FROM THE AURORA.

To Mr. HULBERT, of Sheffield, one of the mortified federal members of the Massachusetts legislature.

When the poison tooth of a rattle snake is drawn, the bite and slaver of the reptile, like the slander and foam of Mr. Hulbert, become deprived of the power of injuring. The success of the republican ticket in Massachusetts has, at last, drawn the teeth of the rattle snake of of federalism, and reduced the mischievous animal to laughable insignificance. In this toothless and pitiless condition, the rattle in its tail, like the rattle of the legislator of Sheffield, is heard without alarm.

Slander belongs to the class of dastardly vices. It always acts under cover. It puts insinuation in the place of evidence, and tries to impose by pretending to believe. Its loudest language, when it speaks, is a whisper. At other times, it disguises itself in anonymous paragraphs, for which nobody is accountable. But it is a refinement on meanness when the slanderer covers himself with the privilege of a legislator speaking in his place. It requires no courage to tell a lie, insinuate a calumny, where the prerogative of the place protects him from punishment, and the absence of the person precludes immediate detection, and this is what Hulbert has done.

Mr. Jefferson, at the distance of six or seven hundred miles, and myself at the distance of almost four hundred miles, have both been attacked in the legislature of Massachusetts, by this toothless rattle snake, the legislator of Sheffield. Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States, has other matters to attend to than that of answering this successor of Callender, who finished his career of slander by putting an end to his existence; and as to myself, Mr. Hulbert may see by the reply I now make to him, that I hold him and his abuses in laughable derision.

One of his attacks on Mr. Jefferson is introduced in the following manner:

"Does any one doubt (said he) that "Mr. Jefferson invited Thomas Paine "to leave France and return to the U-"nited States. Let him read his letter "and he will doubt no more" Here Hulbert read part of Mr. Jefferson's letter

Any one unacquainted with the case would suppose, from the mistification with which the legislator of Sheffield brought forward the letter that he had made a discovery that had remained concealed from all the world beside, and been miraculously revealed to him for the salvation of the feds. Poor foolish impostor!

The whole of Mr. Jefferson's letter, to me, was published in my sixth letter to the citizens of the United States, the summer before last. The falling faction of the feds, feeling themselves sinking into the bottomless pit of public contempt, had been, for several months before, inventing and publishing falshood upon falshood with respect to the supposed contents of this letter, and when they had run their length, (for only give such people rope enough and they will hang themselves) I published the letter to expose their falshoods and put them to confusion. The letter when publicly known did honor to the writer of it, and the re-election of Mr. Jefferson, by a majority of one hundred and sixty-two votes, out of an hundred and seventy-six, confirms it to be a fact.

The part which this toothless rattle snake, the aforesaid legislator of Sheffield, attacks, is that, in which Mr. Jefferson, after he arrived at the presidency, looks back with generous and even grateful remembrance (a virtue which the ulcerated heart of federalism knows nothing of,) on the long service of a former fellow labourer in the vine yard of independence. I was myself among the first that proposed independence, and it was Mr. Jefferson who drew up the declaration of it. Here follows the part which our graceless legislator read. It was in answer to a letter received from me:—

"You express a wish (says the letter) to return to America by a national ship. Mr. Dawson is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at such a short notice. You will find us, in general, returned to sentiments worthy of former times. In these it will be your glory to have steadily labored and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurances of my high esteem and affectionate attachment."

TH: JEFFERSON.

There is one thing, of which Mr. Hulbert may be assured, which is, that it is impossible for any man, whether president or private, to write such a letter to him, without telling a lie in every line.

Our legislator, (who was now acting the part of a slanderer, and also of a hypocrite as I shall shew) having read this extract, proceeds with his remarks thereon:

"Is this, said he, the language of cold "indifference? Is it the language of or-"dinary civility? No, (said he) it is the "ardent expression of high esteem and "affectionate attachment to one *of the* "*most unprincipled and abandoned of the* "*human race*."—Well done thou herald of old Satan—thou shalt sit at his right hand.

In the next paragraph our legislator goes a step further, for lying has no limit.

It has been said, continues Hulbert, that the writings of Thomas Paine were useful to this country at the commencement of our revolution; so, said he, were the exertions of Benedict Arnold. Both were once useful men. *Both turned traitors to their country.*

As it is totally unnecessary to contradict that which all the world knows to be a lie, I republish it to proclaim the ingratitude and baseness of its inventor.

In the volcano of his abuse he next involves France, without knowing any thing of the subject he speaks of, except what one lying impostor of his own class had told to another.

"It is true, said he (he ought to have "said it is lie) that by a national decree, "all religion had been banished in France "—the idea of a God discarded—and it "had been, said he, impiously inscribed "over the entrance of all the burying "places in France, *that death was an* "*eternal sleep*."

It would, perhaps, be happy for such unprincipled impostors as Hulbert if it was true, that *death was an eternal sleep*, for he has much to answer for. But it is false to say, that such an inscription was put up by a national decree, or by any other decree or order whatever, or that it was put up any where.

It is also false that all religion in France was abolished by a decree. The national assembly passed a decree to banish the refractory priests, those who took the oath of fidelity to the republic, preformed their worship as before, except that they were prohibited making public processions in the streets with their crucifixes, images of the Virgin Mary, saints, &c. and as to the Protestant—church in the Rue St. Thomas, at Paris, the service in it was never interrupted.

It is also false, that all idea of a God was discarded by a decree or by any authority whatever. The only decree that was passed by the convention, on the subject of creeds, is directly the reverse of what this impostor says.—The decree was, "*the French people recognize the Supreme Being*," that is, acknowlege and declare their belief in him; and this decree was inserted in the French language, on several of the churches where the constitutional priests officiated.

There was also another inscription put up in the time of Robespierre in front of the building where the national convention sat, which, though it does honor to the French with respect to humanity, stands as a contradiction to this licentious libeller. The inscription was, "*The Divinity condemns tyrants; the* "*French people executes the decree*."

The religious society of the Theophilanthropists, a word compounded of three Greek words, and meaning, *of God and lovers of men.* was established in the time of the directory, and Ravelliere la Peaux, one of the five directors, was one of its principal founders. It professed two articles as its creed, *the belief of a God and a state of future existence.* Its moral dogmas were exceedingly good.

Having now detected Hulbert in his falshoods, not by mere assertion, as he deals in; but by the evidence of fact, I go to shew that he is an impostor and a hypocrite, for notwithstanding his clamour about religion, he does not believe the christian religion himself, nor holds it to be true.

It is neither his belief nor his disbelief that I trouble myself about. Every man must answer for the truth or falshood of his creed at the tribunal of *his creator* and not to that of *man*, nor of one man to another. It is Hulbert's hypocrisy only that I expose.

If Mr. Hulbert, or the speaker of the house of representatives, who heard his nonsense, will write to Mr. John Fellows, Water street, New York, he will be informed of the evidence that will prove the hypocrisy of Hulbert.

Slander and hypocrisy are class mates in the school of vice. They are the necessary aids of each other. The same cowardly depravity of heart that leads to the one conducts to other, and Hulbert has made the tour of both.

Had not Hulbert prophaned the sanctuary of legislation, covered himself with the privilege of a legislator, to pour forth his abuse, his slander and his falthood, he would have drawn no reply from me.—should have let him pass, unnoticed, among the group of nameless and indiscriminate libellers who have wasted their venom and their invention in vain.

THOMAS PAINE.

A short time since the editors of the Boston *Palladium* published an article under the head of "*Monarchy of federalism*," containing the substance of all the indecent and villainous charges which have been made against the public and private character of president Jefferson. Mr. Allen, of Pittsfield, a member of the legislature, now in session, thereupon moved that they should be discharged from their situation as printers to the state. In his speech on the motion he expressly declared that he would not enter into the discussion of the merits of Mr. Jefferson's character, (that having been so recently established by the votes of nine tenths of the people) nor examine the truth of the charges in the libellous publication. Notwithstanding this, a Mr. *Hulbert* of Sheffield, took occasion to repeat and dwell upon the base, false and infamous slanders alluded to, and in a manner so disgraceful to this legislature that nothing but the spirit of party would have prevented his immediate and ignominious expulsion from his seat.—This venemous and miserable invective, however, has been seized with all the avidity of malicious fury by the petty retailers of falshood and scurrility; and the philippic of the incendiary Hulbert, who has thus (like the ancient incendiary Erostratus) made himself conspicuous by his turpitude, is vauntingly displayed in the federal papers through the union. *Bee.*

FEDERAL CANDOR!

Carter's Mountain—Those who pay a little attention to the stale and hackneyed slanders against Mr. Jefferson with a desire to obtain correct information on the subject, require no pains to convince them of the foul and unwarrantable conduct of Mr. *Hulbert*, in the legislature of Massachusetts. In that situation, taking an unmanly advantage of his seat in the house, he had the unaccountable and sottish hardihood to repeat the often exposed falshood of Mr. Jefferson's deserting his post in Virginia in a time of danger, a falshood of all others the most easily, the most publicly and authentically refuted. He asserted that when Virginia was invaded, Mr. Jefferson, then governor of the state, fled from danger and resigned his office, and left the state in confusion, &c. and adduced Mr. Nicholas as authority to the reports, which, with sneers and comments, he took for granted were true. Now the facts are, and a man so zealous in diffusing and maintaining truth as Mr. H. ought to have known them, the reverse of what he has stated. Arnold invaded Virginia in January, and Cornwallis in April, and retreated in May, 1781: Mr. Jefferson was at his post in the active discharge of his duty, till June, having secured the public stores and members of the legislature from the descent and pursuit of Tarleton's light horse, who hoped to have seized the whole; and after the exigency was past he declined a re-election to his office (as he could not be impeached while he held it) after his term of service was expired, for the purpose of courting an investigation into certain rumours which had been suggested. The consequence was Mr. Jefferson was appointed a member of Congress in November; it was certified he was present in council every day from April 19 to June 2; a committee of the legislature reported that they could find no grounds for charges against him but certain rumors which were groundless; and it was thereupon expressly "Resolved, that the sincere thanks of the general assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, esq. for his impartial, upright and attentive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office: popular rumours gaining some degree of credence, by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an enquiry into his conduct, and delayed that retribution of public gratitude so eminently merited; but that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, tenfold value is added to an approbation founded on a cool and deliberate discussion. The assembly wish therefore in the strongest manner to declare the high opinion which they entertain of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude and integrity as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean by thus publicly avowing their opinion to obviate *all future*, and to remove all former unmerited censure. And the said resolution being read a second time, was on the question put thereupon agreed to by the house unanimously."

As for the authority of Mr. Nicholas in support of the calamny, hear what he says:

"I am happy in having an opportunity of declaring, when it can be attributed to no improper motive, that I have long since changed the unfavorable opinion, which I once formed of that gentleman's political conduct; and that I consider him as one of the most virtuous as well as one of the ablest of the American patriots."

Yet with these facts and public documents staring him in the face, this *enlightened* legislator has pretended to believe his aspersions. Strictly speaking, Mr. Jefferson never resigned the office at all, as he served out the full time for which he was elected. What must be thought of the candor or *common honesty* of Mr. H. and his echoes? The other topics of this federal abuse, tho' equally malicious and unfounded, have not been so publicly exposed as this story of the *mountain*; and therefore the folly and criminality of propagating them are not so great. But the spirit which promulgates them is the same, and the contempt of decency dictates the whole. For what reliance can be placed in the honor or veracity of those who contradict official records, and persist in assertions refused by the best and strongest possible evidence?

It is not to be expected that President Jefferson will stoop to the task of defending himself against the assertions of the most base and unprincipled scribblers and editors that ever disgraced the arts of writing and printing; when his predecessors waited till their retirement from office to repel the charges made against them. He has been tried at the great bar of the public, and found worthy of the highest honors. Posterity and history will do justice to his merits. But that the citizens should rightly apprehend the views and attempts of his calumniators is a desirable object. Pretended candor and affected patriotism should be stripped from their possessors, and bitter hypocrisy and selfish malevolence held up in their native colors.—Mess. Hulbert & Co. ought to be known in their true characteristics as abandoned, false and malicious defamers.

ib.

JOHN SINGLETON,

GIVES NOTICE to those persons who have made a practice of pulling down his fences, and riding through his farm, also of trespassing by turning their stock into his pasture, that he has now directed his Overseer to be particularly attentive—and give him information of any person or persons so trespassing; and he is determined without distinction of persons, to prosecute all who are guilty of such offences. He also further notifies that he intends to apply to Talbot county court, at their session to be held in May next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parcels of land, laying in said county, of which he is possessed, viz. part of Otwell, and Otwells Addition, East Otwell, Timothys Lot, Part of Feats Lot, and part of Bozman's Addition.

Also by virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of this state, the subscriber will offer at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday 15. May next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day,) about 500 acres of land, part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased; most of which is in the tenure of Andrew Callender: It will be laid off in a handsome farm between 2 and 300 acres, and in two or three lots. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and deeds to be given for the land when the money is fully paid.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

Talbot county, March 23, 1805.

N. B. A House and lot of ground in Easton, for sale by J. S.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not on the next day,

ALL that valuable body of LAND, formerly the property of the late *Benedict Brice*, containing nearly FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, lying in Kent county, state of Delaware, within about eight miles from the navigable waters of Choptank river, and twelve miles from the navigation of the Delaware.—This land is well adapted for the raising of wheat, corn and tobacco; there is likewise a quantity of valuable meadow land. On the mansion farm there is a good dwelling house, kitchen and other out houses; on the other farms there are tenant houses, &c. The above land will be laid off in lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers, and a credit of three years will be given on the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of one third part of the purchase money annually with interest. The title to the land is perfectly clear and free from all incumberance, and possession will be given to the purchasers on the first of January next. Attendance will be given by

WILLIAM WHITELY,
Agent for Charles Wallace.

March 26, 1805.

For Sale.

THE large three story brick house in Cannon-street, in Chester-Town, and the stables and garden thereunto belonging; together with the valuable building lot adjoining, situated on the corner of Cannon and Cross-street. For particulars apply to Mr. *Samuel Douglas*, Chester Town, or the subscriber at the Head of Chester.

JOSEPH DOUGLAS.

Head of Chester, March 26 1805. 6

Notice.

THE commissioners of the tax for Talbot county, will meet at the court-house in Easton on Tuesday the 2d day of April next, for the purpose of receiving the clerk of the county and register of the land office, lists agreeable to law.

By order,
JOHN HARWOOD.
Clerk to the commissioners.

Easton, March 19. 1805. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on Monday the first day of April next, for the purpose of choosing overseers of the road, and on Monday the fourth day of May next, to choose judges for the election and a collector for the county tax.

By order, *J. LOOCKERMAN*, Clk.

12th March, 1805. 3

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

VINGT-UN,

WAS got by the imported horse Diomed, out of the dam of Miss Maria's dam was got by Clockfast, (brother to Jimcrack) out of Mr. John Burwell's noted mare Maria, who was got by Dunmore's Regulus.

Vingt-un will cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, at 25 dollars the season, and fifty cents to the groom. Good pasturage will be provided for mares at fifty cents per week by the subscriber; but he will not be answerable for accidents. The money to be paid on the first of September next.

Vingt-un is a dark bay 15 hands 3 inches high, remarkably well formed, and in every point deserving the attention of sportsmen. He inherits from Clockfast the honest and invincible bottom of the Medley's, and from Diomed he combines the blood of the speediest strain of horses ever imported into Virginia. The only winners in Virginia last season (with a few exceptions) were his half brothers, and one of them has shewn himself so much superior in speed to every thing that has lately appeared on the turf, that his owner values him at 7000 dollars. Vingt-un's performances at three years old was equal to the performance of any other colt in America; he won the Washington Cup, beating five other horses, most of them horses of reputation, running the four miles in eight minutes, five seconds. He was unfortunately broke down in his next training, and in consequence of which he is now suffered to cover. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give a further description of him, as his blood and size are sufficient recommendations.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye House, Talbot county, March 19. 1805. 4

The beautiful, high bred horse

Cock-Fighter,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in Easton, and the remainder of the week at the subscribers stable, at ten dollars the season, and fifty cents to the groom. The money to be paid on the first of September next. As Cock fighter's pedigree was published at length last spring, it is unnecessary to repeat it here; and as some of his colts will be shewn with him at Easton, the subscriber thinks it unnecessary to say any thing in his praise: they will be found equal to any in the state.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye House, Talbot county, March 19. 1805. 4

CANADIAN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the farm of Mr. Richard Tilghman 5th, where the subscriber now resides, at the moderate price of five dollars for each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on the last day of August: if not then paid, the price will be six dollars for each mare, and an half of a dollar to the groom. Canadian is a genuine country horse, was bred in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is eight years old—He is an elegant dappled grey, full fifteen hands high, remarkably compact, and well turned in all his points, fine tempered, and is a certain foal getter. He is from a Chickasaw horse out of a Canadian mare; by those who have seen him he is allowed to be far superior to any country horse that has stood in this county for many years.

THOMAS LESAGE.

Queen Ann's county, March 19, 1805. 4

N. B. The season to commence the first of April, and to end the eleventh of August.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Worcester county, have obtained from the orphans court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Hezekiah Wright, late of Worcester county deceased;—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 19th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 19th day of March, Anno Domini, 1805.

WM. RILEY, *Admr.*
3 ELIZ. WRIGHT, *Admx.*

Cash Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at auction, on Friday, the twelfth day of April next, at Princes Tavern, in Easton,

THE FARM now in the occupation of *John R. Bromwell*, containing about four hundred acres of LAND. This property is convenient to several places of public worship, to two mills, and a Smith's shop; and is about four miles from Easton. It is presumed the soil and Improvements will be examined by every person wishing to purchase. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock in the evening, and the purchaser will have it at his option to pay the money to the Trustee on the day of sale, or in the Chancery Office on the day of the ratification thereof.

JAMES EARLE, junr. Trustee.

March 5, 1805. 5

Notice to debtors & creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor James Bordley, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as the situation of the estate will not admit of the least delay; and all those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the tenth day of June next.

H. SHERWOOD,
Of Huntington, Adm.

March, 26, 1805.