



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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(No. 626.)

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

From the Gazette of the United States,

NOTHING in the whole conduct of our executive more clearly evinces the want of even an appearance of decency, than the repeated exhortations which have been used to induce Thomas Paine to return to this country.

Mr. Dawson received instructions from Mr. Jefferson, to solicit Paine's acceptance of a passage to the United States in one of the government ships. Paine, however, refused to treat with one who was merely the carrier of orders, and who was without either the power or respectability attached to a national representative at a foreign court.

Immediately after Mr. Livingston's arrival at Paris, and before he had been presented to the First Consul, he published his "ridiculous letter," to Thomas Paine, and, in the name of our government, made the same offer that his predecessor had done. Having received the proper assurances from a Minister with full powers, Paine concluded to comply with the strong solicitations and potent wishes of our chief magistrate, and to embark for this country, early in the month of May, in an American frigate lying at Brest, and which had been ordered there to receive him.

The early conference which Mr. Livingston had with Paine, and the publication of the letter which he addressed to him, drew from Buonaparte, and other officers of the government, strong expressions of contempt for our country and its representative; for so perfectly blasted is the reputation of Thomas Paine that, even in Paris, he can associate only with the lowest and vilest of the rabble. True it is, that in a revolutionary state of things he has always found employment, and has been, sometimes honoured with the attention of distinguished men. His talents were suited to pull down, to overturn, and destroy. Originally, obliged to abandon his native land, for the commission of gross fraud, he sought refuge in this country, and by engaging warmly in the labours of the revolution, obtained some distinction; but, by a flagrant breach of trust, he forfeited the confidence of every honest and intelligent citizen. In France he became the tool of the rascals, and forgetting the pompous eulogium which he had previously pronounced upon the virtues of the French monarch, joined to inflame the rabble in dragging their sovereign to the scaffold, and erecting the standard of Jacobinism on the ruins of the government. Of the successive revolutions in that country he was the constant and open advocate, and, while in originality of mischief he has proved himself to be without a rival, he was as subservient to the will of his masters as an eastern slave to the nod of his Sultan.

The corruptions of his private life are almost without example. His principles have prompted him to labour earnestly for the destruction of every government under which he has lived, and to sever every tie by which man is bound to man. Order and law have been the objects of his detestation. He has used every exertion to corrupt the morals of youth and employed every talent which God has given him, to destroy the foundation of the Christian's hope. His practice has corresponded with his principles. By daily intoxication he is sunk to a level with the brutes, and his mind

and body are exhibited as perfectly corrupted by vicious indulgence. His blasphemies have ascended to Heaven, and his scoffings at the Saviour of the Universe challenge the vengeance of the Almighty. He is now fast sinking into the grave, and, covered with infamy, his last days strikingly exemplify this truth, that the effects of corruption are misery and contempt.

This is the man whom we kindly invite to our shores. He is who is thus distinguished by the marked regard of our First Magistrate, and who is again and again strongly solicited, as if it were an object of national interest, to take shelter in our country from the contempt and detestation of the European world. He will bring with him all his lewdness, infidelity, and democracy, and his reception will exhibit the degradation of a people, whose chief rulers scruple not to honour and reverence the man who will labour to promote their interest "however flagrant his vices, however enormous his crimes."

### American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The cession of Louisiana engrosses the conversation of all the inhabitants of America, but of all Europe. No speech in the Imperial parliament of Great-Britain, that has the least reference to the definitive treaty, but what embraces this subject. The opposition to the present British administration, evidently regards the ultimate consequences of the colonization of Louisiana by the French in a serious and proper light; as alike hostile to the interests of England and America. How to avert the impending evil, is a momentous question. It is too late, perhaps, to prevent the French from taking possession of the Floridas and New Orleans; but it may not be too late, we trust, for our government to make amicable arrangements, if practicable, with the first consul, that the existing boundary lines between the United States and Spain shall be respected by France. If such adjustment cannot be accomplished, it will behoove the United States to resent the very first attempt to entrench on its territory. We are not so dauntless a race as some would depict, tamely to submit to the intrusions of any foreign power. More, however, is to be apprehended from the intrigues, than the overt acts of the French: they will endeavor to wheedle our western countrymen with the lure of fraternal embraces. The situation of the southern states, especially Georgia, will become very critical. The blacks, already in a state of fermentation, indeed of open insurrection, will become infuriated, when the arrival of the French on the bank on St. Mary's, shall afford an asylum for fugitives from bondage. Every light, in which this subject is regarded, presents a dreary perspective. It is easier to prevent the malady than to prescribe a remedy. The public attention, however, ought to be kept alive to every disquisition, whether from writers on this, or the other side the Atlantic, that touches this subject. To this end we present the strictures from the National Egis, a democratic paper, on the article from the Gazette de France, lately commented on in this paper. Men of all parties, citizens of the same country, and living

under the same government, can have but one opinion on this subject.

Worcester, (Mass.) June 6.  
LOUISIANA.

We present this day, to our readers, an article from the Gazette de France, (an official newspaper published at Paris) in which are developed the views of the French government in the proposed colonization of Louisiana. Our sentiments on this subject continue, as they have ever been, decidedly hostile to the plan. If any thing had been wanting to confirm our apprehensions of the evil consequences which may eventually result to America, from the transfer of this territory, the remarks of the Paris editor would have brought us to a state of "painful certainty" on this interesting subject. It is no longer difficult to find that France is jealous of the increasing wealth, population, and power of the United States. Their government views, with concern, the unexampled rapidity, with which our commerce has been extended, and anticipates, with envious anxiety, the period at which their own glory may be eclipsed, by the superior splendor of our union. Our maritime coast, it seems, is no extensive one. Our territory too large and fertile. Our soil will support the means of subsistence for many millions of inhabitants. There is too much wealth in Mexico, to be trusted within our reach, without a more vigilant safeguard, than a torpid cavalier of Spain. There are too many islands in the western ocean, which may fall into our possession, unless they are watched and defended by a more powerful naval force, than the British government may choose to employ in the west Indies. In one word, America will be too powerful, unless she is checked in her career, and controlled by the republican energies of France. We are, therefore, it seems, to be placed under the tutelage care of the first consul. Spain is too much enfeebled to keep us in check, and the strong arm of this mighty republic, is, in future, to wield the rod of correction. The project, it is said, is not dictated by ambition, nor is it a part of a pure and simple system of aggrandizement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West Indies has rendered the plan necessary; and the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe, is to see the strength among them from an establishment on the continent of America, sufficiently imposing and important, to serve as a counterpoise to the domination of the United States. Such are the artful and insidious arguments of the Paris writers, in favor of this scheme. If the European powers are to be guided by this hypocritical language, and will remain quiet spectators of this alarming increase of power, God forbid that America should tamely submit to an encroachment upon a single inch of their rightful possessions. If it could be expected that the French would be satisfied with Louisiana, and that no attempt would be made to remove the ancient land marks which our fathers have set, we have yet much to dread from their intrigue, and from their interference in the affairs of our government. But when they openly express their uneasiness that nature has promised us the empire of half of the world; that we have 500 leagues of sea coast, 25 fifty islands under the eye and hand; that our territory will support 100 millions

of inhabitants, and by civilizing the Indians, we shall probably gain an important acquisition of strength; when they talk of establishing on our continent a "counterpoise to the domination of the United States;" when they announce their approach, with proclamations of hostility, rather than of friendship, can we rationally believe that boundary lines will be sacred in their eyes, and that they will be contented to see us in the peaceful enjoyment of the territory we now possess? No. If nature has promised us the empire of half the globe, it will be their purpose, to war against the purpose of nature. If we have 500 leagues of maritime coast, they will not be satisfied until they have divided the line, and taken a share of it to themselves. If we have fifty islands, "under the eye & hand," which nature intended as satellites to the primary planet, it will be their object to destroy the attraction by which they might be attached to the continent; and to bring them within the orbit of their power and influence. If the Indian tribes were to be rendered friendly and useful by a project of civilization; it will be their business to unregulate them, and to employ them in scourging the settlers upon our frontiers, who may revolt against their authority. By such means, our continent, against the domination of the United States!

The sentiments we have advanced on this subject may, probably, be considered by some as hostile to the principles to which we profess to be attached. The cause of France was once the cause of republicanism. Our wishes then kept pace with their success. The experiment is at an end. Whatever may be the result, we are constrained to believe that the first principles of this revolution have been abandoned.

BOSTON, June 19.

Extract of a letter from an American at Paris, May 1st, 1802.  
"The cession of Louisiana to the French must no doubt excite general attention in the United States. The views of the French government, I believe, are very little understood by the present administration in America, with respect to that country. It is certain that Buonaparte contemplates sending a very large military force to Louisiana under the command of general Bernapotte. He will be accompanied by numbers of the faithful in this country, who are not so peaceably inclined towards the usurped government of the first Consul; and I very much doubt whether they will make you more peaceable neighbors in America, than they have us in France. The representations of Le Clerc, have been very unfavorable against the Americans, and the French government, I am sorry to say, are very cool towards them. Our minister at this court is not received with all that cordiality and respect, which is due to one from the United States of America. Whether this may be owing to the pusillanimous conduct of the present administration in America, or the jealousy of Buonaparte: of the growing power of the United States, I am at a loss to determine; but certain it is, that without an energetic government, possessing means sufficient to protect us from the designs of any nation, America makes a very awkward and degrading appearance on the theatre of the world."



"The reduction of internal taxes, and other sources of revenue, has a very serious and alarming effect on the American funds, in Europe:—It is well known that the great source of your revenue arises from the immense commerce you have enjoyed during the war. Where then your Geneva financier is to raise his supplies, during peace, when your commerce will be greatly diminished, his own fertile genius must discover. But suppose the great nation should please in its power, to dictate terms to your philosophic president, what a situation would America be placed in, destitute of a formidable navy, the only safe-guard of your widely extended sea coast, and from the affinity of the West Indies subject to the sudden incursions of a Gallic fleet—possessing an immense tract of country and a large military force on your western frontier.

"These are serious considerations, and I am sorry to observe are very little regarded by the ruling party in America; but I hope Providence, in its mercy will restore you that energetic government, which under the last administration commanded respect abroad and confidence at home—when an American in any country was proud of his name; but which name since the power has devolved on the present party, he is almost ashamed to own."

A letter from a gentleman belonging to this town, dated Charleston, S.C. May 30th, "It rejoiceth my heart to hear that the sun of federalism is again rising, notwithstanding the wild predictions of the knowing Mr. Davis of Kentucky—which I believe is the case all over the union; but in no place perhaps faster than in Boston. The federal majority there, to be sure, surprised me very much, and a very agreeable surprise indeed. To-morrow's mail, I hope will give us the pleasing intelligence of the success of the federal ticket, for representatives, and if so, we must certainly have an extra glass.

#### NEW YORK, June 22.

Yesterday arrived here, the British Packet Lady Hobart, Capt. Fellows from Falmouth via Halifax.—She had 26 days from Falmouth to Halifax, and 6 from Halifax to this port, having been detained two weeks at the latter place, for the purpose of converting her into a brig from a ship.—She sailed from Falmouth the 10th of May.

By the Packet we have received London papers to the 8th ult. which contain but few articles of moment. Capt. Wormley, of Virginia, and Mr. C. F. Green from Hamburg, came passengers.

The Duke of Kent Packet Capt. Dennes arrived at Halifax in days from this port; and was to sail from thence on Friday the 18th inst. for Falmouth. We are informed by a passenger in the Packet, that the prevailing opinion in England was, that the Grenville party would soon prevail, and that Pitt would shortly go into office again as prime minister.—That the present administration was daily growing more unpopular, and that new troubles were anticipated. Trade was extremely dull, and a general gloom damped the spirits of all classes.

In the British House of Commons the 6th May in discussing the Definitive Treaty, Mr. William Elliot took a view of the accession to French power, in the acquisition of Louisiana, which, by giving them a dominion over the river Mississippi, invested them with a dangerous influence over the North American States particularly Kentucky, which was known not to be much attached to the Union, and which from the connection or its trade with the Mississippi, it would not, perhaps, be difficult for French intrigue to seduce from the Federal Union, and attach to Louisiana. The hon. gentleman concluded with moving, "That an address should be presented to his majesty praying that a copy of the treaty concluded at Badajoz between France and Portugal should be laid before the House."

On the 18th of April, the superb ship *Le Republique Française*, of 118 guns, was launched at Rochefort, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

The following letter and proclamation were last evening received at Bryden's Coffee House, from a French gentleman lying off the Fort, at quarantine, which has been translated for the *Telegraph*.

At the fort of Baltimore, June, 21st 1802

There is an avenging God who punishes perfidy. The traitor, the cunning villain, is at length in iron.—Toussaint has been arrested at George's plantation, of Gonaïves district, the 7th of this month, as well as his captain, guides, and seven companions of his crimes, by an officer named Ferrary, and five of his brave soldiers—all resistance became vain, they were seized, bound hand and foot, mounted upon horses & conducted to Gonaïves, where they were instantly embarked on board the Creol frigate. The correspondence of this villain has been discovered; he meditated new crimes. They were principally directed against the gen. in Chief Leclerc, his family and body guard. Fontaine, his first aid-de camp, arrested same day at the Cape, and imprisoned, was charged with furnishing him details, and preparing a new conspiracy. The Chief, Sylva, is actively engaged in counteracting his schemes, as supplies of all species of military stores, particularly gun powder packed in flour barrels, were promised him by some persons of the United States, and which he was assured of receiving by some trusty associates. What a bloody enterprise! we may indeed exclaim with the poet "Quid non mortalia pectora cogis auri sacra fames."

I annex the proclamation, signed by the general in chief of an event so interesting to the human race; & the future prosperity of St. Domingo. It is impossible to describe the joy which this publication has produced amongst all the inhabitants of the Cape.

In the evening all the city was voluntarily illuminated without public orders and effigies representing this hypocritical brigand, were burnt by the negroes in different places.

I am with respect, &c.

Es. L. START.

Merchant and Planter of St. Domingo.

**LIBERTY. EQUALITY. ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.**  
The general in chief to the citizens of St. Domingo.

General Toussaint not being contented with enjoying the amnesty which had been granted him, attempted again to kindle the flames of civil war.

I have thought proper to cause him to be arrested. The proof of his bad conduct since the amnesty, shall be extensively published.

This measure which insures tranquility to the colony should by no means alarm those who have laid down their arms, and shall have submitted with good faith to the republic.

At head quarters of the Cape, the 20th Prairial 10th year of the republic. (Signed)

LE CLERC.

At the Cape, at the office of T. Roux, printer to government, Peace & Amis.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

By the brig Hiram, capt. Dove, arrived at the Lazaretto from Point Peter (Gaud.) whence he sailed the 17th ult. we have the following:

"I suppose you have already heard of the fate of Guadeloupe. The blacks have burnt and destroyed the principal part of the plantations; only five escaped in Grande-Trees. They have even destroyed the cotton and coffee trees by pulling them out of the ground by the roots, or cutting them down. When I sailed, and after the battle of Bainbridge, the blacks had generally taken to the woods in the adjoining country. The action which took place the 26th May, began about 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued unremitted until 5 in the afternoon, when the French carried the fort and took about two hundred prisoners. Three hundred blacks escaped & reached the woods. In this action there were 200 blacks killed, and of the whites too killed and wounded. The French immediately sent all the prisoners in the public square—Pelage was second in command during the action, and indeed he is in every engagement very conspicuous.

The white inhabitants were leaving the island with great precipitation. A great sickness rages in the French army. Out of the 4,444 men who came out from France, half were either dead or in the hospital; and indeed unless reinforcement soon arrives, the blacks will certainly possess the island.

"American vessels are not suffered to bring from Guadeloupe, cotton, sugar nor coffee. They are absolutely limited to rum and molasses. It is certain, that for some years to come Guadeloupe will yield but little produce, either to France or to the Americans.

"The government of Guadeloupe take the Americans' cargoes, of which they stand in need, at their own price, and are to pay them one-half in produce and the other half in bills on Buona-parte. The produce they will doubtless deliver when it grows!

"Mr. Jones, our consul, was about sailing from Guadeloupe, the government having refused to accept him.—In short, Guadeloupe is in every respect to Cape-Francois.

#### Public Vendue.

Will be offered for sale at Public Vendue on Friday the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, on the premises, in Caroline county.

**A VALUABLE Farm** containing 278 acres, adjoining the lands of Thomas Hardcastle and James Brodie, Esqs. and on the main road from Choptank bridge to the Long Marsh; this is of good soil and well timbered, late the property of Mr. James E. Denny, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

And on Wednesday the 4th of August at 11 o'clock will also be offered at Public Sale at the late dwelling of the above mentioned Mr. Denny, all the remaining stock of horses, cattle & sheep, plantation utensils, household furniture, &c. It is also expected that all the Negroes that did belong to the deceased, will also be sold for a limited time; there are men, women, boys & girls, and such as are very valuable; these will be sold for cash only: some of these negroes will not be delivered until the end of the year, others immediately. Those persons who have passed their obligations for purchases at the former vendue, are requested to come forward on that day and settle them. Also those who are indebted to the Estate of the deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are once more requested to come and discharge the same as circumstances will not admit of any longer indulgence.

HENRY BANNING,  
Executor of J. E. Denny.  
July 10th, 1802.

#### Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Oxford, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock.

**ALL the Estate of Mrs. Anne Denny, deceased**, consisting of several valuable Beds and Household Furniture.—The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for all sums above three pounds; under that sum cash will be required.

ANTHONY BANNING,  
Administrator.  
July 10th, 1802.

#### THE SCHOONER FAIR AMERICAN,

**LAUNCHED** on the 19th of June, built of the best materials, and supposed to carry 1300 or 1400 bushels of grain, will be ready in a few days, for conveying grain; she has also a good cabin for the reception and accommodation of passengers. Any gentlemen who may please to favor us with their commands shall be strictly attended to. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, living near the place called the O.k.

GEORGE SHANAHAN,  
THOMAS TOWNSEND.  
June 26, 1802. if.—24

#### AUGUSTA, June 9.

By a gentleman from Fort Wilkin-son, we are informed that, previous to his leaving that place, about 1000 or 1200 Indians had arrived there, for the purpose of attending the treaty—that the meeting between the federal commissioners, and the Indian chiefs had taken place in a spacious square prepared for the purpose, and that after the ceremonies on the occasion were over, one of the chiefs addressed colonel Hawkins, and observed: that he rejoiced that the red and the white people could now meet like brothers, that the hatchet was buried deep in the ground, and he hoped there would be no occasion of raising it again forever. Their chiefs and warriors, he observed, had before listened to the friendly talks sent them by their great father Washington, and that they had profited much by them; his advice was wholesome, his council good—that when God had called him away, they had again listened to the friendly talks sent them by father Adams, had found them good, and profited by them.—That they had now at the invitation of their white brethren, come again and willing to listen to the talk of father Jefferson, which they hoped also to find good and friendly. Colonel Hawkins, we understand, in reply expressed great satisfaction, at the friendly meeting of the red and white people, and hoped that the hatchet that had long been buried, would no more be raised by either nation against their brethren of the other—he rejoiced at their conviction, that the talks they had heretofore heard from their former fathers had been for their good, and that they experienced the benefits of them, and assured them, that they would now have none, but what would be equally calculated for their advantage, and intended to strengthen the cords of friendship between them and their white brethren. The Indians, we understand, have the most unbounded confidence in colonel Hawkins, whom they call "the beloved man," and his influence among them, it is said, is as unbounded as their confidence; they are perfectly friendly, and between them and the whites the utmost harmony subsisted.

The honorable the legislature of this state are to convene to-morrow at Louisville, in pursuance of the proclamation of the governor.

#### CAMDEN, (S.C.) June 1.

Meeting at the Wexhaw.

For the information of our readers, some of whom may be anxious to be made acquainted with the particulars respecting a general meeting of Christians of various denominations, lately held at the Wexhaw settlement in this state, we have selected the following from verbal information of gentlemen, who were eye-witnesses of the whole, & of whose veracity the public may rest assured.

There were present on the meeting-ground not less than twenty-one divines, viz. eleven of the Presbyterian, five of the Baptist, and five of the Methodist denomination. Upwards of 6,000 people from different states and counties were assembled; the number of waggons, carts and carriages, is estimated at 200. Preaching was commenced on Friday in the afternoon, by Samuel Eusebius McGhie, D.D. of the Presbyterian denomination, residing near Salisbury, N. C. The exhortations lasted day and night with very little intermission. Upwards of 200 were supposed to be struck, many of them to the ground. The most perfect union appeared amongst the different denominations, and the works of Divine Spirit were manifestly displayed before the eyes of all present. No description can be given equal to the transactions of the meeting; a general solemnity appeared during the time.

Another meeting similar to the aforesaid, is appointed on the Hanging Rock, on the 23th inst. at which place a number of divines of different denominations are expected to meet, and which is intended to continue for a number of days.

From a London Paper.

Lord Somerville, whose labors in the improvement of agriculture are not more incessant than successful, has just



invented a double furrow plough, by which double the quantity of land can be ploughed in a day more than the usual plough can plough, even allowing it as many cattle as are desired, the new plough never requiring more than the usual number. His majesty praises lord Somerville's invention highly, and has granted his lordship a patent for it: the king uses them on his farms.

**To be let for a term of years**  
THE Glebe Lands belonging to St. Michael's Parish: the Vestry will meet on Saturday the 21st instant at one o'clock to receive any offers that may be made and contracted therefor.  
Per order of the Vestry.  
**DANIEL FEDEMAN, Reg.**  
July 10th, 1802.

### Public Vendue.

The subscriber being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey all (or so much of) the Real Estate of Edward Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased, for the use of the Creditors of the said Edward Dawson, in pursuance thereof,

**WILL** be offered at Public Sale at Colhines's Cross Roads, on Saturday the 24th day of July at 10 o'clock P. M. all that Valuable Farm whereon Elijah Creemen, junr. now lives, formerly the property of the said Edward Dawson, deceased, containing about one hundred and sixty two acres of land, called and known by the name of Dawson's Hazard, a dwelling house thereon, with a number of other convenient houses for farming, & about one hundred apple trees, and sundry other fruit trees; about 10 miles from Denton, and 7 from Porter's Landing in said county. Elijah Creemen, junr. who lives on the premises, will show any person who may want to view the lands and improvements. The terms of sale will be fifteen months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said Edward Dawson, deceased, are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery Court in 3 months from the day of sale.

**PHILIP RICHARDSON,**  
Trustee.

Caroline County, }  
June 19, 1802. } 3w—24.

### Public Sale.

On Thursday the 26th day of August next, will be sold at Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centerville.

**A VALUABLE** farm called Broomley Lambeth, containing about 500 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River & about 3 miles from Wye-Mill; 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 200 acres are heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. As those who wish to purchase will view the premises, a farther description is deemed unnecessary. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms, which will be made known on the day of sale, by

**WM. RICHMOND,**  
Queen Ann's county, }  
June 23th, 1802. } 8w—25

### To be Rented

**A VALUABLE** Farm lying in Caroline County, about two miles from Dover Ferry; has a convenient landing on Choptank River, now in the tenure of David Waddle; there is an excellent apple orchard and a considerable quantity of other fruit trees, there are three fields on the farm containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each: the houses are all in excellent repair. For terms apply to

**WM. FRAZIER,**  
June 21st. 1802.

## THE HERALD.

**EASTON,**  
**TUESDAY MORNING, July 13.**

The Officers of the 4th Maryland Regiment are requested to meet at Mr. Prince's Tavern in Easton, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock.

**JOHN HUGHES,**  
Lieut. Col. Commandant,  
4th Regiment

July 12th, 1802.

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 7th, 1802.

"Resolved unanimously,

"That a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial of respect to the memory of the late doctor Richard L. Duckett, and that the secretary be furnished with a copy thereof for publication."

June 8th. The committee to whom was yesterday referred the commemoration of the late doctor Duckett, report as follows:

"Died, November, 1801, of a long inflammatory fever, which he bore with the fortitude of a brave man, and the resignation of a Christian, Richard L. Duckett, M. D. of Prince George's county, a member of the medical board of examiners for the Western Shore. The faculty (now in session) have unanimously agreed, as a testimony of respect for his memory, to express on the minutes of the faculty, their regret for the loss of a man so eminently entitled to their regard, both as a distinguished member of the same profession, and as an officer of their appointment."

**NATHANIEL POTTER, Secy.**  
of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

### MORE DERANGEMENT.

From the Lancaster Journal.

THE occasion of the letters heretofore annexed, is of so great importance, & the circumstances of them such, that I hope you will think it but just to give them place in your Journal.

Immediately after the sailing of the ship, being the army of the United States, some fears entered my mind that my brother, captain Michael, might possibly fall a sacrifice to some arrangement (or rather "DERANGEMENT") that might be made.

I had often heard it intimated that the officers of the permanent peace establishment would be retained in service. But, as captain Michael was several hundred miles distant, at the suggestion of two of my friends, I addressed the honorable doctor Logan, member of the Senate of the United States, a character whom I had long held in the highest estimation. In that letter (dated about the 10th of March) I gave a full detail of the situation of my brother, his ten years hard services for his country, his wife and three children, &c. and requested the doctor to enquire of the Secretary at War, on what ground captain Michael stood.

The honorable doctor was equally zealous to convey favorable intelligence as I was to receive it. He wrote to me as follows:

Washington, March, 20, 1802.

"I am happy to inform you, that general Dearborne informed me this morning, that your brother will be retained in the service."

I am your friend,

**GEORGE LOGAN.**

Two days after, I received another letter from the secretary of the navy (through the medium of a highly respected character in a neighboring state) to wit.

Washington, March 21, 1802.

SIR,

"I have the pleasure of informing you that your friend captain Michael, will be retained in service, and am happy to be desirous of distinction."

With regard,

Your obedient servant,

**ROBERT SMITH.**

On the receipt of these two letters my mind felt easy; and from the confidence I held in the government of my country, I had no doubt but that cap-

tain Michael would be continued in the service.

His rank and many years services, justified his continuance; and such respectable assurances convinced me that he stood on sure ground. But tasteful cunning made the secretary at war commit an act that every honest American will justly deprecate.

With deference, I submit captain Michael's situation to, I hope, a generous public. I have omitted making any remarks on the conduct of general Dearborne, the present secretary at war, trusting that he will yet have some regard to his own assertions, and do that justice which is due to an injured officer. If he does not do it I shall consider it my duty in due time to tender "him the homage of my high respect and consideration." It will then be necessary to enquire what faith the citizen can have in the government of his country when serious promises are deliberately broken: when the tried and experienced officer is disbanded to admit the young and inexperienced partizan; when no zeal, no service for the country which gave us birth, can secure us from the violence and proscriptions of party.

There is no doubt but that captain Michael exercised the privileges of a free citizen; as to the politics of this country. But it is well known to all his friends, that he never exercised that right to degrade the government or the officers under which he held a commission. He thought as a citizen, but he always spoke and acted as a soldier.

Party zeal must therefore have gone to extreme lengths, to dismiss him from a service to which his whole life was devoted, and upon which he wholly depended for the support of himself and his dear family.

The following letter from captain Michael, will convey to every mind susceptible of fellow-feeling, as much as if I were to write a volume.

**WILLIAM MICHAEL.**

Niagara, April 15th, 1802.

DEAR BROTHER,

"My long contemplated sentence of destruction, has this moment come to hand. Our infamous president has ordered me into civil life. Alas! what shall I do? I possess five hundred miles from my residence; this moment handed to the appointed commandant my implements of war, which I have; I am persuaded, worn with as much credit to myself and my country, as any officer in the line of my profession. Long have I endured the hardships of a savage war—often have I been obliged to encounter hard marches—often without any comforts of life, lying in swamps, morasses, for months, without any other subsistence than that of a common soldier. But why do I write this preamble; you know it as well as I do. Now alas! unexpectedly, I am driven from my profession; and what to pursue I know not. A wife and three children, all unable to travel this vast extent of country, together with the improbability of conveyance, renders it, you may depend, my dear brother, a melancholy scene. I have now only to request that you will make some arrangements as soon as may be, to receive a brother & a small family. I must conclude.—My heart is too full of resentment to an ungrateful government, to say any more on the subject."

**JOHN MICHAEL.**

A true story of a fellow who had more Wit than Honesty.

Not long since an artful rogue went into a house in Philadelphia, and proceeded directly up into a chamber where was an elegant bed and furniture, which he rolled up in a sheet, threw across his shoulder, and descended the stairs backwards; just as he had got upon the lower floor, the owner of the house entered; the fellow immediately marched forward as tho' he was going with his bundle into the house. The gentleman accosted him with "what have you there friend?" "The bed Sir, which you purchased at auction," answered the thief. "You must be mistaken," replied the gentleman, for I have purchased no bed at auction." With pretended surprise the villain stepped to the door, and looking at the house, observed he "had mistaken

the street," begged the gentleman's pardon, and escaped, unsuspected, with his booty.

[Salem Register.]

A letter received in New-York, on Saturday the 3d July, Savannah, informs that a duel has been lately fought there between Mr. Watkins, a gentleman of the first respectability in that state, and the well known general Jackson; and that after five shots a piece Jackson was wounded, which put an end to the affair for that time.

New-York, July 5.

Died suddenly, yesterday morning, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. James Livingston, an old and truly respectable inhabitant of this city—a native of Great Britain—but many years an eminent printer and bookseller in New-York. As a man of letters, he was exceeded by few. His uniform and gentlemanly deportment through life, endeared him in a very eminent degree, to all with whom he was acquainted. An affectionate daughter and five sons are, by this divine stroke, separated from an invaluable parent.

### For Sale,

**A VALUABLE** Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

**ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,**

Myrtle Grove, on Mills River,  
of 19, May 24, 1802.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

**FOR** Dick, a Mulattoish Lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise, heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knock-kneed in one leg; both whereof are plump, and handsomely made. He is easily and quick in his motions; brisk and sprightly in his manner; forward, talkative, and possessing (what is termed) a good deal of jaw. The mark of insubordination may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humor, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enlivened.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River; particularly near Emerson's ware house.

Whoever shall deliver him up to the subscriber, living on the Island in said River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward.

**MATTS. BORDLEY.**

The Island, Wye River,  
Eastern Shore, Maryland.  
June 4, 1802. 11—22.

### For Sale or Barter.

**SIX** hundred acres of Land in Allegany county, contained in twelve Lots, contiguous to each other of the following numbers, viz. 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2891, 2894, 2895, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, of fifty acres each; being part of the lands appropriated to the officers & soldiers of the Maryland line.—These lands are near the Yoxhogen river, and their situation is considered as remarkably healthy. As its presumed the purchaser will be in some degree acquainted with the lands, any further description is deemed unnecessary. The subscriber will either sell them at a reduced price for Cash, or barter them for merchandise, or other property. An indisputable title will be given by

**DAVID KERR, Junr.**  
Easton, July 13, 1802. 8—26.

### WANTED

An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

**BLANKS**

To be sold at this Office.



## Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Lync. Easton,  
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and  
James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that  
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their  
appointments, will in future keep a con-  
stant supply of the following MEDI-  
CINES, which are in high esteem,  
and general use throughout the United  
States, many of them being sold cheaper  
than the Drugs of which they are com-  
pounded, could be purchased at a retail  
store.

### HAMILTON'S

## Essence & Extract of Mus- tard;

A safe and effectual remedy for  
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,  
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-  
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the  
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both  
in a fluid state and in pills, and thus ex-  
cellently adapted both for external and in-  
ternal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and  
by insensible perspiration, expelling the  
superfluous and morbid humors; they are  
highly cordial to the stomach, create appe-  
tite, aid digestion, remove flying pains,  
and cold or windy complaints in the stom-  
ach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to  
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,  
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-  
ing and dispersing quality, removes the most  
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-  
ness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled  
faces, head aches, indurated breasts,  
white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and  
will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet  
or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-  
cine should be prescribed with equal success  
in such a variety of cases, but this sur-  
prise will cease when it is recollected that  
all these complaints result from the same  
cause—a stagnation in the circulation of the  
lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-  
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

### GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-  
ons you call, Hamilton's Essence or Ex-  
tract of Mustard, which I believe has  
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism  
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the  
hip joint) under which I had labored for  
a long time, and which had baffled every  
article in the Materia Medica, and every  
mode of treatment received into practice  
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful, you are at liber-  
ty to make it public.

Yours &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South  
Second Street, between Mary and Chris-  
tian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily  
makes oath as follows, namely—that his  
wife, Mary Hover, was so severely af-  
flicted with violent Rheumatism, very  
dangerously situated, the consequence of a  
fever cold after lying in, as to be confin-  
ed to her bed for several weeks, and was  
at length reduced to the miserable ap-  
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-  
withstanding the most respectable medical  
advice was followed, & every probable re-  
medy attempted, when seeing several cases of  
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured  
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second  
Street. The first application enabled her  
to walk across the room, and the use of one  
bottle restored her to her usual state of  
Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer  
Ferguson, esq. one of the Justices of the  
peace for Philadelphia county.

"As Ounce of Prevention is worth a  
Pound of Cure,"  
For the prevention and cure of Billous  
and Malignant Fevers.

### IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly  
mild, so as to be used with  
safety by persons in every  
situation, and of every  
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off  
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-  
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-  
tite—to produce a free perspiration, and  
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-  
tal consequences. A dose never fails to  
remove a cold if taken on its first appear-  
ance—they are celebrated for removing ha-  
bitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach  
and severe head aches—and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of cli-  
mate.

They have been found remarkably effica-  
cious in preventing and curing disorders  
attendant on long voyages, and should be  
procured, and carefully preserved for use  
by every seaman.

### HAHN'S

### TRUE AND GENUINE

## German Corn Plaster.

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

### GENUINE

## Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable  
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-  
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free  
from corrosive and repellent minerals (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled  
efficacy in preventing and removing  
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,  
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-  
ry redness, scurfs, itches, ring worms, sun  
burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian  
Lotion operates mildly, without impeding  
the natural insensible perspiration, which  
is essential to health, yet its effects are  
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin  
delicately soft and clear, improving the  
complexion, and restoring the bloom of  
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-  
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-  
some one more so.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER, FOR THE

## Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and  
strengthens the gums, preserves the ena-  
mel from decay, and cleanses and whitens  
the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimoni-  
ous lime and sulphur, which suffered to  
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-  
ly ruin them.

### HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of  
the eyes, whether the effects of natural  
weakness or of accident, speedily removing  
inflammations, discharges of rheum, dull-  
ness, itching and films on the eyes, never  
failing to cure those maladies which fre-  
quently succeed the small pox, measles, &c.  
fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a  
weak sight. Hundreds have experienced  
its excellent virtues, when nearly depriv-  
ed of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which  
gives immediate and lasting relief in the  
most severe instances.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

### FOR THE

## Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-  
medy at one application, and may be used  
with the most perfect safety by pregnant  
women, or on infants a week old, not  
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-  
gerous ingredients whatever, and is not  
accompanied with that tormenting smart  
which attends the exhibition of other re-  
medies.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head  
ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the  
Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant pre-  
paration for chapped and sore lips, and  
every blemish and inconvenience occasioned  
by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a  
beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to  
the lips.

### INFALLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-  
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured  
by these drops, after the bark & every  
other medicine has proved ineffectual; &  
not one in a hundred has had occasion to  
take more than one, & numbers not half  
a bottle.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately  
concern, are informed that a fresh  
supply has now been received of

### THE TATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who  
have been cured by this medicine (a great  
proportion of them after the skill of eminent  
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-  
strates its efficacy in expelling the venereal  
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-  
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-  
ful effects which often result from the im-  
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is  
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-  
tion is so gentle that it is given to vener-  
al patients in a state of pregnancy, with the  
utmost safety, & performs a cure without  
disturbing the system, or producing any  
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from  
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-  
scription of the symptoms which ob-  
tain in every stage of the disease, with  
copious directions for their treatment,  
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in  
the shortest time and least inconveni-  
ence possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderson's Pills.

## Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802,

tf.—21.

### Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Som-  
erset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-  
scriber, of Somerset county, hath  
obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset  
county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration on the personal estate of William El-  
gate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceas-  
ed, all persons having claims against the  
said deceased are warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscriber, at or before the 20th day of  
November next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day  
of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

6m.—19.

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix.

### Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber, of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans court of  
the said county, in Maryland, Letters of  
Administration de bonis non, with copy  
Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of  
John Manning, late of the said county,  
deceased; all persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of December next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day  
of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m. '19.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans Court  
of Dorchester county, Letters of Ad-  
ministration on the Personal Estate of  
David Smith, late of said county, de-  
ceased—all having claims against said  
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, on or before first day of  
October next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day  
of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r  
of David Smith. 4m. '19.

### James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and acquaintance, that  
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on  
M<sup>r</sup> Elderry's wharf, where he proposes  
taking goods on storage, and also trans-  
acting business on commission; he  
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-  
mising punctuality and dispatch in the  
discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale

### AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday the 11th day of Au-  
gust next, at 12 o'clock on the pre-  
mises—will commence the sale of that va-  
luable property called the Oak, convenient-  
ly laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of va-  
rious sizes—Many of which are bounded  
on the water—this property is situated in  
a healthy and beautiful part of the coun-  
ty and on the navigable waters of Saint  
Michael's River, on the public road lead-  
ing from this place to the town of Saint  
Michael's—and is a good stand for any  
kind of public business—One half the pur-  
chase money with interest thereon to be  
paid in nine, and the other half with in-  
terest thereon in eighteen months from the  
day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th  
day of August, will be sold at the said  
Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands  
called Plain Dealing, which will be divid-  
ed into several parcels or small Farms.—  
On the said property there are tolerable  
good buildings, and each farm will have  
the advantage of a healthy and handsome  
situation on the salt waters of Third Ha-  
ven or Broad Creek, which affords the  
greatest abundance of fish, oysters & wild  
fowl in their seasons—For this property  
the purchase money will be required in  
four equal annual instalments with inter-  
est thereon from the day of sale—Possession  
may be had on the first day of January  
ensuing—and particulars fully made known  
on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Easton, 7th June, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale,

I OFFER at Private Sale, all the  
Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late  
of Caroline County, in Maryland, but  
now residing at Nashville in Tennessee,  
lying in Caroline county aforesaid,  
between the branches of Forwiling creek and  
Hunting, divided by the main road lead-  
ing from the one to the other of said  
creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into  
three Lots or portions, and will be sold  
separately or together, as may best suit the  
purchaser or purchasers.

The first Lot will contain about 400  
acres, including the Farm where Wil-  
liam Kelly now lives, has a sufficient  
quantity of timber, commands an extensive  
range for stock, is tolerably well improv-  
ed, with houses, orchards, and other  
fruit trees, and a large part of it may,  
at a moderate expense, be converted into  
excellent meadow.

The second Lot will contain about 200  
or 300 acres, including the Farm whereon  
Solomon Jones now lives, the improve-  
ments thereon are indifferent; it con-  
tains a sufficient quantity of wood land &  
meadow lands.

The third Lot includes the Manor  
Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson,  
and is supposed to contain from 500 to  
700 acres. This farm is well watered  
and wooded, and is so generally known  
for its fertility, valuable and extensive  
improvements, that a more minute descrip-  
tion is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to treat  
for all or any of these Lands may know  
the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Fact of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802.

8w.—21.

## BLANKS

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

Blank Executions,

For Sale at this Office;



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EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1802.

(No. 627.)

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

From a London Paper.

### JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

Extracted from a letter written by a gentleman, late of Glasgow, to his father.

AT ten o'clock, A. M. departed from the grand vizier's camp near Jaffa, with a guard of six Turks, on a journey to Jerusalem. At half past ten passed through the small village of Yoal. About twelve arrived at Ramah, where we stopped and refreshed ourselves, and received an additional guard of six Arabs. Continued our journey till we arrived at an Arab village named Alobar, where we baited our horses. At three P. M. passed the ruins of an old town, called Geba, formerly a town belonging to the Philistines. At four entered the passes that lead into the mountains. At nine arrived at a village called Filstere, where we baited, and about midnight reached the gates of Jerusalem, which were shut.

Jerusalem is situated on an exceeding high hill like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by mountains of very difficult access. It is encompassed with a high wall, having square towers, about thirty feet asunder, and is in circumference about three miles. Three o'clock A. M. had leave from the pacha for the gates to be opened for our admission, when we were conducted to the Greek Convent, and retired to rest.

About ten we waited on the Turkish governor, and received permission to visit the remarkable places mentioned in Scripture.—There being an English interpreter, with an English translation of the Bible, he explained every particular place as we passed, and we particularly found that the description of the city, as mentioned in the book of Nehemiah, was very correct. We rode out of the city to Mount Zion, on which, further to the eastward, stands a handsome Turkish mosque, formerly a Christian convent, and which is built on the spot where Christ ate the passover with his disciples.—From thence we descended into the valley of Jehoshaphat, at the entrance of which is the well where the sick and lame were healed by our Saviour. In the valley we passed through two large caves in the rock, in which according to tradition, the concubines of King Solomon used to dwell. A little to the westward of the cave, is the sepulchre of Zacharius; and a few paces further is the spot on which the temple was built; but no traces of the building at present exist, though they show a vast heap of rubbish near the spot that was formerly part of the temple.—Farther to the eastward is the sepulchre of Madona. From this place we ascended Mount Olives, at the foot of which Judas betrayed his master. At the top of the mount is the church of Ascension. From the church we were shown the place where the apostles were sitting and walking (St. Luke, chap. 24, and St. John, chap. 10,) when Christ appeared to them after his resurrection; and where they stood when they saw him ascend to Heaven. West of the city, about a mile are two sepulchres where the kings of Judah were buried, and in these are several apartments, about 14 feet square. Thus ended the second day.

On the 3d day we went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, passed by a con-

vent at some distance to the westward, which is the spot where the angels appeared to the shepherds, close to which is the ground where the French encamped in their first crusade, when they invested Jerusalem. Soon after we passed the tomb of Rachel, where Ramoth Gilead formerly stood, and which is about one mile north of Bethlehem. At Bethlehem we were conducted to a convent of the order of Franciscans, built on the spot where the wise men of the east assembled to make their offerings to our Saviour. In the chapel of the convent is the spot where Christ was born, and the place where the manger stood on which he was laid. After this we were shown the grotto of Joseph, and many other sacred curiosities too numerous to mention.

There is a small sepulchre where the children that were slain by Herod are entombed; likewise the sepulchre and study of St. Jerome. From Bethlehem we went to the village of St. John, the birth place of St. John the Baptist, where there is a convent and a very handsome church, erected on the very spot where he was born, over which is this inscription, *Hic Præcursor Domini Natus Est.*

Seven o'clock we returned to Jerusalem, went accompanied by one of the monks to see the church of the sepulchre built by Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine. In the church are four chapels belonging to the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Coptic churches, all of which are handsomely ornamented, but the Armenian most particularly so. In the church is the sepulchre where our Saviour was buried, with a small dome over it, in which dome an immense number of lamps are kept constantly burning. We were then shown the place where our Saviour was scourged and the very identical pillar of stone to which he was bound, and the place where the cross was concealed, till discovered by Helena, and the hole in which the cross is said to have stood at the crucifixion. The inside of the church is handsomely inlaid with tortoise shell and mother of pearl, and has a very noble appearance.

We left the church, and visited many other remarkable places in and about Jerusalem, and particularly the house, from the roof of which David fell in love with Bethsheba, while bathing, which is now the residence of the Turkish Cadi.

The Turkish governor resides in a strong house, built on the spot where Pontius Pilate had a house. In the evening after being regaled with coffee and a pipe, took our leave of the governor, and at 5 o'clock in the morning departed with our guides from Jerusalem and arrived at Jaffa in the evening after a very pleasant ride.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The following important and highly interesting articles, relative to the state of France and the conduct of her government, have been received, by private conveyance, from our attentive correspondent in New-York. We had intended to devote this day exclusively, to the celebration of our national anniversary; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of presenting to our Democratic friends the present condition of their favourite nation, & particularly of exhibiting, for their

greater entertainment, the present and increasing glory of that champion of republicanism who has for years past been the theme of their songs, their songs and huzzas on the anniversary of our national independence, while Washington who achieved that independence, and those who assisted him in maintaining it, were either passed over in neglectful silence, or named only to be calumniated and insulted. Whether Buonaparte will now receive, from our pretended republicans, as loud applauses as while engaged in the murderous work of subduing the nations of Europe to his control, and endeavouring to add the United States to the number, the ministerial papers by their accounts of the proceedings of this day, will soon enable us to determine.

### NEW-YORK, July 3.

By the American, Capt. Sherry, from Liverpool, and the Herkimer, Capt. Jones from Havre, London papers to the 17th and Paris journals to the 12th of May, inclusive, have been received, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

PARIS, 22d Floreal, 12th May. By a decree of the 18th Floreal, 8th May, presented to the corps legislative for confirmation, the conservative senate, re-elected the citizen Nepeleon Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic, for the ten years immediately succeeding the ten years for which he had been nominated by the 39th article of the constitution, as a testimony of the gratitude of the people of France for the consuls of the republic.

This decree was presented in form to the first consul on the 19th Floreal; who in reply observed, "That this honourable proof of esteem would be eternally engraved on his heart.—That during the three past years fortune had smiled on the republic; but fortune was inconstant and how many men, upon whom she has showered down favours, had lived, by some years too long.—That the interest of his glory and of his name seemed to have been prescribed as the term of his public life, the moment when the peace of the universe was proclaimed. But that the glory and happiness of the citizens ought to be silent when the interest of the State and public kindness demanded his service. You conceive that I owe says he, a new sacrifice; I am ready to make it if the wishes of the people exact what your suffrages authorize."

### LEGISLATIVE BODY.

16 Floreal, 6 May

### DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The Counsellors of State, Roederer Bruix, and Berlier are introduced, to communicate to the Legislative Body the Definitive Treaty of Peace between England and the French Republic, and to present the plan of a law relative to the promulgation of it.

Bruix read the Articles of the Treaty. Berlier then read the following Message.

### Gifts to Legislators.

The government transmits to you the Treaty which puts a period to the last dissensions of Europe, and completes the great work of peace.

The Republic has fought for her independence—her independence is recognized; the acknowledgment of

all Powers consecrates the rights which she acquired from nature and the limits which she owes to her victories.

Another Republic has been formed in the midst of her, imbued with her principles, and seeking, at her source the ancient spirit of the Gauls.

Attached to France by the remembrance of a common origin, by common institutions, and above all by the tie of benefits, the Italian Republic has taken her rank amidst Powers as among our allies; she will maintain it by courage, and distinguish herself in it by virtue.

Batavia, restored to an unity of interest, freed from that double influence which vexed her councils, and milled her politics, has resumed her independence, and finds in the nation that had conquered it the most faithful guarantee of her existence and her rights. The wisdom of her administration will preserve to her splendor and the active economy of her citizens will restore her all her prosperity.

The Helvetic Republic, recognized without, is still agitated within by factions which are disputing the possession of power. The government, faithful to principles, have not exercised over an independent nation any other influence than that of counsel; their counsel hitherto has been ineffectual; they still hope that the voice of wisdom and moderation will be heard and that the neighbouring Powers to Helvetia will not be forced to intervene for the purpose of putting an end to the troubles, whose continuance would endanger their own tranquility.

The Republic owed it to her engagements, and to the fidelity of Spain, to use all her efforts to preserve the integrity of her territory. She has fulfilled this duty throughout the whole of the negotiation, with all the energy that circumstances permitted. The king of Spain has acknowledged the loyalty of his allies, and his generosity has made to peace the sacrifice which they had attempted to spare him. He has thereby acquired new rights to the attachment of France, and a sacred claim to the gratitude of Europe. Already does the return of commerce console his States for the calamities of war, and soon will a vivifying spirit introduce into his vast possessions new activity and industry. Rome, Naples, and Eturia, are restored to repose and to the arts of peace.

Lucca, under a constitution which has united all hearts, and put an end to hatred and dissension, has found again calmness and independence.

Liguria has laid down, in the silence of parties, the principle of her organization, and Genoa sees commerce and wealth return to her ports.

The Republic of the Seven Isles is still, as well as Helvetia prey to anarchy; but, in concert with France, the emperor of Russia is sending thither the troops he had at Naples, to bring back the sole benefits which are wanting to those happy parts; tranquillity, the reign of the laws, and oblivion to hatred and faction.

Thus, from one end to the other, Europe sees repose again bless the continent and the sea, and her happiness founded upon the union of great powers and the faith of treaties.

In America, the known principles of the Government have restored full security to Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucie. We fear no more the sway



of those imprudent laws, which would have introduced into the colonies de-  
struction and death. They aspire now  
only to be united to the mother coun-  
try, and they bring her, with their  
confidence and attachment, a prosperi-  
ty at least equal to that which she had  
lost them. At St. Domingo great  
evils have been done, greater evils are to  
be repaired; but rebellion and revolt  
are only more and more repressed.  
Toussaint, without station, without  
treasure, without army, is no more  
than a brigand wandering from morn-  
to morn, with some brigands like  
himself, whom our intrepid warriors  
are pursuing, and whom they will  
soon have caught and destroyed.

Peace is known at the Mauritius  
and in India. The first cares of Go-  
vernment have already restored love  
of the Republic, confidence in its laws  
and every hope of prosperity.

Many years will elapse for us with-  
out victories, without triumphs, with-  
out those signal negotiations which  
for the destinies of States; but other  
successes ought to make the existence  
of nations; and above all the existence  
of the Republic. Every where indu-  
stry has been awakened, every where  
commerce and the arts are uniting to  
efface the miseries of war. Labours  
of all kinds invite & occupy the atten-  
tion of the Government.

The Government will fulfil this new  
task with success, so long as it shall be  
inveiled with the opinion of the French  
people.

The years that are coming will, it  
is true, be less celebrated; but the  
happiness of France will increase from  
the chances of glory she has disdained.

The First Consul.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.  
Secretary of State, H.B.M. & R.T.  
RODIERRE—Citizens—Legislators,  
we conceive that we may dispense with  
developing the motives of the Treaty  
of Amiens.

The motives of that Treaty are  
united in these two words—*The Glory  
and happiness of France*: who would un-  
dertake to give motives for the act  
which accomplishes the wish of all  
hearts? What words would not be  
too much? What expressions would  
not be too feeble, being covered by the  
acclamations of the world?

It is not of a cold exposition of prin-  
ciples that we are here speaking. It  
is of the expression of the sentiments  
which the circumstances require; and  
if you would require any thing from  
the orators of government, no doubt,  
Citizens Legislators, it is that they  
should free themselves from that law  
of government itself which forbids  
them its praise? I would almost say  
the gratitude which is due to it. And  
why should we be forbidden to pro-  
nounce its eulogy? Why should we be  
interdicted a right common to all the  
French? Never could men honoured  
with the confidence of a government,  
be less suspected of a wish to praise  
themselves in rendering just homage  
to the Head of the States. Always  
preceded by him in the paths of the  
common weal, we have no other me-  
rit than that of following him. It  
is from him we receive every day the  
example of application and devotion,  
and in the grand sentiments which  
have shone in his administration, there  
is not one that has not emanated from  
his mind and his genius. Citizens  
Legislators, you will have remarked  
with interest, that the negotiator of  
the treaty of Amiens is the same per-  
son to whom Europe is indebted for  
the treaty of Lunéville, which has giv-  
en us the Continental peace and the  
Concordat which has cemented it,  
and the treaty of Paris which has  
extended it beyond the seas even to A-  
merica. The choice of that negotia-  
tor facilitated the general pacification  
as it manifested the intentions of the  
head of the state, and interested in the  
success of the negotiation even his  
family affections. The homage which  
the foreign negotiators now pay in  
their respective Courts to the happy  
combination of talent and morality,  
of firmness and mildness, of candour  
and address, which characterise him,  
the gratitude which he has obtained  
of the French people, of which the  
Tribunate has carried the expression  
to government at the era of the treaty  
of Lunéville; in a word, his confi-  
dence, which unites itself with the  
glory of the name he bears, are so many  
hostages given to the repose of the

world, and to the prosperity of the  
country. The Legislative Body gave  
an acknowledgment to the Orators of  
the communication made to it, decreed  
that the papers should be printed,  
and communicated without delay to  
the Tribunate by a message.

The Orator descended from the Tri-  
bune.

The President (Lapoy)—"you  
have heard him. The great nations  
have sworn to the pact of amity which  
unites them. For the repose of the  
world there is no longer occasion for  
the ocean & the Pyrenees to separate  
them, and it is from the region of  
glory where their governments are e-  
rected that the peace is going to diffuse  
its blessings to the extremities of the  
earth. Its happy influences have al-  
ready produced their effects in the  
sanctuary in which you are assembled.  
You were convened there under the  
shade of the olive, which crowns this  
day all the trophies of victory; and the  
republic, after twelve years of unfor-  
tunate experience, had a good right  
to require that its first united pow-  
ers of mind should discuss in the  
calmness of wisdom the laws which  
should reconcile themselves, with li-  
berty, and bring back to their  
native soil the happiness so long a  
stranger to the French. You have  
fulfilled this task. It was not by  
abstract principles, of which the  
country knows the danger, it was not  
by chimerical ideas of perfection that  
you could satisfy its just impatience. The  
empty theories have only served to  
disappoint the desires of good. Be-  
sides our political body is not an ideal  
world, newly risen from depths of  
metaphysics. It is an enormous  
colossus, the weight of which is felt  
over the globe, and which demands  
a regime as positive as its power.  
You have raised it from a long-fallen  
state, by recovering from its ancient  
religion the philosophy which our fore-  
fathers had used to enoble the mind  
to soften the heart, and to correct the  
character of man. You have accom-  
panied this blessing with system of pub-  
lic instruction, by which our younger  
sons will receive in gratitude and good  
morals the equivalent of the palms  
which their elder brothers have reaped  
in the field of victory. It is to the  
peace, it is to the man who conquered  
it, that we owe the progress that we  
have made towards our social regenera-  
tion. It arms this young warrior has  
carried us to the immortal age of Alex-  
ander. History, in comparing them, will  
say which of the two rendered his career  
illustrious by virtues unknown to the  
other? For peace they are the years  
of Solon which he commences, and al-  
ready has our legislation received the  
impression of his genius. But, to  
speak of great men, a happy expres-  
sion is necessary which I do not possess;  
and I leave to more favorable orators  
the task of celebrating, in language  
worthy of the subject, the joy of the  
French people, and the glory of their  
government.

An order of Council, it is said, has  
actually been given for prohibiting the  
importation of any articles of French  
growth or manufacture, except such  
as have already been ordered and ship-  
ped for this country. This Order is  
in consequence of the prohibition by  
the French Government of English  
manufactures; and we have little doubt  
will lead to some Commercial Arrange-  
ments which may be beneficial to this  
country.

**Sacred Legion**, composed of picked and  
distinguished men. All the private  
accounts from the French capital cer-  
tainly concur in stating, that a storm  
is gathering, which must perhaps ve-  
ry speedily burst.

The French funds have again fallen  
back to 57.

The second consul, Cambaceres,  
published an Arrêté on the 20th Flo-  
real, 10th May, purporting that the  
French people should be consulted on  
this question, "Whether Napoleone  
Bonaparte shall be elected Consul for  
life."

An order of Council, it is said, has  
actually been given for prohibiting the  
importation of any articles of French  
growth or manufacture, except such  
as have already been ordered and ship-  
ped for this country. This Order is  
in consequence of the prohibition by  
the French Government of English  
manufactures; and we have little doubt  
will lead to some Commercial Arrange-  
ments which may be beneficial to this  
country.

### American Intelligence.

HANOVER, June 19.

#### TORNADO.

Last Sunday, about half past six, P.  
M. the clouds presented a most threat-  
ening aspect. The clouds which arose  
from the N. W. and S. W. approach-  
ed each other with terrible majesty, and  
their conjunction produced a violent  
gust of wind, accompanied with light-  
ning, thunder, and hail, which did an  
immense deal of damage, in this vi-  
cinity, and in the neighboring towns.  
Houses were unroofed, windows broken—  
barns, trees, fences, &c. levelled to  
the ground.

About fifty feet of the roof of Dart-  
mouth College was broken off by the  
violence of the gale, and carried to a  
great distance—Nothing seemed able  
to withstand its force.

The oldest men among us, have no  
recollection of having ever experienced  
so violent a wind. It continued but  
two or three minutes.

EASTON, (P.) June 28.

We learn, that a few nights since,  
in the township of Marquette, North-  
ampton county, an atrocious murder  
was committed, on the body of a wo-  
man of the name of Smith. The son  
of the deceased, with his family, be-  
ing in bed, were awakened by a noise,  
which they supposed to be made by cat-  
tle breaking into an adjoining field.—  
Mrs. Smith immediately rose, and  
looked out at the window, to see what  
was the matter. At that instant a gun  
or pistol was discharged, and its con-  
tents, a ball with a considerable num-  
ber of pigeon shot, passed through her  
neck, close by her ear, and killed her  
on the spot. On the succeeding day a  
jury summoned by the Coroner, sat on  
the body, and brought in a verdict of  
wilful murder. The person strongly  
suspected of being the perpetrator of  
this horrid act, has absconded.

### Public Vendue.

**FOR** sale on Tuesday the 27th inst.  
at the house of the subscriber, a  
quantity of Household Furniture—  
some Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a  
pair of old Globes and Maps, to-  
gether with some Books, the property of  
the subscriber, who is going for Eu-  
rope in the fall. The sale to begin at  
12 o'clock.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

N. B. The house in which he re-  
sides to be rented for the remainder of  
the year.

July 19, 1802.

### Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Ox-  
ford, on Saturday the 24th inst. at  
11 o'clock.

**ALL** the Estate of Mrs. Anne  
Denny, deceased, consisting of  
several valuable Beds and Household  
Furniture.—The above property will be  
sold on a credit of six months, the pur-  
chaser giving bond with approved se-  
curity for all sums above three pounds;  
under that sum cash will be requir-  
ed.

ANTHONY BANNING,  
Administrator.

July 10th, 1802.

### Public Vendue.

Will be offered for sale at Public Ven-  
due on Friday the 30th inst. at 2  
o'clock, on the premises in Caroline  
county.

**A** VALUABLE Farm containing  
27½ acres, adjoining the lands of  
Thomas Hardcastle and James Brodie,  
Esqrs; and on the main road from Chop-  
tank bridge to the Long Marsh; this  
is of good soil and well timbered, late  
the property of Mr. James E. Denny,  
deceased. The terms will be made  
known on the day of sale.

And on Wednesday the 4th of  
August at 11 o'clock will also be offer-  
ed at Public Sale at the late dwelling  
of the above mentioned Mr. Denny;  
all the remaining stock of horses, cat-  
tle & sheep, plantation utensils, house-  
hold furniture, &c. It is also expec-  
ted that all the Negroes that did be-  
long to the deceased, will also be sold  
for a limited time; there are men,  
women, boys & girls, and such as are  
very valuable; these will be sold for  
cash only; some of these negroes will  
not be delivered until the end of the  
year, others immediately. Those per-  
sons who have passed their obligations  
for purchases at the former vendue,  
are requested to come forward on that  
day and settle them. Also those who  
are indebted to the Estate of the de-  
ceased, either by bond, note or book  
account, are once more requested to  
come and discharge the same as cir-  
cumstances will not admit of any lon-  
ger indulgence.

HENRY BANNING,

Executor of J. E. Denny.

July 10th, 1802.

### To be let for a term of years

**THE** Glebe Lands belonging to St.  
Michael's Parish; the Vestry  
will meet on Saturday the 31st instant  
at one o'clock to receive any offers that  
may be made and contracted therefor.

Per order of the Vestry,

DANIEL FEDEMAN, Secy.

July 10th, 1802.

### Public Sale.

On Thursday the 6th day of August  
next, will be sold at Auction, at Mr.  
Richard Newman's in Carroll.

**A** VALUABLE farm called Broom-  
ley Lambeth, containing about  
560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's  
county, near the head of Wye River &  
about 3 miles from Wye-Mill; 300  
acres are cleared and in high cultiva-  
tion; about 260 acres are heavily  
timbered, and within five miles of  
Centerville; between 20 and 30 acres  
of the cleared land are of the richest  
bottom, and particularly adapted to  
graze. As those who wish to purchase  
will view the premises, a farther de-  
scription is deemed unnecessary. Said  
farm will be sold with or without the  
stock, on the most accommodating  
terms, which will be made known on  
the day of sale, by

WM. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county.

June 28th, 1802; } Sw.—25

### For Sale or Barter.

**SIX** hundred acres of Land in Alle-  
gany county, contained in twelve  
Lots, contiguous to each other of the  
following numbers, viz. 2875, 2876,  
2877, 2878, 2880, 2893, 2894, 2895,  
2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, of fifty a-  
cres each; being part of the lands ap-  
propriated to the officers & soldiers of  
the Maryland line.—These lands are  
near the Yoxhogeni river, and their  
situation is considered as remarkably  
healthy. As its presumed the pur-  
chaser will be in some degree acquaint-  
ed with the lands, any further descrip-  
tion is deemed unnecessary. The sub-  
scriber will either sell them at a re-  
duced price for Cash, or Barter them  
for merchandise, or other property.  
An indisputable title will be given by  
DAVID KERR, Junr.  
Bastion, July 13, 1802. } Sw.—26

### WANTED

An Apprentice to the  
Printing Business. Apply  
at this Office.

B. L. A. N. K. S.

For Sale at this Office.



THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, July 20.

Conscious of the wickedness of that persecuting spirit manifested by the present administration, the Jacobin prints are diligently engaged in fabricating excuses for the dismissal of public officers. They have lately asserted that Mr. Jefferson has dismissed only 33 persons from office, out of upwards of 2000, on the civil list, at his disposal. This barefaced falsehood first appeared in the National Intelligencer, Mr. Jefferson's official paper, thence it has been circulated far and wide by the underlings of hypocrisy and falsehood. A writer in the Washington Federalist has undertaken an examination of this affair, and has proved that there are but 412 officers at the disposal of the president, nearly 200 of whom he has filled since he came into office. In New Jersey, out of seven offices at the disposal of Mr. Jefferson, he has changed five.

[Trent. Fed.]

Accounts from Canada, by way of Vermont, state, that the British are strengthening their military posts in that quarter, from the apprehension they entertain of the settlement of the French in Louisiana.

From a London Paper of May 6.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of King's Bench, May 5.  
CRIM. CON.

The Reg. Mr. Markham, against Fawcett.

This was an action for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 20,000l. The defendant had suffered judgment by default, and the jury were impaneled to assess the damages. The enquiry began at ten on Monday evening, and did not finish till twelve.

Mr. Erskine in opening the unfortunate history of this case to the jury, stated, that the plaintiff, the rev. George Markham, was the third son of the late Archbishop of York. In the year 1789 he married his present wife, Miss Sutton, the daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of Northwood, in Yorkshire, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, most virtuously educated. It was a most affecting circumstance, in the history of this case, that the plaintiff and defendant had been bred up together from their infancy;—they had received their early impressions at Westminster School, where they were companions and play mates. They were afterwards fellow students at Christ Church, Oxford, and there cemented the friendship formed in their infancy. After they had left college, and the plaintiff had retired with his wife and family to his living in Yorkshire, the defendant unhappily came into the neighborhood to reside. The plaintiff looked upon him as a brother, and admitted him into his family as such; he introduced him to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, recommended him to every person of respectability, and behaved towards him with that real friendship and affection which rendered the return the defendant had made base and wicked in the extreme. The whole happiness of the plaintiff was centered in the bosom of his family, & as a father, a husband, and a member of his profession, he was irreproachable. No suspicions were excited by any part of the behaviour of the defendant, Mr. Fawcett, and dreadful it was to state, that the criminal intercourse existed five years antecedent to its discovery, and at the period of the discovery, Mrs. Markham had become the mother of nine children, seven girls and two boys. The plaintiff was thus not only deprived of his conjugal felicity, but was placed in a situation with regard to his children, too horrible to describe. The learned counsel having proceeded to enlarge upon the injury sustained by the Plaintiff, concluded a speech which may be truly described as the most eloquent he ever delivered upon a similar subject, by an appeal to the jury for damages to the full extent of the sum laid in the declaration. The Adultery having been admitted

by the Defendant's suffering judgment by Default, there was no evidence to that point.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Norwich, Capt. Markham, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Wm. Foulis, and several other witnesses deposed to the happy and affectionate manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Markham lived together before she became the victim of the Defendant's seductive arts. The witnesses all expressed themselves satisfied that no conduct on the part of Mr. Markham, with regard to his wife, had merited this heavy affliction she had brought upon him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boys, who had been the house keeper and lady's maid in the Plaintiff's family, said she always considered the Plaintiff as a good, kind and affectionate husband. She went to reside in the plaintiff's family in 1795, and quitted it in 1798, in consequence of suspicions she entertained of her mistress's infidelity, but which she had no assurances of upon sufficient grounds to justify her disturbing the peace of the family by communicating them to the Plaintiff. She had endeavored to discover whether her suspicions were true, by laying stones in the window by which she thought the Defendant entered his mistress's room, but he found them in the same place. She was well persuaded the Plaintiff had no idea of his wife having a criminal attachment to the Defendant.

Mr. Sergeant then addressed the jury on the part of the Defendant, in extenuation of damages.

Mr. Burchall, the Under Sheriff, recapitulated the evidence, and the jury having retired an hour, returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages Seven thousand Pounds.

The following article is copied from a letter, received in New Bedford county, N. Carolina, under date of 2d May—"I have lately heard of something to me. A Justice of the peace in this county, lately bought a number of Negro children, out of Virginia, by weight, at 3 1-3 dollars per pound. This manner of proceeding with human flesh, I have not before been acquainted with."

The internal duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licences to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper—pursuant to a law passed at the last session of Congress, ceased to be collected after the 30th day of June last. Neither the government nor the citizen can immediately feel the effect of this measure, supposed by some to have been adopted for the public good, by others for the thirst of ill-gained popularity. Time, that great discloser of motives and events, must give the answer—must convince the American people of its utility; or, on the necessity of their revival, call forth the most bitter execrations on the heads of their deceivers. It is much easier for the government to lay additional duty on articles already taxed, than to resort to new sources of revenue. The recent insurrections will evince the truth of this axiom; & should the present, or some future administration, need additional supplies, rather than resort to so just (tho' unpopular) an expedient as the revival of the internal taxes, the Merchants and the mechanic would be made the additional, as they now are the principal supporters of the government.

On the first instant expired also, the 43 for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States; and with it, all that is dear to an American Citizen—A FREE AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY. That Judge, who was formerly considered the protector of government and the citizen, must henceforward feel himself insecure in his seat—unprotected in his rights—through fear of the power assumed by the former under the specious pretext of obeying the will of the latter. By popular frenzy and misguided zeal, passions have been brought to ruin. The fate that awaits us remains yet to be recorded.

[D. M.]

From Washington, June 15, 1822.

"The expected settlement of the French legions on our southern front-

tier, excites many disagreeable emotions here; and I understand the minority have received directions to put the press under their influence, in requisition to denounce this measure of Buonaparte; and to endeavor to exonerate the President from all acquiescence in it: and from all culpability on the subject. You may, therefore, expect to see the tone of the ministerial papers changed; and from sycophantic encomiasts become the most malignant revilers of Frenchmen and measures.

"It will be recollected, when Buonaparte was preparing to invade Egypt, as an encouragement to his 'dogs of war,' he promised them the grant of a quantity of land, equal, if I mistake not, to one hundred acres each; to be located (he did not say where) at the end of the war. It is pretty evident the grant cannot be made in Egypt, the First Consul will, therefore, I expect, endeavor to fulfill his promise in Florida. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance of the troops ordered to embark under Bernadotte, being a part of the army of Egypt. If these adventurers cannot obtain good measure in Florida; they will not be very bashful in squating on the territory of the United States. Their brother adventurers in the West Indies already denominated us Arabs; and they will treat us as such.

"The Southern States are more peculiarly interested in this subject, than the Northern. The enterprising Gauls, with the possession of a country, rich to a proverb; abounding in all the valuable productions of nature; situated in the vicinity of the West India islands; and, commanding, as they will, the mouth of the Mississippi, will have it in their power abundantly to furnish those islands with the articles which now compose such valuable branches of our exports; and by intercepting the navigation of the Mississippi, by our countrymen, thro' their territory; will prohibit the settlers on our western waters from transporting their produce to market, unless under such duties as the French toll gatherers shall please to demand. How the full-blooded buck-bone of the Western Territory will resent this state of things, is easy to imagine; and that it must produce an immediate war with France, need not the gift of prophecy to foretell. No wonder, then, the President, and his able ministers, are embarrassed. They know they have not talents or energy sufficient to extricate the United States from the threatened situation; and they must resort to the expedient adopted during the revolutionary war; and resign the government to the Vice President."

[Boston Centinel.]

NEW YORK, July 9.

IMPORTANT.

We learn from Captain Jackson, who arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from St. Mary's, that just before he sailed, he was informed by a Spanish gentleman of respectability, direct from West Florida, that the French had lately landed at that place 35,000 troops. This news was generally believed at St. Mary's, and filled them with apprehension of trouble from the French.

Captain Jackson also informs us, that one of Bowles' privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig bound from Havana, for St. Augustine, valued at 40,000 pounds sterling—the same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner loaded with flour. A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the brig Enterprise, from Antigua, informs, that the tranquillity of Guadeloupe is so far restored, that the inhabitants who had left that island in consequence of the troubles, were generally returning. He also informs, that most of the blacks had been subdued; that only a few scattering ones still held out—and that many of them had been hung by the dozens, and as many shot.

Our informant adds, that he only heard of one white man having been put to death for aiding the blacks, a French planter, who requested to be shot, as he did not fear death, provided he might be suffered to toll his life at the muzzle of a gun—This however was denied him—and he was ignominiously hung upon the common gallows.

From the same gentleman we have a confirmation of the news which was published yesterday from our Bermudian correspondent, relative to Martinique. He adds, that there is no doubt but there will be a general massacre of the whites at that place, as soon as the French get possession of the island; and which is very much dreaded by the inhabitants.

Flour at Antigua, which had lately been as high as 20 dollars a barrel, was when the Enterprise sailed, selling from 9 and 30 cents, to 10 dollars. Beef and pork was low; but the markets were extremely fluctuating.

ST. MARKS, (Geo.) June 2.

By a gentleman arrived in town last Sunday, from the Creek Nation, we are informed, that the noted Gen. Bowles has commissioned a privateer, under the command of a captain Gibson, of New Providence—which privateer captured a Spanish vessel, bound from New Orleans to the Havana, laden with artillery, ammunition and flour; which prize arrived in Catahouchee river about the 1st of May, was condemned by Bowles. The provisions distributed amongst his adherents. The privateer was formerly of New Providence, but now sails under Bowles' Muskogey flag. Capt. Gibson was formerly of the Lark privateer, of Providence. We are further informed, that Bowles intended an attack on St. Marks, having found two mortars, &c. on board the prize,

Hamilton and Sons

and others

vs.

Frederick, Elizabeth, Henry and Mary Randall,

heirs at Law of Francis Randall

deceased.

In Chancery.

June Term, 1822,

July 7th.

The Object of the Bill is to ob-

tain a Decree for the Sale of the

Real estate of the said Francis Ran-

dall for the payment of his debts, the

personal estate being as the Bill states

insufficient for that purpose, the Bill

further states, that the said Francis

Randall died intestate, and that he

left real estate, consisting of some lots

of ground lying in Snow Hill, in

Worcester county, which has descended

to the defendants, who are infants,

and it is stated in the Bill, that Frederick Randall, and Elizabeth Ran-

dall have removed out of the State of Maryland.

It is on the complainants' motion,

ordered, that they cause a copy of this

order to be inserted once in each of 3

successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper,

before the last day of August next, to

the intent, that the said infant defendants & their guardian, or guardians, (if

any) may have notice of the complain-

ants' application to this Court, and of

the substance, and object of their Bill,

and may be warned to appear here

in person, or by a solicitor of this

Court, on or before the 4th Tuesday

of December next, to shew cause

wherefore a Decree should not pass as

prayed.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR Dick, a Mulattoish lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, handsome, tall, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knuckled in one leg; both whereat are plump, and handsomely made. He is easy and quick in his motions; brisk and sprightly in his manner; forward, talkative, and possessing (what is termed) a good deal of jaw. The mark of inoculation may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humour, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, low, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly animated.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wythe River; particularly near Emmerlon's ware house.

Whoever shall deliver him up to the subscriber, living on the Island in said River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward. MATTS. BORDLEY.



## Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton,  
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and  
James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that  
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their  
appointment, will in future keep a con-  
stant supply of the following MEDI-  
CINES, which are in high esteem,  
and general use throughout the United  
States, many of them being sold cheaper  
than the Drugs of which they are com-  
pounded, could be purchased at a retail  
store.

### HAMILTON'S

## Essence & Extract of Mus- tard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,  
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-  
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the  
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both  
in a fluid state and in pills, and thus ex-  
cellently adapted both for external and in-  
ternal use.

The Pills operate mild'y by urine, and  
by insensible perspiration, expelling the  
superfluous and morbid humors; they are  
highly cordial to the stomach, create appe-  
tite, aid digestion, remove flying pains,  
and cold or windy complaints in the stom-  
ach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to  
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,  
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-  
ing and dispersing quality, remove the most  
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-  
ness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled  
faces, head aches, indurated breasts,  
white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and  
will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet  
or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-  
cine should be prescribed with equal success  
in such a variety of cases, but this sur-  
prise will cease when it is recollected that  
all these complaints result from the same  
cause—a stagnation in the circulation of the  
lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-  
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

### GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-  
on you call Hamilton's Essence or Ex-  
tract of Mustard, which I believe has  
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism  
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the  
hip joint) under which I had labored for  
a long time, and which had baffled every  
article in the Materia Medica, and every  
mode of treatment resorted into practice  
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful, you are at liber-  
ty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South  
Second Street, between Mary and Chris-  
tian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily  
makes oath as follows, namely—that his  
wife Mary Hover, was so severely af-  
flicted with violent Rheumatism, very  
dangerously situated, the consequence of a  
feverish cold after lying in, as to be con-  
fined to her bed for several weeks, and was  
at length reduced to the melancholy ap-  
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-  
withstanding the most respectable medical  
advice was followed, every probable re-  
medy attempted, when seeing several cases of  
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured  
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second  
Street. The first application enabled her  
to walk across the room, and the use of one  
bottle restored her to her usual state of  
Health and strength.

### JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer  
Ferguson, esq. one of the justices of the  
peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a  
Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious  
and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect-  
ly mild, so as to be used with  
safety by persons in every  
situation, and of every  
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off  
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-  
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-  
tite—to produce a free perspiration, and  
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-  
tal consequences. A dose never fails to  
remove a cold if taken on its first appear-  
ance—they are celebrated for removing ha-  
bitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach  
and severe head aches—and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of cli-  
mate.

They have been found remarkably effica-  
cious in preventing and curing disorders  
attendant on long voyages, and should be  
procured, and carefully preserved for use  
by every seaman.

### HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

## German Corn Plaster.

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

### GENUINE

## Perfian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable  
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-  
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free  
from corrosive and repellent minerals (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled  
efficacy in preventing and removing  
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,  
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-  
ry redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun  
burns, prickly heat, &c. The Perfian  
Lotion operates mildly, without impeding  
that natural, insensible perspiration, which  
is essential to health, yet its effects are  
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin  
delicately soft and clear, improving the  
complexion, and restoring the bloom of  
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-  
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-  
some one more so.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

## Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and  
strengthens the gums, preserves the ena-  
mel from decay, and cleanses and whitens  
the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimoni-  
ous humors and foulness, which suffered to  
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-  
ly ruin them.

### HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of  
the eyes, whether the effects of natural  
weakness or of accident, speedily removing  
inflammation, defluxions of rheum, dull-  
ness, itching and films on the eyes, never  
failing to cure those maladies which fre-  
quently succeed the small pox, measles, &c.  
and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight.  
Hundreds have experienced  
its excellent virtues, when nearly depriv-  
ed of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which  
gives immediate and lasting relief in the  
most severe instances.

### THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

## Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-  
medy at one application, and may be used  
with the most perfect safety by pregnant  
women, or on infants a week old, not  
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-  
gerous ingredients whatever, and is not  
accompanied with that tormenting smart  
which attends the exhibition of other re-  
medies.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head  
ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the  
Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant pre-  
paration for chapped and sore lips, and  
every blemish and inconvenience occasioned  
by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a  
beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to  
the lips.

### INFALLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-  
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured  
by these drops, after the bark & every  
other medicine has proved ineffectual; &  
not one in a hundred has had occasion to  
take more than one, & numbers not half  
a bottle.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately  
concern, are informed that a fresh  
supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who  
have been cured by this medicine (a great  
proportion of them after the skill of eminent  
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-  
strate its efficacy in expelling the venereal  
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-  
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-  
ful effects which often result from the im-  
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is  
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-  
tion is so gentle that it is given to vene-  
real patients in a state of pregnancy, with the  
utmost safety, & performs a cure without  
disturbing the system, or producing any  
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from  
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-  
scription of the symptoms which obtain  
in every stage of the disease, with  
copious directions for their treatment,  
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in  
the shortest time and least inconveni-  
ence possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderlon's Pills.

## Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, 4m.—21.

### Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Som-  
erset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-  
scriber, of Somerset county, hath  
obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset  
county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration on the personal estate of William El-  
gate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deced-  
ed, all persons having claims against the  
said deceased are warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscriber, at or before the 20th day of  
November next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day of

May, Eighteen Hundred and Two,

6m.—19.

MARY HITCH,

Administratrix.

### Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber, of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans court of  
the said county, in Maryland, Letters of  
Administration de bonis non, with copy  
Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of  
John Manning, late of the said county,  
deceased; all persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same with the vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of December next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day  
of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m.—19.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans Court  
of Dorchester county, Letters of Ad-  
ministration on the Personal Estate of  
David Smith, late of said county, de-  
ceased—all having claims against said  
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, on or before first day of  
October next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day  
of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r  
of David Smith. 4m.—19.

### James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and acquaintance, that  
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on  
M<sup>r</sup> Elderry's wharf, where he proposes  
taking goods on storage, and also trans-  
acting business on commission; he  
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-  
mising punctuality and dispatch in the  
discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale

### AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 11th day of Au-  
gust next, at 12 o'clock on the pre-  
mises—will commence the sale of that va-  
luable property called the Oak, conveni-  
ently laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of va-  
rious sizes—Many of which are bounded  
on the water—this property is situated in  
a healthy and beautiful part of the coun-  
ty and on the navigable waters of Saint  
Michael's River, on the public road lead-  
ing from this place to the town of Saint  
Michael's—and is a good stand for any  
kind of public business—One half the pur-  
chase money with interest thereon to be  
paid in nine, and the other half with in-  
terest thereon in eighteen months from the  
day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th  
day of August, will be sold at the said  
Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands  
called Plain Dealing, which will be divid-  
ed into several parcels or small Farms.—  
On the said property there are tolerable  
good buildings, and each farm will have  
the advantage of a healthy and handsome  
situation on the salt waters of Third Ha-  
ven or Broad Creek, which affords the  
greatest abundance of fish, oysters & wild  
fowl in their season.—For this property  
the purchase money will be required in  
four equal annual instalments with inter-  
est thereon from the day of sale—Possession  
may be had on the first day of January  
ensuing—and particularly fully made known  
on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Easton, 7th June, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

I OFFER at Private Sale, all the  
Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late  
of Caroline County, in Maryland, but  
now residing at Nashville in Tennessee,  
lying in Caroline county aforesaid,  
between the branches of Fowling creek and  
Hunting, divided by the main road lead-  
ing from the one to the other of said  
creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into  
three Lots or portions, and will be sold  
separate or together, as may best suit the  
purchaser or purchasers.

The first Lot will contain about 400  
acres, including the Farm where Wil-  
liam Kelly now lives, has a sufficient  
quantity of timber, commands an extensive  
range for stock, is tolerably well improv-  
ed, with houses, orchards, and other  
fruit trees, and a large part of it may  
at a moderate expense, be converted into  
excellent meadow.

The second Lot will contain about 250  
or 300 acres, including the Farm where  
Solomon Jones now lives, the improve-  
ments thereon are indifferent & it con-  
tains a sufficient quantity of wood land &  
meadow lands.

The third Lot includes the Manor  
Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson,  
and is supposed to contain from 500 to  
700 acres. This farm is well watered  
and wooded, and is so generally known  
for its fertility, valuable and extensive  
improvements, that a more minute descrip-  
tion is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to treat  
for all or any of these Lands may know  
the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Law of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802.

8m.—21.

## BLANKS

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

Blank Executions,

For Sale at this Office.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1802.

(No. 628.)

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

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

To the Printer of the Frederick-Town Herald.

Sir,

HAVING lately heard that you had set up a printing press at Frederick Town, and that you intended publishing a Newspaper once a week, in which you promise to give true information to common people, respecting public men and their proceedings, and every thing else that may be interesting to them. It gave me very great satisfaction when one of my neighbours, who is pretty well off in the world, and takes several newspapers which he reads; informed me about it. Although my neighbour and myself had for some time past not been very good friends, as I had been led to believe that, he and other rich men in the county wished to ride on the poor, and to oppress them in every way they could. This made me keep at a distance from him, but it being harvest time brought us together, when we soon got into a friendly conversation, and I soon discovered that he was not that tyrant, he had been represented to me; Indeed, he has always been an obliging neighbour, by helping and sending me any thing I asked for. During our friendly chat, we talked of the scarcity of money, when I told him that produce had taken such a fall, that I found it as much as I could do to support my family, and pay the heavy taxes I had to pay government. He asked me if I had heard what Jefferson and Congress had done last winter? I answered no, that I got no newspaper, nor had I any friend who could or would tell me the truth about such things; he then said that he would inform me correctly, and if I doubted his word, that I should ask any well informed man in the county or town, to satisfy myself that what he told me was true. To my very great astonishment he said that Jefferson and Congress together had taken off the taxes from pleasure carriages and loaf sugar, things he said, which I and men rich as myself use, and that they suffered the tax to remain upon brown sugar, tea, coffee and salt, articles which every poor person in the county use and are obliged to have every day in their families. That Jefferson had recommended it to be done, and that the Democratic members of Congress, (amongst whom was General Heister) had voted for it, that all the Federal Republican members of Congress had voted against it and that the Federal members had used all their might and influence to keep it off brown sugar, tea, coffee and salt, saying, that the poor people in the country who use them were not able to pay so much tax a year for those things; that the rich who rode in their carriages, and drank loaf sugar in their tea, coffee and toddy could much better afford to pay for it, and that they ought, and not the poor who earn their little money by the sweat of their brow. I was truly astonished when he told me all this, and answered him that it was impossible, that it was not true, for when the gentlemen out of town and the county were a year or two ago electioneering in our neighbourhood, they persuaded me and many of my neighbours, that Jefferson and General Heister were the friends of the poor; that they would if we elected them, take off all the taxes and the poor people then would have no more taxes to pay. Being told this,

I voted for Jefferson and General Heister, and felt very happy that in future I should have no more taxes to pay. He asked me whether I could afford to keep a carriage and drink loaf sugar in my tea, coffee, toddy, &c. I told him no. Then Jefferson and Heister are not your friends—Well, said he, how much brown sugar, tea, coffee and salt do you use through the year in your family? I made a calculation (though I believe it was too little) and answered that I used about 50 lbs. of coffee, 100 lbs. of sugar, 10 lbs. of tea, & for my family and stock 10 bushels of salt. He then told me, that I paid 5 cents upon every pound of coffee, 3 cents upon every pound of sugar, 20 cents upon every pound of tea, and 20 cents upon every bushel of salt, which makes the sum of £. 3 11 3, that I pay yearly. Whilst I, continued he, use about 150 lbs. of loaf sugar, upon which I paid last year 9 cents tax per pound, & upon my carriage I paid 12 dollars, making in the whole £. 9 11 3. This they have taken off my shoulders, and left you to pay your tax as well as you can; now you must plainly see that you have been deceived by those men who persuaded you Jefferson, Heister and the Democrats were the only true friends of the poor; does it not appear to you that they are the friends of the rich, and have they not favoured themselves and their rich friends, by taking off the tax from carriages and loaf sugar, and suffering the taxes to remain upon all the articles used by the poor? These things struck my mind so forcibly, that I could not contradict him, and was forced to give him right. Upon which I immediately determined to state the conversation to you, and if you also say, and publish it to the world in your paper, that Jefferson and the Democratic members of congress have acted so wickedly against the poor people, it will determine me to do every thing against them at the next election. I hope this long letter will not tire you, 'tis said you are good natured and have set up your printing press for the very purpose of giving us poor people information. Pray don't let it be long 'till you answer me, as I am very anxious to know the truth of this business. If you remain silent I shall conclude that my neighbour told me stories. Should you answer this letter, then I will write you all the conversation that passed between me and my neighbor, which was a very long one.

A FARMER.

Frederick County, July 24, 1802.

We thank our country friend for being so free in asking information of us, though this is our first acquaintance with him. We are glad to notice his letter, although he honestly confesses himself to have been a friend to the election of Mr. Jefferson and General Heister.—To those who, like him, wish to seek the real truth, we shall be always happy to tell it. He must not think that, when we speak harshly in our paper of the democrats, we mean any but the wicked leaders of the party—those leaders who have so cruelly deceived and imposed upon plain and well-meaning people like the "Farmer" himself. Good, well disposed men of all sides we shall ever treat with respect; and whenever they will favour us with their correspondence, we shall be sure to answer their questions with the greatest attention and

the most religious fidelity. The "Farmer" then it seems, who from being a democrat is beginning to see the error of his ways, wants to know something from us about the late repeal of the taxes, recommended by President Jefferson. Sorry we are to say that on this head we have nothing further to tell him; for that what he has already heard is alas! too certainly and entirely true. Yes, worthy friend, your democratic President and your democratic representatives in Congress, have actually taken off from the rich the taxes on fine carriages, loaf sugar and other like articles; while they have left all their burdens on the poor people, who are obliged to pay heavy duties on all the brown sugar, tea, coffee and salt which they use. The rate of those taxes and duties, we believe, was also very rightly stated to you by your neighbour. Before the democrats took this step they said that the taxes ought to be lessened; because Washington and Adams, whom they formerly accused of ruining the country, had left the public treasury so full that we could now spare many taxes. If that is the case, said the true Federal Republicans, let us first relieve the people at large before we pretend to favour the great and wealthy;—let us first lighten the necessities of life before we do any thing for its luxuries. But no: the democrats who had always professed to be the dear friends of the people, would not hear this; and in spite of the Federalists, they passed the grievous and partial law as it now stands. Another thing made the Federalists opposed to letting the rich people go without paying these taxes. They said that we should want all the money we could raise, to satisfy the public debt, which the nation is as much bound in conscience to pay, as any honest man is with regard to his private debts. But the democrats insisted upon it, that they would do this without; and have accordingly made a law upon the subject, which they boast very much about, but which in fact is nothing more nor less than taking up one bond by giving another with new costs, interest and charges. Notwithstanding all these bad doings by the democrats, if the "Farmer" will go again and look over the Newspapers of his Federal neighbor he may see worse behind. He will see how the public money, which is to be drawn from the hard earnings of labor, is shamefully wasted and misapplied. In order to put him on the track of enquiry, we will briefly mention a few out of the many cases of this sort which have already happened.

President Jefferson without any authority whatever, has laid out more than thirty two thousand dollars in repairing the vessel Le Berceau, merely because she was to be delivered up to the French, from whom we had taken her.

The Irish runaway Duane, the black-guard calumniator of General Washington, as a reward for his services in promoting by his lying newspaper the election of Mr. Jefferson, has actually been allowed upwards of eleven thousand dollars out of our treasury, for purposes which might have been accomplished by little more than half the sum.

The expences, for sending out an Ambassador and treaty carrier to France, a great part of which at least was an undue and unnecessary charge,

have been to the nation upwards of eighty thousand dollars.

The salaries of the public officers about which the democrats used to make such a noise, have, for the benefit of their friends, been fixed twenty five and fifty per cent higher than they would now be according to the old law: And, although living is now to be considered much cheaper than it was a few years ago in Philadelphia, it is a fact that the outlandish Gallatin, the noted leader of the whiskey boys, receives now, as Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen hundred dollars more than he himself was then willing in congress to allow for that office. We have not time now to press such points as these any farther. But we beg the "Farmer" to search fully into these matters, and satisfy himself. Having done this, we think he will directly give up unworthy democracy for ever, and will heartily join in restoring that happy state of Federalism, whose value he did not know, until he compared it with the present conduct of those who persuaded him to abandon it. In this we hope that our friend the "Farmer" will soon agree with the returning good sense of his fellow citizens, which seems every where beginning to learn, from fore experience, the truth of the ancient maxim, "never to throw away your old coat, until you are sure of getting a better."

From the Newmarket Gazette.

"From whence shall a man satisfy these men with bread, here in the wilderness?"

An enquiry similar to the one of my text must naturally have been suggested to the mind upon viewing the multitude of Mr. Jefferson's disciples and followers, who, with appetites keenly set by long fasting, surrounded him, upon his accession to the Presidency. At this time but few offices were vacant, and, "what were these among so many?" While the Constitution appeared to limit the power of the President to appointments, to mere casual vacancies, "from whence" therefore was it to be expected "he should be able to satisfy these men with bread?" Our government, with respect to its officers, in comparison with other governments, and the multitude who are solicitous for them, may indeed be considered as a wilderness, presenting to their longing desires a scanty morsel. It recognizes fewer offices, perhaps, than any other government in the world; whilst the number of candidates for them bear a triple proportion—and the reason of it results not only from the spirit of our government, but particularly from those notions of equality, which have been infused into the minds of its citizens. In the first place all the men are equally eligible to office; and in the next, all consider themselves equally qualified.—Because they have been taught that "all men are equal," they cannot conceive the reason, if this be granted, why one man can be better qualified than another, unless by the possession of Jacobinic principles, which at this day appears to be the only preponderating recommendation. It indeed, seems to be considered by some as countenancing aristocracy to admit that men are better entitled to office and place, because of their education or talents. For this would be acknowledging one set of men superior



to another, which is contrary to one great principle of modern republicanism.

Under these considerations, that so many should lay claim to office, and aspire to its possession, is not surprising; but the important enquiry suggested in my text, demands attention—"From whence shall these men be satisfied with bread?" To satisfy them would require a miracle; for if a man already possessed of six offices should undertake a seventh, solicit an eighth, and desire a ninth, when will he be satisfied? If the extraordinary power which the President exercised to encrease the means of refreshment for them, instead of furnishing an abundance, and to spare, it is observed that not one fragment can be gathered up, but that they still continue to surround him, crying, *Giv, giv*—"From whence shall these men be satisfied?" If for this purpose a sufficiency be not found in the offices of our present government, recourse may be expected to be had either to arbitrary power, or to revolution; the former, which we may consider as a prelude, we have recently witnessed in the late removals from office, and the latter may be expected to seal upon us under the specious pretences of economy, reducing the sources of public revenue, until the government shall become enfeebled by poverty, and deprived of the means of punctuality—shall grow discredited abroad, and contemptible at home—its citizens sicken with its languor and instability, and become the willing instruments in its final destruction—when from its ruins shall be built up a number of independent governments; opening new and increased sources of ambitious gratifications.

That the idea that has just been suggested is not the mere effect of a wild imagination, will be evinced by a retrospect of the conduct of those who compose the present administration and its chief partisans.—In the review, it will be observed that the principal characters among them were the warmest opponents to the adoption of the present constitution; but finding that the Constitution met the approbation of a large majority of the people, they dare not longer openly decry it, lest it should defeat their great design. They then hypocritically profess to support and admire it, and at the same time marshal themselves in opposition to the measures of government, creating every obstruction to the progress of the administration. Unable to succeed in these attempts, some of them are the first to sow the seeds of jealousy towards those in office, and raise dissensions amongst the citizens—to excite open opposition to the laws and insurrection in the country. From whence proceeded all this, but from a rooted hatred of that constitution & government, which set some bounds to their inordinate ambition? When having by loud pretensions to patriotism, and seeming to regard the public good, procured a *pass* by the public Sentinel, and possessed themselves of the citadel of popular confidence, not daring to assume power equal to their ambition; lest they should suddenly awaken the fears of those who support them, nor yet abruptly demolish the Constitution, which they sincerely hate, by a deep laid scheme of apparent economy, calculated to strengthen popular confidence, and encrease a fatal security, they doubtless design to effect what every other sacrifice has hitherto failed to accomplish. Revolution is manifestly their object, and it is only from revolution that they can be satisfied.—From which dreadful evil may the Guardian Genius of Columbia protect us Americans.

#### THE POLITICAL PREACHER.

##### Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Oxford, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock.

ALL the Estate of Mrs. Anne Denny, deceased, consisting of several valuable Beds and Household Furniture.—The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for all sums above three pounds; under that sum cash will be required.

ANTHONY BANNING,  
Administrator.

July 27th, 1802.

#### Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, May 17.

[From our Correspondent at Ham-  
burgh.]

"Accounts have reached Vienna, of the defeat of the Prince of Wallachia by Passawan Oglou, and of an almost general insurrection in the European possession of the Grand Seignior."

"The accounts from Constantinople state a general rumour in the higher circles of the Turkish capital, that a body of Ottoman troops had been worsted by the Beys, and that in consequence of the present distracted state of that country, the British force still remaining in Egypt had been solicited by the Turkish Cabinet not to quit Alexandria. Should certain events in contemplation take place there is a great probability that Great Britain will endeavour to secure to herself the possession of that important country."

#### American Intelligence.

NEWBURYPORT, July 6.

Guadaloupe.

From which we have accounts to the 17th ult. by Capt. Edes, arrived at quarantine—we learn that the French Gen. Riclipanle had issued a proclamation about the 14th ult. inviting all the negroes to return to their allegiance to the Republic! promising them a full pardon on compliance; but doubting the faith of the commander, they chose to keep back in the mountains and bushes, where they might imagine is the greatest safety and frequently skirmishes take place, but not being in any organization, they are in a great measure subdued. The fever, which had made such ravages in this island, has not abated, but there are from 100 to 150 dying daily.

Captain Edes confirms that the Americans are treated in the most insolent manner by the French, demonstrations of which he personally experienced as well as to the insults offered to the nation generally.

An absolute prohibition has been officially announced to bringing away any kind of island produce, except molasses, by Americans. Capt E. saw a Trinidad paper of June 11, which states, that "they were happy to learn that the French had conquered rebels in St. Domingo, with the loss of about 1600 men, the flower of the Egyptian army."

By the best information captain Edes could obtain, the number of plantations burnt was from 350 to 400, but the property destroyed was immense, the most valuable part of which consisted of the sugar manufactories.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 4th June, received in this town.

"Speaking of the fort where Delgres retreated, he says,—that place is retorted by nature remarkably strong for a fort, on the back part is an immense precipice, from which runs a river that passes the left side, over which was constructed a wooden bridge, from which the negroes took off all the planks, and left only the timbers standing; on the front they dug a trench and made it impossible to pass. On the right side they formed a battery and waited for the French to attack them. The whites marched against them with 1800 men in three divisions; the one which came to the bridge found it impassable as they thought; but as soon as they heard the attack on the other side, they asked their Captain to let them pass on the timbers, he refused at first, but on their insisting he granted; they all passed on those sticks forty feet long and eight inches wide, and not one fell; the depth from that stick to the water is supposed to be 400 feet; after having effected this passage, they fell upon the blacks and cut them in pieces—200 of them entered the fort and blew themselves up, Delgres himself setting fire to the powder. This battle finished the war in that quarter. It is expected our property will all be restored, but on what condition I am not able to say; but we are assured

the government will be the same as formerly. No more liberty; no more equality. The royalists are now the only ones respected. The patriots are despised now even by the negroes, who say they have deceived them and led them into this difficulty."

CITY OF BURLINGTON, July 5.

The Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated here by the *Federal Republicans* with unusual demonstrations of joy and unanimity.

The public dinner was at Borden's and the large room more crowded than on any former occasion: Mr. Wallace accepted the place of President, and Mr. Cox of Vice President:

The following toasts were given:

1. *The 4th of July, 1776.* "The Benefits of American Independence, may they return to Americans on or before the 4th of March, 1805!"

2. The Constitution of the United States. "Prostrated by Democratic rage, may federal republicans never be implicated as accessories after the fact."

3. The memory of General Washington, "Who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen."

4. John Adams, late President of the United States. "From his youth the firm assertor of American liberty, and in his old age the successful defender of her Commerce and Constitution."

5. General Alexander Hamilton. "Unrivalled in Talents, unsurpassed in Public Services."

6. General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. "Unawed by French menaces, and uncorrupted by Democratic enticements."

7. The late Federal administration. "Under whose auspices Peace was enjoyed, Commerce protected, and the revenues encreased; The People also grew rich and were happy; Above all, the Constitution of the United States was sacred and inviolate."

8. The honorable James A. Bayard, and the Constitutional minorities in both houses of Congress:

"Heaven and Earth must witness that if Rome falls they are innocent."

9. The Public Debt, or a new way to extinguish 80 millions of Dollars.—Specification: "Take from the Treasury, the Annual sum of 800 thousand Dollars heretofore collected and paid from Luxuries: then borrow monies to pay off the whole debt! Patent right secured to Albert Gallatin, & Co. for 3 years more or less."

10. Restoration of harmony and social intercourse.

"Effected in an entire new method, without the use of fire or faggot; being an original Democratic invention, and now in the full tide of successful experiment."

11. Equal rights and exact justice to all men:

"Happily exemplified by the anchor of the Inaugural address—in the profusion of more than one half of the American citizens; and in the ruin of hundreds of virtuous and faithful public officers."

12. The dismissed officers and privates of the American army and navy.

"Such is the reward of fears and patriotism, by an American government; plea derangement—*quod caditur!*"

13. The Federal Republicans of the United States:—

"The vigorous, virtuous and successful efforts of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut; over Democratic folly and violence, should arouse them every where to go and do likewise."

14. The Luxuries of New-Jersey!

"Stick chairs, and Tea sweetened with molasses—may our state never again be so scandalously misrepresented!"

15. The Army and Navy of the United States:—

"May a remnant be saved under a saving administration."

16. The American fair:—

"May enlightened minds and fortunate lovers never be wanting to complete the circle of their felicity, VOLUNTARIES."

James Ross, the pride of Pennsylvania.

Richard Stockton, the Ross of New-Jersey.

MARTINSBURG, June 29.

On the morning of the 18th inst. a horrid murder was perpetrated near Garrards Town in this county, by a certain James Martin on Mr. Samuel Fulton, who has for a long time acted in the capacity of Constable, and has uniformly bore an upright and respectable character.

What led to this unfortunate affair, was as we are informed as follows: A state warrant had been issued against Martin for a breach of the peace; acting under the authority of this instrument, the deceased went to the house of Martin to take him, where he found the said Martin with an ax in his hand; as soon as Mr. Fulton was observed by Martin, he with many asseverations and threats, desired Fulton to keep at a distance, that if he approached a step higher he would certainly kill him. Mr. Fulton with all possible mildness endeavoured to pacify Martin, and with gentleness persuaded him to desist; but Martin still more enraged called to one of his sons to bring him his gun—the boy hesitated—Mrs. Martin observing his reluctance, snatched the gun from the place it hung on, and rushed out of the house with it, and cocking it presented it to her husband, and with fiend like imprecations, directed him to shoot the d—d rascal; he took the gun from his wife and with fatal effect executed her directions, after which they effected their escape together, and have not yet been heard of.

Mr. Fulton was taken up and conveyed to a Mr. White's, where he expired in about eight hours after. On the next day a jury of inquest was summoned, who brought in a verdict of wilful murder, committed by James Martin, with malice aforethought, and Mary his wife accessory thereto.

What renders this murder peculiarly distressing, is, that Mr. Fulton has left an amiable wife and five small children to deplore his unfortunate end. Martin, we are informed, has also a large family who are involved in proportionable trouble.

One hundred dollars has been subscribed for apprehending the said Martin. The only description we could procure of him and his wife, is that he is upwards of fifty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has sandy hair and red beard, is stout built and supposed to be slightly marked with the small pox, he is remarkable fond of liquor, and a profane swearer when intoxicated. His wife Mary is rather lusty and of a masculine appearance.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 1802.

On motion resolved, That there be two censors appointed in each county of this state, four in the city of Baltimore, two in the city of Annapolis, two in Frederick-town, and one in Hager's town, whose duty it shall be to see that the medical and chirurgical law be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners, and that the penalties thereof be inflicted on trespassers, as well as to execute such other duties as may be required of them by the bye laws.

Resolved unanimously, That the following gentlemen be appointed censors;

For the city of Baltimore, Drs. Coulter, Crawford, Alexander and Moores; for the city of Annapolis, Drs. Shaff and Ghieslin; for Frederick-town, Drs. Tyler and Baltzell; for Hager's town, Dr. Pindell; for Anne Arundel county, Dr. C. A. Warfield and Dr. Wm. Murry; for St. Mary's Drs. Jackson & Roach; for Kent, Drs. Worrell and Scott; for Calvert, Drs. Parran and Bourne; for Charles, Drs. Wood and Jameson; for Baltimore, Drs. Cromwell and Love; for Talbot, Drs. Martin and Johnson; for Somerset, Drs. King and Jones; for Dorchester, Drs. White and Weyvill; for Cecil, Drs. King and Miller; for Prince George's Drs. Beans and Marshall, for Frederick, Drs. Smith and Hilliary; for Queen-Ann's Drs. Noel and Thomas; Harford, Drs. Davis & J. Archer, junior; for Caroline, Drs. Keene and Mace; for Washington, Drs. Young and Jacques; for Montgomery, Drs. Anderson and Magruder; for Allegany, Drs. Lynn and Murrow.

Resolved unanimously, That it shall

also be the duty of the censors to see that the laws of medicine be strictly complied with, and that no person be admitted to practice medicine, until he has obtained a license from the proper authorities.

On motion resolved, That the censors be appointed by the faculty, and that they be empowered to regulate the practice of medicine, and to see that the laws of medicine be strictly complied with, and that no person be admitted to practice medicine, until he has obtained a license from the proper authorities.

The following members were present for the week ending the 10th inst. Archer, senr. Alston Alex. R. Ghieslin Dr. Charles Owen, Dr. George B. Kenzie, Dr. Ford, Dr. John Archer, Thore, Dr. Stephen T. J. derfon, Dr. Noel, Dr. John Mac NATHAN the Med. of Mar. P. S. T. throughout promote the publishing their respo.

A H. Arrived Cutter, of Discov. Bank of t.

On the 11th inst. a fire broke out in the city of Baltimore, and destroyed the property of Joel Finn, who was struck by the falling of a chimney, and produced a catastrophe, at dinner the room one of his another Mrs. Finn unhurt; received fully dead distance the plait spinning lence aged received negro in off, was appeared plate, t. Finn sa and the injury.

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also be the duty of the censors to obtain complete lists of the Practitioners of medicine and surgery within their respective districts, and that they transmit or bring them to the next meeting of the faculty.

On motion, resolved, That an executive medical and surgical committee be appointed, consisting of fifteen members for the western and seven for the eastern shore (exclusive of the president and secretary, who shall be deemed members ex-officio,) who may meet from time to time on their own adjournments to receive any medical communications or other information that may be made to them during the recess of the faculty; that they be empowered to form such rules and regulations as they may think necessary for their own internal government and that it be the duty of this committee to report the result of their proceedings to the faculty at their stated meetings.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee for the western shore: Dr. John Archer, sen. Dr. Daniel Moores, Dr. Ashton Alexander, Dr. T. Shaaff, Dr. R. Ghiselin, Dr. John Campbell White, Dr. Charles A. Wharfield, Dr. John Owen, Dr. Robert H. Archer, Dr. George Brown, Dr. Colin Mackenzie, Dr. Tyler Dr. John Crawford, Dr. John Coulter, and Dr. John Archer, junior. For the eastern shore, Dr. Ennalls Martin, Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, Dr. James M. Anderson, Dr. T. Thomas, Dr. P. E. Noel, Dr. Morgan Browne, and Dr. John Mace.

**NATHANIEL POTTER, Sec'y,** of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland.

P. S. The editors of news-papers throughout the state of Maryland will promote the cause of humanity by publishing the above resolutions in their respective papers.

**A HANDSOME CARGO.**  
Arrived yesterday in the Revenue Cutter, captain Ham, three hundred thousand dollars in silver, from the office of Discompt and Deposit at Norfolk, destined to the vaults of the Branch Bank of this city.

**PETERSBURG, July 13.**  
On Friday last about 2 o'clock, during a violent storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, the dwelling house of Mr. Joel Finn, of Prince George county, was struck by the lightning, which produced the following melancholy catastrophe: While the family were at dinner, the lightning descended into the room, and killed Mrs. Finn and one of her daughters about 7 years old; another daughter, which sat between Mrs. Finn and the sufferer, escaped unhurt; a son about 4 years old, received such a shock, as to be apparently dead for several minutes. At the distance of 25 feet from the room, in the piazza, a negro girl, who was spinning, was thrown with great violence against the side of the house, but received no material injury; Another negro in the kitchen, at least 40 yards off, was so stunned, that she was total appearance dead for some time. The plate, table and chair, where Mrs. Finn sat, were completely splintered; and the house sustained considerable injury.

**For Sale or Barter,**  
**SIX** hundred acres of Land in Allegany county, contained in twelve Lots, contiguous to each other of the following numbers, viz. 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, of fifty acres each; being part of the lands appropriated to the officers & soldiers of the Maryland line.—These lands are near the Yoxhogeni river, and their situation is considered as remarkably healthy. As its presumed the purchaser will be in some degree acquainted with the lands, any further description is deemed unnecessary. The subscriber will either sell them at a reduced price for Cash, or Barter them for merchandise, or other property. An indisputable title will be given by  
**DAVID KERR, Junr.**  
Easton, July 13, 1802. 8—26.

**WANTED**  
An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, July 27.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

It may be thought by some of my patrons, that the following remarks ought to have appeared at an earlier period than the present—at the commencement of the Cause indeed which now brings them forth.—This would certainly have been done, had I not have indulged myself in the hope that a little reflection of those who were determined to "censure me," would have rendered it entirely unnecessary. But finding that the malevolence of a few evil-disposed minds to continue in activity, I presume the public will not think it too late to say a few words on the subject.

Immediately after the publication of Mr. Chamberlaine's Letter, I lost some subscribers, who avowed that publication to be the cause. Although I was much astonished at this, yet I was disposed to believe that it arose from mere momentary impulse; and that cool reflection, and a very small share of information respecting the rules that must govern the conduct of every editor, would vindicate me from any blame. But finding that systematic and unrelenting opposition has been commenced against me, and that this opposition has been countenanced by those who were not formerly my political enemies, I must now appeal to the public.

I would first observe, that when pieces are offered by men of well-known and respectable characters, unless they militate against the main design of the paper, no Editor rejects them.—Because there is a deference due to such characters;—and because, if they advance any thing hurtful to the feelings or character of any person, there is a way open for redress.

II. For anonymous pieces the editor is solely responsible. And over them he has, of course, an unlimited control.

III. Although the principal object of a newspaper be to convey news, yet it is also to be considered as a *Censor* of the follies and vices of men, in whatever shape they may appear.

IV. Religious discussions are seldom to be admitted into newspapers. But when either the ministers or the professors of any religious society spread their politics with as much zeal as they do their religion, and when these politics are at variance with the design of a paper, the Editor is justifiable in attacking them.—This is the practice of the best Editors either in America or in Europe.—And I know it has been done in papers of which the gentlemen who were the first to find fault with me, are exceedingly fond.

Some people, who are not very nice about the means which they use to accomplish their wicked purposes, have represented me as an enemy to all religion. This I utterly disavow, and consider it as the malicious calumny of a diabolical heart. True religion and the design in which I am engaged, are intimately connected. And whatever I may do as an individual, as an editor, I do not pretend to decide upon articles of faith or forms of worship.—But the artifices of those who insinuate themselves into favor with the people to poison their political sentiments, I must detect.

It has been said, that the Herald has sometimes dwindled exceedingly. That it has not always been equal, I must admit. A man, under the pressure of many difficulties, will sometimes be more inclined to yield, than to support the burden with uniform firmness. And it is true, that any thing like a desertion of my former friends has a great effect upon my exertions. Yet I have the consolation to know, that of late the Herald has given much satisfaction to some men, as a useful country paper. Those who decide on the merits of the Herald, and who raise or sink its character at pleasure, are, many of them, improper judges. There are gentlemen of fortune who take some of the best papers in the United States.—In these they see many pieces, which are republished in the Herald, and of

course are of no value to them. But it ought to be remembered that little original information can be expected from a press placed in a small village, and whose principal view is to disseminate information among the country farmers.

For small imaginary faults, I must hope not to be deserted by those who are duly sensible of the critical situation in which our country now stands. Nothing divides our enemies. While I therefore offer my best exertions in future, I solicit the patronage of all those who are disposed to join in the same cause. They may by their talents and their encouragement advance the welfare of their country, and also, by the productions of genius, enable me to render the Herald a useful and entertaining paper.

**JAMES COWAN.**

Married, on the 22d inst. at Friends' Meeting-House in the Bay-Side, Robert Dixon, to Elizabeth Fairbanks; both of this County.

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to come in and make immediate payments, and those having claims against said estate are likewise requested to bring them in to the subscriber legally authenticated for payment, on or before the first day of January next.

**CH: GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Executor of Rebecca Goldsborough.  
Pleasant-Valley, } 3w—28.  
July 24th, 1802. }

### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Somerset county, on the personal estate Mr. William Boland, deceased, of Somerset county; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers, to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of November next—otherwise they may by law be excluded; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

By **ISAAC DREDDIN, Ad'r.**  
July 19, 1802.

Hamilton and Sons  
and others  
vs.  
Frederick, Elizabeth, Henry and Mary Randall,  
heirs at Law of  
Francis Randall  
deceased.

In Chancery,  
June Term, 1802,  
July 7th.

THE Object of the Bill is to obtain a Decree for the Sale of the Real estate of the said Francis Randall for the payment of his debts; the personal estate being as the Bill states insufficient for that purpose, the Bill further states, that the said Francis Randall died intestate, and that he left real estate, consisting of some lots of ground lying in Snow-Hill, in Worcester county, which has descended to the defendants, who are infants, and it is stated in the Bill, that Frederick Randall, and Elizabeth Randall have removed out the state of Maryland.

It is on the complainants' motion, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of 3 successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, before the last day of August next, to the intent, that the said absent defendants & their guardian, or guardians (if any) may have notice of the complainants' application to this Court, and of the substance, and object of their Bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this Court, on or before the 4th Tuesday of December next, to shew cause wherefore a Decree should not pass as prayed.

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

**B L A N K S**  
For Sale at this Office.

### Fifty Dollars Reward,

FOR Dick, a Mulattoish Lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knock-kneed in one leg: both whereof are plump, and handsomely made. He is easy and quick in his motions: brisk and sprightly in his manner: forward, talkative, and possessing (what is termed) a good deal of jaw. The mark of inoculation may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humour, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enlivened.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River: particularly near Emmerson's ware house.

Whoever shall deliver him, up to the subscriber, living on the Island in said River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward. **MATTS. BORDLEY.**  
The Island, Wye River,  
Eastern Shore, Maryland,  
June 4, 1802. 1f.—22.

### Public Vendue.

Will be offered for sale at Public Vendue on Friday the 30th inst. at 9 o'clock, on the premises, in Caroline county.

A VALUABLE Farm containing 278 acres, adjoining the lands of Thomas Hardcastle and James Brodie, Esqs. and on the main road from Choptank bridge to the Long Marsh: this is of good soil and well timbered, late the property of Mr. James E. Denny, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

And on Wednesday the 4th of August at 11 o'clock will also be offered at Public Sale at the late dwelling of the above mentioned Mr. Denny, all the remaining stock of horses, cattle & sheep, plantation utensils, household furniture, &c. It is also expected that all the Negroes that did belong to the deceased, will also be sold for a limited time; there are men, women, boys & girls, and such as are very valuable; these will be sold for cash only: some of these negroes will not be delivered until the end of the year, others immediately. Those persons who have passed their obligations for purchases at the former vendue, are requested to come forward on that day and settle them. Also those who are indebted to the Estate of the deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are once more requested to come and discharge the same as circumstances will not admit of any longer indulgence.

**HENRY BANNING;**  
Executor of J. E. Denny.  
July 10th, 1802.

### Public Vendue.

FOR sale on Tuesday the 27th inst. at the house of the subscriber, a quantity of Household Furniture—some Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a pair of old Globes and Maps, together with some Books, the property of the subscriber, who is going for Europe in the fall. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

**ROBERT ELLIOTT.**  
N. B. The house in which he resides to be rented for the remainder of the year.  
July 19, 1802.

### For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine Timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious Houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

**ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
Myrtle Grove, on Miles River,  
1f. 19. May 24, 1802.



## Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton,  
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and  
James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that  
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their  
appointment, will in future keep a con-  
stant supply of the following MEDI-  
CINES, which are in high esteem,  
and general use throughout the United  
States, many of them being sold cheaper  
than the Drugs of which they are com-  
pounded, could be purchased at a retail  
store.

## HAMILTON'S Essence & Extract of Must- tard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,  
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-  
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the  
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both  
in a fluid state and in pills, and thus ex-  
cellently adapted both for external and in-  
ternal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and  
by insensible perspiration, expelling the  
superfluous and morbid humors; they are  
highly cordial to the stomach, create appet-  
ite, aid digestion, remove flying pains,  
and cold or watery complaints in the stom-  
ach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to  
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,  
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-  
ing and dispersing quality, removes the most  
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-  
ness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled  
faces, head aches, indurated breasts,  
white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and  
will infallibly prevent the ill-effects of wet  
or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-  
cine should be prescribed with equal success  
in such a variety of cases, but this sur-  
prise will cease when it is recollected that  
all these complaints result from the same  
cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the  
lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-  
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-  
ons you call Hamilton's Essence or Ex-  
tract of Mustard, which I believe has  
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism  
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the  
hip joint) under which I had labored for  
a long time, and which had baffled every  
article in the Materia Medica, and every  
mode of treatment received into practice  
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful, you are at liber-  
ty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South  
Second street, between Mary and Chris-  
tian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily  
makes oath as follows, namely—that his  
wife, Mary Hover, was so severely af-  
flicted with violent Rheumatism, very  
dangerously situated, the consequence of a  
severe cold after lying in, as to be confin-  
ed to her bed for several weeks, and was  
at length reduced to the melancholy ap-  
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-  
withstanding the most respectable medical  
advice was followed, & every probable re-  
medy attempted, when seeing several cases of  
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured  
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second  
street. The first application enabled her  
to walk across the room, and the use of one  
bottle restored her to her usual state of  
Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer  
Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the  
peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a  
Pound of Cure."  
For the prevention and cure of Bilious  
and Malignant Fevers,  
IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect-  
ly mild, so as to be used with  
safety by persons in every  
situation, and of every  
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off  
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-  
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-  
tite—to produce a free perspiration, and  
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-  
tal consequences. A dose never fails to  
remove a cold if taken on its first appear-  
ance—they are celebrated for removing ha-  
bitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach  
and severe head aches—and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of cli-  
mate.

They have been found remarkably effica-  
cious in preventing and curing disorders  
attendant on long voyages, and should be  
procured, and carefully preserved for use  
by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

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

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable  
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-  
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free  
from corrosive and repellent minerals (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled  
efficacy in preventing and removing  
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,  
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-  
tory redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun  
burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian  
Lotion operates mildly, without impeding  
that natural, insensible perspiration, which  
is essential to health, yet its effects are  
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin  
delicately soft and clear, improving the  
complexion, and restoring the bloom of  
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-  
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-  
some one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER  
FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and  
strengthens the gums, preserves the ena-  
mel from decay, and cleanses and whitens  
the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimoni-  
ous lime and foulness, which suffered to  
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-  
ly ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of  
the eyes, whether the effects of natural  
weakness or of accident, speedily removing  
inflammation, discharges of rheum, dull-  
ness, itching and films on the eyes, never  
failing to cure those maladies which fre-  
quently succeed the small pox, measles, &c.  
fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a  
weak sight. Hundreds have experienced  
its excellent virtues, when nearly depriv-  
ed of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which  
gives immediate and lasting relief in the  
most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-  
medy at one application, and may be used  
with the most perfect safety by pregnant  
women, or on infants a week old, not  
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-  
gerous ingredients whatever, and is not  
accompanied with that tormenting smart  
which attends the exhibition of other re-  
medies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head  
ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the  
Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant pre-  
paration for chapped and sore lips, and  
every blemish and inconvenience occasioned  
by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a  
beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to  
the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-  
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured  
by these drops, after the bark & every  
other medicine has proved ineffectual; &  
not one in a hundred has had occasion to  
take more than one, & numbers not half  
a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately  
concern, are informed that a fresh  
supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who  
have been cured by this medicine (a great  
proportion of them after the skill of eminent  
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-  
strates its efficacy in expelling the venereal  
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-  
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-  
ful effects which often result from the im-  
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is  
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-  
tion is so gentle that it is given to vene-  
real patients in a state of pregnancy, with the  
utmost safety, & performs a cure without  
disturbing the system, or producing any  
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from  
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-  
scription of the symptoms which obtain  
in every stage of the disease, with  
copious directions for their treatment,  
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in  
the shortest time and least inconveni-  
ence possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderfon's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, 15.—21.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somers-  
et county.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-  
scriber, of Somerset county, hath  
obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset  
county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration on the personal estate of William El-  
gate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceas-  
ed, all persons having claims against the  
said deceased are warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscriber, at or before the 20th day of  
November next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day of  
May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix.

6m.—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber, of Dorchester county,  
has obtained from the Orphans court of  
the said county, in Maryland, Letters of  
Administration de bonis non, with copy  
Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of  
John Manning, late of the said county,  
deceased; all persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of December next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day  
of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m.—19.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans Court  
of Dorchester county, Letters of Ad-  
ministration on the Personal Estate of  
David Smith, late of said county, de-  
ceased—all having claims against said  
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, on or before first day of  
October next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day  
of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admnr  
of David Smith. 4m. 19.

James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and acquaintance, that  
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on  
M'Kelderry's wharf, where he proposes  
taking goods on storage, and also trans-  
acting business on commission; he  
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-  
mising punctuality and dispatch in the  
discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale

AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday the 11th day of Au-  
gust next, at 12 o'clock on the pre-  
mises, will commence the sale of that va-  
luable property called the Oak, conveni-  
ently laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of va-  
rious sizes—Many of which are bounded  
on the water—this property is situated in  
a healthy and beautiful part of the coun-  
ty and on the navigable waters of Saint  
Michael's River, on the public road lead-  
ing from this place to the town of Saint  
Michael's—and is a good stand for any  
kind of public business—One half the pur-  
chase money with interest thereon to be  
paid in nine, and the other half with in-  
terest thereon in eighteen months from the  
day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th  
day of August, will be sold at the said  
Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands  
called Plain Dealing, which will be divi-  
ded into several parcels or small Farms.—  
On the said property there are tolerable  
good buildings, and each farm will have  
the advantage of a healthy and handsome  
situation on the salt waters of Third Ha-  
wen or Broad Creek, which affords the  
greatest abundance of fish, oysters &c. wild  
fowl in their seasons—For this property  
the purchase money will be required in  
four equal annual instalments with inter-  
est thereon from the day of sale—Possession  
may be had on the first day of January  
ensuing—and particulars fully made known  
on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Easton, 7th June, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I OFFER at Private Sale, all the  
Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late  
of Caroline County, in Maryland, but  
now residing at Nashville in Tennessee,  
lying in Caroline county aforesaid,  
between the branches of Potomac creek and  
Hunting, divided by the main road lead-  
ing from the one to the other of said  
creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into  
three Lots or portions, and will be sold  
separately or together, as may best suit the  
purchaser or purchasers.

The first Lot will contain about 400  
acres, including the Farm where Wil-  
liam Kelly now lives, has a sufficient  
quantity of timber, commands an extensive  
range for stock, is tolerably well improv-  
ed, with houses, orchards, and other  
fruit trees, and a large part of it may  
at a moderate expence, be converted into  
excellent meadows.

The second Lot will contain about 250  
or 300 acres, including the Farm where  
Solomon Jones now lives, the improve-  
ments thereon are indifferent; it con-  
tains a sufficient quantity of wood land &  
meadows lands.

The third Lot includes the Manor  
Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson,  
and is supposed to contain from 500 to  
700 acres. This farm is well watered  
and wooded, and is so generally known  
for its fertility, valuable and extensive  
improvements, that a more minute descrip-  
tion is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to treat  
for all or any of these Lands may know  
the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Fact of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802.

8m.—21.

BLANKS

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

Blank Executions,  
For Sale at this Office.