



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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From the Gazette of the United States.

Late attempts to stifle free inquiry, and to destroy the liberty of the press, have excited strong and general indignation throughout the country.

In these attempts we have seen magistrates, legislators, and private citizens engaged with a zeal approaching to madness, and in the pursuit of victims for their malice, we have seen the principles of law and decency violated, and the freest scope given to the most revengeful passions. The first magistrate of a great and important State, disregarding the principles and practice of his partisans, and the means by which his own elevation was procured, has publicly advocated proceedings which, in their operation, will prevent all free and full discussion of public measures, and condemn as common libellers, the whole class of republican editors. A distinguished bawler for liberty and equality, an open advocate for the freedom of speech and of the press, has had the impudence to demand, and has obtained, in a Court of justice, security from the editor of a public paper to prevent future infractions of law by the publication of libels. Men whose elevated stations have procured for them the appellation of "honourable Gentlemen," have not only refused to hear, but vilely traduced, the defence of a late public officer or high respectability, after having made and published allegations against him, derogatory to official character and to private reputation.

The Sedition law, the nature and principles of which were not grossly & wickedly misrepresented, excited much public indignation. But this law did not prohibit a free discussion of public measures, nor a full examination of public characters. It allowed the utmost latitude of inquiry that an honest man could desire. It operated as a melioration of the strict principles of the common law in regard to libellous publications, and, while it produced security to the government, it clearly pointed out the nature of the offence, and gave to the citizen who was prosecuted, a just acquittal unless falsehood and malice were proved against him. The inquires of jurors were confined to the truth of the publication and the intention of its author, and the power of judges was limited to the imposition of a small fine and a short imprisonment. The lenity of the punishment evinced the humane design of the legislature, and the justice of a law which indulged the freest publication of truth should not have been questioned. Against this law, however, a loud and powerful clamour was excited. It was proclaimed to be an act of injustice and oppression, opposed by the constitution of the country, and in direct hostility to the fundamental principles of the government. The men who thus opposed the continuance of this law, soon rose to the direction of the public affairs. The law was suffered to expire, and those who had opposed it as oppressive and tyrannical, have since unblushingly sought security for themselves in the more rigid principles of the common law. Truth is no longer suffered to be given in evidence on a trial for a libel; the offence itself is so vaguely defined that the con-

viction of the prosecuted is dependent rather upon the feelings and prejudices of jurors, than upon any known and established principles of law; and the punishment to be inflicted is restricted by no prescribed rule, but is wholly dependent upon the judgement of the court. The person convicted of publishing a libel may, at the discretion of a Judge, be fined in a sum beyond his ability to pay, and sentenced to imprisonment for a time adequate to an expiation of the most enormous offence.

Whence, it is seriously asked, proceeds this unequal distribution of justice? Why are attempts so unprecedented, and so directly opposed by the professions of those who make them, now used to silence republican presses? Have not the men who now administer this government, and those who support these men, again and again challenged their adversaries to appear at the bar of public opinion? Why do they now shrink from this bar, and strike the most deadly blows at the freedom of inquiry?

What sanctity of character belongs to the men who now manage the political concerns of the country, which did not belong to those who once filled the places of power and trust?—Has a change of rulers produced a change in the eternal principles of justice? Does political elevation clothe its possessor with a coat of mail against which reason and arguments shall not be directed? And shall those complain of reason and argument, the weapons of white warfare have been the greatest falsehood, and the most malicious slander? Shall the common libeller be heard in his demand, that not even the truth shall be told of him? And shall the professed advocates for the freedom of the press, be regarded with reverence when they employ violence and justice to silence the presses of their opponents? Are the claims to respect and confidence which are now exhibited, more to be regarded than were those which appeared in the days of our beloved Washington? Do the virtues, talents and patriotism of that same Washington, of Adams, of Jay of Elsworth, of Pinckney, of King, of Ames, of Pickering, of Hamilton, of Marshall, or of Dexter, fade in the comparison with those which are now presented in the persons of the sage of Monticello, the Geneva secretary, or with those of our recently appointed Envoy to France, those of Mr. Charles Pinckney, or those of the Worcester Farmer?

Is the silly vanity, boyish petulance, disgusting presumption, and aristocratic pride, of that contraction of a man, Randolph, more to be honoured, valued and respected, than the extensive knowledge, the comprehensive mind, the discriminating judgment, the clear, close and conclusive reasoning of Griswold? Is the splenetic, malignant, scowling, and defamatory Giles more attic, more terse, more ethereal, more terrible in debate than Bayard? Is the shrewd Eustice, the spermaceti Dawson, the gaseous Doctor, the sylogistic Bacon, the half reasoning Davis, and the smirking blundering, gabbling Smith, equal to him, whose wit and eloquence could make a Dumb Legislature speak, and a Randolph fold. Is the fat, waddling, unwieldy Senatorial grunter of speeches, borrowed

from the presidential store, more vivid more various, more interesting, more convincing, than the rhetoric of Morris? Is the dull muddy, deleterious harangue of Breckenridge comparable to the deep clear full and resolute arguments of Tracy, or Ross? Is the frothy, the babbling, the monotonous, the shapeless, the nameless nothings, that proceed from a Wright, to be weighed against the just observations, and sound sense of honest Howard.

Has the present Secretary of State more energy of character, more knowledge of men, more information relative to foreign nations, more correct views of the interest of his country, than the man upon whom malice and democracy and power have emptied the vials of their wrath? Has the present Secretary of the Treasury more financial skill, more extensive, or minute acquaintance with the various objects, susceptible of impost, a superior faculty to equalize taxes, and to render them agents in promoting the general industry and wealth of the Country, than has been evinced in the administration of H. Milton or Wolcott? Has the present Secretary of war "more or less" talents, knowledge, and genius, for a war minister, than Mr. M'Henry? Has Mr. Smith discovered more ability and information, necessary for well conducting the naval department, than Mr. Stoddart?

To which of these men, are the people most indebted? Which of them will history select, as the founders of their country's greatness, as the firmest supporters of its rights in adversity, and as the ablest statesmen of the times, and as having been the most basely defamed, slandered, and calumniated?

It is the acts of great men, by which history chiefly distinguishes them, and by which they are best known to posterity. Let us anticipate the picture which history will present to posterity, and the sentence it will pronounce upon the public characters of the present day.

On one side of this picture, we behold a set of men, of nice honour, great talents, and unimpeached integrity, with a most virtuous and highly renowned chief at their head, entering upon a laborious, delicate, perplexing, arduous, and difficult undertaking. This work being finished, the same great man appears to preside over the councils of the nation. A new state of things arises of disorder and confusion, public and private distress. The great debt of Independence is funded, and its gradual and final extinction effectually provided for. National Judicatures are erected, a revenue system is formed, and a revenue commensurate to existing wants and capable of easy extension, in the event of those casualties from which no nation can be secure is collected. An Indian war is successfully terminated; the boundaries for new settlements greatly enlarged, and evacuation of our military posts and country, held by Great Britain and Spain, obtained; two insurrections happily quelled; Peace, made with the Barbary powers; and our enslaved citizens, restored to liberty and their country. The intrigue of Genet and a French Directory, to mislead our citizens and em-

broil us in war, have been detected and discomfited; the honour of the United States has been nobly maintained on the Ocean; the commerce extended; the national wealth increased; agriculture made more flourishing; and the wealth of our merchants, farmers, ship builders, and mechanics, has been augmented. The energy of our councils, and the warlike preparations to maintain them, have caused our rights as a nation to be every where respected. The Treasury has been made to overflow; the people have not been embarrassed by too much regulation, nor oppressed by fiscal exaction. The mouth of labour has been every where satisfied and no poverty seen in the land.

What do we perceive, on the other side of the picture? a group of figures, behind which appear the head of a tall thin man, and the body of a little man, half seen and half concealed. These are the men who opposed the funding of the public debt, which restored the credit of the nation, and which acting almost instantaneously as so much circulating medium, gave a new spring to commerce and industry. These are the men who opposed the revenue system in its most important branches, to which the country owes its overflowing treasury, and the means of extinguishing the public debt. These are the men who opposed the measures which induced Great Britain and Spain to yield up to the United States its territory, which enabled government to erect two new states, which opened a new source of revenue from the sales of land, and made room for an increased population. These are the men who condemned the measures taken by the government to quell two insurrections, which restored to the union internal tranquility, and every where obedience to, and a due execution of, the laws. These are the men who opposed and condemned the councils adopted and pursued by the executive, to defeat the projects of Genet and his employers to save the United States from a war with England, and a perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, with France. These are the men who resisted and deprecated the building of ships of war and the limited hostilities waged against France. These are the men who opposed and condemned, the warlike aspect given to the United States, which secured what ought to rank highest in the estimation, of every American—their honour and their independence!

We have need of patience while engaged in the contemplation of these events. The man whose head appears above his fellow men, and he who but half seen, were the first who established a newspaper, having for its object to satisfy the government, its members and its measures. These two individuals, the one by advancing money and furnishing information, the other by purchasing a number of copies and distributing them, made themselves

• When the bill which laid the foundation of our little navy was under consideration in the house of representatives, Mr. Giles, in his speech in opposition to the bill, said "if the bill must pass, thank God the trees are yet growing of which this navy is to be built."



principals in the most libellous, defamatory, and abusive work, against the government and its members, ever published in any age or country.

A most profligate libeller from a foreign country has called general Washington a murderer and a legalizer of corruption. The same being has selected and employed for the abuse of Mr. Adams the vilest phrases, and most obnoxious epithets. He has represented those who composed the late administrations, as men the most vicious and abandoned; guilty of fraud and corruption; bribed by a foreign court to betray the interests of their country; public plunderers, defaulters, and incendiaries. He has acknowledged, that he was retained in Philadelphia, and paid by the tall chief of the party, for his paragraphs in the Aurora, at a certain price per month. This hired foreigner, this libeller by his own confession, with a noted blasphemer, and a vile purveyor of private letters, occasionally eat at the table, with both the great and little men, while, with malignant slander, they pursue the departed benefactors of our country to their graves, and the living, into their retirements. But still they have not stopped here. The abuse and calumny of public newspapers were deemed insufficient to destroy the characters of these men. Presidential messages, legislative speeches, and official reports have been read, with false and malicious charges and unbounded insinuations against the fair fame of the men to whom our country is indebted for its glory and its independence.

Reader! I beseech you my fellow citizens, upon these things. Think freely and speak boldly what you think. The times require it. Gratitude for important services rendered you demand it. You have witnessed, during a period of more than twelve years, the most infamous slanders and reproaches heaped upon the men, to whom, under providence, your country is chiefly indebted for its prosperity; for the blessings of peace, and internal tranquility; for its overflowing treasury; for the means which have been provided for extinguishing your public debt; for your national armories, fortifications, arsenals, and other important preparations for the defence of our country, and to preserve peace on our frontiers; and for a respectable naval establishment, to protect our trade against the Barbary powers, and our seamen and citizens from slavery.

What do you further witness? The calumniators of these men, are now labouring to silence your republican presses and to stifle free inquiry. Now that detection advances upon them, in all its terrors, the defamers preach against defamations, the libellers against libels. What think you of such men? Look at their countenances, like the mole, they would bury themselves in the earth. They tremble at the approach of truth, like the sensitive plant at the touch of man. They seek safety from pursuit in the pale of an office, like the Italian assassin in the sanctuary of a church. They cower and groan, like *Thiers*, the vile calumniator of heroes, at the merited chastisement which has at length overtaken them.

#### VINDICATOR.

\* See Governor M'Kean's address to the legislature of Pennsylvania. The resolutions moved by (I believe) Lurken Smith in the Virginia assembly & the proceedings of Mr. Hay, or Virginia relative to Callender &c. See also the prosecution conducted by Ambrose Spencer, attorney general of New York, against Henry Groswell, Editor of "The Balance."

FRANKFORT, (K.) MARCH 17.

Monday last the Federal Court commenced its session in this place. The grand jury being empanelled, retired, and after some time returned, and made the following presentments:

We the jurors of the grand jury of the United States, for the district of Kentucky, being clearly impressed with the importance of preserving the union of these states entire, and of preserving & supporting in their fullest vigor and energy, the bands which bind them together, do declare that we receive with

the utmost detestation and abhorrence, any speeches, writings, or insinuations, tending to excite a spirit of discord, discontent or schism, among our citizens, towards the government of the Union, and consider such as utter or make the same, as enemies to the prosperity, welfare and peace of this country, and wickedly and viciously inclined to bring upon us the heavy curse of division, which to a young and weak country, must be utterly ruinous—do, on our oaths, present one FRANCIS BLOANSON, of the country of Pendleton, in said district, farmer, for unlawfully commencing a written correspondence, indirectly, with the government of the French nation, which is a foreign government to that of the United States, and with the intent to influence the measures and conduct of the said government of the French nation, towards the United States, relative to a certain controversy depending between the said government of the French nation and the United States, concerning the territory of West Florida, and the island of New Orleans, and the Mississippi—which said unlawful indirect written correspondence, was commenced as aforesaid, with the intent aforesaid, and at the country and district aforesaid on the day of February, 1837, by the said Francis Bloanson, unlawfully, and without the permission or authority of the government of the said United States—by means of a certain unlawful writing signed "A Western American," and addressed to the printer of the Guardian of Freedom, and which said unlawful writing, the said Francis Bloanson, caused to be printed and published in a newspaper, on the 21st day of March 1837, which is said and called the Guardian of Freedom, and is edited in the town of Frankfort, in said district, and which said unlawful writing is in reason and intent as follows, to wit:—[Here follows the publication]—contrary to the laws of the United States, in such cases provided, and against the peace & dignity of the United States. This presentment is made upon the knowledge of our jury, and on the testimony of James M. Bradford, printer, of the town of Frankfort, in the county of Frank.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Foreman.

TH: TURNER, C. R. & C.

#### INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter just received, dated Gibraltar, March 10.

"Yesterday by an accident, I saw part of a private letter from Mr. O'Brien, at Algiers, to Mr. Gavino, our Consul at this place. As near as I can recollect, he expresses his fears that a rupture will shortly take place between the Dey of Algiers and the United States, owing partly to our government sending the annual tribute in cash, instead of naval stores, which he is in great want of. This circumstance, added to the great present he has lately received from the court of Madrid, has made him a little testy. He has demanded 100,000 dollars from the Court of Great Britain, as an equivalent for 18 slaves, that made their escape from Oran in an English vessel, this demand I do not think will be complied with. He has also broke his treaty with France and made a demand upon that government of 60,000 dollars.

"Mr. O'Brien, after saying that he does not think himself safe at Algiers, and requesting Mr. Gavino to forward his letter under cover to the Swedish Consul, concludes with,

"On the 10th of February, a Spanish frigate arrived here with the new Spanish Consul, who brought a present to the Dey of 50,000 dollars, besides 120 fathoms, (making 123,000 dollars) to pay the arrears due from the Court of Madrid to the Regency. Upon the receipt of the money, the Dey ordered three cruisers to be ready for sea next week. There is no knowing the force of the Dey's troops."

[N. Y. E. P.]

#### RECANTATION OF A PROPOSED DEIST.

To the Citizens of Baltimore.

The late opposition I have made to *Deism* in the *Polemic Hall* has answered my expectations to the full. It has caused the christians to doubt,

enquire, and with high seasoned suspicion ask, "Can any good come out of Galilee?" On the other hand it has caused the open and avowed deist to represent me as one of the most hateful & abominable pests; as one that never was, nor never will be stable in any cause; but like a weather-cock, ever changing with the shifting breeze. In short, one in whom no dependence can be placed, in any situation, circumstance or state of life.

Had this ever been my disposition, I should have kept my excellent business in London, & at this time been, as I then was, dyer and callender to the Queen and Princesses of England; but my stable and invincible attachment to equal rights and equal laws, forbade me to shift with the times, but rather sacrifice my all, and cast myself, almost penniless, upon a foreign shore. Had I not done this I should have been a mean, despicable slave—a wretch that did not deserve existence; who, for a little vile contaminating trash, named wealth, could barter his integrity, join with despotism against the poor, and basely betray that cause for which a thousand Sidneys bled.

But my most formidable enemies are amongst those deists who wear the christian mask; for they can rent their accursed lips with double the effect, because their words are tipped with apparent sanctity, and come from hearts that seem to feel a decent and respectful regard for the christian cause. This class of men are generally the most unprincipled that have existence. Some of them were little enough, as well as I, to leave their native land, and what are they doing here? I will tell you. In private, they are republicans—in public, drinking succors of King—in pulpit, they are deists—in public, christians—and frequently in church, busily watching for the leaves and figs of prevarication there found by a few to spare. From such I shun as I shun with all the society of my kind. I pray God to deliver me.

They have, however, put one truth in circulation about me, and in so doing have inadvertently paid christians a deserved compliment, for which I return them my hearty thanks. Say they, "Whatever his pretensions may be, he is no christian." To this I need reply. There is indeed a wide difference between talking about christianity and being a christian; but it is a man they have as yet to learn, & the time may come, when to know it, will only serve to aggravate remorse, feed the flame of bitter anguish, and blow rebellion into an inward hell. Though I can call God to witness, that as it respects hypocrisy, I am guiltless; yet my mind, my affections, my every faculty have been too long buried in the rubbish of deistical delusion, and led too greedily to the company of filthy swine, upon the heels of pagan darkness, to be easily or speedily reformed, so as to assume the name even of christians. 'Tis an easy thing to sport and play upon the smooth surface of an ebbing tide, till we have gone beyond our depth and almost out of sight of land, but how to return with safety is always exceeding difficult, and some times alas, impossible.

Others make a necessary inquiry—How, say they, came this man so suddenly to change his principles, and from a fierce defender of deism instantly become an apparent zealot in the cause of christianity? To this I answer that the change was by no means so sudden as they may imagine; for I had doubts long before I knew their meaning, and when I did I kept them within my own breast; and I candidly confess that I was determined not to part with favorite principles on sight or flimsy proof; especially as I saw that the recantation would bring upon me every species of imputed infamy that malice could invent; but doubt succeeding doubt, and circumstance after circumstance occurred, till at last I was resolved fully and freely to investigate the two opposite systems, and bring them both to that touchstone by which all professions, all religions, all men and systems must be tried and fully proved, viz. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The result of my enquiries, take as follows:

1. That I never saw, heard or read

of any man, woman or child that was reformed either in whole or in part, by embracing the principles of deism.

2. That I have known hundreds and heard of thousands who have been reformed by embracing Christianity.

3. That I have known industrious, sober men, who by imbibing the principles of deism, almost instantly became desperately wicked, and in many instances dangerous members of civil society.

4. That I have known some deists, and many scoundrels at religion, speedily and effectually turned from the most abandoned practices, by the preaching of the gospel, to a life of righteousness, which shewed itself by sobriety, industry, charity, brotherly kindness and universal philanthropy.

5. That I do not recollect ever hearing but one deist profess really to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

6. That I never met with a man who professed to be a real christian, but what built his principal hope upon the reality of a future state.

7. That I cannot in all the deistical writings, find any laws to prevent wickedness or encourage virtue, with rewards and punishments annexed thereto.

8. That in the scriptures all the crimes that man can possibly commit are, under the severest penalties, forbidden, and every possible virtue inculcated and encouraged by promises of eternal and exceeding great rewards.

9. That I have known some deists, and read of many, who at the apparent point of death, were seized with the most horrible despair, uttering the most bitter reflections against themselves for their total neglect of those duties commanded in the gospel. But who ever heard or read of a christian at the hour of death, despairing of the mercy of God, because he had all his life time rejected deism, and shunned the company of its professors? Or even when long and fierce diseases had shaken the nervous system, and raging fevers inflamed the blood, have they ever been so far deranged as to wish they had never been born, for not rejecting the bible, as a wicked and mischievous imposition upon the human race.

From the above, then, what reflections must arise but that deism is essentially bad, and naturally produces wickedness, by taking away the only foundation of all virtue, viz. the love and fear of God? For what man can either love or fear God who really believes he intends to annihilate him, body, soul and spirit, or blend him with the common mass of inanimate matter, or send him after all his toil and care, bodily pain and mental sorrow, to vegetate in common grass, or be reanimated, as chance directs, into reptiles, insects or beastial forms. With such unmanly, dog-like faith as this, away fly all love, regard and fear of God. Laborious virtue by this faith, is transformed into the extreme of madness; vice and pleasurable wickedness, into the most just and rational pursuits of man—nay, crimes of every magnitude may be committed with impunity; for if man be not immortal, God is not omnipotent to punish his delinquency; therefore, when he has become obnoxious to the laws of man, he may by the fatal ball, the suffocating cord, or poisonous draught, put himself out of the power of laws, moral or divine, and thus completely escape both temporal and eternal justice.

And now my old Deistical friends, I ask you in the name of your boasted reason, are these notions calculated to reform, or to corrupt mankind—to create, or to destroy social order, concord, harmony and civil liberty? Are they not, in their very nature, calculated to sap the foundation of virtue, produce immorality, breed confusion, and totally destroy all confidence between man and man? And whether that very system you so ardently oppose, is not the only means of curbing the furious progress of your pernicious tenets, which would, if once become universal, turn this earth into a hell, and involve even yourselves in such unexpected misery, as would make you sincerely pray for the return of that religion, which you would then see can only stem the torrent of lawless



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villainy, by humanizing the obdurate heart—and which alone can bend the stubborn will of man into humble obedience and strict conformity to the laws of heaven?

I conclude, by asserting that the above is the effect of cool and deliberate reflection; that the sole end I have in view by the publication thereof, is *if possible to undo what I and others have done towards the propagation of Deism*. I have herein stated facts and advanced opinions, and for the truth of the one and sincerity of the other, I do, in the most solemn manner, appeal to the God of my existence. And as such I request all the editors of the newspapers, who are no enemies to Christianity, to give it one insertion that the fathers and pious heads of families, may hold it up a warning to the young and giddy; that neighbors may guard each other against the prevailing poison, and that Deists, especially may be inclined to pause a moment and if possible, consider.

FRANCIS GUY.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, May 3.

We understand the Revd. Doctor GARDNER has been prevailed on to deliver a Sermon to the Methodist and Christian Society in and about Easton, at the Court-House, on Wednesday next, A. M. 11.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. ANDREW SKINNER to Miss BETSY HARRISON, both of Talbot county.

A letter from Liverpool of the 10th March, received at Philadelphia, alluding to Mr. Gatecote's letter, observes: "But this is not all the evidence we have of this circumstance."—A host of information has reached us from London, all of which indicate an inevitable and immediate war.

From the Mediterranean.

By the ship Margaret, capt. Cleveland, arrived at Salem for Boston, near Barcelona, the following information is obtained:

The Margaret was at Malta the 10th January, where she left the frigates Chesapeake, John Adams and New-York, and the schooner Enterprise, bound off Tripoli in a day or two. The Chesapeake was to come home shortly, under command of capt. Baron. Bonaparte has declared war against the *ay of Algiers*.—This news was not doubted at Barcelona. It was reported that the dey had made enormous demands upon England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and the United States. The Tripolines were expected to come out in the spring, and the Americans complained loudly at the want of some small cruisers which would be much more serviceable than frigates.

(True Amer.)

The trustees of the college of New Jersey, at their stated meeting held at Princeton on the 13th inst. conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of law on the honorable Rufus Washington, one of the justices of the supreme court of the U. States, and on the honorable Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States.

Recently was detected in Albany, a COUNTERFEIT TEN DOLLAR BILL of the Bank of the United States. It has the letter X, and is dated 2d October, 1800. The letter d in the word President, is something defective. The signature of the President, *Thos. Willing*, is rather stiff, and that of the Cashier, *G. Simpson*, something cramped. The bill, however, has a strong resemblance to those which are genuine, and requires very close inspection to be discovered. The paper has been made expressly for the purpose, having the water-mark "*United States*," and is a very good imitation of the paper of the true bill, though rather of a harsher texture.

The following anecdotes respecting Col. Despard, immediately previous to the instant of his execution, are not

generally known. When Macnamara was brought out, he said, upon his seeing Despard, "I am afraid, Colonel, we have got into a bad situation."

The answer was very characteristic of the man. "There are many better, and some worse." He was extremely anxious to assist the executioner in adjusting the rope about his neck, and placed himself the neck under his left ear. When he was on the point of being launched into eternity, he said to Francis, who stood next to him—"What an amazing crowd!—and looking up, he observed with the greatest indifference "Tis very cold; I think we shall have some rain."

[Lon. pap.]

One Henry Putnam, of Georgia has sued the proprietors of this paper for a libel against his *name, good name and reputation*. The people of Georgia may be a little surprised at this, but it is not more strange than true. Putnam was appointed by Mr. Jefferson to command a revenue cutter.

Huzza for the liberty of the press!!! Down with the gag law: away with all oppression and restraint. Step a moment, I just want to check a few of these aristocrats, and then you may cry out as much as you please. Oh, if you only want to gag an aristocrat, its all well enough. It is your duty to proceed; it is the part of patriotism to check these fellows. But to gag the whole paper or stop the tongue of a republican, even if he is "*republican too much*" is not. Saml. says, "his down right rascally."

[Washington Fed.]

In the Norwich Courier of the 13th inst. we find the following account of a NEW ISLAND:

Sept. 21. On a passage from the Gallipolis Island in the ship Wareham, James Galien, master, in lat. 26, long. 30, discovered a small island, or heap of rocks, not laid down in any of the charts, and it is supposed was never discovered before; it was about three quarters of a mile in circumference, and soundings near it; it may be seen four leagues in clear weather, and makes in two Ham-mocks—The island was covered with sea-tow.

A few handfuls of sea-salt, mixed with about one ewt. of lime, to be used in white wash, will make it adhere to the wall and destroy the insects.

Died, early on Monday morning last, in the 50th year of his age, the Reverend THOMAS USTICK, A. M. pastor of the Baptist church in Philadelphia. Mr. Ustick was a professor of religion in his youth. He graduated at Rhode-Island College, in the year 1771, became soon after a preacher of the Gospel, and settled in the ministry in this city, Anno 1782. And having testified of the grace of God himself, he has gone to partake of that crown of LIFE, which awaiteth all the followers of a blessed Redeemer.

"A Christian is the highest style of man."

A poor Arabian of the desert, ignorant as most Arabians are, was one day asked, how he came to be assured that there was a God. "In the same way," replied he, "that I am able to tell by the print impressed on the sand, whether it was a man or a beast that passed that way."

A good humoured democrat, heard, a day or two since, that fourteen rogues had been apprehended for counterfeiting bank bills. Not long after he met one of the "scell" and very gravely observed to him, "some cursed misfortune always happens to the republicans just before election. Now here are fourteen of our side, taken up for counterfeiting, and we shall lose every one of their votes," the same wit lamenting to a bystander the loss of a 100 dollar bill, observed that he had received five hundred dollars of Mr. —, just before he went to the Jacobin caucus, and immediately on coming away, he looked in his pocket-book, and a 100 dollar bill was missing; but he observed that he could not conscientiously

think it stolen at the caucus, for if any one there had got hold of his pocket-book he would have taken the whole.

(Newbury Port Herald.)

## Now in the Press,

### AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.

From the Works of a True Believer,

Submitted to the World,

AS A TESTIMONY

OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY;

As a Warning to the Impious;

AND

As a Comfort to Those,

who are making

Their CALLING THEIR SURE.

Published and recommended by their

FRIEND AND SERVANT

W. C. G.

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

WM. ATKINSON.

3d 4th mo. 1803. 11 64

## JOHN STEVENS, JUN.

### APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

Next door to the new Market-House, and between 4th and 5th streets, has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a general Assortment of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. amongst which are the following, viz.

Æther Vitriol  
Aloes  
Aqua Fortis  
Agent Viv.  
Bais. Canad.  
Copaiba  
Puru  
Tolu

Borax  
Cantabiles  
Coccinella  
Cort. Aurant.  
Cinnamon.  
P. n.  
C. n. Tarr.  
Eli. Burgamot  
Lemon  
Lavend.  
Masticella  
Fler. Benzoin  
Chamom.  
Sulphur  
Zinc

Fol. Senn  
Digital  
Gran. Paradisi  
Gum Ammon  
Arabic  
Alicetida  
Camphor  
Myrrh  
Opium  
Guaiac  
Kino  
Lac

Gallæ  
Magnesia  
Manna  
Sago  
Tapioca  
Pearl Barley

Merc. Cal. ppt.  
Corros. sub.  
Præcip.  
Ol. Amag. Dule  
Sem. Anili  
Caryophyl  
Juniper  
Succini

Menth. pip.  
Olivar  
Rhin.  
Vinum  
Cinnam.  
Rhod.  
Rad. Caryop. ind  
Columb.  
Gentian  
Jalap  
Ipecac.  
Rhei

Histich. Nig.  
Serp. Virg.  
Sennec.  
Sacch. Saturn  
Succin. Glyc.  
Sal. Glauca.  
Nit. Pur.  
Corn Cerv.  
Rochelle  
Am. Crud.  
Lem. Efficut.  
Pronelli  
Sapo. Castilei  
Sp. Corn. Cerv.  
Nit. Dule.  
Sal. Ammon.  
Vol. Aromat  
Terebinth.  
Spongia  
Tart. Vit.  
Verdegreafe.

Orange Flower Water, Rose-Water and Lavender-Water.—Lancets, Vials, Gallipots, Shop Furniture, Glass Mortars, Graduated Measury Breast-Pipes, Smelling-Bottles—and a general Assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drug and Medicinal Line —

### ON MODERATE TERMS.

Those who think proper to favour him with their Custom, may depend on receiving genuine Medicine.

Letters per Mail, or otherwise, duly attended to.

Easton, April, 1803.

1164

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY

### A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

26th April. 1803,

## IN CHANCERY, April 21. 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Philemon Murphy of Queen Anne's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his Creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Philemon Murphy hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceeding the passage of the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, That the said Philemon Murphy, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in Cowan's paper, or set up at the two most public places in Queen Anne's county during two weeks at least, before the Eleventh Day of May next, give notice to his Creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the first day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Philemon Murphy's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

## STRASBURG ACADEMY,

(Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)

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

Application to be made to the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample or the principal of said Academy.  
April 2. 3w66

## IN CHANCERY, April 14. 1803.

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

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

## JAMES TROTH,

### Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

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

### CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED

BY THE YEAR.

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

## BLANKS

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



# CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers were appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," to receive subscriptions to the canal, and authorized when more than 250,000 D. should be subscribed there-to, to advertise a meeting at the town of Wilmington.

NOTICE is hereby given That more than the sum required as above by law being subscribed to the work, a General Meeting of the subscribers will be held at Mrs. Huggins's Tavern in the town of Wilmington, on Monday the second of May next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors, and making the necessary arrangements for the immediate commencement of the work.

TOBIAS RUDOLPH,  
WM. ALEXANDER,  
RICHD. TILGHMAN, 4th,  
WM. BARROLL,  
WM. MATTHEWS,  
SAML. DAVIS,  
RICHARD T. EARLE,  
JAMES CLAYLAND,  
OWEN KENNARD,  
JAMES EARLE, JR.

March 15, 1803. 63w8

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at Easton on every Tuesday until the 13th day of April next, inclusive, and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alterations in the Assessment of Property as may be required according to law.

Per Order,

THOS. BANNING, Clk.

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.

JOHN Campbell, an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, entitled to the benefit of the last act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the Sheriff of said county brought before the Chancellor in consequence of an order passed the 9th instant, and having before the Chancellor taken the Oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. It is thereupon ordered that the said John Campbell appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock, on the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his Creditors or any of them shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Campbell shall give notice of the said time and place appointed for his and for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Cowan's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, March 10, 1803.

ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session on the Terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Thomas Gordon hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act it is thereupon adjudge and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's news-paper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than three hundred dollars or on any two or more Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, be giving notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery office at two o'clock on the Eighth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate and there taking the Oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Peter Webb, Esq. late of Talbot County, deceased, the Subscriber offers for Sale Four Hundred and Ninety-Five Acres of Land, known by the name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above mentioned lands are rented, the present year, for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. If they are not sold by the twentieth day of April next, they will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Thomas Prince in Easton For Terms, apply to JOHN E. GIST, Ex'or. Cambridge, 11th March, 1803.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.

Dec. 25, 1802 56

## WANTED.

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

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1804.

## BY AUTHORITY.

A Lottery for the benefit of Washington Academy, in Somerset county.

## CLASS THE FIRST.

| Prize   | D. 1000  |
|---|----------|
| 1 do. D. 500  | 1000     |
| 5 do. 200   | 1000     |
| 10 do. 100  | 1000     |
| 25 do. 40   | 1000     |
| 250 do. 10  | 2500     |
| 500 do. 5   | 2500     |
| 793 prizes. } not 12 bl'ks to 1207 blanks. } a prize. | 10000 D. |
| 2000 tickets at 5 D.                                  | 10000    |

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent. (11) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

## CLASS THE SECOND.

| Prize                                | D. 2000 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 do. 1000                           | 1000    |
| 2 do. D. 500                         | 1000    |
| 5 do. 200                            | 1000    |
| 10 do. 100                           | 1000    |
| 50 do. 20                            | 1000    |
| 300 do. 10                           | 3000    |
| 369 prizes. } Not 2 bl'ks to a prize | 10000   |
| 631 bl'ks. }                         | 10000   |
| 1000 tickets at 10 d.                | 10000   |

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

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

Princess-Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

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

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

A true copy, attested by

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Register.

IN CHANCERY, April 22, 1803.

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

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Dudley, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the twenty-second day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the sixth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Dudley's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

BLANK BONDS  
For Sale at this Office.

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

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

Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

Mrs. KEETS

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

Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

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

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





## EASTERN SHORE

## INTELLIGENCER

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1803.

(No. 669.)

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

FROM THE UTICA (N. Y.) PATRIOT.

## PARTIES.

IF cool, deliberate reflection, unbiassed by prejudice, untroubled by violence of party animosity, were suffered to review the past six years of our political affairs; if candid and unimpassioned enquiry were allowed for a moment to predominate over the rant or demeracy; if the numerous charges, which have engendered in the hot beds of faction, which have been reared and opposed to the Federal administration, by the malignant influences of party spirit, were fairly discussed: how inefficient how nerveless would be the arm of democracy. A power bottomed on deception, "would dissolve, and like the battle's fabric of vision leave not a wreck behind." This discussion federalists invite, they challenge the whole host of democracy to substantiate charges, which as yet, rest only on assertion. What! can it for a moment be believed that the tried patriots of our country men who fought its battles and achieved its independence, were enemies to the liberties they had secured? can it for a moment be believed that when we trembling stood upon "the brink, the very verge of liberty," the man "who was foremost in the storm, who rode upon the neck of danger and plunged upon a purpose big of death," can it be believed that this man and his copatriots, were traitors to that country, and had formed the nefarious design of sacrificing its independence? Can it for a moment be believed that the virtuous WASHINGTON, the saviour of his country and the guardian of its rights, with his political associates, had contemplated to establish a monarchy on the ruins of republicanism, and rivet the chains which they had just broken? Folly and stupidity can alone be duped by such a belief. Yet this is a charge, which with unblinking confidence with malignant pleasure, Democrats urge against real authors of our independence;—against the projectors of our constitution;—against the organizers of our government. It is true, that in the grateful moments of self complacency, when success had crowned the exertions of his party, Mr. Jefferson, with all the modesty of unassuming merit, but as an artful decoy for the minds of the ignorant, eulogized the "bright constellations," who had gone before him; and passed an almost unqualified approbation on an administration, who left the government "in the full tide of successful experiment." Yet these declarations but ill accord with those contained in his letter to MAZZEI. The weakness of inconsistency, or the turpitude of hypocrisy must be stamped upon the man, who will utter opinions glaringly contradictory. Charges like these however have had their effect to warp the minds of the credulous, and to excite an odium against an administration, honest in its views, upright in its conduct, and guided in its deliberations by the purest principles of patriotism. The ingratitude of republics is proverbial, and striking examples are afforded in the history of all republican governments, evincive of its truth.—Yet it will be found that it is not the unbiassed voice of the people, but the

artful management of Demagogues,—the violent efforts of Partizans, that have caused injustice to be done to meritorious public servants, and this for the sole purpose of building upon the ruins of their political enemies.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

## WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION.

When the British commenced the capture of our ships destined to France in the year 1793, under a false and strained construction of the law of nations, what was the language of Washington on the occasion, and what was the conduct of his great national council, the assembled representatives of the people? He laid before them in plain terms the views and measures of the British, and without waiting for an application from them, spread out to them the instructions to our minister at the British court demanding redress. His language on the occasion was decisive:—"There is (says he) a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be prepared to retaliate." If we desire to preserve peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity it must be known that we are at all times ready for war? Unlike the present executive, he was not enamoured with what Mr. Davis so sarcastically terms, Randolph's resolutions, a *serap of sensibility about jobs*, (holding together both hands); he feared not to irritate those who feared not to injure us; but evinced on the occasion that "firmness which marked his character, and which elevated the American character under his administration." Congress enlightened by his communications and penetrated by the wisdom and decision of their chief, idled not their time away in unmeaning and fulsome adulations.—They routed to action, and left their measures to declare their confidence in their leader.—They prepared for war—laid an embargo, and exhibited to Britain the true character of the nation by holding forth the arrows in the right hand, at the same time they extended the olive branch in the left.—They did not meanly set them to counting with arithmetical exactness, and miserly economy, the expense of war-like preparation; nor did they in the spirit of cowardly cupidity, compute the difference between national honour and a purchased peace—or offer the former in exchange for the certain pecuniary gain of the latter. Valuable, as it was well understood our neutral position then was, and desirous as we all were of enjoying that portion of the carrying trade, which we had just begun to taste the sweets of—the councils of Washington never dreamt of accompanying our negotiator with a tribut of two millions to buy what we ought to demand, as the right and property of the nation.

What was the consequence of wisdom and firmness like this? More was finally conceded us than could rationally have been expected, contrasting our existing weakness and poverty, with the wealth, strength and vigor of our opponent—our new fledged govern-

ment, too, was just set afloat on the dubious sea of experiment—yet what did we lose by our firmness—or rather what did we gain? An immediate recal of the hostile orders under which the injury was done, an engagement of indemnity for that already committed—a surrender of the points of the well—these were the first fruits; but the last and best were, the maintenance of neutrality, and of the carrying trade—and above all, the preservation of our national honour, which alone was the basis on which our prosperity has rested to this day. Still how loud did the clamorous tongue of democracy ring against the salutary measures of the Washington administration! They are termed fierce, mean, pusillanimous, and their advocates charged with receiving foreign gold! These are the men, the very identical men too, who now extol the late conduct of the Jeffersonian cabinet, and exult in its firm, bold, and dignified attitude!

## JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION.

Spain, incapable of molesting our commerce or invading our shores, debarred from a market, the produce of a half million of people and two thirds of our most productive territory. The president supplicates the Spanish minister to supplicate the intendant of New Orleans to rescind the flagrantly wrong and injurious order.—The humiliating embassy of the Chevalier and Mr. J. Jefferson is treated with contempt, and told it may take its departure back to the United States again in an hour. Mr. Monroe, the disgraced minister, is then sent to Spain, with two millions of money as a tribute to a nation which received but a few months since upwards of fifty from her mines—and all this, we suppose, to enable them to pay our western citizens for the produce which is now rotting on their hands! Such is democratic economy, and such the national honour of Jacobins.

CHARLESTON, April 8.

## TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Cox and Shepherd,

Through the medium of your paper, I beg leave to inform my fellow-citizens of the result of an interesting experiment lately made by Mr. William Longstreet. Our knowledge of the interior of the earth on which we tread, has been literally superficial. In digging for domestic purposes, we have seldom penetrated more than ten or twelve feet. To go much deeper was generally reputed worse than labor lost, for it always introduced us to bad water. Mr. Longstreet conceived the idea, that by penetrating 40 or 50 feet, he would get below the bad water, and find a plentiful supply of a purer fluid than the surface afforded. To bring this theory to the test of experience, he began to dig in a vacant lot in Archdale-street, about two months ago. For the first eleven feet nothing uncommon presented. The next stratum (18 inches) was a black marsh mud, and sand. This suddenly changed to a yellow sand and clay, and continued so for twenty inches, then suddenly resumed the black appearance

and gradually changed to mud. Mr. Longstreet next came to a bed of oyster, clam and conch shells, many of which were entire. This stratum extended three feet. A yellow sand intermixed with powdered shells, presented next, and continued for two feet. Between the 12th and 20th foot from the surface, muddy brackish water filled the well fast, so as finally to overcome the most strenuous exertions to empty it. This chiefly ascended from the bottom, for effectual precautions were adopted to prevent any quantity of water from entering by the sides. In such a crisis, a mind of less energy than Mr. Longstreet's, would have abandoned the project. Instead of this, he replaced a considerable portion of the earth in the well, and laying aside his spade, drove down a hollow tube of 3 inches diameter, in the cavity of which a machine for boring was introduced. These were made to penetrate through the earth to the depth of fifty-four feet from the surface. The soil between the 20th and 47th foot was a continued dry stiff black clay—a sample of this is in my possession, and has been exhibited before the Medical Society. It is of such a consistence as to bear the chisel or plane, and is capable of being cut into any shape. Knives are sharpened by drawing them over its surface, when made smooth. Another stratum of shells presented itself for the next two feet. The black clay then became less rigid, and soon terminated in sand, with a little resistance to the operator. On descending two or three feet, the water ascended the tube 43 feet, so as to be only six feet from the surface, and with such rapidity as to yield fifteen gallons in a minute. The joy of the projector on this event, may be more easily conceived than expressed. This water, after exposure to the air for a few minutes, resembled common well water in taste and appearance, and was nearly of the same temperature.

It readily lathered with soap, and gave satisfactory evidence of its being softer than the water in my pump, and also of that which is contained in the public pump, opposite to the National Bank. Dr. Prioleau and myself applied to different portions of it the following chemical tests—Oxalic Acid, Alcohol of Galls, Prussiate of Lime, Oil of Vitriol, Muriate of Barytes, Spiritus Cornu Cervi, and paper stained with a vegetable blue. None of these produced any alteration in the water, from whence we inferred that it was free from lime, iron, copper, lead, vitriolic acid or any acid whatever in a separate state. But

On mixing a solution of the Nitrate of Silver with another portion of the same water, it became white and turbid. This proved the existence of the Muriatric Acid in combination with some base, which base we had reason to believe was soda, in other words, that the water contained a small proportion of common salt. The same tests being applied to the rain water in the cistern of the South Carolina Bank—to snow water—to water from Mr. Young's farm, three miles from Charleston—from the spring pump in Trott-street—from the pump opposite Mr. Strobel's in the Meeting street—and from that which is opposite the National Bank—they all yielded more



of less of the same ingredient. The eastern water of the South Carolina Bank had the least proportion, and the pump opposite to the National Bank the most. The quantity contained in the intermediate waters was to each other in a relative proportion, as they stand in the above list, from the two extremes. Mr. Longstreet's tube water, contained more than the cistern and snow water, but less than was detected in either of the pumps before mentioned.

It is probable that no water near Charleston, in its natural state, is wholly free from common salt. The quantity of it in Mr. Longstreet's tube water is inconsiderable, as to form no objection against its fitness for domestic purposes. It exists in a greater proportion in the water of the Spring pump in Front-street, which is more generally used than any other in Charleston. Nevertheless, the enterprising projector of the experiment has resolved to penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen feet further, if necessary, with the expectation of procuring water perfectly free from salt.

Mr. Longstreet, impressed with a belief that there is such a similarity of soil in all our low maritime country as to afford the same result to the same experiment, and that the supply of water obtained thereby will be inexhaustible and permanent, intends to extend and vary his researches in the bowels of the earth. If further experiments justify the correctness of his theory, he expects to be able to establish on any proposed spots inexhaustible reservoirs of water, each sufficient to furnish all the engines in Charleston, even in the driest seasons, with as much water as they can discharge in case of fire.

2dly. To furnish from any given spot, equal to the area of a circle whose diameter is forty feet, wholesome water from a depth that will secure it from all the impurities on the surface of the earth, and in sufficient quantities for the supply of all the families in Charleston.

3dly. To furnish an ample and constant supply of wholesome water for family use, whenever the same may be wanted.

Mr. Longstreet's experiments have already cost one thousand dollars. These observations are volunteered from a conviction that his talents and enterprize merit not only praise but something more solid, which is as necessary to the philosopher, as to all other classes of men. No certain conclusions can yet be drawn of the permanent advantages that may result to the community from the success of a single experiment: but there is good reason to believe that Mr. Longstreet's labours will be far from useless, if his expectations are eventually realized; and it is presumed that he will be remembered by a grateful and obliged community.

DAVID RAMSAY.

CHARLESTON, April 5th, 1823.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 11.

The chancellor of the exchequer yesterday delivered the following message from his majesty to the house of commons:

GEORGE R.

"In consequence of the preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland while important discussions are subsisting between his majesty and the French government, his majesty thinks it due to the care and concerns which he feels for his faithful people, to omit no means in his power which may contribute to their security.

"In pursuance, therefore, of the acts of parliament enabling his majesty to call out and assemble the militia of the United Kingdoms, his majesty has thought it right to make this communication to the house of commons, to the end that his majesty may cause the said militia, or such part thereof as his majesty shall think necessary, to be forthwith drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require.

"G. R."

The secretary at war rose and moved: "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and for his parental care in adopting mea-

sures for the security of the kingdom."

The address was agreed to *unanimously*, and was ordered to be presented to his majesty by such members of that house as were of his majesty's privy council.

MARCH 12.

Ten thousand additional seamen and marines were unanimously voted last night in the House of Commons.

Couriers pass almost daily between this capital and Paris. General Androssi sent off three within the course of 24 hours. As the negotiations are carried on between Lord Whitworth and the French government, it is possible that the general may not have been apprized of the actual state of things, or at least of the point to which they had reached.

MARCH 15.

During the puffs on the river, a great number of American seamen have been taken; in consequence, Mr. Erving, the consul of the U. States resident in London, has had a long interview with the lords of the admiralty, when all those seamen who could produce satisfactory testimonials of their being citizens of America, were ordered to be discharged. Several, however, have entered voluntarily.

MARCH 16.

In consequence of dispatches received yesterday forenoon from Lord Whitworth, a cabinet council was held at the foreign office, and a messenger was sent off with the result to Paris. It is the general opinion of the most enlightened politicians, that Bonaparte instead of giving a decisive answer to the demand of our government, will temporize, and endeavor to protract the time of discussion that he may be enabled to send to sea the arrangements equipping in the French and Batavian ports, particularly those destined for India and Louisiana. The first consul's answer, or some explanation on his part, is expected in the course of this day or to-morrow.

Yesterday the admiralty was thronged with officers who came forward to tender their services. Among these of distinction were Sir Hyde Parker, Sir R. Onslow, admirals Knight and Nugent, and the hon. captain Elphinstone. All the frigates in the river are ordered to proceed to the North as expeditiously as possible. Two hundred pensioners from Greenwich hospital are gone to Chatham and Sheerness, to assist in rigging such ships as are ordered into commission.

MARCH 19.

Private letters from Constantinople say, that proposals have been made on the part of France to establish French garrisons in Turkey, in order to enable the Porte to support its power.

Vast quantities of military stores of all denominations are about to be shipped in the river for Malta.

The news of our hostile preparations has created an extraordinary sensation amongst the Dutch. Their funds have declined in consequence. The subscriptions on Tuesday fell from 6612 to 6512.

Yesterday a Dutch Mail arrived in town, but brought no intelligence of importance. War was declared by the Dey of Algiers against France on the 16th of January, scarcely four months after the last settlement of differences. The cause of this renewal of hostilities is the refusal of the French Government to pay to the Dey the tribute stipulated by the Treaty. In Holland, they talk of nothing less than making a war of extermination against the Algerines.

The late failure at the Stock Exchange is reported to be to the amount of a million sterling.

At a late interview with Bonaparte, as described in a private letter from Paris, he conducted himself in a very insolent and domineering manner to the British Ambassador. For the scene of this action, the drawing-room of Madame Bonaparte was preferred. After an expostulation on the subject of the armament in Britain, which expostulation, according to accounts, might have been

heard by most of the company, he is said to have addressed Lord Whitworth:

"Si vous voulez la guerre mi Lord, vous pour Paurez quinze annees."

"If you will have war, my Lord, you shall have fifteen years of it."

The communication of this fact, connected with the daily activity at the admiralty, evince in stronger colours the present war-like disposition of the two governments, than any other circumstance which we can advance. For six or eight days previously, there were the best appearances of peace; now we hear of nothing but war, and the additional military and naval appointments corroborate our inference.

### PRIVATE LETTER.

Paris, March 14.

There was yesterday, as usual, a grand circle at the Thuilleries. The ambassadors of the different powers were in the saloon, with a numerous assemblage of strangers and ladies of distinction, generals, senators, tribunes, legislators &c.

Bonaparte entered, with an unusual alertness of manner, and after saluting the company, he addressed himself to Lord Whitworth, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by all who were present. "You know, my lord, that a terrible storm has arisen between England and France."

Lord Whitworth.... "Yes, general consul, but it is hoped that this storm will be dissipated without any serious consequences."

Bonaparte.... "It will be dissipated when I shall have evacuated Malta. Hear, the cloud will burst, and the boat must sink. The king of England has promised by treaty to evacuate that place and who is to violate the faith of treaties?"

Lord Whitworth (surprised on finding himself questioned in this manner and before so many persons)... "But you know, general consul, the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my sovereign is to fulfill the treaty of Amiens: and you also know."

Bonaparte.... "You know (with impetuosity) that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your country that in, on the receipt of your dispatches, orders are not issued for the immediate surrender of Malta, that WAR IS DECLARED. I declare my firm resolution is to see the treaty carried into effect, and leave it to the ambassadors of the several powers, who are present, to say who is in the wrong. You flattered yourselves that France would not dare to show her resentment whilst her squadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord Whitworth.... "But General the negotiation is not yet broken, and there is every reason to believe—"

Bonaparte.... "Of what negotiation does your lordship speak? Is it necessary to negotiate what is conceded by treaty—to negotiate the fulfilment of engagements and the duties of good faith?" (Lord W. was about to reply, Bonaparte made a sign with his hand and continued in a less elevated tone)—"My lord your lady is indisposed. She may probably breathe her native air rather sooner than you or I expedited. I wish most ardently for peace, but if my just demand be not instantly complied with, then war must follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not sufficient to bind to peace then the vanquished must not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here this unexpected conversation terminated, if that term be allowed when the discourse was almost wholly on one side.

Bonaparte afterwards walked up & down the hall and discoursed with several persons with an assumed air of gaiety. To the English, however, who met his eye, his regards were limited to a cold salute.

This scene is so important in its nature and consequences, and at the same time so new in diplomatic history, that I have taken so much pains to get to its details. The auditors were numerous and attentive, but some difficulty arose from the quickness of the sallies

as the reply did not always very gracefully await the answer. Some traits of extreme vivacity on the part of the first consul I do not choose to hazard. In other respects the text, I believe, is faithful and I leave it to you to make the comment.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Arrived on Saturday, the sloop Savannah, Captain Morgan, 28 days from New Orleans. Captain M. informs that the French Prefect had arrived at New Orleans a few days previous to his sailing, and was received with great honors—the garrison fired a Royal Salute on his landing. It was the general belief that the Prefect would not enter upon the duties of his appointment, until the arrival of the French troops, and that his excellency the Marquis de Casa Calva was momentarily expected from Havana to deliver the place up in form to the French government.

Sloop —, of Boston, had sailed for Mobile, with Dismore and suite, on a mission from the United States to the Choctaw Nation.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, May 10.

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

President,  
Joseph Tainall.

Directors,

George G. le,  
Saml. Chew, } Maryland.  
John Adlum, }

Kinsey Johns,  
James A. Bayard, } Delaware.

Wm. Tilghman,  
James C. Fisher } Pennsylvania.  
George F. x,  
Joshua Gilpin, }

We the subscribers, Physicians of Philadelphia, having carefully considered the nature and effects of the newly discovered means of preventing, by VACCINATION, the fatal consequences of the small pox, think it a duty thus publicly to declare our opinion, that inoculation for the Kine or Cow pox IS A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE OF THE SMALL POX; that it is attended with no danger, may be practiced at all ages and seasons of the year, and We do therefore RECOMMEND IT TO GENERAL USE.

John Redman,  
W. Shippen,  
A. Kuhn,  
Samuel Duffield,  
Benjamin Rush,  
Thomas Park,  
Benjamin Say,  
Philip S. Physick,  
C. Wistar, junior,  
Samuel P. Griffiths,  
John Redman Cox, Jr.,  
Samuel F. Conover,  
James Woodhouse,  
P. F. Glentworth,  
E. Perkins,  
Wm. Currie,  
M. Leib,  
John Porter,  
Felix Pacalis,  
James Stuart,  
J. Church,  
Thos. C. James,  
W. P. De Wess,  
B. S. Barton,  
Isaac Sermon,  
George Pefeiffer,  
J. P. Minnick,  
W. Barnwell,  
Adam Seybert,  
James Meale,  
W. S. Jacobs,  
John C. Otto,  
Isaac Cathrall,  
J. Reynolds,  
J. C. Rousseau,  
Arthur Blayney,  
John Keemle,  
Rene La Roche,  
Monges,  
Eljah Griffiths,

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent person in the Choctaw nation, to a gentleman in Knoxville, dated February 11.

"The Little King of the Chickasawhary, has been at New Orleans, and since his return he has introduced a talk among the chiefs of that nation, in which he calls upon them to hold themselves in readiness to meet the French at New Orleans in the spring, to have with them a great big talk (as he terms it.) The King says the French are at New Orleans, and that he conversed with them. It seems the Indians have received no presents from them yet."

The Little King of the Chickasawhary, mentioned in the above letter, was formerly in the interest of the



English, and afterwards avowedly in that of the Americans.

A commercial friend favored us with the following extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated April 1.

"The seat of government has been removed to Port-au-Prince, about 20 days since, and the campaign will open immediately with from twelve to 1300 men. We are in daily expectation to hear from that place the result of the measures to be pursued.

"The sloop of war Diligent passed here three days ago, in thirty days passage from Brest, with 2,000,000 livres on board for the payment of the troops, and by her we learn, that a large reinforcement will be sent here. A number of frigates and transports have since passed the Cape, on their passage to Port-au-Prince; by the best information it is calculated that there are 10 or 12000 troops on board."

(American.)

The following is the system of divorce in France: If either the man or woman wishes to be divorced, they must give notice of it to the prefect, and six months time is necessary before it takes place; in the interim, the proper arrangements for the maintenance of the children are made, which are as follow: The girls are generally confined to the care of the mother, and the boys to the father; a very minute investigation takes place in the father's or mother's fortune, so that the children are certain of being provided for. If a man is rich, and is the party that sues for the divorce, he must return half of his wife's jointure, and settle a maintenance on her for life. If a woman sues for a divorce, the wife must return every article of present she has received from her husband, even before marriage. The woman is not compelled, however, to maintain her husband after divorce, but must her children. If the father re-marries, and has heirs by his last marriage, the children by the former marriage have the same claims to the patrimony as the others.

A letter of the 2d instant, from Cape Francois, received at Bryden's coffee house, by the ship Elk, mentions that the blood hounds lately imported into St. Domingo, from Cuba, have spread great terror among the negroes. Several black prisoners, who would have expiated their guilt upon the gallows, have been turned defenceless and naked upon the plains, and torn to pieces by those dogs! A number of the chief officers of the brigands lately held a conference, by a flag of truce, with the commanding officers of Cape Francois. The result was not known, but the report prevailed that they offered to lay down their arms and return to their plantations provided they could be treated as hirelings and not as slaves.

A duel was fought, (or to speak more correctly, a MURDER was attempted to be committed) on the afternoon of Monday week last, near the Pennsylvania line, between William B. Shields of the Borough of Wilmington, and Henry M. Ridgely of Dover. The latter was wounded in the arm. (Phil. pap.)

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

ROBERT EWING, Adm'or.

IN CHANCERY, May 3, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of John Burgess of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property being annexed and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Burgess hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered that the said John Burgess, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office at ten o'clock on the fifth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said John Burgess's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy.

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

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of May next.

THE House and Store in the possession of Mr. John Clifford, in Market street, next to the corner of eleventh street. The house is elegantly finished and very convenient.

To be rented, and possession given immediately, a few miles on the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake—this mill is on the Chester road, some miles from Chester and thirteen from Philadelphia.

To be rented on the square, a farm fourteen miles from Philadelphia and two from Chester—this farm contains 100 acres fit for the plough—there are about 30 acres in red clover, and 3 in orchard—twenty acres of this being with red clover and a corn field made last year sufficient to maintain after the crop is off and as much dug in the yard as will plant 10 acres of potatoes. The conveniences annexed to this farm are a good dwelling house and spring house, a threshing machine and cider mill and press go by water—a barn 115 feet long, 50 feet wide and 44 feet up to the square. A person who has been accustomed to feed cattle in the house all the year will be preferred.

The quarries on Crum creek, with three large stone flats—in the contract it will be necessary that three persons should engage—who understands the business of cutting stone to be always in the quarries—a flat man and the other to sett curb stone and collect the proceeds.

WANTED,

Six Apprentices to the tobacco Business, two tobacco spinners, three sugar makers—flatmen—stone cutter and quarter men, and two or three flats will be engaged for the season.

For terms apply to THOMAS LEIPER, Tobaccoist. No. 274, Market Street. March 25.

Now in the Press;

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

JOHN STEVENS, JUN.

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

Next door to the new Market House, and fronting Dover street, has just received from Philadelphia, and Baltimore a general Assortment of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. on hand and to be following, viz.

Ether Vitriol  
Aloes  
Aqua Bortis  
Agent Viv.  
Bals. Canad.  
Copaiba  
Peru  
Tolu  
Borax  
Cantharides  
Coccinella  
Cort. Aurant  
Cinnam.  
Peruvian  
Cram. Tart.  
Els. Burgamot  
Lemon  
Lavend.  
Marthalle  
Flor. Benzoin  
Chamom.  
Sulphur  
Zinc  
Fol. Senn.  
Dig.  
Gran. Paradisi  
Gum. Armon.  
Sassa.  
Aloes Ida.  
Camphor  
Myrrh  
Opium  
Guic  
Kino  
Lac  
Galice  
M. g. fia  
M. quia  
S. g.  
T. apoca  
Pera Barley

Merc. Cal. ppt.  
Corros. sub.  
Præcip.  
Ol. Amag. Dule  
Sem. Anisi  
Caryophyl  
Juniper  
Succini  
Menth. pip.  
Olivar  
Ricin.  
Vitriol  
Cinnam.  
Rhod.  
Rad. Caryop. md  
Columb.  
Gentian  
Jalap  
Iucac.  
Rhei  
Helleb. Nig.  
Serp. Vug.  
Sennec.  
Sacch. Satorn  
Succin. Glyc.  
Sal. Glaub.  
Nit. Pur.  
Corn Cerv.  
Rochelle  
Am. Crad.  
Lem. Effent.  
Prunella  
Sapo. Castilens  
Sp. Corn. Cerv.  
Nit. Dule.  
Sal. Ammon.  
Vol. Aromat  
Terebinth.  
Spongia  
Tart. Vit.  
Verdegreal.

Orange Flower Water, Rose Water and Lavender Water—Lancets, Vials, Compasses, Surgical Instruments, Glass Mortars, Graduated Measury Breat Pipes, Sounding Bottles—and a general Assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drug and Medicinal Line.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

Those who think proper to favor him with their Custom, may depend on receiving genuine Medicine.

Letters per Mail, or otherwise duly attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County will meet at Easton on every Tuesday until the 13th day of April next, inclusive, and afterwards as often as occasion may require until the last day of May next, in order to make such alterations in the Assessment of Property as may be required according to law.

Per Order, THOS. BANNING, Clk. Easton, April, 1803. 1164

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

26th April, 1803,

HAY.

The heating of hay, though it is stacked while green, may be easily prevented by the following simple method, now practised by the most respectable farmers in England: They stuff a stack as hard as they can with hay, and tie the top tight with a cord; they then make the rick round the stack, which they pull up as the rick advances in high; and is pulled out at the top when the rick is finished. Thus a funnel is left in the middle of the hay, which admits a circulation of air, and prevents the heat which might otherwise occasion its destruction.

IN CHANCERY, April 21, 1803.

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

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, That the said Philemon Murphy, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in Cowan's paper, or set up at the two most public places in Queen Anne's county during two weeks at least, before the Eleventh Day of May next, give notice to his Creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the thirty-first day of May next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Philemon Murphy's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Ban.

STRASBURG ACADEMY, (Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)

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

Application to be made to the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample or the principal of said Academy. April 2. 3w66

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

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

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker. EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

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

BLANKS

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



# CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers were appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," to receive subscriptions to the canal, and authorized when more than \$50,000 D. should be subscribed there-to, to advertise a meeting at the town of Wilmington.

NOTICE is hereby given That more than the sum required as above by law being subscribed to the work, a General Meeting of the subscribers will be held at Mrs. Huggins's Tavern in the town of Wilmington, on Monday the second of May next, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors, and making the necessary arrangements for the immediate commencement of the work.

TOMAS RUDOLPH,  
WM. ALEXANDER,  
RICHD. TILGHMAN, 4 b,  
WM. BARROLL,  
WM. MATTHEWS,  
SAM. DAVIS,  
RICHARD T. EARLE,  
JAMES CLAYLAND,  
OWEN KENNARD,  
JAMES EARLE, JR.  
March 15, 1803.

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

WM. ATKINSON.  
3d 4th mo. 1803.

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.  
JOHN Campbell, an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, entitled to the benefit of the last act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the Sheriff of said county brought before the Chancellor in consequence of an order passed the 9th instant, and having before the Chancellor taken the Oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. It is thereupon ordered, that the said John Campbell appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock, on the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his Creditors or any of them shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Campbell shall give notice of the said time and place appointed for his and for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Cowan's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

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

IN CHANCERY, March 10, 1803.  
ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Thomas Gordon, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at the last session on the Terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on Oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent Testimony that the said Thomas Gordon hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act it is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Thomas Gordon, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in Cowan's news-paper during the present month, and by serving a copy of this order on any one of his creditors to whom he owes not less than three hundred dollars or on any two or more Creditors to whom he owes not less than two hundred dollars, before the end of the present month, be giving notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery office at two o'clock on the Eighth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Thomas Gordon's Estate and there taking the Oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Peter Webb, Esq. late of Talbot County, deceased, the Subscriber offers for Sale Four Hundred and Ninety Five Acres of Land, known by the name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above mentioned lands are rented, the present year, for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. If they are not sold by the twentieth day of April next, they will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Thomas Prince in Easton. For Terms, apply to

JOHN E. GIST, Ex'or.  
Cambridge, 1st March, 1803.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.  
Dec. 25, 1802

## WANTED.

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

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

### I WILL SELL ABOUT

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

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

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

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

H. W.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.  
October 2, 1802.

## BY AUTHORITY.

A Lottery for the benefit of Washington Academy, in Somerset county.

### CLASS THE FIRST.

| Prize                | D.                          | 1000     |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 do.                | D. 500                      | 1000     |
| 5 do.                | 200                         | 1000     |
| 10 do.               | 100                         | 1000     |
| 25 do.               | 40                          | 1000     |
| 250 do.              | 10                          | 2500     |
| 500 do.              | 5                           | 2500     |
| 793 prizes.          | not 1 1/2 bl'ks to a prize. | 10000 D. |
| 1207 blanks.         |                             |          |
| 2000 tickets at 5 D. |                             | 10000    |

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

### CLASS THE SECOND.

| Prize                 | D.                      | 2000  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 do.                 | D. 1000                 | 1000  |
| 2 do.                 | D. 500                  | 1000  |
| 5 do.                 | 200                     | 1000  |
| 10 do.                | 100                     | 1000  |
| 50 do.                | 20                      | 1000  |
| 300 do.               | 10                      | 3000  |
| 369 prizes.           | Not 2 bl'ks to a prize. | 10000 |
| 631 bl'ks.            |                         |       |
| 1000 tickets at 10 d. |                         | 10000 |

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

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

Commissioners

Princess Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

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

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

A true copy, attested by

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Register.

IN CHANCERY, April 22, 1803.

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

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Dudley, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the twenty second day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the sixth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Dudley's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

BLANK BONDS  
For Sale at this Office,

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

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

Centreville, 2th April, 1803.

## MRS. KEETS

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

Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

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

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





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIVth.) TUESDAY MORNING, MAR 17, 1803. (No. 670.)

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

From PARIS—March 5.

"During the epidemic which lately reigned at Paris, the indefatigable attention of Bonaparte to public affairs proved a source of great affliction to some of his ministers and other officers of State as they were often obliged, in the severest weather, to leave their beds at disagreeable hours of the night to attend conferences. TALLEYRAND with a swelled face, an ulcerated throat and inflamed eyes, was sent for to one of these nightly conferences. After having remained an hour, he felt himself so ill, that he begged permission to return home, in order to go to bed. This was granted him: but he was not an hour in bed, when a messenger again came to desire his immediate attendance.—The Minister of External Relations, took off the bandages with which he had enveloped his head, adding, that he could not go, unless it was something which deeply concerned the good of the State. The messenger carried this report to St. Cloud; but it soon came back with an order of that decisive kind, which left no room for hesitation: and the unfortunate Minister did not think it prudent to disobey. Convinced on this subject with a gentleman who has long lived in France, I asked him if he thought the same spirit of obsequiousness pervaded all the classes of the people? He said, by no means: he had occasion to know the dispositions of the laboring people; and he was well convinced that not one in twenty thousand of them would have shown the same complaisance to his master, even if he were to be turned out of employment for disobedience. In the same unseasonable weather, MEROU, who had received his appointment to Piedmont, was sent for at one o'clock in the morning to a conference at St. Cloud, which lasted till two. At his return there were several ministers waiting in the anti-chamber.

"There is a very curious article in the official paper, which disavows the First Consul's knowing any thing of the libels of PELTIER, but by his trial. This is somewhat strange, not to say impudent: for how could he have known the trial, but by the same channel which reported the libels, the Public Journals?

"At a late Levee of Madame Bonaparte, the Prince de Nassau having addressed some observations to that Lady, she looked sternly at him and turned away her head without making any reply. One of the maids of honor soon afterwards came up to the Prince and informed him, that it was the etiquette there, that no one spoke first to Madame Bonaparte, but only made replies to such questions as she might ask."

From the PALLADIUM,

THE CENSOR.

*The circle form'd, we set in silent state,  
Like figures drawn upon a dial plate;  
Yes ma'am, and no ma'am, utter'd softly,  
How.*

*Ev'ry five minutes, how the minutes go,  
We next inquire but softly and by stealth,  
Like conservators of the public health,  
Of epidemic throats, and such there are,  
And coughs, and rheums, and phthisis, and  
Catarrhs.* (COWPER.)

THE method which people take to conceal any defect, sometimes exposes it the more. That bashfulness, which produces taciturnity, owing to the fear of saying something improper which might make them appear awkward, is itself the cause of error. Thus it happens, that a party, collected for the purpose of social entertainment and rational conversation, often appear like a company of almanack makers, making meteorological calculations, and debating on the state of the atmosphere. For no one will a long time venture to turn from the beaten track of common place observations, on the affairs of the day.—The weather is a fashionable and inexhaustible source of conversation; as there are hardly two days alike, the one being commonly clearer or more pleasant, by a cloud or two less; so that a series of fair days, instead of exhilarating, depresses the spirits by a tedious sameness it gives to conversation; while a thunder storm, at once braces the nervous system, (by purifying the air) and gives a spur to conversation.—A single clap of thunder, prudently managed, will serve an ingenious young lady with an hour's talk. She can describe the room, and the exact part of it, in which she was sitting, walking or reclining, when she first heard it; how unprepared she was for any such alarm; and consequently the situation she was thrown into, together with her lap-dog; her swooning, her recovery, and then the sympathetic terror of the family, &c. &c. She may then conclude, by declaring, she never was so terrified in her life: and specifying the exact sum for which she would not be so again. Earthquakes are very pretty subjects; & the eruption of volcanoes sometimes last an hour or two. But, unfortunately, we have no burning volcanoes near us, and therefore we are obliged to use the most inhuman murders and audacious robberies that the time will afford.

From the weather it is natural to speak of its effects; and the colds, coughs, fevers, &c. when all calculated serve very well to entertain those about us; many, however, are sometimes apt to be too particular, as the poet describes in the following lines—

*Some men employ their health, an ugly trick;  
In making known how oft they have been sick;  
And give us, in recitals of disease,  
A doctor's trouble but without his fees.*

The custom of entertaining your friends with a history of diseases, is, at best, but very indecent; several ideas, inseparably connected, naturally occur to the mind; which certainly to a person of any delicacy must be very offensive. I make no doubt if the conversant person would seriously reflect, but for a moment, on what he is saying, it might be the occasion of a relapse. A squeamish stomach could not remain in the room; for it would be dangerous, if not impossible, to listen with patience to a long narration of past illness, which some people unconsciously intrude into the ears of others.—No one feels equally in health and spirits at all times; and for the common expressions of civility or enquires of ceremony it is as ridiculous to tell how variously we have been affected by the late change of the weather as it would

be to mention the age of which our grandmothers died, or give a man both arms and feet who kindly offers to shake hands. When a person hopes we are in good health, this salutation is not also an inquiry into the number of times we have been sick, or the circumstances attending the last recovery, but merely the discharge of a duty due to politeness, and which good manners renders necessary. It is therefore very hard that we cannot do this without having our patience so exorbitantly taxed with colds and coughs. There are many people, by no means deficient in point of good manners, but who are generally thought so, owing to the reluctance they have of hearing how often a lady has been unwell, which they are sure to be informed of if they enter into conversation with her. It is difficult to extricate one's self from this entanglement; to listen attentively is almost impossible, and to leave the lady, perhaps in the beginning of a slow fever, would be as unkind as impolite.

The following curious article, copied from Mr. Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, was received by the Substant, which arrived here on Saturday from New Orleans. It forms a very appropriate comment on Don Marquis's hand killing note to our Secretary of State... The translation appears to be loose and incorrect.

[TRANSLATION.]

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the French Republic,  
L'AUSSAT, Colonial Prefect,  
TO THE LOUISIANIANS.

Your separation from France marks one of the most shameful epochs of her annals, under an enfeebled and corrupt government, after an ignominious war and a disgraceful peace.

To that cowardly and unnatural abandonment, you presented the contrast of heroic love, fidelity and courage.

The hearts of all Frenchmen were softened by the spectacle. They never let slip their remembrance. They then exclaimed, with pride, and have never since ceased to repeat that the blood of France runs in your veins.

As soon as they had regained their dignity and their glory, by the revolution and a train of prodigious triumphs, they turned towards you their affectionate attention. You constituted a part of their first negotiation. They wished your retrocession to accompany and signalize their first peace.

The time was not yet arrived. It was necessary that a man should appear, to whom nothing which is natural, great, magnanimous and just, was new or impossible:—who, to the talent of achieving the most splendid victories, united the more extraordinary one of combining and securing to them the most happy consequences: who, by the ascendancy of his mind commanded at once terror from his enemies and confidence from his allies:—who, by his penetrating genius, discriminated the true interests of his country, and, by an irresistible will, gave operation to those interests:—who, in fine, was born to replace France on her

own basis, to establish her in the whole extent of her limits, and to erase all the blemishes of her history.

This man, Louisianians, presides over our destinies. From this moment he is the pledge of your happiness.—To secure this, in this fortunate soil, it is only necessary to assist the prodigality of nature. This is the design of the French government.

To cultivate peace and friendship with all your neighbours; to protect your commerce, encourage your agriculture, people your deserts; foster industry, respect property, customs and opinions; pay reverence to religion: to honour virtue; to secure to the laws their sovereignty, and to correct them only as the light of experience may dictate; to introduce permanent order and economy in all the branches of the public administration; to unite still closer the ties which the same origin, the same morals, the same dispositions have created between this colony and the mother country these, Louisianians, are the honourable objects of the mission of your captain general Victor, your colonial prefect and your chief judge. These, they are happy to say are the motives with which they came to mix with you.

The reputation of the captain general has doubtless even been preceded him. Companions in arms with the First Consul, he distinguished himself from the commencement of the campaign of the famous armies of Italy. In less brilliant days, he astonished Suwarro by precipitating his flight.—He was in fine, one of the lieutenants of Bonaparte, at the battle of Marengo. Surrounded with these titles, the illustrious pledge of his fame, he comes to you, Louisianians, with a lively desire of rendering himself dear to you by the exercises of all the virtues, the cares, and industry, which devolve on the chief of a happy people. His ardour for your prosperity, the uprightness of his intentions, the agreeableness and affability of his success and manners, which are even ornaments to his military laurels, will secure to him your affection and confidence. He brings with him a part of those troops who have made the earth tremble, even to these remote shores. Batavia, since the peace, has admired their good conduct and excellent discipline. You may like her admire and esteem them.

In short Louisianians, you will find in your chief judge, genius, impartiality, and disinterestedness. He comes to you already known by the fame of his talents by his sufferings and misfortunes.

Under every circumstance you will have reason to rejoice at having become French, you will daily feel more and more the value of that splendid title, the object of the envy of the whole globe.

We know, nevertheless, Louisianians, and will not dissimulate it, that during thirty years, Spain, by the temperance of a generous and mild government, has endeavoured to make you forget the grievous fault of an unworthy agent of this noble nation.—She is our close and faithful friend. It will not be us who will instigate you to repay her kindness with ingratitude. We will endeavor, by acts of munificence to emulate the policy of the Chief she had given you. Your attachment for the French republic, our common country: your gratitude to those who pro-



teal you, and the daily sight of your growing prosperity, are the objects which we shall aim at; with a zeal and alacrity, which only can be limited by the fulfilment of all our duties and all our wishes.

New Orleans, the 11th year of the French Republic.

#### L'AUSSEAT.

By the Colonial Prefect,  
The officer of administration, acting  
as Secretary.

#### DAUGEROT.

LONDON, March 13.

The First Consul, in the midst of all his honours and glory, seems, like the unquiet and discontented Haman, to be incapable of happiness, while another (whether Jew or Christian makes to him little difference) enjoys the smallest prosperity. Let him beware that his ultimate reward from a people that he is forever embroiling, may not complete the parallel.

While one nation is governed by a Lamb, and the other by a Kite, it is easy to foresee the consequences. But if Shylock insists too rigidly upon his bond, knowing at the time that bond to be fraudulent, he may feel too late that blood is not to be drawn with impunity.

BOSTON, May 2.

#### RUMOUR.

With her hundred-tongues has been very loquacious, for a few days past on the subject of a war in Europe.

On Saturday, the announced in the Centinel, that war had been declared. This important news was brought by the arrival of the ship, Volunteer, captain Bosworth, Portsmouth from Liverpool, who reported, that "on the 23d March, in the river, he was boarded by a lieutenant of a man of war, who informed him that the declaration of war against France had that day been received in Liverpool from the admiralty.

This intelligence, from the previous accounts of hostile preparations, created belief, and had a considerable influence on our markets, while it lasted; but on Saturday noon the Diana, capt. Wilson arrived at this port from Liverpool which place he left 4 or 5 days after the Volunteer, and brings a contradiction of the intelligence of capt. Bosworth, that war had been actually declared.

The verbal information of captain Wilson, and letters received by him to the 27th March, states that public opinion seems to be divided, as to the event of measures adopted by the British administration; and while some are induced to believe that war is actually determined on, others are of opinion, that the arrangements will ultimately result in effecting a punctilious compliance with the articles of the treaty between the two nations, which have hitherto been delayed and left open for alterations. All intelli-

gence, however, that has been received here from France and England indicate symptoms of actual hostility.

#### RUTLAND, (V.) May 2. TO PRINTERS.

Whereas John Washburn, jun. of Randolph, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, on the 30th of March last, went from his house, as was supposed, to transact some business in a neighbouring town; but, to the great grief and surprise of his family and connections; it appears that in consequence of mental derangement he left his horse about seven miles from his house, and travelled on foot, to the westward, and was seen in Brandon, in Rutland county on the first of April, since which time, his friends have not been able to gain any intelligence respecting him. This is therefore, to request all persons, who may chance to meet with the said Washburn, to treat him with that tenderness & humanity which his peculiar situation may require; and to use all mild and prudent measures to induce him to return to his afflicted family and friends; and in case that he should be incapacitated by sickness, or otherwise, for providing for himself, any one, who will afford him the necessary assistance, and give information to his friends, by the public papers, or otherwise, where he may be found, may depend on a reasonable reward.

Said Washburn is 43 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, darkish complexion, dark brown hair, dark eyes, had on, when he went away, a light drab coloured home-made great coat, black home-made coat, pantaloons of the same, and striped swan-down vest.

#### JOHN WASHBURN.

From motives of humanity, it is hoped, that the different printers in the United States will be induced to insert this in their papers.

Randolph, (Vt.) April 21, 1803.

#### THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 17.

Died, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARIA HEMSLY, consort of William Hemsley, junr. Esq. of Talbot.

Natchez, March 29.

On Sunday morning last, a duel was fought on the Spanish shore, near opposite this city, by Dr. James Weir and Mr. Francis Surget, both of this place, in which the former received a ball through his body, and expired in the evening of the same day.

#### WAR DECLARED.

An express from New-York arrived in this city at ten o'clock this morning. The following is an extract from a letter received by it to a respectable commercial house in the city.

New York, May 3, 1803.

"I beg leave to acquaint you, that WAR was declared between France and England on the 25th of March. This you may depend upon, as we send this by express."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Norfolk dated Havre, 9th of March, 1803.

I do, expect we shall be immediately paid by the government (meaning for captures of American vessels) from the demand the first consul has made to the legislature of one hundred millions to pay foreigners, forty millions of which is to pay Americans. Gen. Bernadotte is appointed minister to the United States, and will leave here in twenty days; he however refused to depart until the few arrangements to pay Americans."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 23d March per Atlantic, Paris.

"They write from London as if a war was certain—such intelligence you may reasonably suppose has enhanced the value of sugar and coffee, indeed the speculation seem continued with those

two articles. The English funds have fallen 15 per cent, the French 9 per cent. Our underwriters have suspended taking any new risks, and it is reported that the insurance at Lloyds has got up to 5 guineas from London to Bordeaux.

What will be the result of this agitation, it is difficult to ascertain; it is however pleasing to learn, that matters between Spain and America are amicably adjusted, and that Bonaparte has signified to Mr. Livingston his intention of having all American claims paid with full satisfaction for the delay.

Orders are issued to the different captain, generals and administrators of Guadalupe, Tobago and St. Lucie, to draw no more bills on France. Government has allotted two millions per month for the services of the colonies.

At the late Circuit Court for the country of Monmouth, state of New Jersey, Peter Stout of the township of Dover, was bro't to the bar to answer to a charge of murder exhibited against him by the grand jury at the preceding term: although there was no positive evidence in the case he pled guilty to the charge, and persisted in the plea after being reminded by the court of the awful consequences which must inevitably follow. Sentence of death was of course passed on him, which is to be executed on Friday next.

The horrid deed for which this wretched man is to suffer, was committed on the body of a lad about six months since. An axe which was found by the mangled corpse of the unfortunate youth and which appeared to have been the fatal instrument of his death, led to a suspicion of the perpetrator of the deed. Soon after his commitment he confessed the crime—since which his uniform conduct has manifested a deep conviction of guilt, sincere repentance, and a settled resignation to the fate that awaits him.

[Tranton Federalist.]

Two brothers, of the name of De Angelis, were condemned at Milan, the one to lose his life, and the other to 20 years hard labor, with sundry other persons to different punishments for disturbing the public tranquillity under the affected name of friends of the people.

DIED, at half after 11 o'clock on Monday night, General STEPHENS THOMSON MASON, one of the Senators of the state of Virginia in the congress of the United States. General Mason had arrived in this city on Tuesday last for medical assistance in a dropsical complaint; but the disease had arrived at too malignant a state to submit to the skill of the faculty or the power of medicine. [Phia.]

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

DAVID KERR.

Kalton, 16th May, 1803.

From the Virginia Gazette.

#### SHOOTING-STARS.

The electrical phenomenon was observed on Wednesday morning last at Richmond, and its vicinity, in a manner that alarmed many, and astonished every person who beheld it. From one until three in the morning, those starry meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens, in such numbers as to resemble a shower of sky-rockets. The inhabitants happened at the same hour to be called from their houses by the fire bell, which was rung on account of a fire that broke out in one of the rooms of the Armoury, but which was speedily extinguished. Every one

therefore, had an opportunity of witnessing a scene of nature, which never before was displayed in this part of the globe, and which probably will never appear again. Several of these shooting meteors were accompanied with a train of fire, that illuminated the sky for a considerable distance. One in particular, appeared to fall from the Zenith, of the apparent size of a ball of eighteen inches diameter, that lightened several seconds the whole hemisphere. During the continuance of this remarkable phenomenon, a hissing noise in the air was plainly heard, and several reports, resembling the discharge of a pistol. Had the city bell not been ringing, these reports would probably have seemed much louder. The sky was remarkably clear and serene, and the visible fixed stars numerous the whole night. We are anxious to know at what distance from Richmond this phenomenon has extended. It is hoped that persons who have remarked it in other places, will not neglect to inform the public of the particulars; as such information may add, in a great degree, to the knowledge of Meteorology.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that several of the largest of these shooting meteors, were observed to descend almost to the ground before they exploded. Indeed many of those which we saw, appeared to approach within a few yards of the house tops; and then suddenly to vanish. Some persons, we are told, were so alarmed, that they imagined the fire in the Armoury was occasioned by one of these meteors, and in place of repairing to extinguish the earthly flames, they busied themselves in contriving to protect the roots of their houses from the fire of heaven.

The circumstance of the shooting stars descending within a short distance of the ground, is however, a fact highly important to be known; as it has been generally supposed, that meteors only proceed in a horizontal direction, and never fly perpendicularly upwards or downwards. Those which we particularly remarked, appeared to descend in an angle of sixty degrees with the horizon; but as the smaller ones were so numerous, and crossed each other in different directions, it was only possible to ascertain with any precision, the paths of the largest and most brilliant.

#### THE LAYMAN.

No. 4.

After an interval of some weeks, the Layman resumes his little labours, and again solicits the indulgence of the public. Particular engagements have imposed silence on him for some time, and have prevented him from re-appearing sooner. Indeed he was the less anxious to do so, from a persuasion perhaps perfectly well-founded, that there was scarcely a small probability of his doing any good, and that very few would give themselves the trouble to peruse what it cost him some labour to compose. But the opinions of one or two friends whom he respects, have induced him to extend his little essays to a few numbers more. At the same time he by no means intends to fatigue or exhaust the patience of the public. He hopes he shall not be deemed censorious in supposing that of all the subjects which he could possibly have selected on which to employ his pen, there is not one likely to prove less interesting to the generality of readers than that which he has made choice of. This has been called the AGE OF REASON; it is certainly not the AGE OF FIFTY. The great Events which have lately been passing on the Theatre of the World, appear to have almost totally and exclusively occupied the minds, and engrossed the attention of mankind; and amidst the bustle of Politics and the din of PARTY, the still small VOICE of Religion has little chance of being heard. The PHILOSOPHER is too proud, the MAN OF THE WORLD too busy, and the MAN OF PLEASURE too gay to attend to it; and recent occasions in Europe gave but too much reason to fear, that disgusted with the cold reception which he had met with among mankind, this DIVINE INSTRUCTOR



was had at least for a time, quitted the Earth, and re-ascended to her native Skies.

The reader will please to recollect that the position which the Layman undertook to establish was, that it is no mark of folly or weakness to believe in Christianity; and he meant to prove this by shewing, that it had been embraced by men of the most exalted talents, and most amiable characters. In support of this assertion he concluded his third number with the opinions of my Lord KENNEDY and Mr. ELLIOTT. But great and distinguished as those characters are, he thinks he can produce in its favor, the opinions of men still greater, and still more distinguished. Among those he begs leave to select the names of NEWTON, LOCKE, HALE, and JONES. To write panegyrics on Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Locke would be an idle and unprofitable task. No one who is in the smallest degree conversant with literature, can be unacquainted with them. It is sufficient to say that they were perhaps two of the greatest men that ever existed, and they may justly be placed at the very head of the species. Endowed with the talent of deep and profound thinking, they appear to have possessed in a peculiar degree above all other men, the powers of reasoning. Grasping in their comprehensive minds the two grand divisions of nature and of science, they seem to have left little for the Philosopher, who were to come after them, but to build upon foundations which they had previously planned. Newton unfolded the laws by which the MATERIAL, and Locke those, by which the INTELLECTUAL world is regulated. The one was the Philosopher of MATTER, the other, of MIND. With understandings thus capacious and profound, with curiosity thus ardent and extensive, it was natural to suppose, that those great men in the mighty range of their researches, would not overlook an object so interesting to a contemplative mind, as that of a Revelation which professed to come immediately from the DEITY. Accordingly they appear to have given to this subject a degree of attention proportioned to its supreme importance. After the most patient and laborious investigation into the credibility of Revelation, the result of their inquiries seems to have been the very reverse of Mr. Paine's, and to have terminated in the firmest conviction of its truth. Among the volumes which the great NEWTON daily perused, it is well known that the BIBLE was one; he applied himself with the utmost attention to the study of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, and considered the several parts of them with an uncommon exactness; particularly as to the order of time, and the series of prophecies and events relating to the MESSIAH; and he has given ample proof of his belief in them, to all succeeding ages, by his observations on the prophetic writings of Daniel and St. John. Mr. Locke devoted the last fourteen or fifteen years of his life particularly to the study of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, and employed, says his biographer, the last years of his life hardly in any thing else. His works consist of nine volumes, and among those, his writings on Religion occupy a very full proportion. He displayed his zeal for Christianity by an admirable treatise, entitled the "Reasonableness of Christianity," which the writer of this article takes the liberty of strongly recommending to every philosophic Infidel, and to every man whose Faith is unsettled. He also shewed how deeply he had studied the Scriptures by publishing the most judicious comments that perhaps are extant on the Epistles of St. Paul. Fortunately we have his life and an account of his death written by one who was most intimately acquainted with him, was with him when he died, and had lived in the same family for seven years before. Mr. Locke, says his biographer, was never weary of admiring the great views of that sacred book, the Bible, and the just relation of all its parts; he every day made discoveries in it that gave him fresh cause of admiration. Speaking of his last illness, he says his mind never suffered the

least decay; though his body grew every day visibly weaker and weaker. At length he saw how short a time he had to live, and prepared to quit this world, with a deep sense of all the blessings which God had granted him, which he delighted in numbering up to his friends, and full of a sincere resignation to his will, and of firm hopes in his promises, built upon the word of JESUS CHRIST, sent into the world, to bring to light, life and immortality, by his Gospel. An occasion offering of speaking of the goodness of GOD, he especially exalted the love which GOD shewed to man, in justifying him by FAITH in JESUS CHRIST. He returned him thanks in particular, for having called him to the knowledge of that DIVINE SAVIOUR. The day before his death, he exhorted all about him to read the HOLY SCRIPTURES attentively, and to apply themselves sincerely to the practice of all their duties; adding expressly, "that by this means they would be more happy in this world, and secure to themselves the possession of eternal Felicity in the other."

I would now make a serious appeal to every candid Deist and ask him whether the opinions and example of such men as NEWTON and LOCKE are not entitled to some degree of respect. I would ask him whether NEWTON whose science was DEMONSTRATION itself, was prone to embrace opinions without EVIDENCE, & whether LOCKE was ignorant of the ART OF REASONING? If the Truth or the Falseness of Christianity were to be determined by authority, I think we might safely challenge the Deists to produce in the whole list of UNBELIEVERS any names that could fairly be put in competition with those. But I repeat again what I before observed, that I beg to be not misunderstood. I am not contending for an abject submission to names, for implicit reverence to authority. Every person who is at all acquainted with the words, with BOOKS, or with MEN, soon finds the necessity of ascertaining the independence of his own mind, and of thinking for himself. In all questions which lie beyond the reach of his knowledge, with which he is entirely unacquainted, and on which he has no data to proceed, he will be guided by what he conceives to be the best authority. But whenever his own mind is competent to act, he will hold the Balance, and decide for himself. Although he may not be able to penetrate, like LOCKE, into the inmost recesses of the HUMAN UNDERSTANDING, or to follow the Genius of NEWTON through the DEPTHS of PHILOSOPHY, yet that is no cause why he should surrender up his reason even to those great men. He will say with JENNIS, that though he holds himself indebted to that fellow-mortal, from whose enlightened mind another ray of knowledge communicates to him, yet it would be ingratitude to that GREAT BEING who has given him an understanding not to exercise its powers in thinking for himself. At the same time that he does this with proper and becoming firmness, he will do it with the unfeigned humility of a man, who knows that he is frail and fallible, and deeply conscious of his own errors can make allowance for those of others.

Although therefore, I by no means bring forward the opinions of Newton and Locke, as conclusive proof of the Truth of Christianity; yet thus much I must contend, that they do negative the presumption of its Falseness as ought to induce every man who is not a Believer, to institute a regular and cautious inquiry into the subject. And in doing this, he ought to give his Intellect fair play. He ought to bring to the Task, a Mind unbiassed by Prejudice; ardent in the pursuit of Truth, and determined to embrace her wherever she might be found. If some of our MODERN, and particularly our YOUNG PHILOSOPHERS could be persuaded to do this, perhaps they might be brought to pause, to hesitate, to entertain some doubt, to some diffidence, some distrust of themselves, before they so confidently reject Christianity as imposture and so contemptuously scoff at all who believe in it. They might perchance learn, as Hamlet has it, "that there are more

Things in Heaven and Earth than are dreamt of in their Philosophy."

A LAYMAN.

9th May, 1803.

IN CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.  
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Robert Rolfe, of Dorchester county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, in Oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Robert Rolfe hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.  
It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Robert Rolfe, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's news-paper at Eastern before fifteen day of June next, or set up at two of the most public places of Dorchester county, and continued set up at least fourteen days before the said fifteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the fifth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Robert Rolfe's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

IN CHANCERY, May 9, 1803.  
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Samuel Mills, of Dorchester county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Mills hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the last session of the general assembly.  
It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Mills, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's news-paper three times before the fifteenth day of June next, or set up and continued three weeks before that day, at two of the most public places in the county, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the 5th day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee, on the said Samuel Mills then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

IN CHANCERY, May 4, 1803.  
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Francis Rolfe, of Worcester county, praying the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Francis Rolfe hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.  
It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Francis Rolfe, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper before the 15th day of June next, or set up before the twentieth instant at two of the most public places in Worcester county, and continued at least two weeks, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the eleventh day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Francis Rolfe then and there taking the oath prescribed for the delivering up his property.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Snow-Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, on Saturday the last day of April past, a Negro Man by the name of DANIEL, but very likely he may have changed his name.

He is about thirty-three or four years of age, an excellent house-carpenter, can write a good legible hand, and is a tolerable good accountant; he is six feet one or two inches high; a dark Mulatto; he has remarkable long feet, he has a scar on his breast about as big as the end of a finger; also has a small dent or hole on one of his cheeks: He had on and took with him sundry cloathing, a drab coloured napt coating cloak bound with yellow ferriting, a deep blue broad-cloth coat, a country fullian ditto, a pair of brown cloth or casimere pantaloons, and sundry other cloathing: He has also a pinchbeck watch; and he stoops very much when walking with his toes turned in: He took with him sundry carpenters' tools. Any person who may take up and secure said fellow in any jail so as I get him again, shall have the reward; and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.  
JOSHUA BRITTINGHAM.  
May, 1803.

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

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

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

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY  
A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.  
16th April, 1803.

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

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

BLANKS

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



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

IN CHANCERY, Feb. 21st 1803.

JOHN Campbell, an insolvent debtor of Somerset County, entitled to the benefit of the last act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the Sheriff of said county brought before the Chancellor in consequence of an order passed the 6th instant, and having before the Chancellor taken the Oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, &c. It is thereupon ordered, that the said John Campbell appear before the Chancellor or in the Chancery Office at 10 o'clock, on the 6th day of July next, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his Creditors or any of them shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Campbell shall give notice of the said time and place appointed for him and for their appearing to propose interrogatories, and for the recommending a Trustee for their benefit, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively before the 6th day of April next, in Cowan's paper, or set up during that time before the said 6th day of April at least at two of the most public places of the said county.

Tell,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

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

ROBERT EWING, Adm'r.

IN CHANCERY, May 3, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of John Burges of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property being annexed and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Burges hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said John Burges, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office at ten o'clock on the sixth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said John Burges's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy.

Tell,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

JAMES TROTH,  
Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED  
BY THE YEAR.

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

## STRASBURG ACADEMY.

(Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)

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

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

April 2. 3w66

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.

Dec. 25, 1802 56

## WANTED.

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

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

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

H. W.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, Countywharf,

October 2, 1802,

## BY AUTHORITY.

A Lottery for the benefit of Washington Academy, in Somerset county.

## CLASS THE FIRST.

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

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

## CLASS THE SECOND.

| Prize   | D. 2000 |  |
|---|---------|--|
| 1 do. 1000  | 1000    | To the first drawn number on the last day of drawing in addition to any other the same may draw. |
| 2 do. D. 500  | 1000    |  |
| 5 do. 200   | 1000    | To the first drawn number on each successive day after the first, in addition, &c.               |
| 10 do. 100  | 1000    | To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.   |
| 50 do. 20   | 1000    |  |
| 300 do. 10  | 3000    |  |
| 369 prizes. } Not 2<br>631 bl'ks. } bl'ks to a prize. | 10000   | All the Prizes in this Class to be subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.                        |
| 1000 tickets at 10 d.                                 | 10000   |  |

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

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

Commissioners

Princess-Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

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

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

A true copy, attested by

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Register.

IN CHANCERY, April 22, 1803.

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

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Dudley, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times before the twenty second day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the sixth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Dudley's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

## BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

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

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

Centreville, 6th April, 1803.

Mrs. KEET'S

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

Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

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

Wm. EVANS.

Queen Ann's County, near Tuckahoe Bridge.

N. B. The Saddle and Bridle were taken with him. 3w4





## EASTERN SHORE

## INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIVth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1803.

(No. 671.)

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

## REMARKS

Of the Washington Federalist upon Jefferson's letter of invitation to Paine as lately published by the latter in the democratic papers.

The discipline of the democratic partizans is proverbial. It is the great engine of their power, and the principal source of their influence.—Does any unfortunate wight stray from the flock, he is either coaxed, bribed, or dragooned into his former track, or pursued with unrelenting rigour and persecution, to terrify others from a similar offence. The whippers-in know their duty, and promptly obey the summons. Nothing is too gross for belief, or too plain for contradiction as circumstances require. A few only are admitted to the higher mysteries, these colour or even deny their own proceedings according to the taste and disposition of the audience. A gentleman lately travelling through Frederick County, in Maryland, enquired of some of the Germans, what they thought of the secret appropriation of two millions of dollars. They answered, that it was a federal lie, that they did not believe a word of it; for Mr. Nelson had told them so. Here was a law, discussed and passed in *fact*, but since directed to be published, was not believed to exist, within sixty miles of the seat of government.

At a meeting in Prince George's County, before the last fall election, an officer of government, a particular friend and constant visitor of Mr. Jefferson's, endeavoured to create a belief that Mr. Jefferson never wrote to Paine inviting him to this country, declaring that there was not *proof* of the existence of such a letter; at the same time representing Paine as a poor, miserable, worthless being, a mere sot, too contemptible for any regard or notice except to prevent his perishing on a dunghill. Yet despicable and wretched as he is, the same gentleman did not think him too much so to visit.

At another meeting in Prince-George's county, a democratic orator asserted, that when Mr. Granger came into office, there was not a single republican democratic postmaster in the United States, although some of the most lucrative post-offices and those most extensively known, were filled by them. When this assertion was denied he gave the *National Intelligencer* for his authority. A number of assertions equally notorious and unfounded were made at these and other meetings in the same county. This county borders on and formerly included Washington, from which these precious materials of deception were collected. The meetings above particularly mentioned, were within two or three miles of the city. When errors are so prevalent, and are so boldly and openly maintained, by the leaders of the party so near the seat of government, what may not be expected from those at a distance.

The letter of Mr. Jefferson to Paine has constantly been denied to be genuine, wherever a belief of its existence was likely to injure the author. This has not been confined to the scavengers of the party. Those who possessed the means of correct information, industri-

ously circulated the report of its being a forgery; thus endeavoring to conceal their own disgrace, by propagating the basest calumnies against their opponents.

The letter formerly published in the papers did not contain the whole of the letter to Paine, but is correct as far as it went. The one lately published in the *Aurora* and *National Intelligencer*, in an unhappy moment has been committed to the press, by Paine. The sage of Monticello will not thank his friend for this imprudent exposure. In addition to what has already appeared we find, that this was but a small part of a correspondence which appeared to have been maintained with great spirit, there being no less than four letters in one month.—As this alone is published, we may conclude it is the least exceptionable of the whole—what then must have been the contents of the others?

The vanity of the writer, elated by his recent elevation, and the bitter resentment of the partizans, are plainly discernible. "Now that we are likely to have our public councils detached from foreign views"—What egotism and base insinuations! Our councils are detached from foreign views inasmuch, that every power however weak or despicable, insults with impunity. If to disregard aggression and shut our eyes against reiterated insults and accumulated injuries, be to detach ourselves from foreign views, the compliment to himself, (not the nation) was correct and appropriate. For Mr. Jefferson to talk of "artifices practised" upon the people, is the summit of hypocrisy. Who paid Callender and Duane for their libels? Who encouraged and supported and still countenances the numerous lies, misrepresentations, and calumnies against Washington, and every member of the late administration? To sum up all, who sent for Paine? Need any thing more, or can any thing worse be said?

## DETECTOR.

## HISTORICAL.

## Concise Description of LAKE SUPERIOR.

This immense Lake, or rather inland ocean, is said to be the largest body of fresh water in America, if not in the known world.

It approaches nearer the form of a square than any of the largest lakes on this continent, and has a coast of more than sixteen hundred miles. The greatest part of the coast, however, is bounded by mountainous and rocky land, and the lake itself lies upon a vast bed of rocks, which, at a certain season, from the limpid clearness of the water, may be seen at a great depth, huge, vast and irregular; in some places exhibiting an appearance of having been hewn, inclining the spectator to believe that large cities have been sunk by some convulsion of nature, of whose foundations these were the remains.

In the summer time the water constituting the superficies of the lake is tolerably warm; but if you take up the depth of only a single fathom, it is equally cold with the ice; the long continuance and extremity of the win-

ter's cold prevailing on the temperature of the waters over the short and transient heat of the summer atmosphere.

Lake Superior is, in extent, about two hundred and ninety English miles from north to south, and about three hundred and sixty miles in length from east to west; the 48th deg. N. lat. passing through the middle of the lake and its westward extremity in 39 deg. 30. N. W. lon. from the meridian of London.

This lake includes several fine islands the undisturbed haunts of the native quadrupeds of the forest, secluded from other parts of America by the vast extent of the lake, and far out of view of all other land. These islands seem never to have been inhabited by men; a superstitious notion having prevailed among the Indian nations, that they are haunted by invisible powers, inimical to the race of man, avenging with the utmost severity every attempt to penetrate these lonely forests.

One of the islands (Royale) is at least one hundred miles in length, and about forty-five in breadth. Maurepas is something less; both are covered with thick woods, and inhabited by deer, foxes, rabbits, and a few other quadrupeds. How these can be there, is a question not easy to be solved, unless we suppose, with some free philosophers, that the earth itself is alike productive of vegetable and animal life.

The water, in a large extent of this lake, is eighty or ninety fathoms deep, and in some places it is said to be unfathomable. This navigation is equally if not more hazardous than that of the Atlantic; the waves swelling to a vast height in gales of wind, and at the same time so short, that it is difficult for a vessel to rise them. Fish abound here, particularly sturgeon and trout, which grow to a size unknown in the eastern parts of the United States.—Many rivers empty into Lake Superior, of which, two are very large on the northeast, and are partly discharged through St. Mary's Straights into Lake Huron, and partly through subterraneous passages.

Notwithstanding the pretended influence of the moon upon the waters of the great ocean, so as to occasion tide, she is found to occasion no such influence over the waters of Lake Superior; which she surely would have to a sensible degree, if there were any truth in the Newtonian theory of the tides. There is a gradual swell, however, in the lake, which rises to about three feet four inches in seven years and an half, and in the same space of time, again falls gradually to its former level; nearly the same thing is observed of the Caspian Sea in Asia.

## THE CENSOR.

Blest be the art that can immortalize;  
The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim

To quench it. . . . .

COWPER,

Painting has been justly called the supplement to Nature. It is Nature dressed to advantage, in the most engaging attitude. The skilful artist who excels in doing this, has made the endless variety of her beauties his stu-

dy.—He has accurately observed her features, when ruffled by the raging tempest; or smiling in the tranquility of a moonlight evening.—He has noted her graceful confusion at the approaching storm, when the atmosphere has been darkened by the threatening clouds that moved majestic along the sky, while angry nature seemed deformed with rage and he has remarked the succeeding calm, as her passion abated, when the sun breaking through the dispersing vapors, shone with reflected light on the renovated scene, while the countless colored rainbow (the fittest object for his eye and emblem of his art) over-arched all. He who has studied these objects, in whose mind they are familiar, who can, at pleasure display them on the smooth surface of the canvass, may be truly styled a poet, and is worthy to participate "in the glories of Homer." Yet this imitation which, to the superficial eye, may seem attended with little or no difficulty, is in reality, a work of the greatest labor; for Nature is not to be so minutely copied as to be represented with her deformities. It therefore requires an exertion of the mind. The painter must possess judgement to retrench objects which are disgusting taste to select those best calculated to please; and a genius to supply all deficiencies; but in this, youthful beginners are often led astray; burning with an ambition to discover that genius with which they vainly think themselves endowed, they imagine deficiencies where in reality there may be perfection; they insert any favorite object which, from trifling circumstances, has made a strong impression on their minds, without consulting the influence it might probably have on those of others, or carelessly make distinctions where there are no differences; the picture thus becomes crowded and confused; and is rather a mass of incongruities than the chaste imitation of Nature.

The art of painting in perfection is very difficult to attain. It can only be properly appreciated by its professors. A knowledge of architecture is essential to the landscape painter, by which he can make himself acquainted with the temples, theatres, and all the magnificent buildings of the Grecian and Roman style. The most celebrated landscape painters were Poussin, Lorraine, and Titian. The first was more indebted to Pausanias than to Nature, and labored with the greatest diligence. Lorraine applied himself particularly to the study of light and shade; and is greatly celebrated for his skies. Titian is called the Homer of landscape. It is said his scenes possess so much truth, that the admiring spectator cannot behold them without wishing to make an excursion through them.

A painter should sedulously study the language of the passions; and this he can only do by observing those of Nature herself. There are some excellent treatises on the expressions of the passions, of which I believe Le Brun's is the best. But these must assist, rather than direct.

Leonardo da Vinci, says, the best masters an artist can have for studying the expression of the passions, are those dumb men who converse by signs; & who, having no other method of com-



re-animating their ideas but by the motions of their hands, or expression of their features, afford the truest lessons of the language of the passions. But if this advice be adopted, let it be done with care; for in such objects the features are always false, and the gesture exaggerated. The painter may have a fine opportunity to observe the variety in expression of the countenance in a popular assembly, where the different passions are excited in different degrees according to the variation of the mind affected, as the eloquence of the Orator alternately animates them to rage, or soothes them with pity or compassion.

A skilful painter, while he fixes the fleeting beauties of the season on the canvas, and with his pencil checks the glowing progress of the morning sun, may fancifully be said, even to arrest the flight of Time. Though the poet has the advantage of the painter in many points, he cannot give me every feature of my friend. He may describe his virtues; but these are more strongly engraven on my memory: He may repeat the admiral qualities that adorned him while living, but he cannot show me his complacent smile when dead. This is the "art that bests Time's tyrannic claim."

It has been a general complaint, that the fine arts meet with no encouragement in America. It cannot be expected that a youthful country, characterized by its commercial industry, can be able to give them that countenance which they deserve; we are in fact laying a foundation which, at some future day, shall be the theatre of their glory; and desiring that treasure which shall be their reward; but in doing this, they shall not be HOLY NEGLECTED, lest the foundation be rendered useless, and the treasure a bur-  
den.

[Palladium.]

#### NEWBURYPORT, May 9. HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Captain Rutherford of the brig Lucy, who arrived at quarantine late last evening, from Guadaloupe, informs that he spoke four days since, in lat. 39 an English Packet, 33 days from London, for New York, the captain of which informed Capt. R. that WAR had actually been declared previous to his sailing—and that 70 sail of British ships of the line were ready for sea. We could obtain no further particulars as we have not seen Capt. R. personally.

The very Important Intelligence we this day announce was obtained of the Pilot who arrived last evening from the brig Lucy at quarantine. We regret that torrents of rain, and intense darkness prevented us collecting from Capt. Rutherford himself, the particulars of the news which we deem of such high importance. We would, however suggest that the channel in which it has come to us is so direct as to leave little doubt of its truth. The pilot is an intelligent man. He had it from the mouth of Capt. Rutherford, who is an intelligent matter—he had it from an English Packet, direct from London—Judge, reader, if it be true.—This event has been expected, doubted, hoped, and deprecated by the people of the United States, as their differing opinions and party views have influenced them. We presume that they will now unite and say there is WAR, and that those who are warm for their country's honor, will revolve the Grand Question, in this contest between England and France, what is to be the position of the United States? Are we with France? Are we neutral? Or are we with England?

#### TROY, (N. Y.) May 3. FIRE!

On Sunday morning last, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered breaking out from a hatter's shop owned and occupied by Mr. Jonathan Hatch in the north part of the village. The inhabitants were immediately alarmed and every possible aid and exertion contributed to check the fury and destructive progress of the flames: the most unremitting efforts proved however ineffectual, till one entire block of building was reduced to ashes. A more devastation was never before witnessed: In the short space of two

hours eleven buildings were laid in ruins.—The block being compact, and the materials principally pine, rendered the more inflammable from the remarkable dryness of the season,—baffled every well-directed attempt of the citizens.—Fortunately no lives were lost, nor any person materially injured though many were instantly exposed, and several barely escaped the flames.—The fire was driven obliquely by the wind, on to the range of buildings on the opposite side of the street; the whole of which, we announce with surprise, were miraculously saved;—all of them being more or less burnt & damaged. The window-glass of several, exposed to the intense heat, was melted or cracked. Gratitude requires us to notice, that many of our Lan-  
guburgh-brethren were present with their engine, though not in season to assist in arresting the ravages of the fire.—Their spirit and alacrity is recorded to their credit as merited—the names of the sufferers, and an estimate of the loss sustained are as follow:—Andrew Hemphill, a new unfinished house, valued at 300 dollars; Usher Miller, tailor, a house and shop, 1250 dollars; Jonathan Harbom, a shop, including his stock and tools, 150 dollars; John Raymond a house occupied by Moses Corben, 125 dollars; David Cronby, a house, 250 dollars; Isaac Knowles two houses occupied by him, 100 dollars; Daniel S. Jewell, one house, 1200 dollars. Total loss, 6825 dollars. Including the direct action of furniture &c. and damaged, the whole loss may be moderately estimated at 8500 dollars.

### THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, May 24.

#### COMMUNICATION.

1792.

#### A FRAGMENT.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Sally, informs that there was not a man in the French army found safe enough to accompany General Dommier, when deserting the cause of liberty and his country.

On Saturday last a republican dinner was given at O'Brien's to Citizen Genet by a respectable number of French and French American citizens. The minister and his family were present, also Citizens Ternant and L. Forer, the latter of whom presided, the officers of the frigate l'Embuscade, &c. The company consisted of about 100 citizens, met in this convivial manner to welcome the first citizen minister of the only European elective government.

After dinner a number of patriotic and republican toasts were drank, of which the following is a translation:

1. Liberty and Equality.
2. The French republic.
3. The United States.
4. The national convention.
5. The congress of the U. States.
6. The state of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia.
7. The valiant defenders of French liberty by sea and land.
8. The memory of those heroes who have fallen in the cause of American independence.
9. The virtuous Washington: May heaven grant to France and to the United States many citizens that resemble him.
10. Union and perpetual fraternity between the free people of France and of the United States. [Monstrous!! Alas! alas! not in our day.]
11. The arm of Hercules to those who combat the hydra of despotism.
12. May the next generation know despotism from history only.
13. May the last freeman rather perish than bend under the yoke of despotism.
14. The years seventy six and ninety—wo.
15. May all heads be soon under one cap, that of liberty.

After the third toast, an elegant ode, suited to the occasion, and composed by citizen Pichon, a young Frenchman of promising abilities, was read by Citizen Duponceau, and univer-

sally applauded. The society, on motion, ordered that Citizen Freneau should be requested to translate it into English verse, and that the original and translation should be published. The society also unanimously voted that Citizen Pichon should be re-  
\* \* \* \* \* [The conclusion of the fragment, no doubt, had long since been applied to posterior uses; but behold the young subject of Buonaparte drawing his conclusions at the city of Washington, and laughing at the "French American citizens," as well as the temporizing popular philosopher of Montecello. O tempora! O mores!—Oh! Oh! Oh!]

Boston, May 6.  
From the Mediterranean.

#### LATE AND AUTHENTIC.

In the ship Perseverance, which arrived yesterday from Leghorn and Gibraltar, William Eaton, Esq. our Consul for the city and kingdom of Tunis, came passenger; and immediately proceeded to the seat of government. Doctor George Davis, of New York, is left charged with affairs.

As late as the 1st of April Malta was not evacuated by the English; nor any apparent movements to that effect. It was said that transports were gone to bring off the British Garrison from Alexandria; but, it is thought, more probable to provision them.

In consequence of the late mutiny at Gibraltar, the Duke of Kent was about to return to England, and the garrison to be relieved.

The French Government has finally adjusted all misunderstandings with the regency of Algiers, by a general accession to the Dey's terms. Co-juncture says, that Talleyrand has touched a douceur from the Jews Bori and Bushah, and consequently persuaded his young master into a decision on which he had long balanced between commercial policy and private ambition.—Bonaparte might, indeed, have added one more spig to the laurels which already cloud his brow, by annexing the "Potent Dey" to the catalogue of his slaves, and might have something handsome for the pockets of the Consuls.—But the arch bishop is of opinion, that it would be killing the goose for an egg—that an Algiers in activity would be ultimately of more utility to the French Republic, and, of course, to their sovereign, than an Algiers in ruins—and that notwithstanding all the *fanfaronnade* displayed on the subject, his piratical highness ought to be secure in the friendship of the First Consul! Consequently that chief of brigands will have nothing the ensuing season to check his depredations on whatever tributary nation avidity shall direct his outrage, whose delinquency may furnish him with a pretext.

The Dey positively refuses to receive Mr. Cathcart as Consul for the United States; and as decidedly rejects cash in lieu of the naval stores, in payment of the annual tribute for the past and present year. According to the statement of Mr. O'Brien there will be an arrearage due that regency, on the 5th Sept. next, 124,073 dollars; it being the tribute and contingencies of two years; including 20,000 dollars, estimated consular present, and 6,500 dollars, ransom of the master and four seamen of the brig Franklin, from the Bashaw of Tripoli, through the intervention of Algiers.

The Bey of Tunis requires, and is resolved to have, as a demonstration of the real friendship of the President of the United States, a good frigate of thirty-six guns; and sundry articles of smaller consideration, which he has signified to the government. He asserts a right of free intercourse with Tripoli, in contempt of an actual blockade; and declares his determination to hold the United States amenable for all infractions of this assumed right. He has congealed Mr. Eaton, because he says, he must have an American Consul with a disposition more congenial to the Barbary interests! Or, in the language of his Minister, more pliable to his views. The chief is endeavouring to negotiate a peace with Portugal, with a view of giving his corsairs a greater range, by passing them into the Atlantic. It is yet uncertain which of his loyal friends,

the Danes, Swedes or Americans, will be designated as their prey.

The Bashaw of Tripoli, now at peace with all the rest of the world, treats with contempt the overtures of pacification proposed to him in writing by Mr. Cathcart on the part of the United States, in conformity to instructions from the Department of State. The notion of peace without paying is a solecism in Barbary. It is impossible, however, yet to determine what influence the appearance of Commodore Morris will have on the resolutions of this petty pirate as none of his frigates have hitherto been seen before Tripoli.

"Citizens of the United States! your Barbary lords assume a majestic tone with you; and, except you take an attitude with them a little more worthy of yourselves, to the common curse of the 'fall' they will soon add,—By the sweat of your brows ye shall support your dishonour and your infolence!"—Is it not already the language of their behaviour?

#### AN EARTHQUAKE.

Extract of a letter dated Point Petre, Guadaloupe, 12th March, 1803.

"Last evening we experienced five shocks of an earthquake, the first of which was about 9 o'clock, and the last, much the most severe, about ten o'clock.—I was at that moment undressing, with my face to the S. West, and the vibration was so violent as to make me stagger against the bedstead, in a few moments the street before my lodgings was crowded with men, women and children, making a dismal noise, some screaming, some praying on their knees to that Providence which most of the people of this place have affected to deride; I say affected, because, however atheistical the freethinkers of the day may appear to be, I believe it will be found that they almost always in the time of danger, throw themselves upon the mercy of the Deity."

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, Mr. JAMES DENNY, to Miss NANCY DURING, both of Talbot county.

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

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

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

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

Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

May 24, 1803.



# A Comparative View of the Natural Small Pox, Inoculated Small Pox, and Vaccination in their effects on Individuals and Society.

## NATURAL SMALL-POX.

For twelve centuries this disorder has been known to continue its ravages destroying every year an immense proportion of the population of the world.

It is in some few instances mild, but for the most part violent, painful loathsome, dangerous to life, and always CONTAGIOUS.

One case in three dangerous, ONE IN SIX DIES.

At least half of mankind have it consequently one in twelve of the human race perish by this disease.—In London 3000 die annually—40,000 in Great Britain and Ireland.

The eruptions are numerous, painful and disgusting. Confinement, loss of time and expence are certain, and more or less considerable.—Precautions are for the most part unavailing.—Medical treatment, necessary, both during the disease, and afterwards.—It occasions pitted, scars, seams, &c. disfiguring the skin, particularly the face. The subsequent diseases are Yecrophula in its worst forms; diseases of the skin, glands, joints, &c. and loss of sense, sight or hearing frequently follow.

It is attempting to cross a large and rapid stream by swimming, when one in six perish.

Parents and others are earnestly requested to attend seriously to the above comparison and to the following certificate and recommendation.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1803.  
We the Subscribers, Physicians of Philadelphia, having carefully considered the nature and effects of the newly discovered means of preventing, by VACCINATION, the fatal consequences of the Small-Pox, think it a duty thus publicly to declare our opinion, that inoculation for the Kine or Cow-Pock, is a certain preventive of the Small Pox; that it is attended with no danger, may be practised at all ages and seasons of the year, and we do therefore recommend it to general use.

John Redman, Wm. Snippen, A. Kuhn, Samuel Duffield, Benj. Ruff, Thos. Parks, Benj. Say, Philip S. Paynick, C. Wistar, jun. Saml. P. Griffiths, John R. Cox, Jas. Woodhouse, Saml. F. Conover, Pl. F. Glentworth, E. Perkins, Wm. Currie, M. Leib, Jun. Porter, Felix Pascalis, Jas. Stuart, James Dunlap, James Proudfoot, Thos. T. Hewson, James Gallaher, Charles Caldwell, Thos. C. James, Wm. P. Dewees, Benj. S. Barton, Isaac Sermon, George Pfeiffer, Jos. P.

FROM AMHERST, N. H. April 28.

On Sunday last, a Miss Marshall of Dunstable, was accidentally killed by falling into a well. It appears that the well had never been stoned, and that the sides had been secured only by slabs. Several of these slabs were also laid across the well's mouth, to step on to draw water: these gave away and let her in; and she sank at the same time following, confined her at the bottom. When the family came to her assistance, they found her standing, buried nearly to the chin in sand and water, but still able to speak. Every exertion was made to relieve her; but before she could be extricated from the mass of wood and earth that had fallen with her, the pressure had terminated her existence.

## INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

For the most part mild, but sometimes violent, painful, loathsome and dangerous to life, always CONTAGIOUS, and therefore gives rise to the Natural Small-Pox, and has actually, by spreading the disease, increased the general mortality 17 in every 1000.

One in forty has a dangerous disease, ONE IN THREE HUNDRED DIES.—And in London one in 100.

Eruptions are sometimes very considerable—confinement, loss of time and expence certain, and more or less considerable—preparation by diet, and medicine necessary—extreams of heat and cold dangerous—during ill health—teething and pregnancy to be avoided—medical treatment usually necessary. When the disease is severe deformity probable, and subsequent disorders as in the Natural Small-pox.

It is passing the river in a boat subject to accidents, where one in 300 perish, and one in 40 suffer partially.

Minnick, Wm. Barnwell, Adam Seybert, James Mease, Wm. J. Jacobs, John C. Otto, Isaac Cathral, J. Rynolds, John Keemle, J. Church, J. C. Rousseau, Arthur Blayney, Rene La Roche, Monges, Eljah Griffiths, William Budd, Geo. F. Alberti, Joseph Pfeiffer, Joseph Strong, Edward Cutbush.

## PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

The attending and consulting physicians having informed the managers, "That they had, for these eighteen months past, inoculated for the Cow Pock, and found it mild, unattended with danger, and a full security against the Small Pox—and expressing their wishes that the superior advantages of the Cow Pock may be fully experienced by the objects of this charity."

Therefore, Resolved, That we do entirely accord with the sentiments of the physicians; and earnestly recommend to the poor of the city, to embrace the means now offered of preserving themselves and families from a dangerous and loathsome disease by the newly discovered and happy mode of inoculation for the Cow Pock; which will be

## ANECDOTE.

Judge Burnet, son of the famous bishop of Salisbury, when young, is said to have been of a wild and dissipated turn. Being one day found by his father in a very serious humour, "What is the matter with you Tom?" said the bishop, "what are you ruminating on?" "A graver work than your lordship's History of the Reformation," answered the son. "Aye! what is that?" said the father. "The reformation of myself, my lord," replied the son.

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH TATNALL, President.

71—15w.

B L A N K S  
Printed at this Office.

## VACCINATION.

Is an infallible preventive of the Small-Pox, always mild, free from pain or danger, NEVER FATAL, NOT CONTAGIOUS.

No eruption but where VACCINATED.—No confinement loss of time or expence necessary. No precaution—no medicine required—no consequent deformity.—NO SUBSEQUENT DISEASE.

It is passing over a safe bridge.

daily performed by the physicians at the Dispensary.

Published by order of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM WHITE, President.

April 25, 1803.  
After reading the above observations, it would be superfluous to offer an opinion, but from sentiments of benevolence, we the subscribers, physicians of Easton, do most earnestly recommend the general practice of VACCINATION, not only as a preventive of Small Pox infection, that scourge of mankind, but as the only mean of eradicating it.

Under these impressions, we beg leave to inform our fellow citizens, that we are now provided with genuine Cow-Pock Matter. We invite the poor of every description to call on us at our houses where we purpose to inoculate them without fee or reward. We shall think ourselves amply compensated by having their assistance in extirpating a disease, which has heretofore fell so peculiarly heavy on that numerous class of fellow men.

ENNALLS MARTIN.  
ROBERT MOORE.  
S. T. JOHNSON.  
THOS. THOMAS.

## TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

DAVID KERR.  
Easton, 15th May, 1803.

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

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

IN CHANCERY, May 4, 1803.

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

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

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

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

JOSHUA BRITTINGHAM.  
May, 1803.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer,  
4th April, 1803.



ANY person having Timber to fall this spring, and no conveyance to secure the bark, the subscriber will undertake to save it, and give them a reasonable compensation for the same.—A generous price will also be given for well-cured Tan-Bark.  
Wm. ATKINSON.  
3d 4th mo. 1803. 1164

IN CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.

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

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY, May 3, 1803.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of John Burgess of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of jundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property being annexed and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Burgess hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said John Burgess, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office at ten o'clock on the sixth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit on the said John Burgess's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

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

JAMES TROTH,  
Clock and Watch Maker.  
EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.  
The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILMOTT  
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m.—49.

STRASBURG ACADEMY;  
(Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)

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

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

April 2. 3w66

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.  
Dec. 25, 1802 56

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

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT  
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF  
LAND,

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

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

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

H. W.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

| CLASS THE SECOND.     |                        |       |   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|---|
| 1 Prize               | D. 2000.               | 1000  | To the first drawn number on the last day of drawing in addition to any other prize, the same may draw. |
| 1 do.                 |                        | 1000  |   |
| 2 do.                 | D. 500                 | 1000  | To the first drawn number on each successive day after the first, in addition, &c.                      |
| 5 do.                 | 200                    | 1000  | To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.  |
| 10 do.                | 100                    | 1000  |   |
| 50 do.                | 20                     | 1000  |   |
| 300 do.               | 10                     | 3000  |   |
| 369 prizes.           | Not 2 bl'ks to a prize | 10000 | All the Prizes in this Class to be subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.                               |
| 631 bl'ks.            |                        |       |   |
| 1000 tickets at 10 d. |                        | 10000 |   |

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.  
LITTLETON DENNIS,  
LEVIN WINDER,  
JOHN DENNIS,  
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE,  
GEORGE WILSON JACKSON,  
Princess-Anne, 22d, Feb. 1803.

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY, May 9, 1803.

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

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

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

BLANK BONDS  
For Sale at this Office,

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

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

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

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

N. B. The Saddle and Bridle were taken with him, 3w4





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIVth.) TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1803. (No. 672.)

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

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 18 April inclusive, by arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia.

LONDON, March 27. All the gun and flat bottomed boats, as well as small craft, there, are ordered into a state of readiness.

The stock jobbers and speculators in the funds were on Friday more industrious than usual in circulating rumours of an alarming tendency.

The ships destined to protect the entrance of the Thames are getting ready as floating batteries with all possible despatch. They will occupy at the More, the customary station calculated for that object.

Friday Lord Nelson had a long interview at the Admiralty with Earl St. Vincent.

It is supposed that the Juno frigate, captain Richardson, which sailed from St. Helen's last Tuesday, is destined to cruise off the coast of France. She is to be attended by three fast sailing cutters.

Among the reports which can be traced to that source only, it was asserted that Lord Whitworth was on his way from Paris; and that an extraordinary courier had arrived in the morning with positive orders from the First Consul for general Andreossi to return to France with all possible despatch. By some it was confidently maintained that a change of ministry had been finally settled, and that the new appointments would be announced in this evening's Gazette. A third rumour stated that his Majesty had been interrupted on his way to Windsor, in the morning, by a messenger charged with a most important express from Mr. Addington; and it was advanced in a fourth, that the French funds had fallen so very considerably as to give unequivocal denotation of the renewal of hostilities.

Every one of these reports, we have no hesitation to declare is absolutely false. Lord Whitworth has not left Paris; no despatches whatever were yesterday morning received from his government by general Andreossi; his Majesty did not return to Buckingham house after he had set out for Windsor; nor have the French funds experienced any decisive depression.

With respect to the statement of the king's return, the fact is, that his Majesty did intend to go to Windsor, and was on the point of getting into his carriage about eight o'clock in the morning, when a messenger arrived from Mr. Addington, with a letter, which was soon after followed by the appearance of the minister himself. A conference then took place between his Majesty and Mr. Addington, at the Queen's House, which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock. The subject of the conference was, no doubt, of considerable importance, and probably related to the despatches brought on Thursday from Naples, by Mr. Perry, the messenger, who passed through France.

Notwithstanding the industry with which the rumours we have noticed were circulated, they did not produce any serious effect upon the funds. A great deal of business was done in the stock exchange in the course of the

day, after many fluctuations, the 3 per cent. consols were, at the close of the market, but one per cent. lower than at the opening. They closed at 63 1/2 for money, and 64 for the account. Ominia left off at 63 1/2 discount.

Whatever may be the issue of the negotiation, Government relaxes nothing in the activity and extent of its preparation. We learn with great satisfaction, that according to the last returns made at the Admiralty only a few hundreds remain to be raised of the ten thousand additional seamen voted by parliament; and that no less than twenty sail of the line will be ready for sea at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Sheerness, in the course of next week.

Orders have been given for all the three deckers to be got ready for sea-service as soon as possible, in preference to every other rate; and an order has been issued for re-establishing the signal stations along the coast, and Lieutenants have been appointed to some of them.

It appears from a permission granted by the French government to export from the republic to the West India Islands, so large a quantity of flour as 162,166 cwt. that no hopes were entertained of procuring supplies of that article from the Continent of America.

March 29.

This forenoon about 11 o'clock, a messenger arrived at Lord Hawkebury's office with despatches from Lord Whitworth at Paris, the nature of their contents could not of course, have transpired at that hour at which we are necessarily obliged to put our paper to press.

On Sunday a Courier arrived with despatches to General Andreossi, with which he and his Secretary of Legation, M. Portalis, were occupied for several hours. They were of such importance, that his Excellency was obliged to abstain himself from a large party that he had engaged to dinner. It was rumoured that their contents were somewhat of a hostile complexion, but on what authority we were not able to ascertain.

A letter received on Saturday morning, states that the merchant vessels in the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne, put to sea on Thursday last in consequence of an assurance from the French Government that they might proceed on their respective destinations with safety.

A private letter from Paris states that England demands as a pledge of the pacific intention of France, the occupancy of Malta for a term of years to which, it is believed at Paris, Bonaparte will accede. The only difference between the two governments that remains to be settled being the length of time which the island shall continue in our possession.

We have received letters from Constantinople to the 11th of February, the contents of which are however, of but trivial import—Respecting Egypt our correspondent briefly observes—"A brig of war on the 1st of January, arrived at Alexandria, in 32 days from England, charged with orders for the immediate evacuation of the place."

Amidst these rumours the stocks continued to fall; and though no one was

able to say whether any credit was due to the reports in circulation, yet the depression of the funds induced every body to believe that there must be something bad.

The same French houses that sold on Monday, sold largely yesterday, and others followed their example, without knowing upon what grounds or information they proceeded.

CORK, March 24.

The following passage from Lord Moira's Address to his countrymen, on the commemoration of St. Patrick, deserves the most universal circulation, as his Lordship has been looked upon as rather adverse to the measures which have been pursued by the government of this country:

"Let us now consider the character of the enemy with whom we may soon have to contend. Every advantage, gentlemen, which that nation has gained over others, has been obtained by sowing dissensions among those the doomed to subjugation. From the past let us take a lesson for the future. From what France has done to other countries, we may calculate how she would act to us.—[Hear! hear! ]—What has Ireland to expect from France? Is it the support of Catholicism? That army which my noble friend destroyed in Egypt pretended to protect Mohammedanism, and boasted of having overthrown the Pope! Is it the prosperity of the Protestant Interest you would look to? No, the grand object of the armies of France has always been to subvert the whole of that religion of which the Protestant Faith is only a branch! Is it the security of Property? Look to Holland; see the people of that country plundered by vexatious contributions and forced loans. Is it Independence? Look to Switzerland, and see the state of servile debasement to which the gallant and honourable people of that once happy country are now reduced. Is it Civil Liberty that is desired? Look to France herself! See her placed in a state of the most abject slavery, groaning under a military despotism.—[Very loud applause! ] Is it possible that any one who hears me, any one who has breathed the free, the pure, the blessed air of these islands, can with for a moment inhale freedom under the precarious air; under the tenure of French protection? [A loud cry of no, no, no.] But I know there is no one that hears me—I hope there is no man in our country, so miserably stupid, as not to see that the proffer of French protection is only in other words, the proffer of French slavery."

April 1.

If we may credit the accounts from France, the military are in motion in all parts. Holland is to be glutted with French troops, in order to multiply the points of attack:—an army of 150,000 men are stated to be drawing towards the sea coast; the works at Boulogne and Cherbourg are carrying on with eagerness—and men are every where collecting for the Marine service. In the South, preparations have, some time, been in forwardness—the article from Genoa, seems to bespeak some intended effort by France on the Mediterranean; and the reports of the French connections in London are, for

the first time, of a belligerent nature. It is very difficult to collect from these circumstances any thing favourable to the hopes of peace.

Coincident with the hostile aspect the Imperial Cabinet has assumed a higher tone, and has opposed unexpected objections to the completion of the Indemnities—a circumstance by no means encouraging to expectations of peace. The arrival of this intelligence in London was followed by increased preparations; all the Line of battle ships at Portsmouth have been ordered for sea; & the gun and Flat-bottomed boats & every sort of armed craft there are ordered to be in readiness forthwith. At Plymouth, the impressing of seamen was renewed with great strictness; orders for fitting out ships were so much enlarged, and the measures for their observance so accelerated, that it is expected that a fleet will be ready for sea in a very few days.

PARIS, March 16.

Lord Whitworth continues conferences with the Minister for foreign affairs; and several notes of importance have been exchanged as well at London as Paris; but of their contents we are entirely ignorant.

March 23.

The 6th demi-brigade of the line arrived a few days since at Brussels, from Belancon; this corps which was in Egypt during the whole of the campaigns of Bonaparte in that country, is to form part of the force to be encamped under the walls of Brussels.

They write from Ostend, that two French vessels which were laden at London, for that port, being informed of the press for sailors, and other warlike preparations, immediately sailed, and arrived at Ostend in 36 hours.

The Dutch government has been officially informed that war was declared by the Dey of the Algiers against the French Republic on the 16th January.

The Hanseatic towns are preparing to renew the communication they had with the port of Antwerp in the 15th and 16th centuries, and which were interrupted at the period of shutting of the Scheldt, in virtue of the treaties concluded with the United Provinces. The arms of those towns have already been replaced at the Hotel they possessed at Antwerp; and this building is to be magnificently repaired, for the residence of the commissary, who is to be charged with their commercial interests.

March 25.

According to letters from the Hague, several Couriers have successively arrived in that city from Paris, bearing despatches relative to the present posture of affairs. Military preparations and dispositions are going to be carried on from the mouth of the Meuse to the Texel. In case of a rupture with England, there will be assembled on that point of the dutch coast, a large body of troops, Strong hopes however, are entertained that there will be no necessity of coming to these extremities. On the 15th February it was believed at Constantinople, that Egypt was entirely evacuated by the English troops.

March 26.

Letters from Luxembourg state, that the different corps now in garrison, of



The 25th and 26th military divisions, are immediately to march to join the 24th division. These troops will form a part of the camp which is to be formed in the neighbourhood of Brussels.

We have received the following intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 15th of February—"The Commandant of the Ottoman troops in Egypt has acquainted the Porte, that General Stuart had communicated to him an order from his Court, stating, that as soon as the differences with the Beys were settled, he should evacuate Egypt and repair to Malta with his troops—as, in the interval, Lord Elgin has settled those differences, it is believed that Egypt is entirely evacuated at this moment.

"The arrival of the French Ambassador was the signal for rejoicing. His landing on the 16th ult. was announced by the discharge of artillery. A vast crowd was assembled wherever he passed.

"The Grand Seigneur repaired in his *Roda* to see the Ambassador and his suite pass. The Reis Effendi and the captain Pacha complimented him; and all the French in Constantinople welcomed him on his entrance into the Palace of France. In the arrival of the Ambassador of the Republic, and in that of the Communities of Commercial Relations destined for the several ports of the Black Sea and of the Levant, thus beheld the pledge of the fulfilment of their hopes.

"The first interview between the French Ambassadors and the Ottoman Ministers, have been sufficient to restore to France the honorable rank which she ought to hold in the Levant. The Latin Church is again placed under the protection of the republic, of which it had been deprived during the war. Confidence is reviving between the inhabitants and the French and the residence of the Ambassador will soon have all the advantages which can be hoped for from peace."

*Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States ship Congress, dated Gibraltar, March 26.*

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

London papers of the 5th April state, unofficially, that Government had dispatched vessels to take the English troops from Egypt.

A late publication states, that straw or loose twigs, scattered over any plant or bed of plants, will preserve from frost better than a solid or close covering; and, with respect to trees of a delicate nature, which are nailed against walls for the better protection, nets, three or four thick hung before them while in blossom, preserve them better than any substance that quite excludes the air in any direction.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, May 31.

DIED, on Monday the 24th instant, Mrs. MARTHA JORDAN, an aged and respectable Lady of this County.—Her remains were attended to Friends burial-ground on the Wednesday following.

DIED, on the 6th of April, at his house in Piccadilly, in the 74th year of his age, the R. H. SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, K. B.

From the Gazette of the U. States. VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A correspondent in Virginia informs us that the election for member of Congress for the district of York has been determined, and the federal candidate Mr. Griffin, is elected by a majority of thirty-three votes.

[From the Washington Federalist.]

Four Federal Members are certainly elected for the next Congress, in Virginia, & there are expectations of five. Joseph Lewis, Major Thomas Lewis, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Stephenson, are those whose elections are certain; reports concerning the election of Mr. Wilson in opposition to Mr. Jackson are various and contradictory.

Considering that Virginia sent but one Federal Member to the last Congress, and that great pains were taken in the arrangements of the districts, the late election affords much cause of congratulation and encouragement to the friends of their country, the admirers of Washington, and the supporters of the Constitution.

Such is the mortification of Virginia Democrats, that they begin to talk of a general ticket. If they are serious in this scheme, they had better make the experiment pretty soon, or they may otherwise have cause to lament their weakness. Tom Paine said, he would punish with the hydrophobia those who dared to prefer the services, talents, and character of Washington, to the revolutionizing dram drinker.—Perhaps these are the first symptoms of that disorder. If so, he and his friend Jefferson may dread the crisis.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The merchants of London trading to the United States, as a testimony of their respect and esteem, have voted to invite the Hon. Mr. KING to a Public Dinner, to be given on the 26th March. None but subscribers, and their dignified guest, were to be admitted; and the tickets were set at two guineas and a half.

*Executive patronage.*—A charge of this kind against the federal administration comes out with a very ill grace from democracy. Perhaps there never was a government administered with more direct views to favoritism, than the government of the United States since the ascendancy of our present rulers. The influence of executive patronage, the prerogative of the president, has been exerted to its utmost stretch to secure an interest among the demagogues of the party. Offices have been vacated by the omnipotence of presidential authority; honest and worthy citizens forced from a merited employment to make room for hungry profligates to Jeffersonian principles;—and this with a direct view to secure the influence of needy partisans. The power given to the president since the reign of democracy to appoint commissioners of bankruptcy at a salary of five dollars per day, could have originated in no other motive than to extend executive patronage, like all other democratic bugbears, originated either in wickedness or weakness. It is well known that the emoluments of these officers, in most instances, were barely sufficient to discharge actual expenses, and that it was with great difficulty fit persons could be persuaded to sacrifice their personal interest by becoming revenue officers without an adequate emolument—Executive patronage must have made a lame business of it, if it were exercised in this way. Indeed, the extraordinary effects of executive patronage was never experienced till it was systematically adopted by the present government.

[Utica Patriot.]

Tench Cox vs. Edward Pennington.

This was an amicable action, on a feigned issue, to try the question, whether a duty was payable upon sugar, refined within the United States before the 30th of June, 1802, but not removed from the manufactory till after that day?

The argument was conducted, for the United States, by Mr. Dallas, on the general ground, that the repeal of the internal taxes, did not affect any duty, which had accrued and was outstanding, on the 30th of June, 1802, that the duty on sugar accrued as soon as it was refined; but that it must remain outstanding, until it was removed from the manufactory, in complying with the pre-existing arrangements, for accommodating the refiners, in the time and terms of payment. The duty, under such circumstances, was to be considered as *debitum in presenti, solvendum in futuro*.

The arguments for the refiners proceeding upon the general ground, that the law contemplated the concurrence of two contingencies, before the duty could be said to accrue, viz. the act of refining, and also, the act of removal; and that unless the duty had so accrued, it could not be described as *outstanding*, so as to be embraced by the terms of the proviso in the repealing act.

Washington, Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court at large, in which he adopted the constitution of the district-attorney; and Judgment was, accordingly, rendered for the plaintiff.

[Daily Adv.]

Annapolis, May 19.

By his Excellency

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

### A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

JOHN F. MERCER.

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

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1803.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

### NOTICE.

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

By Order,

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

SECRETARY.

### EXHIBITION.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, At Mr. Lowe's Large Room,

VENTRILOQUISM

EXHIBITED BY

MR. RAINNIE,

(A CALADONIAN.)

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its Vicinity are respectfully informed that he will give a Display of his various Entertainments, which are in full preparation to afford the highest degree of Mirth and Entertainment.

### ACT 7. New Arts of Balancing.

ACT 2. Thaumaturgic and Magical Arts, interspersed with Deceptions and Experiments.

ACT 3. His singular and real powers of Ventriloquism. Also, a variety of Surprising Imitations of various Birds and Beasts exhibited by his local powers, which are allowed by enlightened characters to be very Miraculous Curiosities which cannot be obtained.

Mr. R. hopes the public know that New Performances will be introduced Every Evening of his Exhibiting.

To begin at half past 7 o'clock. May 31st.

IN CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

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

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

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, May 24, 1803.

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

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

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

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced Business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Bruff, that he means to carry on his business in all its various Branches. Likewise he has on hand a large and general assortment of Jewellery, amongst which are the following articles: Gold Ear-Rings and Drops. Gold Watch-Chains, Seals & Keys. Gold Finger-Rings, plain & beaded. Gold Necklaces & Bracelets. Gold Saddle-Rings & Cases. Elegant Silver & Set Knee Buckles. Ladies Fruit knives, Pearl Handles & Silver Blades. Gilt Locketts & Chains. Gilt Necklaces. Gilt Watch Chains, Seals & Keys. Ladies Pocket Books, Silver Mounted. Ladies Purse—and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All kinds of Plate-Work made on the most reasonable terms. Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver. May 24, 1803. 3W 71

## BLANKS

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



# Comparative View of the Natural Small-Pox, Inoculated Small-Pox, and Vaccination in their effects on Individuals and Society.

## NATURAL SMALL-POX.

For twelve centuries this disorder has been known to continue its ravages destroying every year an immense proportion of the population of the world. It is in some few instances mild, but for the most part violent, painful loathsome, dangerous to life, and always CONTAGIOUS.

One case in three dangerous, ONE IN SIX DIES.

At least half of mankind have it consequently one in twelve of the human race perish by this disease.—In London 3000 die annually—40,000 in Great Britain and Ireland.

The eruptions are numerous, painful and disgusting. Confinement, loss of time and expence are certain, and more or less considerable.—Precautions are for the most part unavailing.—Medical treatment necessary, both during the disease, and afterwards.—It occasions pits, scars, seams, &c. disfiguring the skin, particularly the face. The subsequent diseases are scrophula in its worst form; diseases of the skin, glands, joints, &c. and loss of sense, sight or hearing frequently follow.

It is attempting to cross a large and rapid stream by swimming, when one in six perish.

Parents and others are earnestly requested to attend seriously to the above comparison and to the following certificate and recommendation.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1803.

We the Subscribers, Physicians of Philadelphia, having carefully considered the nature and effects of the newly discovered means of preventing, by VACCINATION, the fatal consequences of the Small-Pox, think it a duty thus publicly to declare our opinion, that Inoculation for the Kine or Cow-Pox, is a certain preventive of the Small-Pox; that it is attended with no danger, may be practised at all ages and seasons of the year, and we do therefore recommend it to general use.

John Redman, Wm. Snippen, A. Kinn, Samuel Duffield, Benj. Rahn, Thomas Parke, Benj. Say, Philip S. Payfick, C. Wistar, jun. Saml. P. Griffiths, John R. Coxe, Jas. Woodhouse, Saml. F. Conover, Pl. F. Glentworth, E. Perkins, Wm. Currie, M. Lein, Jos. Porter, Felix Pascalis, J. S. Stuart, James Dunlap, James Proudfoot, Thos. T. Hewson, James Gallaher, Charles Caldwell, Thos. C. James, Wm. P. Dewees, Benj. S. Barton, Isaac Sermon, George Pfeiffer, Jos. P.

## NOTICE.

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

JOHN FISHER,

Talbot County. Adm'r of both Estates.

May 26, 1803. 3w†

## FOR SALE.

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

JOHN GIBSON.

May 19, 1803. 3w

## INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

For the most part mild, but sometimes violent, painful, loathsome and dangerous to life, always CONTAGIOUS, and therefore gives rise to the Natural Small-Pox, and has actually, by spreading the disease, increased the general mortality 17 in every 1000.

One in forty has a dangerous disease, ONE IN THREE HUNDRED DIES.—And in London one in 100.

Eruptions are sometimes very considerable—confinement, loss of time and expence certain, and more or less considerable—preparation by diet, and medicine necessary—extreams of heat and cold dangerous—during ill health—teething and pregnancy to be avoided—medical treatment usually necessary. When the disease is severe deformity probable, and subsequent disorders as in the Natural Small-pox.

It is passing the river in a boat subject to accidents, where one in 300 perish, and one in 40 suffer partially.

Minnick, Wm. Barnwell, Adam Seybert, James Meafe, Wm. J. Jacobs, John C. Otto, Isaac Cathral, J. Rynolds, John Keemle, J. Church, J. C. Rousseau, Arthur Blayney, Rene La Roche, Monges, Elijah Griffiths, William Budd, Geo. F. Alberti, Joseph Pfeiffer, Joseph Strong, Edward Cutbush.

## PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

The attending and consulting physicians having informed the managers, "That they had, for these eighteen months past, inoculated for the Cow-Pox, and found it mild, unattended with danger, and a full security against the Small-Pox—and expressing their wishes that the superior advantages of the Cow-Pox may be fully experienced by the objects of this charity."

Therefore, Resolved, That we do entirely accord with the sentiments of the physicians; and earnestly recommend to the poor of the city, to embrace the means now offered of preserving themselves and families from a dangerous and loathsome disease by the newly discovered and happy mode of inoculation for the Cow-Pox; which will be

THOMAS MONELLY.

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President.

B L A N K S  
Printed at this Office.

## VACCINATION.

Is an infallible preventive of the Small-Pox, always mild, free from pain or danger, NEVER FATAL, NOT CONTAGIOUS.

No eruption but where VACCINATED.—No confinement loss of time or expence necessary. No precaution—no medicine required—no consequent deformity.—No subsequent disease.

It is passing over a safe bridge.

daily performed by the physicians at the Dispensary.

Published by order of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM WHITE, President.

April 25, 1803.

After reading the above observations, it would be superfluous to offer an opinion, but from sentiments of benevolence, we the subscribers, physicians of Easton, do most earnestly recommend the general practice of VACCINATION, not only as a preventive of Small-Pox infection, that scourge of mankind, but as the only mean of eradicating it.

Under these impressions, we beg leave to inform our fellow citizens, that we are now provided with genuine Cow-Pox Matter. We invite the poor of every description to call on us at our houses where we purpose to inoculate them without fee or reward. We shall think ourselves amply compensated by having their assistance in eradicating a disease, which has heretofore fell so peculiarly heavy on that numerous class of fellow men.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

ROBERT MOORE.

S. T. JOHNSON.

THOMAS.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

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

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

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

President,

Joseph Tatnall.

Directors,

George Gale, } Maryland.

Saml. Chew, }

John Adlum, }

Kinsey Johns, } Delaware.

James A. Bayard, }

Wm. Tilghman, } Pennsylvania.

James C. Fither, }

George Fox, }

Joshua Gilpin, }

IN CHANCERY, May 4, 1803.

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

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

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

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

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

JOSHUA BRITTINGHAM.

May, 1803.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A WET NURSE.

Inquire of the Printer.

26th April 1803.



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

IN CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.  
ON Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Robert Rolfe, of Dorchester county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on Oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Robert Rolfe hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act.

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY, May 3, 1803.  
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of John Burgefs of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property being annexed and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said John Burgefs hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said John Burgefs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in Cowan's newspaper during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office at ten o'clock on the sixth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said John Burgefs's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

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

JAMES TROTH,  
Clock and Watch Maker.  
EASTON.

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

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED  
BY THE YEAR.

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

# STRASBURG ACADEMY, (Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.)

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

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

April 2. 3w66

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

RICHARD BUTLER.  
Dec. 25, 1802 56

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

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

## I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

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

H. W.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf,  
October 2, 1802.

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

| CLASS THE FIRST. |         |      |  |
|------------------|---------|------|--|
| 1 Prize          | D. 1000 | 1000 | To the two first drawn numbers on the last day of drawing, in addition to any prize the same may draw. |
| 2 do.            | D. 500  | 1000 | To the first drawn number, on each successive day of drawing after the first, in addition, &c.         |
| 3 do.            | 200     | 1000 | To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.   |
| 10 do.           | 100     | 1000 | To be paid by tickets in the second class.   |
| 25 do.           | 40      | 1000 | To be paid by tickets in the second class, adding 5 D. otherwise to be relinquished.                   |
| 250 do.          | 10      | 2500 |  |
| 500 do.          | 5       | 2500 |  |

793 prizes. } not 1 1/2  
1207 blanks. } bl'ks to a prize.

2000 tickets at 5 D. 10000

All the prizes to be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. except those of 5 and 10 dollars, (so that on the whole the discount is equal to only 7 1/2 per cent.!!!) and paid in Cash, within six months after the drawing commences, and such as are not demanded within that time, are to be considered as relinquished for the Academy.

| CLASS THE SECOND. |          |      |  |
|-------------------|----------|------|--|
| 1 Prize           | D. 2000. | 1000 | To the first drawn number on the last day of drawing in addition to any other prize the same may draw. |
| 1 do.             |          | 1000 |  |
| 2 do.             | D. 500   | 1000 | To the first drawn number on each successive day after the first, in addition, &c.                     |
| 5 do.             | 200      | 1000 | To the 10 last drawn numbers, in addition, &c.   |
| 10 do.            | 100      | 1000 |  |
| 50 do.            | 20       | 1000 |  |
| 300 do.           | 10       | 3000 |  |

369 prizes. } Not 2  
631 bl'ks. } bl'ks to a prize

1000 tickets at 10 d. 10000

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

Tickets to be had of the Commissioners in Somerset county.

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

Commissioners

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

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

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

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

IN CHANCERY, May 9, 1803.  
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Samuel Mills of Dorchester county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Mills hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the last session of the general assembly.

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

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

BLANK BONDS  
For Sale at this Office.

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

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

Centreville, 5th April, 1801.

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

Centreville, March 15th, 1803. 6w

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

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