presence, thou giv'st the hand of feeling fellowship, him thou foldest to thy bosom!

When thy hand presseth on the hand of Paine, doth thy sad heart e'er whisper to thee, "thy hand hath held the hand of Washington; thy hand hath been uplift in holy reverence of Christian faith, behold! where now it presseth!"

Thou art sometimes withdrawn within thy sumptuous chambers. Thou communest with thyself. Thy thoughts are bent upon that circle, which thou callest thine; they move throughout this nation, and throughout the nations of the earth, where'er the name of Jefferson is known; they glance upon that "faithful" history, that defines its fairest page to Washington; they touch with questioning anxiety upon a world to come. Who is he that envies Jefferson?

Lynn, Jan. 1803.

DOROTHY.

From the Federal Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC SHIFTS.

Were it not for the lamentable consequences which must first or last ensue from the rent made in our constitution, by rendering the judiciary dependent upon one or both of the other branches of government, it would be highly amusing, and a fine subject for exciting the rible powers, to view the ludicrous shifts to which the democrats are sometimes forced to resort in defence of this measure of their adored philosopher. If you defeat them in the field of fair argument, and convince them, even against their wills, that the act was unconstitutional, they dodge immediately into some out-of-the-way, ridiculous position or other, and there attempt to make a stand. A striking instance of such conduct was exhibited a few days since in a discussion between a federalist and a democrat on the anti-judiciary law of the last session but one. The latter, after finding every argument he could advance in favour of its constitutionality, completely refuted, at length asserted, that the independence of the judiciary was neither fought for by our revolutionary patriots, nor thought of by the political sages of that day—and that therefore it could not be the intention of the framers of the present constitution, that it should be a separate independent and co-ordinate branch, or if such was their design that it was nugatory, inasmuch as it was not the object for which our country fought and bled.

If it be proved that the premises of this zealous democrat are false, his conclusions, at best extremely ridiculous, will at once fall to the ground. Many of the celebrated orators from 1764 down to the adoption of the present constitution, and many of the best writers during that period, classed the dependence of the judiciary among those grievances, which brought about a separation of the then colonies from the mother country, but laying all other authority aside for the present, we shall be content with conforming this democratic arguer with the writings of John Dickinson, Esquire, of Delaware, as a moderate writer and as a timid politician as any of that period; whose republicanism and patriotism, it is presumed, none of the *feet* will now demur against. Mr. Dickinson, in order to render the aristocrats of the British government more glaring and resistance more necessary drawn a parallel between its measures and those of Philip of Spain in the Low Countries, which through his tyranny separated from his government, and after a memorable contest became the United Provinces of Holland. Philip sent the renowned Alva to be the bloody executor of his arbitrary mandates. So did the British government send Lord North. Philip sent a worse engine among the Hollanders than Alva and his myrmidons—a batch of new judges and "those absolutely depending on the king."—So says our author, did the

British ministry, and the fruits of such a judiciary are pointed at by him in one of the Rhode Island courts.

These dependent judges Mr. Dickinson calls, "another grievance"—and as it was felt and protested against several years before the revolution commenced, and as nothing occurred during the conflict, to render the dependence of the judges upon the ministry or parliament more acceptable in principle or agreeable in practice, it is not a violation of reason and truth to suppose, that when erecting ourselves into an independent REPUBLIC, champions for either could be found amongst those who had drawn their swords against both as a "grievance." Too many instances occurred both before and during that war, of citizens, being dragged from their homes to be tried by such judges, sometimes across an ocean of 3000 miles, not to render that "grievance" as detestable and grievous as any the sword was drawn against. Is it to be wondered at then—can it be doubted—that the framers of our late excellent constitution, remembering this "grievance," intended to redress it by making the judge permanent in his office during good behaviour, and independent of every power and every thing "but impeachment for misdemeanors?" Nay after what they had seen, would they not have been acting worse than ideots, not to have placed the judiciary as the firm incorruptible and immovable palladium to public and private liberty against the sword on the one hand and the purse on the other. The former they allotted to our executive—the latter to our legislature—and which of them in theory or experiment of government is least dangerous to the liberties of the citizens, or can be trusted best with the most power, may be a matter of some doubt; but that each will be a tyrant in turn over the people, without the interposing shield of an INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY, is a matter of no doubt, but is confirmed by the history of these former colonies by the history of the United Provinces, and by the experience of every country infested with such a government.

But we are digressing from the object we set out with, which was merely to shew the ludicrous positions the democrats are forced into, in their zeal to defend a favorite project of their idol.

DEPOSIT RESTORED.

FROM NEW ORLEANS, May 18.

"The following was published yesterday afternoon, two hours after the arrival of the express forwarded from Washington the 19th ult. And I avail myself of the return of the express, (who is now on the point of starting) to transmit it to you."

DON JUAN VENTURE MORALES, &c. It is hereby made known that his most excellent sir Don Pedro Ceballos, secretary of state, &c. has forwarded to me under date of the 1st of March past the following royal order:

"The king being informed of the edict that you have published, prohibiting the deposit of the goods, the effects of the citizens of the U. States, granted to that nation by the 22d article of the treaty of 1795, his majesty has thought fit to order, that you permit the said deposit in New-Orleans without prejudice to what the two governments may agree upon between themselves, respecting the construction to be given to the said treaty in what relates to changing the establishment of New Orleans, for another on the borders of the Mississippi, in order that the depositing of the merchandise and effects of the United States be fulfilled—which I communicate to you by royal order, for its more punctual performance on your part."

And whereas the edict of the 16th October last, past, which prohibited the introduction and depositing of the merchandise and effects of the citizens of the United States, until the intendency should receive express orders from the king, to authorize its continuance, is hereby become null and void, and without force.

I have thought proper to order this to be affixed in the customary places, for the information of the public and the officers; to which will be transmitted copies of the sovereign resolution, to the intent of allowing the deposit in the same manner, and with like formalities as formerly observed.

Given at New-Orleans, the seventeenth May, 1803, under my hand, and countersigned by the notary of royal finance.

(Signed)

JUAN VENTURE MORALES.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, June 29.

MASONRY REVIVING.

On Friday the 24th instant the Brethren of St. Thomas's Lodge assembled at their Lodge-Room in Easton, for the purpose of celebrating the Festival of St. John's day. After installing their officers, who are to serve the next semi-annual term, they arranged themselves in the usual form of procession and moved in perfect order to the Hall of the Court-House, where an excellent moral discourse, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by their Revd. brother Barclay. The Brethren then returned to the Lodge, and enjoyed in harmony and the true spirit of Masonry, a good dinner prepared by Mr. Lowe, and a heart-cheering glass.

The following were their toasts:

1. To the memory of our illustrious deceased Brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON: May we all imitate his virtues, and, like him, form our actions upon the Square of Justice, and regulate our Conduct by the Compass of Prudence.

2. To all the FRATERNITY around the globe: May they be governed by the true principles of Masonry, and preserve its ancient landmarks.

3. CHARITY—the Corner-Stone of our institution: May we always listen to the voice of distress, and be ever ready to answer the tokens of affliction.

4. BROTHERLY LOVE: It is the cement of the Masonic Fabric, without which it must quickly tumble into ruins; though we "honor all men," we must "love the Brotherhood."

5. THE LODGE: It is sacred to Silence.

6. THE SECRET OF MASONRY: We will not bestow the watch-word which should keep the enemy from the walls of our Citadel, so as to open our strong holds to Robbers and Deceivers.

7. CIVIL LIBERTY & THE FREEDOM OF RELIGION: We dispute not, in our Lodge, about peculiar principles or modes of faith; but we hold sacred the rights of freemen and the liberty of Conscience.

8. TO THE SECRET and SILENT: The foolish Babbler shall be despised; but men of honour will never betray the Confidence reposed in them.

9. TO ALL POOR and DISTRESSED MASONS: May the benevolent hands of their brethren be stretched forth to relieve their wants and to comfort them in their misfortunes.

10. TO THE ENEMIES OF OUR ORDER: We recommend to them not to exclude from their minds every ray of liberality.

11. Our Brother JOHN CRAWFORD, the present Grand-Master of Maryland—a man zealous of good works.

12. To the memory of him who first planted a Vine.

The European intelligence handed to our readers by the arrival of the ship American at New York, from Londonderry, bringing London advices of a later date than heretofore received, inclines to importance, though no positive declaration is yet made by either of the contending powers; and until that time arrives we must continue hanging by the thread of suspense, waiting the arrival of that decisive something, which whippers peace or war.

Bonaparte "still rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm" against his neigh-

bouring king, whose foundation and resources appear too feeble to resist this modern Alexander; and with these disadvantages he is obstinate (through the advice of his ministers) against the people's happiness. But may not those two rival's

"Warring passions, like contending clouds

"When fraught with thunder's fatal fuel, burst

"Upon themselves, and rend them with the shock."

An unabating preparation is making in all the ports of the united kingdom, as well as those of the republic. The return of Lord Whitworth to England, and gen. Andreossi to France, (if true) is of moment, and predicts the gathering storm to be nearly ready for explosion.

The impress of seamen too, bears marks of no favorable kind, for it is asserted that men at the age of sixty years are not excluded—an awful exhibition of the distresses of war, and should ever be a warning to our rising country to avoid its calamities. The first consul has demanded of Holland the sum of 40,000,000 guilders, as a recompence for not joining in the approaching hurricane. The candid mind should here pause, and ponder well upon the immensity of the demand:—he claims this as a duty owed (in his opinion) for giving that assistance, which is due from man to man as well as from nation to nation.

[Tellegraphe.

To the Revd. JOHN COLEMAN, of Baltimore County.

Revd. and dear Sir,

IN compliance with your request and my promise, at our last interview, I take up my pen to give you a particular account of the Association of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Eastern Shore of this State. In executing this task (tho' only in a letter) it may not be improper to pay some attention to method. What I shall say, therefore, will refer to one or other of these three points, viz. the origin of the institution—the nature of it—or its probable effects on the state of religion.—But, as in the course of conversation with several other persons, in Baltimore, on the subject of our Association, I perceived they laboured under the same mistakes respecting it which appeared to give you some uneasiness, I have resolved to hand you my remarks thro' the medium of a public paper, to prevent, if possible, further misrepresentation.

In regard to the origin of the Institution—In the year 1798 a worthy Clergyman, of the adjoining county below this, lamenting, in concurrence with myself, the exceedingly depressed state of religion in our church, and conceiving that something similar to the present Association might be of advantage to the interests of piety, we resolved to make an effort towards establishing such a Society. Accordingly our wishes and views were communicated (tho' perhaps only partially) in a letter to another Clergyman, on whose co-operation with us in the measure we had calculated with considerable confidence; but no answer being returned, and other considerations forbidding, at that period, the prosecution of our design, the project failed. In the year 1801 another worthy

Clergyman of the adjoining county above this, recommended it to me to adopt certain regulations for the revival of religion in my parish which he had found to be beneficial in his own; but wishing to see the Church at large revived, and believing that if this could be done, the good effected thereby would not only be more extensive, but also more permanent than could be effected by any partial regulations:—The plan, therefore, of our present Association was proposed again, and acceded to. A circular letter was then issued inviting our brethren, on this shore, to a voluntary convention to be held at Easton the 29th July that year, and pointing out the objects of the meeting. The time fixed, however, for holding the voluntary Convention was postponed to the 25th of August to give the Bishop, who was expected on this shore at that time, an opportunity of meeting us. He accordingly attended, and from that period we date our organization.

In regard to the nature of the Institution—A plan for the accomplishment of the objects in view had been drawn up, and was submitted to the consideration of the Clergy present. It went to rendering the benefits of catechising more easy of access to the poorer sort of parishioners by a division of our large parishes into districts, and enjoining the Minister to hold meetings for catechising children in each district;—it contemplated the rendering of that mode of instruction more effectual by accompanying it with short lectures explanatory of the catechism, and directing that each meeting should be opened and closed with prayer and singing;—it imposed upon ourselves strong obligations strictly to conform, and to use our endeavours to induce others to conform, to the discipline of our Church;—it provided for the removal of any obstructions which might impede the free exercise of our ministerial functions in our respective parishes;—and it particularly enjoined each Minister to search out the poor of his Congregation and supply them, gratis, with Bibles, Testaments, and other good books.—And to enable us to meet the expense of this undertaking, frequent voluntary Conventions were to be held, as is now practised, and at these meetings collections were to be made, and the money applied to the purchase of books.

But this plan was laid aside to make room for the adoption of one exhibited by the Bishop, which, besides embracing most of the objects already enumerated, went to press on Ministers the duty of pastoral visitation; to urge them strenuously to inculcate the necessity of family religion; and to institute in different parts of each parish, small societies for the christian exercises of prayer, singing, and religious conversation.—And under this plan, given by the Bishop, we have been acting, tho' it has not, I believe, in all particulars, been carried into effect. The Bishop was condescending enough to submit it for alteration and amendment; but no revision of it has as yet taken place. When the Institution was recommended by the Convention of 1802, the term Voluntary Convention was changed, for Voluntary Association, as you may see on the 7th page of our journal for that year.

Our Association had conceived, and by conversation from time to time sketched the outlines of a plan for selecting and sending out a Missionary amongst the vacant parishes on this shore, as soon as we could make arrangements for that purpose; but not having any written rule on the subject, no such selection has, as yet, been made by us.

In regard to the probable effects of the Institution on the state of religion.—If we judge from the changes already effected in parishes where the Association has held a few meetings, we may reasonably hope, that by it, under the blessings of God, great good will be done. A freer spirit of inquiry into divine things; a greater glow of devotion; a disposition more punctually to attend upon the public ordinances of God; and a more conscientious discharge of the great duties of family religion, are discoverable in many of our parishes now, than was the case three years ago.—And to this it may be added, that our meetings are universally approved amongst us.

—We have more preaching, more prayer, and more singing at them than on common occasions; but in the same way. The Minister of the parish where the Association meets, generally conducts the devotion on the same plan he observes in the ordinary course of his duty.

From this statement, my dear Sir, you will perceive that the interference of the Convention could not be of any service to us. Ours is exclusively a clerical Association, and for preaching and prayer we have rules and usages already established.—Should we depart from these, the way is open to call us to order. But the rumor of our laying aside the Liturgy of the Church at our Association meetings, which has gained some currency on your shore, (as I was questioned on the subject by several) is both wicked and untrue.

That you and the rest of our brethren on that side of the bay may shortly institute a similar Association, and experience the divine blessing on your undertaking, is, Revd. and dear Sir, the sincere prayer of

your's affectionately,

ELISHA RIGG.

Queen-Ann's county, June 25, 1803.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. THOMAS GORDON to Miss ANNE BARNETT, both of Talbot county.

DIED, on Saturday night last at James Goldsborough's, Esq. of Talbot county, Mr. ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS, of the city of Baltimore, Æt. 64.

IN CHANCERY, June 17, 1803.
James Jones,

Betsy Jones, of Dorchester County, Lewin and Harriot Jones, defendants in the state of Delaware, heirs of John Jones, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real Estate of John Jones, deceased, father of the said defendants, for the payment of the said John Jones' debts. The bill states that the said John Jones died intestate without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts; that the real estate of the said John descended to the defendants as his heirs at law; that the said Lewin and Harriot Jones are infants, and reside out of the state of Maryland, to wit, in Sussex county in the state of Delaware. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the 20th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendants of this his application, and of the substance and object of the bill, and warn them or their guardian or guardians to appear here in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 20th day of November next, to show cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

(True Copy)

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. George A. Primrose, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are hereby warned to produce them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 1st day of September next; and also all those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Queen-Ann's county, June 24, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal-Company, to receive subscriptions for shares in the said Company, hereby gives Notice, that a Book for that purpose is in the hands of HENRY HOLLYDAY, Esq.—The immense importance to the Agricultural Interest of this State, of a Water-Communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is so obvious, that it is hoped the few remaining shares in the said Company will soon be subscribed for.—The Citizens of Pennsylvania and Delaware have come forward with a spirit that does them great honor, and no doubt can be entertained that the Citizens of Maryland will follow so laudable an example.

SAMUEL CHEW.

IN CHANCERY, June 15, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Francis Sellers, as stated in his report of 100 acres of land, the property of Hefsy Deford, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 16th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be served on William Owens and the said Hefsy Deford's guardian, or published in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th July next, or the sale shall be ratified immediately after the said Owens and the said guardian shall, by writing, express their approbation thereof

(True Copy)

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

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of HENRY ENNALLS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby requested to forward their Demands against the said Estate, with the proper vouchers, to the Subscriber with all possible dispatch, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SARAH ENNALLS, Ex'rx.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the Rev. JOHN BOWIE, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court-House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder.—These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood-Land, situate on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot-Land attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previously to the time appointed for the Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Lands will be sold on a credit of three months as to one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase-money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal and annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will not doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD,

Easton, 19th June, 1803. 8w75

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of May last a Negro Woman by the name of RHODEY, 41 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, yellowish complexion, an uncommon bushy head, a bold look, quick and loud spoken; her clothes are unknown, for it is expected she will change her common dress: She left when she went away an infant child about 6 or 7 months old. The aforesaid Woman has a Husband at Hook-Town, who calls himself Scipio Haskins, and other connexions at the honorable William Hindman's; and also a brother-in-law, Richard Haskins, and a sister, in Baltimore, supposed to be living at Col. James Handman's; and it is thought that she is secreted by some of the above Negroes. Whoever will take up the above Negro and secure her within the state, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or if out of the state, and secured or brought home, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable Charges paid by me.

JOHN SHANAHAN,
June 14, 1803. 74

IN CHANCERY, May 24, 1803.

James Dickinson, an Insolvent debtor of Caroline county, entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, having this day filed his petition in writing, as by the said act is prescribed with a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same on Oath, it is ordered that said James Dickinson by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper three times before the 29th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear here with him, on the 15th day of July next for the purpose of proposing to him such interrogatories, as they or any of them shall think proper, and of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, May 4, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Francis Rosse, of Worcester county, praying he benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on Oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Francis Rosse hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Francis Rosse, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th day of June next, or set up before the twentieth instant at two of the most public places in Worcester county, and continued at least two weeks, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the eleventh day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Francis Rosse then and there taking the oath prescribed for the delivering up his property.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

RAN away from the Farm called St. Joseph, in Talbot County, on the 8th day of April last, a Negro Man named Tom, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, his wool is uncommonly long; slow of speech when spoken to; but a slight sensible fellow. His clothing were such as Negroes commonly wear, but took with him sundry other articles of clothing which he may occasionally change. A Reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken within the state, if taken out of the state Fifteen Dollars.

THOMAS MONELLY.

THOMAS A. FISHER,
FROM BALTIMORE,
GOLD & SILVER-SMITH,
EASTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced Business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Briff, that he means to carry on his business in all its various Branches. Likewise he has on hand a large and general assortment of Jewellery, amongst which are the following articles:—
Gold Ear-Rings and Drops.
Gold Watch-Chains, Seals & Keys.
Gold Finger-Rings, plain & beaded.
Gold Necklaces & Bracelets.
Gold Saddle-Rings & Cases.
Elegant Silver & Sett Knee Buckles.
Ladies Fruit knives, Pearl Handles & Silver Blades.
Gilt Locketts & Chains.
Gilt Necklaces.
Gilt Watch Chains, Seals & Keys.
Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Mounted.
Ladies Purse—and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All kinds of Plate-Work made on the most reasonable terms.
* * * Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.
May 24, 1803. 3w 78

All Persons who are indebted to the Editor of this Paper are very respectfully requested to make their several Payments as early as possible.

ANY person having Timber to fall this spring, and no convenience to secure the bark, the subscriber will undertake to save it, and give them a reasonable compensation or the same.—A generous price will also be given for well-cured Tan-Bark.

WM. ATKINSON.

3d 4th mo, 1803. tf 64

IN HANCERY, May 11, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Robert Rolle, of Dorchester county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on Oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Robert Rolle hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Robert Rolle, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's news-paper at Easton before fifteen day of June next, or set up at two of the most public places of Dorchester county, and continued set up at least fourteen days before the said fifteen day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the fifth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Robert Rolle's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy.

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

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Talbot county on the Estate of Robert Ewing, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said Deceased, are hereby desired to exhibit the same legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT EWING, Adm'or.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED.
BY THE YEAR.

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

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday 1st day of July next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Nicholas Mace, late of Dorchester county, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and forty-eight Acres. These Lands are situated in the county aforesaid, on the Head of a branch that issues out of Black-Water River, and not more than one mile from the head of Church-Creek. The purchaser thereof to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for paying the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the said day of sale. There's some incumbrances on the above mentioned lands, which will be made known on the day of sale. And notice is also hereby given to all creditors of said Nicholas Mace, deceased, to produce their claims to the Chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the time above specified.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Trustee.

May 30, 1803. 3W73

IN CHANCERY, May 26 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Philamon Charles Blake, of Queen Anns, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, on the terms therein mentioned, and a Schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Philamon Charles Blake hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Philamon C. Blake, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's news paper at Easton, before the end of June next, give notice to his creditors to attend in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the twentieth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said Philamon Charles Blake, then and there taking the oath by the said act required, for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavoured to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

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 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown fagars 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.

IN CHANCERY, May 30 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor, by petition in writing, of Solomon Hopkins, of Talbot County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a Schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Solomon Hopkins hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Solomon Hopkins by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's news-paper, before the end of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery office on the 18th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Solomon Hopkins then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Now in the Press,
AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.

From the Works of a True Believer
Submitted to the World,
AS A TESTIMONY
OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY
As a WARNING to the IMPIOUS;
AND
As a COMFORT to Those,
who are making
Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE.
Published and recommended by their
FRIEND AND SERVANT
W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church Lottery flatter themselves that the Drawing of said Lottery will commence on the first Monday of August next.—As a proportion of the Tickets are yet undispensed of, they recommend it to the public to make early application, or they may be deprived of the advantage of getting them at the original price.

Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

IN CHANCERY, May 9, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Samuel Mills of Dorchester county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said James Mills hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the last session of the general assembly.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Mills, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the fifteenth of June next, or set up at two of the most public places in the county, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the 5th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee, on the said Samuel Mills then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

NOTICE.

AN active young LAB, about 17 years of age, who understands the common Rules of Arithmetic, writes a fair Hand, and of reputable Connections, will hear of a Situation in a STORE in this Town, if speedy application be made to the Printer hereof.

Easton, June 21st, 1803. 4W75

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

26th April. 1803.

B L A N K S
Of all kind printed at this Office, with
Neatness, Accuracy & Dispatch.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the State Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconcerted political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with Them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preference to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
your very obedient Servant,
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June, 1803.

NOTICE.

St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 37, at Easton, will meet on the 24th June at their Lodge-Room for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John's Day: They respectfully invite all Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of the neighboring Counties to join in the Procession, and to participate, upon the level, in an Entertainment to be prepared for the occasion.

By Order,
JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
SECRETARY.

At a Meeting of the president and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

RESOLVED,
That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kiusley Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

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

JOSEPH TATNALL,
President.
May 24, 1803.—15W—7E

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.
Easton, 16th May, 1803.