



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1804.

[NO. 1....261.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

From the ENQUIRER.

THE VINDICATION OF VIRGINIA.

No. II.

The American states had effected by their combination, what they would in vain have expected from their separate efforts. They had united their councils and their arms in the support of their common rights; and the exertions of all, had succeeded in securing the liberties of each. They had waded hand in hand through all the calamities of a long and sanguinary war, they had exhausted a large treasure, and much of the best blood of their respective inhabitants in this perilous pilgrimage; but they had at length arrived at the land of promise. They had raised themselves from condition of British colonies, to the elevated rank of free, and independent states.—Each had acquired for the others the inestimable privilege of crowning their united exertion and their common victory by the formation of free and provident constitutions. Would it not have been ridiculous for them, instead of enjoying all the blessing which were thus profusely spread before them; instead of generously contending which could best secure their free constitutions by a wife and vigilant policy; to enter into the useless controversy of which state had made the greatest exertions during the revolution, and which deserved the greatest merit for the victory they had jointly obtained? If the circumstances of the times had inspired in some a greater zeal, or imposed upon others a stronger necessity of contributing more than their proper quota to the war, of what mighty moment was it that the proportionate merit of each state should have been equally adjusted? To have ascertained the pecuniary expenditures of the different states might have been the dictate of sound policy; because they had no other scale to calculate the proportion of the public debt which each of them should be called upon to discharge. But how would the public interest have been promoted by counting up the drops of blood which each had generously shed for the common welfare; or bringing into the field of comparison all the heroes and politicians who had successively adorned the annals of our country; and of entering into the elaborate, fruitless, and querulous enquiry, whether the southern, western, or northern inhabitants had most highly deserved the meed of heroic achievement or enlightened policy? Surely the ambition of any one state would have been sufficiently contented with allowing to others, and wearing on its own honored brow, a single leaf of the laurel, without claiming the exclusive honor of the victorious wreath. This was the obvious duty which every consideration of strict justice, or an enlightened love of our country should have contributed to have imposed upon them; and which all the sympathies of the American character, nurtured by a common war and federal government would have inclined them to observe. Twenty years had passed over without producing any systematic attempt to investigate the relative merits of the states during the revolutionary war; and the disgraceful effort to interrupt this liberal disposition has been reserved for the period of the few last months.

Let all the honors of this attempt be given to those federalists of the northern states who have anxiously aspired to a dissolution of the union. They have called in all the ungenerous arts of misrepresentation to assist them in the execution of their schemes. They have not been contented with asserting that the southern states had adopted a set of interests unfavorable to the interests of the northern inhabitants; and that Virginia was at the head of the southern confederacy. Their exertions have taken a wider range. They have laboured to bring the most profound contempt upon her national character, by casting into shade all the virtues which have been attributed to her inhabitants, and by drawing at full length all their imperfections. They have contrived to delineate a picture, which should combine the wildest ambition with the most con-

temptible cowardice and inactivity. They have thought it necessary to the success of their schemes, that the state of Virginia should appear "florn of all the beams," with which her revolutionary exertions had entitled it which had hitherto given it such distinguished lustre in the American constellation. They have turned over the pages of the American history for the purpose of proving that her exertions during the revolution were not commensurate with her own resources, or equal to the exertions of her sister states. Far be it from me to detract from the well-earned honors of the other states, acquired during the revolution. Far be it from me to say that their achievements have been eclipsed by those of my own countrymen, yet I may without prejudice or vanity express my belief, that they do not possess superior lustre in the annals of our country. To settle this point, let us once more resume these historical documents. Let us enquire, not whether Virginia has made greater exertions and deserved higher glory than the other states; but whether she has not contrived an equal effort to the consummation of American independence. Let us examine this subject in regard to her political measures, and to her military exertions.

Political measures.—All the colonists from England had brought with them the same spirit and kind political freedom, which has ever animated in some degree the inhabitants of that country, and which the British constitution is in some respects calculated to inspire.—They brought with them the important maxim that the legislative power of the country at least should be conferred on men of their own choosing, and that the right of passing laws for the settlement of financial arrangements should belong to this elective body, uncontrolled by the legislature of the mother country. If we look into the charters of the different colonies, or if we examine the specific instructions given by the English proprietors to their agents in America, we shall find that either the right is expressly given, or provisions are laid down for the election of the house of delegates, or a house of burgesses, or a general court, or a legislature under some name or other. We shall find too that the right of laying taxes upon themselves accompanied by fewer or more modifications in the different colonies, was originally reserved or subsequently obtained, by this representative body. When the colonists of Great Britain had settled in these states, their remote situation from the native country and the independence of their new pursuits must have contributed to cherish this independent spirit, and to increase their vigilant regard for the right of governing themselves. It is no wonder therefore, the earliest history of the British colonies has recorded so many proofs of the free and jealous temper of their inhabitants. At far back as the year 1650, "the Virginians refused to submit" to the British power, "till articles of surrender had been agreed upon, by which it was stipulated among other things that "the general assembly, as formerly, shall convene and transact the affairs of the colony. Virginia shall be free from all taxes, customs and impositions whatever, and none shall be imposed on them without the consent of the general assembly."*

Pursuing the historical chain of events, and passing by among other incidents the parliamentary act of 1766, for laying an impost upon sugar and other produce for the plausible purpose of raising a revenue towards defraying the necessary expenses of defending the British colonies; an act which the Massachusetts assembly first took into consideration, and to attempt whose repeal they solicited the best exertions of their agent in London; we arrive at the celebrated stamp act. This act was intended to try the relative strength of the British government and her colonies. The ministry publicly declared "that it was intended to establish the power of Great Britain to tax the colonies."† The political affairs of the country had never witnessed a more critical era. Had the colonies submitted to the operation of this stamp act, they would have acknowledged the authority of Great Britain to tax them in all cases whatever. From the settlement of financial arrangements, the house of commons might have proceeded to make laws for them in all cases whatsoever.—Instead of feeling ourselves the most free and gallant nation upon earth, we might at this day have dragged the dishonorable chain of the lowest vassal of Great Britain. Resistance to the stamp act or unconditional submission thus became the

obvious and only alternative which were presented to our countrymen. In those "times which tried men's souls" did the virtue and energy of Virginia fail? Did the confult the indolent policy of leaving other states to assert their common privileges? Or did she listen to the seductive voice that would have persuaded her to conciliate the affection of the English ministry by a passive obedience? No.—She boldly stepped forward in the hour of danger. The genius of Patrick Henry suggested the energetic expedient which was to save the colonies from servitude and ruin. It was none of those imperfect piddling expedients, which might relieve them from a temporary embarrassment; such as instructing an agent in London to petition for redress of grievances. It consisted in a bold annunciation of the fundamental principles of our government. The journals of the house of burgesses have registered the resolutions of Mr. Henry. Under date of May 30, 1765, we find the Virginia legislature declaring that every attempt to vest the power of laying taxes and imposts in any other person or persons whatsoever than the general assembly, is illegal, unconstitutional and unjust; that the inhabitants of a colony are not bound to yield obedience to any such law or ordinance; and that any person, who shall vindicate the usurper of such power, by speaking or writing shall be deemed an enemy to the colony. The impression, which these resolutions made upon the public mind was correspondent to their noble spirit. Mr. Hutchinson gov. of Massachusetts tells his correspondent, "nothing extravagant appeared in the papers, till an account was received of the Virginia resolves." Mr. Hughes writes "the fire began in Virginia."—Governor Baynard, "the publishing the Virginia resolutions proved an alarm bell to the disaffected."‡ Another, in his letter to Mr. Secretary Conway, from New York, "the resolves of the assembly of Virginia gave the signal for a general outcry over the continent."§ Can any act of the Virginia legislature be found upon their records, which does not breathe the reverbering spirit, and which does not serve to fortify the courage of their countrymen? When the resolution passed the house of commons, for transporting to the mother country every inhabitant of Massachusetts Bay, whom the governor might suspect to be guilty of treason, in order that he might be tried "within the realm, pursuant to the statute of the 35th year of Henry VIII." were the Virginians found absent from the post of sacred duty and general patriotism? The Massachusetts assembly was not in session when the resolutions reached America: but the Virginia house of burgesses entered upon the subject, with all their wonted zeal. Their resolves of the 16th May, 1769, solemnly declared that "sending any person, residing in the colony, and suspected of any crime whatsoever to places beyond the sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the rights of British subjects." They unanimously entered into a private association which they recommended to all merchants, gentlemen and others, to subscribe "against importing any goods taxed," and many other articles.

|| This spirited conduct animated the despairing, and communicated new courage to the bold; and the assemblies of several states quickly imitated the illustrious example. When the English ministry, unconscious of the danger which hovered over the empire, or unwearied by its approach, still pursued their rash projects, and compelled the colonies to enter into new measures of defence, and combine their efforts in the common cause, Virginia appeared in the front of opposition. In the beginning of March 1768, the house of burgesses appointed a committee of eleven persons who should maintain a correspondence with "her sister colonies" on all the subjects which related to the common cause. It was on this occasion, that the legislature of Massachusetts paid a just tribute of respect to the exertions of the Virginians. "They came to several resolves and were careful in the first, to speak highly in praise of Virginia. They appointed a committee of fifteen members, and directed them to "prepare a circular letter to the speakers, requesting them to lay the same before their respective assemblies, in confidence that they will comply with the wise and salutary resolves of the house of burgesses of Virginia."** Let us pass by all the intermediate and subordinate measures, which gave birth or vigor to the revolution, and let us approach this splendid epoch, from which we may date our first existence as a free

and independent nation. The declaration of independence had been long meditated and canvassed by the citizens of our country, but it was destined to assume an official form in the legislature of Virginia. On the 15th of May, 1776, "when there were present 112 members, it was resolved unanimously, that their delegates should be instructed to propose to congress, that the United Colonies be by that respectable body declared free and independent states." On June 15th, the New Hampshire representatives unanimously agreed to join the other colonies in the same declaration.†† On July 3d, the Massachusetts assembly passed a similar resolution.‡‡ It was on June 7th 1776, that the first motion was made in congress for a declaration of independence, by Richard Henry Lee, one of the delegates from Virginia; and it was on the 4th of July that this celebrated instrument, ascribed to the pen of Thomas Jefferson, was agreed to and adopted.—Let the northern federalists then review the long series of revolutionary measures, let them examine the records of the state assemblies and of congress, and then let them produce if they can a single important question, on which Virginia deserted the great polar principles, that had directed her political progress. I would even extend the terms of my challenge further, and call upon them to produce a single state, whose political measures have manifested a purer, more vigorous and more persevering opposition to the usurpation of Great Britain, than those of this respectable and much vilified state.

MILITARY EXERTIONS.

The history of past times, enables us to ascertain with much more precision, the relative merits of the different states in the cabinet than in the field. We have a complete register of the first in the records of their state assemblies and of congress. By comparing the different dates when political measures were first proposed, and the majorities by whom they were adopted, we can easily determine which state had first perceived the dangers, and which was the most resolute in opposing it. But the operations of the war have been recorded with much less distinctness and precision.

The historians of the revolution have generally been satisfied with giving a satisfactory view of the consequences of each military manoeuvre, of the officers who conducted it, and sometimes of the particular regiments who were engaged in its execution. But they have not always stooped to inform us, what was the number and the valor of the troops from the different states, nor what proportion of the success and defeat of each operation was due to various lines of the army. Had even the most minute account been preserved of their separate exertions had the number, and the courage of the troops from each state been faithfully recorded, and their pecuniary expenditures been accurately adjusted, we should still have been unable to calculate the military spirit and active patriotism of our different countrymen. The war frequently shifted its ground. The army of the invaders often varied the points of attack, and sometimes the northern and sometimes the southern quarter of the union came within the range of its fury.—Wherever the scene of the war was laid, the exertions of that neighborhood or that state were necessarily the greatest. The provincial militia, embodied for the purpose of defending their own frontiers, flew to the scene of immediate danger; and even the regular army, who were composed of troops from the different states, and whose duty it was to march to different parts of the country, wherever there was an enemy to meet, generally enlisted a certain number of provincial troops in the state which demanded their assistance. It would not have been surprising then, that the money and troops advanced by each state should have varied in the different periods of the revolution, according as the theatre of war receded from, or came within their respective frontiers. Except a few petty insurrections which arose from the machinations of Lord Dunmore, and the desultory invasions of the Indians on the Western frontiers; Virginia did not experience many of the dangers of war, until many other parts of the union had been exposed to its ravages. Thus, even if its exertions were found unequal at the commencement of the revolution to those of her sister states: if she had exhausted less blood and treasure in the defence of her common liberties, we should ascribe the disproportion rather to the circumstances of the times than to any want of military ar-

dour or enlightened patriotism. We shall not, however, place her conduct during the war on this foundation only. She can advance much higher pretensions to military glory. A slight sketch of the operations of the war will clearly demonstrate, that the conduct of her officers and regular troops, did not a little contribute to the triumphs of the revolution.

The commander in chief of the continental forces was unanimously selected from her inhabitants. The glorious issue of the war has sufficiently determined how well General Washington deserved that distinguished honor.—At the battle of Brandywine, when the American troops were so severely pressed by the British army under Sir William Howe, the Virginia line acquired considerable honor. "The whole brigade," (says Gordon ||) "exhibits such a degree of order, firmness and resolution, and preserves such a countenance in extremely sharp service, as would not discredit veterans." In the next page of this historian we find "that gen. Greene has been rather dissatisfied with general Washington's omitting to take special notice of Wheeden's brigade, in general orders for its bravery."—The battle of Princeton is associated in the mind of every Virginian, with the heroic valor and unfortunate fate of gen. Mercer.—We need not blush at the conduct of our troops, in the action at Germantown.—The victory of gen. Morgan and his celebrated riflemen over lieut. col. Tarleton at the battle of the Cowpens, throws a new lustre upon the Virginian name.—By this victory "the desponding friends of America in the northern states were reanimated; and enjoyed a seeming resurrection."*** In the action at Guilford Court-house, where gen. Greene acquired such distinguished reputation, the Virginia continentals and militia constituted the greater part of the army, and deserved at least an equal share of the honor. When Lord Cornwallis invaded their state, he experienced an opposition too fatal to his cause, and he found himself compelled to resign at York Town his reputation with his sword to the commander in chief of the American army.

But why pursue any further this historical investigation? Why expatiate any longer upon the political measures or military achievements of Virginia? Why continue the invidious office of discriminating between the distinguished worthies of the different states? Why should we dwell upon the achievements of a Washington, a Mercer or a Morgan, when we are equally willing to incorporate with our affections the illustrious services of Hancock and Adams, Gates and Greene, Montgomery and Warren? Let such odious distinctions be confined to those federalists of the north, who wish to erect their petty interests upon the dissolution of the union. Let it be the exclusive province of such men to indulge their overflowing mortification in the following strains:—"The inhabitants of this part of the country know too well what Virginia courage is, to quake at its resentment."†††

"The time will come when a foreign enemy will menace this country. Perhaps the time is not far off; for the people are rich enough, and the government pusillanimous enough to invite an invader. How shall we then be protected? By the southern states? Take away those states who must remain to watch over the slaves, and how many will there be to act against the enemy? Officers enough?—Yes, the south is the seat of the privileged order. But soldiers? As before, in the yeomanry of the northern states. Who fought the battles of independence? Who freed Virginia and the Carolinas from the British troops when aided by their slaves? It was the men of the north—the now defined vassals of the south."‡‡‡

* Bland's enquiry into the rights of the British colonies.

† Gordon's History of the American Revolution, Vol. I. page 125.

‡ Ibid, page 149.

|| Ibid, page 184.

*** Ibid, p. 228.

†† Ibid, vol. 2. p. 84.

‡‡ Ibid, p. 88.

||| Ibid, vol. 2. p. 240.

**** Ibid, p. 162.

††† Hartford (Conn.) paper.

‡‡‡ Boston Repository.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

McFie, Yundt & Brown,

BEING a landholder and viewing this scheme as greatly beneficial to this state, particularly at this time, and that nothing can prevent a very general support but a want of knowledge on the subject, I am led to reflect on the present situation of gentlemen in the country and compare it with their situation formerly; when money could be obtained at the legal interest of six per cent. and the advantages mutual, while at this time I am well informed that from ten to thirty-three and a third per cent. is given in different parts of the state, and sometimes a premium much beyond, even by gentlemen of great wealth, and this under the most humiliating circumstances; what then must be the situation of the honest, industrious and respectable farmers and others of moderate fortune? Why, that they are obliged to drudge on through life till a late period with the most rigid economy and industry to provide that capital, which, from their infirmities and advanced period of life, together with other circumstances, they are enabled to raise to any advantage; when, if they could have obtained, at a moderate premium, occasional supplies to have assisted their endeavors, they would have made an ample provision for a rising family and with great advantage to the community. What is the situation of those, who, from securityship, or misfortunes of any kind, are obliged to obtain money either upon loan or by cash sales of property? Inevitable ruin. The high premium is destruction, and the forced sale of property places the unfortunate completely in the grasp of the merciless miser, there being no competition; but let the Farmers Bank be in operation and every man worthy of credit, whom the property may suit, can become a bidder and it commands a price without loss to the indulgent creditor or further injury to the unfortunate. A gentleman high in office and high in the confidence of the people, in a letter on this subject, says, "There hardly exists a question as to the utility of banks. All countries which have experienced their use acknowledge their beneficial effects. They have existed in Holland, Germany, England, France and Italy. And the sense of the people of the United States has long since been expressed unequivocally in their favor. It is an incontrovertible fact that a bank which sustains a credit can give circulation to a much larger sum than the actual quantum of their capital in specie, and by this means it augments the productive capital of a country. Banks frequently enable honest, industrious men, of small capital, to undertake and prosecute business of various kinds with advantage to themselves and the community; they assist both the merchant and the farmer, who meet with unforeseen and untoward casualties, which might, without such succours, prove fatal to them and to many others, to surmount their misfortunes and finally to retrieve their affairs. They give a spring to industry and enterprise, and greatly facilitate the means of compliance with our engagements in whatsoever sphere we move. It must not be denied there are sensible men opposed to the institution of banks. The arguments which they have uniformly advanced against them have been again and again answered and in my opinion, refuted; but the number opposed to their usefulness is small in comparison with those who favor their establishment, and the evils which they have charged upon the institution are greatly more than counterbalanced by their advantages. The increase of their number in the United States is an undeniable evidence of their utility." And in another letter the same gentleman observes, that he highly approves of the scheme. It has been suggested that the Farmers Bank of Maryland, if carried into operation, can never yield a dividend beyond that of six per cent. it would be a happy circumstance to the agricultural interest, if it never should; as their surplus money would be vested in lands and the improvement of lands; but while it is above that, it must and will be applied to other speculative purposes, to the entire neglect of agriculture and improvement. But such opinions can only be given by the few whose interest induce them to oppose it, or those who have not a competent view of the subject. In the first place the expenses will be less and no losses, which must evidently make a considerable difference in the net profits, and I am well convinced that it will afford at least as good a dividend as any other bank in the state.

This following is a copy of a letter from a respectable gentleman of Annapolis to his friend in Frederick, Annapolis, Aug. 23, 1804.

Dear Sir, I was this morning honored with your esteemed letter of the 8th current, and it gives me great pleasure to find that you consent to act as a commissioner, for Frederick county, of the "Farmers Bank of Maryland." I sincerely thank you,

for suggesting the necessity of giving such explanations as may remove the unfavorable impression taken up against the proposed institution.

Having earnestly bent my mind to the formation of this scheme, I am really of opinion that it will produce much good, and no injury to society generally, nor to any established institution; and I shall freely and candidly state my reasons for such opinion.

Maryland not being a manufacturing state, of course its commerce must be bottomed on the products of its soil: if this is true, it irresistibly follows, that if the quantity of produce shall, from any cause, be diminished, commerce must in the same proportion decrease.

I believe it to be correctly true, that the accommodations which the existing banks in Maryland have been able to grant, have been confined, almost exclusively, to the aid of the mercantile and monied interests of the towns, in which they are established; farmers and planters have very seldom obtained any aids from them. Farmers and planters, it is well known, cannot obtain loans from individuals on any security, at any rate of interest; hence agriculture, the true legitimate bottom of our commerce, is dwindling: a single acre (a hundred might be given) will make this clear. Suppose a farmer or planter to lose one half of his horses, he cannot from banks or individuals obtain money to replace them; the certain consequence is, that he can only make half a crop. The fact is, in Maryland the agriculturalists stand wholly neglected and unsupported; is this the case in Pennsylvania or New-York? Far from it; those clear sighted people view agriculture as the main spring of the machine, and have consequently granted it every aid, every support. Should the agricultural interest be neglected in Maryland for any considerable length of time, our wiser neighbors to the east will gain over us such a superiority, as will require the wisdom of an age to do away. If any man was to tell me that Annapolis and Easton, and their neighborhoods, could support a bank, I should scoff at the idea as a chimera. The scheme of the Farmers Bank stands on a very different bottom; it contemplates aid and relief to every man in the state of Maryland, who may stand in need of it, provided he can produce solid security. That this is not a deceptive pretence, the appointment of county directors must prove; county directors will have two special important duties to perform: first, to mark what paper from their counties deserves to be respected; and second, to see that the people of their county participate equally (if they require it) of the advantages which the bank is able to grant.

For my life, I cannot comprehend the doctrine that a Branch from the Union Bank at Annapolis, Easton and Frederick would be greatly beneficial; but a Bank at Annapolis, independent of the Union Bank, with branches at Easton and Frederick, would have a contrary effect—such a doctrine surely will not bear a scrutiny. Nor can I agree with those who contend, that, if the friends of the Union Bank and the friends of the Farmers Bank, press the legislature, at the same moment for charters of incorporation, one of them, perhaps both, will fail of success. I think quite differently—it appears to me exceedingly plain, that the friends of both institutions will join hands and each support the other—thus both will succeed.

I am clearly of opinion, that stockholders in the Farmers Bank will receive dividends equal to the dividends given by any other Bank in Maryland; and I am also of opinion that its establishment will not be injurious to any other bank, because its customers will be exactly those, with whom the other banks do not deal.

I have said that dividends from the Farmers Bank will equal those given by other banks—and thus I undertake to prove it—the scheme contemplates halving when 25 dollars per share are paid in.—Suppose the whole number of shares taken, and 25 dollars on each paid—the capital will be 500,000 dollars. Suppose it found safe to issue notes double the amount of the capital, this would yield one million—five hundred men, in the whole state, or twenty six men in each county, wanting an accommodation each of 2000 dollars, would employ the whole amount. Can it be imagined that there are not many more than 500 persons in Maryland, who would be greatly benefited by such loans—surely it cannot be supposed, for it is a well known fact, that the wants of the people, are as great at this time, as at any former period. I am therefore sure, that the directors of the Farmers Bank, will experience what the directors of all other banks have experienced; that a greater amount of good paper will be offered for discount than they will be able to gratify, consequently the dividends cannot fail to be equal to those from any other bank.—Another thing is well worth considering. It is the opinion of many, that stock in the Farmers Bank being chiefly secured by real property, will be safer than stock of a bank resting wholly on commerce.

It is not the intention of the Framers of the scheme to demand town endorsements. A's note, endorsed by two of his solid neighbors, will be respected. I have heard it said, that the bank could not be supported, because the farmers and planters could not pay at 60 days.—I will not be contended, that all the merchants in the towns can pay at 60 days, it often happens otherwise—they are allowed to renew in the whole or in part, according to the situation of the banks. Surely farmers and planters are entitled to similar indulgence, and doubtless will receive it. To me it appears clear that the directors of a bank, can have no motive for calling money out of the hands of good customers either in the whole or in part, except when the affairs of the bank demand a curtailment. All persons dealing with a bank must stand ready to meet any necessary clippings, as they are called.

Persons living at a distance can easily have their business done, by fixing on a friend at Annapolis or Easton, in whose hands they will place notes and money, for the purpose of renewing and paying the discount, &c. This will prevent the necessity of personal attendance at the period of each note.

Mortgages are mentioned in the scheme. It is not the intention to demand them, but they will be received from persons who prefer giving such security to soliciting their neighbors to endorse for them.

I have been told that a few gentlemen imagine, that the scheme was formed by a gentleman not of the committee. This is a mistake; it is, I assure you, wholly the work of the members of the committees of Annapolis and Easton.

I shall now say a few words explanatory of my situation, and give my reason for advocating this scheme with zeal. I hold a considerable amount of bank stock, and for the reasons before given, I have no fears of it decreasing in value, in consequence of the establishment of the Farmers Bank. I have not asked or received any accommodation from any bank for the last 24 months; I have not needed it nor do I see that I shall have occasion to call on the Farmers Bank for any aids; but I shall hold one hundred shares of stock.

I am now pretty deeply interested in the foil of Maryland. I see agriculture dwindling for want of occasional aids, and I feel it my interest, my duty to society, to do all in my power to forward an institution, which I truly believe will produce very beneficial effects.

With great esteem,
I am, dear sir, yours's,
Very respectfully,

NEW-YORK, August 18.

Our minister at France, Mr. Livingston, has forwarded the annexed letters to the president of the academy of arts, by which it appears that the emperor Buonaparte, Denon (whose travels in Egypt are well known) and Barbe Marbois, formerly minister from France to this country, have become honorary members of the institution.

TRANSLATION.

Malmaison, 20 Germinal, year 12.
(April 10, 1804.)

Mr. Edward Livingston, president of the Academy of Arts of New York.

I have learnt with interest by your letter of the 24th December, 1803, the establishment of the Literary Society of New York; and since it has been agreeable to your Academy that I should be one of its members, you will express to it the pleasure with which I accept, and my acknowledgment of the good opinion it entertains of me.

I salute you,

BONAPARTE.

Treasury Department.

Paris, 1 Floreal, year 12 of the republic,
(April 20, 1804.)

The minister of the public treasury, to Mr. Edward Livingston, President of the Academy of Arts of New York.

Sir, I have received your letter announcing, that the Academy of New York has given me a place among its honorary members.

I gratefully receive the compliment thus addressed to me, which is rendered more valuable by other considerations which already attach me to your country.

The progress of the arts and sciences in the United States, is interesting at present to the whole world—and among those who make the development of your prosperity, no one views it with more satisfaction than myself.

Accept, Sir,

The assurances of my attachment and of my distinguished sentiments towards you.

BARBE MARBOIS.

Paris, 21 Germinal, year 12.

(April 11, 1804.)
MUSEUM NAPOLEON.
Vivant Denon, Member of the National Institute, of the Legion of Honor, Director General of the Napoleon Museum of Coins and Medals, &c.

and honorary member of the American Society.

To Mrs. Livingston, president of the New York Academy of Arts.

Sir,

I have just received the letter in which you inform me, that the New York Academy of Arts has been pleased to add me to the number of its honorary members.

Nothing is so flattering, nothing gives a greater value to existence than being adopted by a respectable society, by a society whose object it is to select from ancient nations, all that can tend to enlighten a country, the infancy which of it will promote the vigorous maturity.

I beg you sir, to express to the society, how much I value the honor it has conferred on me, and to assure it, that I shall be very happy in an opportunity of evincing my sensibility, my zeal and my respectful attachment.

Accept sir,

The expression of my high consideration.

DENON.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN SPIRIT.

The forlorn hope of the federalists appears now to be, to create a jealousy between the northern and southern states, and if possible by misrepresentation, art and cunning, to persuade the people that there is cause of jealousy—some real inequality; or that the situation of these two portions of the union are so dissimilar, that what is for the health of one part, is an evil and a burthen to the other. In order to call the public attention to the subject, (keeping the real object out of sight, a division of the states) the federal papers, for some months past, have been filled with declamation about Virginia domination, Virginia influence, black votes, &c. &c. and not one solitary argument has appeared in all these flaming productions, to prove that Virginia or any other state to the south, has or can have an undue influence in the union, unless it be from the talents of its members in congress.

The constitution provides, that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included in the union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons."—This with some other parts of the instrument, was a compromise, as expressed by the president of the convention, to congress. This was in fact the principal foundation and key stone of the fabric. And why is not a proper provision a proper cement? Promising that the writer is personally, as much opposed to domestic slavery as any person in the union, he would ask what (since slavery has for a long period been tolerated in the United States) shall be done with these unhappy creatures held in bondage? To emancipate them at once, would endanger the peace and tranquility of the union, at least in those states in which slavery is permitted by law; and to be freed suddenly, would render the slaves infinitely more miserable than they are now. Is there any other safe way then, than to endeavor to ameliorate their condition, and perhaps emancipate a few at a time, or at a certain age; and after the year 1808, when congress will have a right to interfere, to make severe laws against any further importations of them? Will any candid man say, that since they are here in such numbers, and slavery is tolerated by most of the governments in the union, that it would be safe, prudent or proper, in a political or moral view, to go further at present?

But, say the federalists, that is, the monarchy federalists, the southern black population has already given us a president, and they ought not to be reckoned, in apportioning representatives, not even three for five, no more than our cattle. Why was not this objection made when this same black population gave us Washington for president? Would they complain now if the southern states, in conjunction with the northern federalists, had given us Pinckney instead of Jefferson? No, it is presumed we should have had none of this hue and cry about black votes, if Pinckney had been president.

But why is this mode of apportioning representatives not right? Why ought not three fifths at least, of the slaves at the south (by the by, there are slaves in New Hampshire, Rhode Island; Connecticut and New York) to be reckoned? By the first clause of the second section of the constitution it is provided that the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. In the states where possession of property is made a requisite qualification for a voter, for a member of the legislature, all who have not this property, possessing never so much knowledge and integrity, are in the same situation as the slaves, as to having a right to vote for their rulers; for instance, in Massachusetts there is about 9000 free negroes, and perhaps not 100 of them have property enough to make them voters, and of course in that respect, are like a Virginia slave; yet in the census they are reckoned as

free men, not three fifths, but the whole. There is also, in Massachusetts, perhaps 20,000 free white men of full age, who having the misfortune not to be in possession of property, sufficient to be voters, are much slaves as the blacks of the south are, as to exercising the privileges of voting, and every body knows that in apportioning representatives, these are and ought to be all reckoned. The blacks of the south are in a degree, as servicable in cultivating the earth, as the poor free men of the north, and both being in the same situation as to electing or being elected, the writer is constrained to say, that he must hear arguments before he can be persuaded that the southern states losing two fifths of their blacks in the apportionment of representatives, and in case of a direct tax incurring a heavy burthen by the mode, is not a sufficient sacrifice.

Emancipate the slaves at the south, and let them work for their masters for a small pittance, as they must, will any one say, that their situation would be in any degree different from our black free men, not one in a thousand would have a vote, yet in this case, instead of three fifths, the whole would be reckoned.

As to the undue influence Virginia is said to possess in the union, the writer flatters himself, when examined it will appear to be totally void of foundation. In the house of representatives, the state of Virginia has four more members than any other state, but all the influence they can derive from this, is four votes and what talents these four members possess. It is highly probable that at the next census the states of New York and Pennsylvania, will have more members than Virginia, and that will give them an undue influence if it can be called so.—Admit that the state sending the greatest number of representatives to congress, has the most influence; all that influence is destroyed by the other branch, the senate. In the senate the little states of Delaware and Rhode Island, have an equal weight with Virginia or any other state, so that all undue influence of one state over another, vanishes in a moment, when brought to legislative proceedings. Where then is there any ground for domination and undue influence so loudly complained of? It must be in the executive if any where. Let us examine and see if it can attach to the president. Has he discovered any partiality to the southern states in an official capacity?—The Secretary of State is from Virginia.—The Secretary of the Treasury from Pennsylvania.—The Secretary of War from Massachusetts.—The Secretary of the Navy from Maryland.—The Attorney General from Massachusetts, and the Postmaster General from Connecticut. These are the great offices in the gift of the president, and but one of them is held by a person from what is called the southern division of the union. Does this look like Virginia domination, Virginia influence, or a partiality and influence created by the executive? I think every impartial man must say no, but on the contrary, is vastly in favor of the middle and northern states.—Follow citizens, apprehending that I have made it appear that no undue influence attaches to Virginia or to the executive, I conclude that you will wish me, indignantly, to warn those who are endeavoring to create an alarm on this head, with an insidious design of separating the north from the south, and being defeated in their endeavors to establish a monarchy over the whole, having lost their head, will, no doubt, endeavor to establish a monied aristocracy to the north, if they cannot effect their design.—Be on your guard.—Be not deceived with fair and plausible words.

A FARMER.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

A well informed gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the Spanish schooner Del Carmen, from Porto Rico, informs us that just before he sailed a packet arrived there in 28 days from Corunna, by which positive information was received that the Prince of Peace had left Spain, in consequence of Buonaparte's having demanded his head of the Spanish government, for having been concerned in the late conspiracy against the life of Buonaparte. There was no doubt at Madrid of his having gone to England, as he had previously sent large treasures there, with orders for the erection of a palace for his accommodation.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Eline, captain Moran. She sailed from Bordeaux the 13th July, and brings papers to the 9th.

The preparations for invasion continued with increased vigor. Buonaparte, it was said, was becoming more unpopular in France, in consequence of his elevation to the imperial dignity.

It was reported at Bordeaux, when captain Moran, of the schooner Eline sailed, that gen. Moreau had passed thro' that place on his way to Spain, to embark for the United States.

In corroboration of this information, the following article appeared in a late London paper.

Moreau.—It has been announced in the Paris Monitor, (the government paper) that this General has been banished

to America—to what part is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st June, and proceeded for Perpignan, followed by his comfort, and that he is to embark on Spain to America. Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the empress Josephine and her daughter.

[N. Y. Gaz.]



En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 4, 1804.

Captain Peace, of the ship Harriot, arrived at Baltimore, on the 29th ult. from St. Petersburg, reports, that the Russians appeared to be making every preparation for war. They were getting ready for sea a large fleet, but their destination was not known.

We learn from a gentleman in this city that the Spanish brig La Buena Dicha, from Cadiz bound to Cuba, was captured off Cape Francois, by an Indegene privateer. Cargo, wine and dry goods. Condemned by Vernet, minister of finances. The unfortunate captain, his wife, son and crew, were put in prison and no person permitted to speak with them. A few days after they were all murdered.

[American.]

A letter from an American captain at Barcelona, to his owners in New York, says, "The report of the Tunisians declaring war against the United States, is unfounded."

We have information from the best authority that the Yellow Fever is prevalent on board a fleet of British ships at New Providence. We think it proper to publish the fact, that the citizens of the several seaports may be on their guard.

N. Y. pap.

Captain Green, of the brig Hunter, informs us that at the time he left Barcelona the British frigate Juno and an armed brig had just arrived there from Lord Nelson's fleet off Toulon; and that no account of an engagement had been brought by them. Captain G. left Gibraltar on the 18th July, at which time no such circumstance had been heard of.

Ibid.

In the schtr. John arrived at N. York from St. Thomas, came passenger Madame Maria-Louis Toussaint, widow of the late General Toussaint Louverture.

By an arrival at Boston, English prints have been received as late as July 6. They do not contain an article of prominent interest.

Porcupine again.—The solicitor-general of Ireland lately commenced an action in England against William Cobbet, for a libel. The damages were £10,000. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damage £600 sterling.

It is reported that Col. Smith, the President of the New York State Society of Cincinnati, has received an answer to a letter addressed by said Society to Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the vice-president general of the society. Mr. Pinckney, it is said, condemns in the strongest manner the practice of duelling, and proposes that the society at a general meeting, or at their different state meetings, should enter into a resolution neither to give nor to accept a challenge. Such a letter coming from a gentleman of high character, and of great bravery, is very important. The letter ought not to be withheld from the public.

[N. Y. Gaz.]

FOR THE STAR.

TO PHILO-PHILANTHROPIST.

Your struggles truly have been great;
But stop, dear Philo, stop and wait
Until one truth I do declare,
Your piece consists in "empty air."

I am truly sorry, that Philanthropist in his address to the firm of Philo-Philanthropist, Amyntor, & Co. bid you adieu; for fully confident am I, if he would stoop again to answer you, he would refute your calumny, (of which your piece principally consists) and probe deeper than he did before. O that I could prevail on him.

You appeared both first, and last, to feel the truth of what he mentioned; and you in order to plaster the wound, poured in (what you supposed) the oil of criticism; this, together with the powers of ironical applause, with some slander, you supposed would effect a cure. But oh! how mistaken! I would advise you to make use of other ingredients, or I fear the wound you have received will mortify.

As your sincere friend, I can't think of letting you off in this deplorable situation; mistaken one too. You have hoisted the flag of victory. Lower it instantly! how piteous will your situation be if, while sailing aloft in this triumphant way, you are dashed to pieces! But to the point. Observe—I don't intend to let my pen dabble in the dirt of every particular—for those which I intend saying something on—some are truly offensive.

"As soon as you gave the piece a slight examination, you pronounced it 'spurious.'—You pronounced it 'spurious.'—Wonderful conjurer to be sure! As great a conjurer as you suppose yourself to be, (I am sorry I have to expose you) you made wrong calculations—but these calculations were made previous to the appearing of Philanthropist's second piece—and these pre-considered calculations, were the only things that induced him to stoop to answer you at all. He heard it observed by one of your intimates, 'that there would be no more of it after the appearance of your pieces,' intimating thereby, they would so far outweigh any thing he could produce as would quite intimidate him. Under this belief (painful as it was) he answered you; wrote the piece with his own fingers, drew the matter from his own brain; and gave you the basting you deserved, part of it was done in my presence.—There was not even an alteration made; for a friend of his happening to be present when he was writing it, wished him to place, instead of 'my low capacity,' 'persons of low capacity.' He knew his intentions in so doing; he intended to feed your vanity, which was open mouth'd; and poor Amyntor snapt at it greedily.

"He has taken advantage of an error, which if he had as many brains as a goose, he would have perceived to be merely typographical, as the sentence to which it refers is quoted in the same period; it should have been 'hear a colour.' Ah sir, is this your meaning? hear a colour! perhaps you mean this time 'see a colour,' for in my opinion you would be equally safe; stand quite as firm. I assure you Philanthropist did not know you meant 'hear a colour,' for it was mentioned to him, that this was your meaning, but he conceived, and so did I, that you could not; as one is as great a bull as the other. Let us see what the learned Doctor Blair says to this point.—'When Joseph's brethren were assembled in his presence; requesting his assistance, in the time of famine; Joseph made himself known unto them, this brought to their remembrance their former crime, of selling him. They were greatly confused—he saw their minds were troubled—he then said for their comfort 'let not your hearts be troubled, it was not you that sent me hither, but God to preserve life, &c.'—These words were spoken in their presence, in their hearing—you allow they heard them.—What says Doctor Blair, 'could have induced Joseph to throw this colour on the conduct of his brethren? &c. Lay this sentence along with that contained in Philanthropist—and then we the difference if you can.—Again,—in describing a slothful character, he borrows a passage from Solomon—previous to the insertion of it he says, 'observe in what lively colours the state of his affairs is described by Solomon.' I would ask you Mr. Philo, if I can't hear the character of a person spoken of in lively colours? Certainly so.—Why then this fustian about—'you know not what. I maintain it, the way in which Philanthropist mentions the hearing a colour, is proper.—I can hear the character of any one painted.—What is meant, when you say—that man painted his subject? Did you not hear him? Cease Philo.

Your problem is a great deal like yourself, intricate and hard to find out. I am sorry that vaunting, flaming, wondrous gentleman has neglected to fulfil his engagement—but I suppose he was disappointed in the answer. To close the subject, you never would have answered my friend if you had not thought him incapable of answering you. But when his piece came out I presume you felt as though you were in a Porcupine's nest. I pitied you. And now to save it over, you have called all your conjuring powers to work the question, and behold! the answer is 'spurious.' Never work by that rule 'conjecture' any more—it may lead you in future life, perhaps, into inextricable labyrinths.

Truly piteous; induced after launching forth full sail—expecting to be crowned victor; that you should receive such an answer as to cause you to have recourse to evasive means to keep from sinking. You would wish to believe the author had occasion to call in auxiliaries. I pronounce it false! You have strove to wipe away, by one false gloss or other, the truth of what Philanthropist maintain. But cannot do it. 'Ibi quis effusus labor.'

FAIR PLAY.

P. S. When your piece came out, Philanthropist upon reading it, took his pen and wrote the above verse; which I thought proper to insert at the top of my answer to you.

We understand, that Thomas Cooper, Esq. of Pennsylvania, has undertaken to write the Life of the celebrated Dr. Priestley.

DIED, In England, Mrs. MORRELL, æt. 44, a woman well known throughout Great Britain, as an extraordinary production of nature, having been born without arms.—She could cut the smallest watch papers and devices, in the most ingenious manner, by means of her toes.

Notice.

FROM the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the sale of the real estate of the late William Adams, deceased, in the same order which it is advertised, to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.
HENRY JAMES CARROLL.
Princess Anne, Septem- }
ber 4, 1804. }

Lands for Sale, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to auction on the following days, viz.

ON TUESDAY the 9th of October next—a comfortable and pleasant house and lot, in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.—On Wednesday the 10th—part of a tract of land, called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-Tank Creek, adjoining the lands of capt. Robert Dashiell.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th—that valuable Farm, at the head of Wicomico creek, containing 390 acres, 200 of which is arable, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn and tobacco. The other part is heavily loaded with excellent timber; the improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house, cook room, dairy, smoke-house, and many other office houses; two large barns, granary, stables, &c.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th of the same month, a Farm on the Devil's-Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which is arable, forty-nine in woods, and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh. The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant or commodious, but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water-fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality.

The terms of sale, directed by the High Court of Appeals, are as follow: The purchaser, or purchasers, to give bond with security to be approved of by the trustee, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; one third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; and the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND,
HENRY JAMES CARROLL,
Trustees.

Somerset County, Princess- }
Anne, Sept. 4, 1804. }

Potts's Mill for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at public auction, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 26th day of September inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day—A very valuable

CRIST MILL.

This property is situated on the Head Branch of St. Michael's River, and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.

The terms of Sale will be as follows, the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of the sale.—And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser, after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of
Huntington, Trustee.

Talbot County, Sept. 4, 1804. 4

Thos. & Saml. Wainwright,

CABINET & CHAIR MAKERS.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James Holmes, as a tavern—Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner—by a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An Apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.
Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. 3

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONERS, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the

Centreville; & the Farmer.

WHICH they will run constantly as PACKETS, and GRAIN BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.

They have rented commodious GRANARIES at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful SKIPPERS, for whole good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible.—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood,
Have opened a GROCERY STORE at

CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

Old Cogniac 4th proof.	
French Brandy.	
Jamaica & Antigua	Spirits.
New-England Rum.	
Apple & Peach	Brandies.
Best Holland Gin.	
Whiskey 6 years old.	
Superior do.	
Madeira,	
Malaga & Port	Wines.
Hyson,	
Hyson Skin,	
Young Hyson & Souchong	Teas
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.	this Springs importation.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.	
Molasses, Soap & Candles.	
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.	
Do. do. Salt.	
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.	
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804.	if

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized, and empowered by the Rev. William Gibson, and Mrs. Ann Gibson, (his mother) to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation—hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil, adapted to the growth of every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek which issues out of Mile's River, in Talbot county. It contains by estimation about 320 acres of land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with fish, fowl and oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable—A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton.

OWEN KENNARD,
Attorney in fact.

Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. if

Chestertown Races.

WILL be run over the Chestertown Course, on Tuesday the 2d day of October next.—The two mile heats, a sweepstake of two hundred dollars, by the Colts and Filley's of Messrs. Thomas M. Forman, Richard I. Jones, Wm. H. Nicholson, and Edward Lloyd.

On Wednesday the 3d October—It is intended to establish a new Jockey Club at Chester, upon such principles as shall best promote the Sports of the Turf, and improve the Breed of fine Horses, where the sportsmen of every State are invited to become members.—It is expected the Purse will be large.

On Thursday the 4th October—will be run for the Balance of the Old Club Money, about two hundred and forty dollars, the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On Friday will be run for a handsome Town's Purse, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the amount of the purse not ascertained, as it depends on subscriptions, booth and gate money, with the entrance money.

Admission Quarter of a Dollar for Man and Horse—Half a Dollar for a single Carriage—Three Quarters of a Dollar for a Four Wheel Carriage.

PHILIP CHAPLIN, Sec'y.

Chestertown, Sept. 3, 1804. 4

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts, I am, from misfortune unable to pay.

JOSEPH DAFFIN.
September 4, 1804. 6

This is to give Notice, THAT the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of September, Anno Domini, 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r.
of J. E. Denny.
September 4, 1804. 6

This is to give Notice.

THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Small, late of Talbot 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 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Given under our hands this 30th day of August, 1804.

ALEX. MCCLAYLAND,
BENJ. STOKER,
Admin'srs. of R. Small.
Sept. 4, 1804. 39

Notice.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of September, all the remaining part of the real property of Morris Eilers, deceased. The said land lies near Church-Hill, in Queen Ann's county, and contains about 170 acres. It is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—has on it tolerable buildings and improvements, and a plentiful share of timber and wood.

The said property will be divided into two lots, and will be sold on a credit of 12 months from the time of sale, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the purchase money, with interest at that time.

WILLIAM STENSON, Trustee.
September 4, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber hereof, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to attend to the discharge thereof, or legal process will be resorted to, to recover the same.

THOMAS COWARD.
Easton, September 4, 1804. 34

The Subscriber

INTENDS to decline the mercantile business, and therefore offers at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of September next, at his Store House in New-Market—all his Merchandise, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, & CUTLERY.

Six months credit will be given on all sums over ten dollars, upon the purchase or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Dorchester County, }
August 31, 1804. } 3

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living at the Head of Wye, Talbot county, Maryland, on Sunday morning, 26th ult. three Negro Men, to wit: RICHARD, SOLOMON & BENJAMIN. Richard, about forty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, and well made, of a black complexion.—Solomon, about thirty-five years of age, about five feet 8 or nine inches high, a well made negro, of a yellow complexion.—Benjamin, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, a full face and well made. No particular marks are remembered of the above negroes.—They are stout able hands, and well acquainted with farming. One hundred dollars reward will be given for securing said negroes, so that the subscriber gets them again, or in proportion for either of them, and reasonable expences paid if brought home.

WILLIAM DUNN.
Head of Wye, Talbot County, }
September 4, 1804. } 3

NOTICE.

THE heirs of Thomas Barrow late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to attend at Easton, on Monday the 24th of Sept. inst. for the purpose of choosing men to settle and divide the personal Estate of the said deceased, agreeably to the will thereof.

DAVID D. BARROW, Ex'r.
Sept. 4, 1804. 39

To be Rented.

THE house and lot at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland, on Harrison-street, for the ensuing year. Enquire of

JAMES SETH.
Sept. 4, 1804. 3

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

THE BACHELOR'S LAST SHIFT.

COME, sweet fifteen; come thirty-five;
Come, missies, who your charms survive
Come, widows, of a social vein,
Who live in hope to try again;
Come, honor'd madam; come, plain
goody;
Of aspect, fellow, pale, or ruddy;
(With me, good sense, good wit, good
nature,
Will well supply defect of feature);
Come, all, and listen to my cry;
A BACHELOR! ah, must I die?
No longer I my cares dissemble,
At thirty-five, believe, I tremble.
And here expect a bill of fare,
Which charity is wish'd to spare,
—Of constitution firm and hearty,
I love my country, laugh at party;
Of temper—cheerful, kind and pliant;
Not quite a dwarf, tho' far from giant;
Of wit—none think they lack their
share;
Of features—almost—regular;
Of worldly means, enough for one;
No pedant, nor to book unknown;
Not destitute of signs of grace,
Can shew at church a thoughtful face;
All forms of cruelty detest,
And hate the rancor of a jeft;
Am pleas'd when merit finds its meed,
Nor envy if a knave succeed;
Mammon I seek not, nor refuse,
Which pride and ignorance abuse;
Peace, competence, be still in sight,
Three meals a-day, found sleep at night;
—These, ladies, are my chief pretensions,
Which ponder well, I hate inventions;
Let (pride and coquetry apart)
Each proper female ask her heart;
Should that incline, may her fair hand
Her humble servant's fate command.
A desponding Bachelor.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.
ON TUESDAY the 11th of September next, at the house of the subscriber in Stillpond, Kent County, (Md.) on a credit, a number of *Negroes, Stock, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.* The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, by

JOSEPH RASIN, sent.
August 28, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, in Maryland; Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of *Susanna Medford*, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand the 21st of Aug. 1804.

JOSEPH RASIN, Adm'r of *Susanna Medford*.
August 28. 3

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland; Letters of Administration on the Estate of *Silas Fleming*, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate: And all those who are any way indebted to the said deceased, to come and settle their accounts at the above-mentioned time, otherwise they may expect to be visited by the respective constables. Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and four.

WM. GREEN, Administrator of *Silas Fleming*
August 28. 39

Patent Painting.

PAINTING Rooms, and Ornamenting Ceilings, to represent flowered paper of any colours, having been successfully tried by the subscriber in the City of Baltimore, and found to answer a good purpose; and as it is much cheaper and more durable than paper, he recommends the use of it to the citizens generally.—He obtained on the 30th of December last, a Patent Right, for the State of Maryland, for fourteen years, and wishes to sell the patent right of the several counties of the Eastern Shore. Any person wishing to purchase one or more counties may see him if early application is made, either at Mr. Princes, or Mr. Lowe's taverns, Easton; or by addressing a line to Baltimore, to

EPHRAIM HANDS,
No. 7 Marsh Market.
Easton, Aug. 28, 1804. 39

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Retail Dry Goods business; a lad of reputable connections will hear of a place by applying at the Star-Office.
Easton, Aug. 28, 1804. 3

Wanted an Overseer's place.

A MAN with a Family, well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. A line left at this Office, addressed to Mr. Charles Goldborough of this county will be attended to.
Talbot county, Aug. 28, 1804. 39ff

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Cooper*, and *Mary Cooper*, deceased, are warned to make immediate payment—as further indulgence cannot be given—in order to a final settlement of said estate.

WM. & THOS. ATKINSON, Administrators of *Mary Cooper*, and Administrators *de bonis non* of *Jas. Cooper*, dec'd.
August 21, 1804. 3

Commission Business.

The Subscriber has commenced the Commission Business, at No. 6 Pratt-street, for the Sale of

Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c.

AND solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business entrusted to his care, shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.
Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1804. 6

To be Rented,

THE two tenements now occupied by *Joseph Hopkins*, and *Dr. Earle*. The subscriber is now ready to contract with a person who wants to rent either of the said houses.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

A second handed *COACHEE* for sale on easy terms.
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods purchased at his vendue in February last, are notified that they will be due the 22d inst. and if they do not come forward and settle their respective obligations on or before that day, they will in a short time after be put in proper hands to compel payment. Also, all persons indebted to the Estate of *John Clayland*, late of Talbot County deceased, are requested to make payment immediately, or they will be dealt with as above.—And all persons having claims against the Estate of the said *John Clayland*, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber with their proper vouchers, on or before the 20th day of September next, or otherwise they may by law be excluded from any part of the said deceased's estate.

WM. CLAYLAND, Ex'r of *John Clayland*, deceased.
Hillborough, Aug. 20, 1804. 39

Medicine Store, Chestertown.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that he has just opened a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices. PHYSICIANS may rely upon having their orders strictly attended to, and those persons who are in the habit of purchasing Medicines for their families, may be supplied either with *Chefts of Medicine*, or in smaller quantities, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber has also for sale, and expects very shortly to receive, a variety of paints, perfumery, and confectionary, all of superior qualities. In addition to the above articles, he has thumb and spring lancets, trusses, breast pipes, nipple shells, graduated measures, small scales and weights, and a general supply of *Patent Medicines*.

As an establishment of the above kind will certainly be of great convenience to the public, the subscriber respectfully solicits their encouragement, and assures them that every exertion shall be made to render general satisfaction.

By their most obedient servant,
SAMUEL THOMPSON.
Chestertown, August 18, 1804. 3

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.
June 5.

Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed for Talbot County, to receive subscriptions for the *Farmers Bank of Maryland*, will open books for that purpose on Monday the third day of September next, at the Court-house, in Foston, at 10 o'clock A. M. agreeably to the Articles of Association.
August 21, 1804. 3

For Sale,

For a term of Years, Stout healthy young NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age—she is well acquainted with plantation work, and will not be sold to be taken out of the State. For terms apply at the Star-Office.
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Houses and Lot which *Capt. Vickers* now occupies, on the north side of the Road leading from Easton, to Easton Point. For terms apply to

RICHARD DENNY.

August 12, 1804. 39

he Subscribers

Have entered into partnership to run Boats between the town of Centreville and the city of Baltimore, and have commenced their business with the beautiful *SCHOONER*, the

NANCY & JANE,

which they purchased of *Capt. Samuel Thomas*, of Easton.

THIS vessel is equal to any that belongs to the Bay, and is in the most complete order for the accommodation of passengers. She sails as a *Packet and Grain Boat*, under the direction of a careful and experienced commander; and leaves Centreville every Wednesday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and Baltimore on Saturday mornings, at the same hour.

About the 1st of November next, the subscribers expect to obtain possession of a commodious GRANARY at the landing, near Centreville; when they propose to run a Boat for the carriage of Grain only; and as this expense is incurred principally for the Farmers, a hope is indulged that the undertaking will be liberally encouraged by them.

Punctuality in dealing, and the strictest attention to orders, left at the store of *Thomas C. Earle*, & Co. are promised by the public's obedient servants,
CHARLES FRAZIER.
THOMAS C. EARLE.

Centreville, August 13, 1804.

THOMAS C. EARLE, & Co.
Continue to keep a general assortment of

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. 6

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch; which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is sound and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 1f

Wanted to Purchase,

A Good well broke Yoke of OXEN, for which a generous price will be given, if immediate application is made at the Star-Office.
August 21, 1804. 3

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, about One Thousand bushels of Prime nice SEED WHEAT, of the Red-chaff bearded, at Two Dollars per bushel.
WM. B. SMYTH.
Perry-Hall, Aug. 28, 1804. 3

WANTED,

A House-Keeper:

ONE who can come well recommended, will hear of an eligible situation and good wages—Also, a Woman who is capable of superintending a Dairy, &c. at a farm in Queen-Anns county. Apply at the Star-Office.
August 28, 1804. 3

Wanted a Teacher.

A SINGLE MAN well qualified to teach in a private family will meet with an agreeable situation, and steady employ, by application to the Subscriber, living near Oxford, Talbot County.
DAVID ROBINSON.
August 28, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOE, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow linen shirt and trousers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.
August 28, 1804. 8

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of *ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY*, deceased; are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers, or to either of them for payment;—And those who are indebted to the Estate, are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as speedily as possible.

SAM. CHAMBERLAINE, } Ex'ors.
NICHOLAS HAMMOND, }
HENRY HOLLYDAY, }
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 4

To be Sold.

I OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Anns County, on which is a good Dwelling House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Celler with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expense. This land is good, handsomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary;—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES O'BRYON, or,
BENJAMIN O'BRYON.
August 7, 1804.

For Sale,

PART of a tract of land, called *Broomly Lambeth*, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to *William Richmond*, living near the premises, or to

JAMES DAVIDSON.
Queen Ann's County, }
July 25th, 1804. } 6

To be Sold,

A FARM containing 550 acres, on *Greenwood's Creek*, now in the occupation of *James Imbert*. The quantity of fine timber on this land is well worth the attention of any ship-builder. It will be divided into three lots, or sold together, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to *James Ringgold Blunt*, Esquire, near the premises, or to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.
Queen Ann's County, }
July 25th, 1804. } 6

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c. Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and the same regularly forwarded.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLEAN
LINEN RAGS,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

To be Rented,

AND possession given the first of January next, the shop at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner; and the shop next to Mr. Lowe's tavern, occupied by Mr. David Fleming—Also, the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Mills, one mile from the town, on the Philadelphia road—there is a good well of water in the yard, and half an acre of ground in the lot, improved for a garden. For further particulars apply to
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.
Easton, August 28, 1804. 3

To the Public.

IT is with great pleasure, that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the waters of Barren-Creek Springs.—I had been for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated, as to be barely able to move. During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down. I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious. In this situation, I went to Barren-Creek Springs, towards the end of last August,—determined to give the water a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this, from the manner of its operating, being, in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor. Although I stayed only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health. JAMES KEMP.
July 20, 1804.

The testimony of Mr. Charles Vaughn. I WAS taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken. I had two physicians called in immediately, which attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief; but still continued in that state, until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek Springs, determined to give the waters a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bathed in it every morning and evening—this, from the manner of its operating, being, in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The first week I was obliged to ride in a carriage to the Spring, the second and third week I rode on horseback. Although I staid only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months, I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHN.
August 21. 4

To be Rented,

THE subscribers house in *George-Town*, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same.—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town—as several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to *John Ireland*, Esq. *George-Town* Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.

WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.
August 13, 1804. 1f

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN off from Mr. *Edward Harris'* farm in Queen-Anns county, near Setts' mill, on the 13th inst.—a Negro Lad, called DICK, about 18 or 19 years old, of a full negro black, supposed to be 5 feet 9 inches high, well and active made for his height, his countenance when not smoothed by a smile, has naturally a grim ill-natured appearance, his face is flat, with thick large lips, with broad regular teeth & wide mouth, his voice is quick and rather sharp, and not fully intelligible, his cloathing common—It is supposed he is in Talbot county as he has relations on the Bay-Side with a Mr. Harrison. The above reward shall be paid for the said lad, if taken out of the State, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State and secured, or brought to

AARON MERCHANT, Overseer for Mr. *Edw. Harris*. N. B. An Overseer wanted for the above Farm, one who can come well recommended, will receive a salary of 200 dollars, and the usual accommodations—Apply to E. H. now in Queen-Anns, or *Edw. Clayton* at Centreville.
July 31, 1804. 5



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1804.

[NO. 2....262.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

From the ENQUIRER.

THE VINDICATION OF VIRGINIA.

No. III.

Having examined some of the most interesting events of the American revolution; having attempted to shew that all the querulous and illiberal efforts which have been made to tarnish the laurels of Virginia, have only terminated in bringing them forth into brighter lustre; let us now approach the next celebrated epoch in our political history, which has furnished the discontented federalists of the north with a fruitful theme of declamation and complaint. They have pleaded themselves with thinking that the adoption of the federal constitution, and the first amendments which were proposed, have furnished them with the most satisfactory evidence, that Virginia has either acquired, or that she has been anxious to assume an exorbitant influence in the administration of the national government. They have discovered in this great era of our political history, three sources of complaint, two of which they have represented as peculiar to Virginia; the third as common to her with all the southern and western states. Why [they have demanded] did Virginia hesitate to adopt at once the federal constitution; and why did she almost in the same breath, propose such amendments to it, as would invalidate the political powers which it had conferred to a federal head? By what principle of abstract justice and representative government, can the people of the southern and western states, presume to justify that article of the federal constitution which gives them a political influence, proportionate to three-fifths of their negro population?—Happy is it for the Virginians, that they can again triumphantly recur to the historical documents of their country, for the most complete justification of their conduct, on the two first of these charges! Happy is it for the southern and western states, that the immutable maxims of justice, will bear them out in the exercise of that representative right which the federal constitution has conferred upon them!

Adoption of the Constitution.

The following quotation from one of the northern papers, will sufficiently explain the grounds of the present and the subsequent complaint. "Mr. Jefferson nor any of his 'sects' have ever made the energies and dignity of the federal government a part of their plan. They take a different and a more certain road to power and patronage. In one of his messages he says, that the particular states are invested with all the useful powers for internal government, and seems to assign to the government of the union, only the scraps and pearings, such as concern not ourselves merely, but are blended with foreign politics. To weaken its federal head, and throw back its proper authorities into the hands of the ruling faction—behold Jefferson unmasked! this has ever been the policy of Virginia, and ever will be. It was for this reason she came so late and so loath to the union. She abhorred the constitution the moment it pretended to be a government, and she lost not one moment to insist that such amendments, should be added to it, as would reduce it as near as possible, to the insignificance of the old confederation; she wants servile tools not lawful superiors." How far does the history of that period and the policy attributed to our state, go to support the statements and reasonings of this illiberal author?

Virginia was the first state in the union, that proposed the expedient which ultimately led to the formation of the present admirable constitution. She was the first to propose any effectual remedy, for the various calamities which accompanied her peculiar situation, arising from a want of credit, and from a want of some general power to establish a proper system of commercial regulations.—Commissioners were appointed in 1775, by the house of delegates in Virginia, who should meet such as might be appointed in the other states, to form a system of commercial regulations for the

United States, and recommended it to the federal legislatures, for their adoption. When the commissioners from federal states had met at Annapolis in the summer of 1786, they discovered that all the states were not represented; and they believed that their powers were too limited to propose a system of regulations adequate to the purposes of government. They agreed to recommend a general convention to be held at Philadelphia the next year, with powers to frame a general plan of government for the United States. The convention met at Philadelphia in May 1787, and after four months deliberation agreed to recommend the plan of federal government which was originally adopted.

Virginia was not the only state of the union that hesitated to adopt this constitution. "In Massachusetts the opposition was large and respectable;" and it was finally adopted by its convention in the ratio of 187 to 168.—"In New-York two thirds of the delegates in convention, were at their first meeting determined to reject the constitution;" and though many of the anti-federal members were induced to relinquish their opposition, when they heard that the 9th and 10th states had acceded to the proposed plan of government; the constitution was still ratified in the small ratio of 30 to 25. The opposition in Rhode Island was so powerful that the constitution was adopted by two only.—Indeed, in almost every state, the anti-federalists were powerful in numbers and respectable in talents. Bring then all these facts together; compare this violent opposition and these various majorities with the ratio of '89 to '79, according to which the constitution was adopted in the Virginia convention, and then say what kind of justice is that, which selects Virginia from all the states of the union, accuses her only of an illiberal opposition to the national compact? Why did her opposition exhibit a greater desire to "reduce the constitution to the insignificance of the old confederation" than the opposition in Massachusetts, New York or Rhode Island?

Her opposition to this national compact did not demonstrate her violent attachment to the confederation, much less did it establish a general character of selfish ambition. Virginia was opposed to the present constitution, not because she was really devoted to the old confederation; but because she saw or believed the law greater dangers in the former than in the latter. The form of government, which was now proposed to them, was a new subject for political experiment. The annals of the world had never before displayed the form of a federal constitution, which should operate upon the individual members of the society, and which should at the same time contain within its bosom federal subordinate sovereignties for the administration of their internal and local affairs. It is no wonder then that some prophetic apprehensions should arise, lest in the progress of time the state governments should lose their individual and independent character, and that all their separate powers should be ultimately merged in the progressive usurpations of a consolidated government. These apprehensions were still increased, when they looked into the constitution itself, and discovered that it wanted some effectual provisions for securing the most important rights of individuals. The liberty of conscience was not protected. The federal government might at any time by shackling the operations of the press have "laid its hand upon the spring that is in society, and put a stop to its motion." The inestimable rights of criminals had not been sufficiently guaranteed. The important question whether the powers conferred on the federal government, were general or specific, had not been drawn between the rights conferred on the general governments and those which were "reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." Is it surprising that the members of the Virginia convention, with a prophetic wisdom which reflects the highest honor upon their names, should pause, should meditate, should canvass all the provisions of this complicated system: and that many of them should finally vote against its adoption, until those important rights had been fortified by previous amendments? Is it surprising that Mr. Jefferson when he was in France should have mentioned to his friend in this country his great anxiety that "the four latest [states] which ever they may be, may refuse to accede to it, till amendments are secured?" Could not the charity of federalists of the north have discovered

a more honorable excuse for the opposition of Virginia, than a ridiculous policy of preserving the "insignificance of the old confederation?"

Had Virginia even in the cradle of her government, indulged any unnatural desire of enlarging her own powers at the expense of her sister states; had she nourished a faction within her bosom, who required the aid of "servile tools, not lawful superiors," she would never have adhered to the rules of the old confederation. A form of government which communicated an equal power to all the states, and which reduced her to the same level with the small sovereignties of Delaware and Rhode Island, could never have been an eligible instrument for the accomplishment of her ambitious projects. The 4th clause of the 5th article of the confederation expressly stipulates, that "in determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote."—The 5th clause of the 9th article provides for the appointment of "a committee of the states," and to consist of one delegate from each state." It would surely have been a more sagacious policy to have exchanged this old confederacy for a new government, which should give her an influence proportionate to her population; which, instead of allowing her one vote in the enacting of a law, should entitle her to 19. Had Virginia looked forward to the possession of universal empire; had she been ambitious of becoming superior to the other states, instead of remaining contented with her own independent sovereignty, her most obvious policy would thus have been to adopt the constitution. But had she entertained some jealous fear for her own political salvation; instead of wishing to become the tyrant of other states, had she indulged an apprehension that the federal government would tyrannise over herself, she would have found her wisest policy in an opposition to this new government. It was this prophetic policy which induced some of her most enlightened statesmen to regard the new constitution with the most scrupulous attention; it was this which excited such a decided opposition; and not any ridiculous attachment to the "insignificance of the old confederacy."

Had Virginia been really possessed with the insane ambition of rising above the other states, in political importance; had this produced all her opposition to the new government; a change in the circumstances of the times would surely have introduced a different policy. It would not have been true "that this has ever been the policy of Virginia, and ever will be." Surely she would not have pursued the very same policy under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, which she pursued under the administration of Gen. Washington and Mr. Adams.—Their maxims were not altogether congenial with the democratic principles of Virginia; and hence it would have been her interest to have exerted every nerve "to weaken the federal head." But Mr. Jefferson's attachment to democratic principles; and to the Virginia interest would have ensured a complete support to all her ambitious projects. She could not have added too much strength to the arm of the federal government, because it would have been entirely converted to her own selfish purposes. Are not the federalists of the north even now continually complaining, that the interests of the Virginians are alone consulted in the administration of the government? That the repeal of the internal taxes, the continuance of the impost, the acquisition of Louisiana, and the amendment to the constitution, are multiplied proofs of this melancholy truth?

Can the federalists of the north consider all these facts and reasonings; can they review the discussions of that important period, when the federal constitution was proposed to the consideration of the states; and any longer indulge the frivolous idea, that the deliberate and divided opposition of the Virginia convention to the new form of government could have arisen from the absurd idea of preserving the "insignificance of the old confederation?" Do not all the facts which have been mentioned; her proposing some general system of commercial regulations; the opposition which the new form of government received from several states; the suspicions which she must have entertained of a constitution which might have terminated in a consolidated government; the obvious advantages which her ambitious projects might have derived from the substitution of an efficient government for an insignificant confederacy; do not all these

facts contribute to prove, that she was sensible of the imperfections of the old government, but that she was apprehensive the new constitution might terminate in a general despotism? Can any impartial politician require a more satisfactory apology for the deliberate, wary and decided opposition, which the federal constitution experienced in Virginia?

First Amendments.
There are three great points of difference between the old confederation and the present constitution. 1st. The former operated upon the states, and the latter upon individuals. 2nd. The former did not embrace such extensive powers as the latter. 3d. The former gave an equal influence to each of the states in the legislative and executive departments, whereas the latter adjusted this influence in a certain ratio to the scale of population in the several states. No one will contend that any of these amendments, which Virginia so ably advocated, were designed to remove the first of these distinctions; that they were designed to substitute the feeble method of recommendation and requisition to a certain and effectual power exercised over individuals. If any one perceive a different tendency in any one of these amendments, let him produce it. No one can pretend to believe, that it was or ever will be the policy of Virginia to remove the last of these distinctions; to allow to all the small states an equal influence in the administration of the government; instead of an influence proportionate in a certain degree to their population. If these amendments then do really "reduce the constitution as near as possible to the insignificance of the old confederation," it can effect it only by removing the second distinction, by retrenching some of the powers, which were either expressly given or not expressly denied to the federal government by the constitution. Surely no one will venture to assert, that such amendments were not extremely proper, provided they related to powers, which the federal government should not be permitted to exercise. But let those amendments be examined; they will be found principally to protect the most important rights, which can belong to individuals, or to states. They will be found to embrace those very topics, which had excited so much opposition in the convention of Virginia to this national compact. The rights of conscience, speech and of the press; the privileges of individuals in all criminal proceedings; and the sovereign powers of states; have been particularly designated. That man must be an extraordinary politician indeed, who would object to these valuable amendments because they secured the rights of the nation, by retrenching the powers of the government; and because they may in this manner have tended "to reduce (the constitution) to the insignificance of the old confederacy."

* Bollen Repertory.
† Morse's American Geography.
‡ Logan's Philosophical History.

To be Rented,

THE subscribers house in *George-Town*, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same.—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town.—As several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to *John Ireland*, Esq. *George-Town Cross Roads*; or to the subscriber, in *Chester Town*.

WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.
August 13, 1804.

WANTED, A House-keeper:

ONE who can come well recommended, will hear of an eligible situation and good wages.—Also, a Woman who is capable of superintending Dairy, &c. at a farm in *Queen-Ann's county*. Apply at the *Star-Office*.
August 28, 1804.

To the Public.

IT is with great pleasure, that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the waters of *Barren-Creek Springs*—I had been for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was to extremely debilitated, as to be barely able to move. During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down: I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious. In this situation, I went to *Barren-Creek Springs*, towards the end of last August, determined to give the water a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor. Although I stayed only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health. JAMES KEMP.
July 20, 1804.

The testimony of Mr. Charles Vaughn.
I WAS taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken: I had two physicians called in immediately, which attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief; but still continued in that state, until about the middle of August, at which time I went to *Barren-Creek Springs*, determined to give the waters a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bathed in it every morning and evening—this, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The first week I was there, I was cool, slept sound, and my spirits were much relieved; I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHN.

August 21.

The Subscribers

Have entered into partnership to run Boats between the towns of *Centreville* and *St. Michaels* of *Baltimore*, and have commenced their business with the beautiful *SCHOONER*, the

NANCY & JANE,

which they purchased of Capt. Samuel Thomas, of *Easton*.

THIS vessel is equal to any that belongs to the Bay, and is in the most complete order for the accommodation of passengers. She sails as a *Packet* and *Grain Boat*, under the direction of a careful and experienced commander; and leaves *Centreville* every Wednesday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and *Baltimore* on Saturday mornings, at the same hour.

About the 1st of November next, the subscribers expect to obtain possession of a commodious *GRANARY* at the landing, near *Centreville*; when they propose to run a Boat for the carriage of Grain only; and as this expense is incurred principally for the Farmers, a hope is indulged that the undertaking will be liberally encouraged by them.

Punctuality in dealing, and the strict attention to orders, left at the stores of *Thomas C. Earle, & Co.* are promised by the public's obedient servants.

CHARLES FRAZIER.

THOMAS C. EARLE.

Centreville, August 13, 1804.

THOMAS C. EARLE, & Co. Continue to keep a general assortment of GOODS.

Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

To be Rented,

AND possession given the first of January next, the shop at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner; and the shop next to Mr. Lowe's tavern, occupied by Mr. David Fleming.—Also, the house and lot occupied by Mr. Jo' Mills, one mile from the town, on Philadelphia road—there is a good of water in the yard, and half a ground in the lot, improved for den. For further particulars

THOMAS PERRIN

Easton, August 28, 1804.

What citizen is there in this happy republic, enjoying, in common with the whole American people, the purest liberty that has ever fallen to the lot of man, whose heart does not expand on reading the following oration of Mr. Derbigny, pronounced at New Orleans on the 4th of July? Who is there that can fix his eye on the picture he draws of the happiness of his fellow citizens, and their future destiny, without rejoicing at his participation in the great event that has given freedom to one of the fairest regions on earth? We say his participation—for, be it ever remembered, that the measures of the government depend on the discriminating suffrage of the citizen. In the merit of this great event the whole people, therefore, participate. They chose the men that effected it. Hitherto we have rejoiced, principally on account of the good we have ourselves gained, and the evil we have escaped, by the acquisition of Louisiana. The language of this oration is a sublime mockery, and our knowledge of human nature hollow, if this joy will not be heightened by the pure consciousness of having by this act still more contributed to the happiness of others. Louisianians! We esteem you, in every sense, as our brethren and friends.

Nat. Intel.

AN ORATION

Delivered at the Principal in this City on the 4th of July, 1804.

By P. DERBIGNY.

Translated from the French.

The solemn hour, when Louisianians assembled for the first time to celebrate the independence of the United States will be inscribed with indelible characters in the annals of the world; ages shall roll away, generation shall succeed to generation, natural and political revolutions shall change the face of our globe, before the memory of this celebrated day shall suffer the least change. The history of nations presents nothing so astonishing as that shock of events of which Louisiana has experienced the commotion, and which the last glorious revolution has happily terminated. It was in the midst of intrigues and elating interests; it was at a moment, when powerful sovereigns contended among themselves, for our subjection, that the invisible hand, which in the secrecy of wisdom, guides the destiny of mortals; suddenly caused our alarms to cease and conducted us in the bosom of peace and independence. Before we contemplate the dawn of happiness, which is opening before us, let us take a retrospective view of the period, when the majestic river whose fertile banks we inhabit, rolled its waters in the silence of deserts, when the enterprising genius of our ancestors the Europeans, conducted them for the first time upon the uncultivated and savage coasts of this immense country;—and let us consider the interesting contrast that Louisiana has presented at the different epochs of its existence, and that series of events which has conducted us to this state of prosperity, which yet promises the highest destinies.

Let us view the unhappy colonists when first translated from the bosom of Europe upon this new soil, where they languished, deprived of every necessary of life, perished victims of the intemperance of the climate, and all the evils which a bad administration had heaped upon them.—Let us turn our reflection from this afflicting scene and contemplate a more consoling spectacle. A new colony, in spite of the disasters which had annihilated the first, is transported upon this inhospitable land; but the experience of past misfortunes had taught them to guard against the future; they arrive prepared to combat the insalubrious of the climate and soil, and to conquer every obstacle. In a word, Louisiana is established; the river which waters it, witnessed the ancient forests that covered its banks, fall before the axe of industry, and the scene of nature is changed. The progress of agriculture was slow and difficult. Dikes to confine the waters of this immense river must be raised and a term put to their destructive inundations. It was necessary, if I may be allowed the expression, to conquer those lands which the elements disputed with man. The activity and perseverance of Louisiana surmounted every difficulty; the richness of the soil recompensed them for all their toils, all their fatigues. In a word, this country had already become an interesting colony, when the turbulent genius of politics caused it to be abandoned by France, in order to surrender it to a foreign power.

This memorable event which severed the Louisianians from their ancestors, and caused them for the first time, to change masters, recalls recollections too painful to dwell upon. Let us pass rapidly over those moments of public contention and repose on more happy times.

The effects of this political shock was fatal to agriculture. Time and the beneficence of the new sovereign at length redressed them, and the colony recovered her prosperity. During a period of thirty years which elapsed since the domination of Spain, our

country constantly favored by the monarch, increased in population, in agriculture and in industry, as much as the repressive influence of an absolute government would allow. In fine, as if Louisiana was destined to serve as an example of the infatigability of human affairs, the same country which had repelled us from its bosom, seemed to have regained for us its ancient attachment and succeeded with Spain for the re-cession of this country. Notwithstanding our attachment for the bounties of a prince who had adopted us, we returned with joy to the standard of our ancestors, when a new revolution more unexpected, more sudden, occasioned us to suffer a double metamorphose.

Here, my fellow citizens, let us pause for a moment to contemplate the progress of the most astonishing events.—The sport during a long time, of fortune and of politics, subject by turns to many powers, passive spectators of treaties which, as masters, disposed of our country and of ourselves; may we hope that we have at length reached the goal of our servitude,—the decision and unlooked-for moment is arrived.—From henceforth, united to this happy and privileged soil, which flourishes under the shade of a free government, we see opening before us a career of happiness, the bounds of which we cannot perceive. This independence, which a brave nation conquered from proud and powerful masters—this independence, for which so many heroes have paid the homage of their lives and fortunes, we have just acquired without its having cost us the least effort, the least sacrifice. We are going to participate, without having combated, the price of the victories of Bunker's Hill, of Trenton, of Saratoga, and of so many other memorable days in which republican intrepidity curbed the lofty head of despotism, on which the Warrens, the Mercers, the Montgomeries, finished their glorious career; in which, those who survived have been covered with wounds, and to this day exhibit the honorable scars, on which, Frenchmen, whose descendants we are, shed their generous blood in the same noble cause. In fine, we are about to participate in the glorious labors of the immortal Washington, of that hero whose celebrated name has resounded to the utmost confines of the globe, and whose exploits and virtues will be eternally the admiration of the human race. It is not, my fellow-citizens, that we have acquired liberty without its having cost us a single sacrifice, we have likewise the advantage of finding ready elevated the imposing edifice of the constitution of the United States, that edifice which the wisdom of Americans has erected on a foundation which cannot be shaken. It only remains for us to enter its sanctuary, there to see engraved in sacred characters those precious rights, those inestimable rights, which we are about to acquire: but before we approach this awful sanctuary in which are written the rights of man; before we approach the altar of independence, that neither the poisonous incense of flattery, nor the impure breath of servitude have ever defiled; let us pause for a moment and examine our own situation.

An astonishing and unexpected revolution has raised us from the condition of subjects to the dignity of citizens.—Hitherto accustomed to bow under the yoke of arbitrary power, leaving the cares of government to those who claimed the prerogatives, and who alone reaped all the advantages:—We were exposed to the will of a master, without taking the useless care of thinking to be better, because it was impossible for us to remedy our condition.—Now that all is about to change—now that we approach the moment of quitting this shameful nullity—now that we are about to be alone intrusted with the care of our own happiness—are we prepared to undergo this glorious transition?—Do we feel within us that germ of that patriotic zeal which ought to warm the breast of every true republican? Do we perceive developed in our hearts, those sentiments of political fraternity, which ought to unite the members of the same body, and produce that harmony so necessary for the general felicity?

Louisianians of every class, my fellow citizens, my brothers, ah! reflect that we are the native, or adopted children of the same country!—Consider that our interests are the same, that the same spirit ought to animate us, that the most intimate union ought to make us one, and the same whole!—Consider that on this union depends the happiness and prosperity of the great family of which we make a part!—Consider above all, that it is by this union, this concord, this unanimity, that we can expect to arrive at the moment of our political emancipation.

If there are those among us whom the habit of dependence still holds in servitude, if there are those who have not shaken off their prejudices and the constraint of their former state, let them awake from their degrading apathy!—Let them consider that they are men—that they are citizens! Formerly we bowed under the empire of men, now we live under the empire of laws. Now we are regenerate: now we are restored to our primitive dignity. Let us enter,

my fellow citizens, into the sanctuary of liberty, and let us open the venerable charter in which are assigned those rights which we have acquired in becoming members of the Republic of the United States.

At the sight of this monument of human wisdom, where man reads his destiny written by the hand of reason and dictated by justice, at the sight of whole sacred laws, under whose shadow repose public and individual security—from that formidable rampart, whose oppression cannot overleap, a holy respect seizes me and elevates my soul. I see myself in a vast society of men, without its being in the power of any one to infringe my liberty, to oppress me with the weight of his superiority or humiliate me by his disdain. I see smile around me mild equality, active industry circulates unshackled, order and peace under the safeguard of patriotic vigilance every where prevails. I do not see the temple of Themis polluted by corruption, nor infamous avarice barter injustice for gold. The dignity of man is not degraded by the humiliating necessity of yielding obedience to orders often dictated by folly, sometimes by caprice, rarely by impartiality. The law alone claims my submission and obedience; in religiously respecting the obligations which it imposes on every citizen, I am free to act agreeable to my will: whatever may be my plans, my expectations, my enterprises, my labours, I can go forward to the end I propose, without having to consult the good pleasure or to satiate the cupidity of a subaltern tyrant. No shackles, no oppression, no favors, no monopolies, no exclusive privileges, no distinctions; equality, justice, harmony, tranquility, such, my fellow citizens, such is the condition of a freeman in the United States, and such without doubt, will soon be ours. If inconveniences inseparable from the political crisis which we experience, cause a momentary suffering, if the horizon appears overcast with clouds, so that we do not yet perceive the bright star of liberty in a serene heaven, let us not infer an unfavorable preface; on the contrary, let us hope from the wisdom and justice of the legislators of our new country, that they will soon accomplish our wishes by incorporating us into the union, and admitting us to the enjoyment of the rights, immunities and privileges of citizens of the United States. Till this happy moment arrives, we shall have for a protector and guide, that philosopher, who is the ornament of his age, that man, as celebrated for his profound knowledge as for his civic virtues; who, placed in the rank of potentates, preserves in that elevated station the modest simplicity of the citizen, and exhibits the example of true patriotism: he will watch over us as a father, that benevolent man, who consecrates his life and labors to the happiness of his fellow countrymen; and when we are desirous to approach him, no barrier, no obstacle opposes, accessible to every one, humiliating contrast for the pride of kings) he has no other satellite, no other guard than the hearts of his fellow citizens. May that virtuous man, to whom we owe the happiness of being restored to our primitive dignity, complete his work with inspiring us, by his example, with an inviolable attachment for the principles of civil liberty, and a sacred respect for the laws of which he has assured us the enjoyment.

From the Boston Democrat.

Miserably low, must be the state of that party, which can hope for no other support, than what arises from the temporary enforcement of falsehood. On Monday the president is cooked up in their aristocratic dishes, as a man aiming at exclusive and perpetual domination.—On Tuesday, he is shamefully prodigal of the public money.—On Wednesday, he is endangering commerce, by a criminal economy.—On Thursday he affronts Great Britain because he is negligent of Mrs. Merry's dog.—On Friday he misunderstands the interests of the empire, because he has too little knowledge.—On Saturday he neglects the interests of the empire, because he has too much philosophy; and on Sunday he proves himself to be an atheist, because he regularly attends divine worship and discountenances immorality in all its ramifications!—

It will be acknowledged that Mr. Jefferson must be a very remarkable personage, as, in despite of all this cloud of charges, and rage of attestation the popular confidence in his wisdom and virtue acquires strength every year: What a shame, that so much honest labor should be thrown away by the federal wits, and all these daring flights of the imagination pass off, like summer clouds!—They have tried the salt mountain, the mammoth loaf, the mouse trap, the devil and doctor Faust; and yet the Americans are so dull, that they cannot understand the vast blessings that are attendant, on passive obedience, a national debt, a standing army, unequal laws, and a reign of TERROR.

In answer to several enquiries respecting the number of duels in which Gen. Hamilton has lent challenges or been engaged, we reply, that we recollect

hearing of six only, one fought in his early youth at St. Croix, and the one in which he fell, and four challenges sent by him, to Gen. Lee, Gov. Monroe, Commodore Nicholson, and Judge Burke. In the three last of these we believe he did not fight, and in the first Gen. Lee received his fire but refused to return it, saying, "col. Hamilton might fire at him all day if he pleased, but Gen. Lee could acquire no honor by killing col. Hamilton."

FOR THE STAR.

—Nec majus generatur ipso,
Nec quicquam scinile.—

Than Crito's self no greater yet is fram'd,
Nor can his equal on this globe be nam'd—

"He taught us first the language to refine,
"To crowd with beauties every sparkling line."

Among the many publications, which have of late appeared in the Star, none is so eminently distinguished for the dignity of its composition, as one under the signature of Crito.—He by the instrumentality of his pen, has produced sentiments unequalled for their grandeur and magnificence—expressions the most forcible and energetic that human invention could supply.

If thoughts the most sublime, and periods the most elegant, elevate a writer to the pinnacle of eminence, Crito with propriety may be seated on the heights of Parnassus. Thy genius, O Crito, was formed to penetrate into the boundless depths of science, or eagle-wings to soar aloft, and spurn all vulgar thoughts.

Before the severity of thy satire, and the potency of thy criticism, these "Grub street" writers, as you justly and emphatically stile them, will flee "as chaff before the wind."

From the many expressions which do honor to your literary fame, I shall select one, which, I think, will survive the lapse of ages—"tis this, 'that the torch of Hymen is seldom lit, but by a spark from that inimitable expression 'Fillythy Lucre'—Cicero himself fell short by far of this—all comment is needless.—It strikes dumb the 'curious critic,' and impresses with admiration, the breasts of those who can estimate and feel its astonishing sublimity of thought. Like the thunder-bolt of Heaven, thy production has filled with terror and dismay the scribbling tribe. So great is the fertility of thy genius, the vastness of thy conception, and thy disdain for every thought unacknowledged as they own, that thou hast neglected the enchainning rules of grammar, as shackling to thy all-conceiving and all-grasping mind. For the plodding, grovelling wretch, who servilely treads the foot-steps of his predecessors, was grammar form'd; but to thee, whose genius flashes through the thickest clouds of obscurity, grammarians rules are nugatory—the ' Gordian knots' of literature are levered by the acuteness of thy understanding.—Grammar is a subject unworthy of thy lowly meditation.—The flights of thy daring and vigorous imagination would be restrained by its confined schemes. One instance shall suffice to prove, that you have too great a contempt for its low, and trifling rules to practice them. 'Scarce has twelve months revolved'—Has should be have; as the word months is in the plural number, and grammarians direct, (who no doubt wish to fetter genius as much as possible) that, the nominative plural should have a verb in the plural also.

These directions, O Crito, thou most justly least despised, and thrown aside. But one cannot sufficiently admire the superior felicity, with which Crito declaims against that "visionary" passion Love—and, in fact, he rejects as ideal, that which the great bulk of mankind consider as implanted in our hearts by Him, who formed them. But his independent spirit thrust away such idle notions. Perhaps he is elevated above the level of the common herd, who feel and own its power.

I shall conclude this tribute of gratitude, for the enjoyment I have experienced, from the perusal of his "inimitable" production, by remarking, that his style is as from the bombasto—as the mean pomposity, some have dared to assert, is mingled here and there in his piece—but on such vile and false calumnies, he will look down with contempt, and pass them by without a thought. How true is the sentiment of a poet, when affixed to Crito—

"Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,

"And rise to faults true Critics dare not mend—

"From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,

"And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

He is sublime, without being turgid—concise without being obscure—copious, yet not diffuse—his language is harmonious, and correct, yet you plainly see, that style is but his secondary consideration.—His production is an inexhaustible mine, from whence succeeding writers may draw rich stores of knowledge.

His name, like the effulgent orb of

light, shall shine through remotest centuries, unfaded and unimpaired, 'till nature sleeps in death, and this terrestrial globe resumes her prelinse chaos.

CRITO JUNIOR.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,
"Semper ego auditor tantum? nunquam ne riponam?"

JUVENAL.

And shall I listen to my Crito's lays,
Nor say one single word, by way of praise?

The perusal of Crito has afforded the public in general a peculiar pleasure. By peculiar I mean such a gratification as arises from subjects well handled, or where the "utile dulci" is so happily blended. The piece is made up with such apposite quotations and elegant expressions, as not only to have caught the notice of the gaping multitude, but has also attracted the attention of the reasoning few; and I am well convinced that it has raised your paper ten degrees, at least, on the scale of literary excellence. Well was the encomium which was once given to a great field orator, been bestowed on him, "that his words flowed from him like honey."—After having made use of every means, which my shallow pate could devise, to find out the author of this "tir-bit," I have not been so happy as to make this discovery.

With eager ear have I caught the volant language of the private circle, and the public haunt, (a place I should have supposed he would frequent, being blest in so eminent a degree with the "Gift of the Gab;") but I have heard no expressions similar to my Crito's.—Some pretend to say, that they recognize the language, but I cannot believe it, as I am sure "the like was never heard." You must know Mr. Printer, that there has been, is and ever will be detractors, who would wish to derogate from the merit of every composition; but you will be astonished to hear that Crito should ever have met with the rude invective, or silly ha ha, of some of "the Grub-street writers."—They have the unblushing effrontery to say that he did not understand punctuation, and that he used hyphens, for periods—the illiberality of this censure, scarcely deserves notice; but to defend my Crito, and display my "Grub-street" ingenuity, I shall attempt it.—Can he who wishes to reform the nation, and direct the minds of youth to its proper object, "filthy lucre," be shackled by a blind conformity to a few slops.—You no doubt anticipated the idea, and I barely mentioned it, to correct "a Grub-street" error.

I had read full twenty lines, before I discovered that Crito understood French; but now a new light, as of the meridian sun, darted upon me, and "Pargent" seemed so appropriate, as indubitably evinced that he was a scholar.—But the foul breath of calumny whispered, that it was a word he picked up at some "alc-houze."—As there are several ill-natured fellows, who would wish to detract either by insidious irony or overt abuse—I hope this may serve to remove every injurious impression; and shew that Crito is no fool, neither is he one of your half-witted fellows.

PHILOMATHES.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

Capt. Storey, who arrived on Thursday from Gonaives, informs that Dessalines had declared war against Spain, about the middle of July, and that his privateers had commenced capturing all Spanish vessels.

DOLLARS.

By our last London Price Current, (July 4) dollars were at one hundred and two cents, and plenty. An act had passed the British parliament, allowing the bank of England to recoin dollars—after which they passed at one hundred and ten cents. These new crowns were not considered as a part of the coin of the realm. Mr. Pitt, in the debate of the bill, said, "he thought the only view in which those coins could be considered, was as bank notes issued for small sums, and stamped on silver instead of paper." They were recoinng by Mr. Boulton, and bear the British king's head, finely struck, instead of that of the Spanish monarch.—Their recoinage was executed with great dispatch—no less than 528 being struck in a minute; and they cost one farthing a dollar. Many millions had been received; and as they pass for more than their intrinsic value, they were not exported, and the bank gained a round sum by the coinage.

COMMUNICATION.

To SMOKERS.—The population of the United States, is estimated at about six millions of inhabitants.—Suppose one-fifth of these to be male adults, and to smoke three Spanish cigars at one cent each, and drink one pint of porter at six cents per pint, each day; in what time would the United States consume cigars and porter sufficient to defray the expenses of building a navy of twelve 74's, at the rate of 635,690 dollars each, and eight frigates at 306,465 dollars each?

[N. Y. M. Adv.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 11, 1804.

Richard Tilghman Earle, Esquire, of Queen-Ann's county, is elected one of the council of this State, in the room of Davidson David, Esq. deceased.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"The brave and innocent General MOREAU, is going to America: no doubt he will go to Philadelphia to settle; tho' it is said he intends going to Lancaster, preferring the German settlements from their steadiness of character.—This worthy man is regretted by every one for his simplicity of manners, and being without ambition. If the empire stands, the emigration when once possible, will be very great from all parts of France."

The information contained in the subsequent extract, is said to be derived from an accurate source:—

Madrid, July 16, 1804.

"The application of the American minister on the subject of the convention, has at length drawn from this court, the following propositions, upon the acceptance of which only, will that instrument be ratified.

"First. That time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered the business totally abandoned by the American government.

"Second. That the article relating to prizes, carried into Spanish ports by French cruizers be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish government, on that account, be for ever relinquished.

"Third. That the act of the United States, authorizing the president to establish one or more ports on the river Mobile be immediately repealed.

After a proper remonstrance by the American minister on this subject, he demanded his passports, and will actually depart from hence in the course of the ensuing week.

"It is expected too that all the Americans will be obliged to leave this place in a few days.

"Nothing of course but war is spoken of. Nevertheless Mr. Yrujo, is intrusted with full powers, and it may happen that what could not be obtained here, will be granted at Washington.

"The people of this country affect to treat with contempt any opposition on the part of the United States, as they have (from your side) such information as leads them to believe that America is only a great merchant who calculates upon the probable loss or gain by a war or peace, and will determine as the balance of interest may preponderate without regard to national honor.

"Nevertheless if we except the French, there is no other nation that they so much apprehend mischief from. Your vicinity to their colonies, and the mild principles of your republican government is a constant source of anxiety to them and occasions both fear and hatred to you.

"General Moreau, is now at Barcelona, on his way to America, where he means to pass the remainder of his life, by permission of the emperor.

"Even this circumstance has given some alarm here."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. schooner Nautilus, dated SYRACUSE, April 7.

"Every exertion is now making for the liberation of the prisoners in Tripoli. What the plan of operation for the summer is, I know not. It is said by some, that the commodore (whose activity and enterprize does him great honor) intends with the force he has collected, to bombard the town; others suppose a negotiation for peace is on foot. The destruction of the Philadelphia made some difference in the treatment of the prisoners—not so much, however, as was expected; they were only more closely confined for a short time, but experienced no personal severity. They were all well when we heard from them last, and in as good spirits as their situation could admit. The Tunisians had purchased the ship and were to have taken her to Tunis in a few days.

"We had a brush not long since with the Tripolitan gun boats, who very prudently kept under the guns of the batteries.

"I have much pleasure in informing you of several captures made by the different vessels of the Squadron, the first of which I suppose you have before heard of, by the Enterprize, with the Tripolitan ambassador on board, and presents to the grand seignior. An English brig by the Nautilus, and a ship by the Syren, the two last for a violation of the blockade. These captures have excited much surprise in this quarter; and it is said

we have not a sufficient force to constitute a blockade, which is I assure you most rigidly enforced, and no vessel suffered to enter the port without a passport from the commodore. The prize made by the Syren, is said to have a considerable quantity of specie on board.

"P. S. Since writing the above it has been determined to send the brig we captured off Tripoli, to the United States for legal adjudication. Mr. Cox goes in her to Philadelphia, as prize matter.—One of the other prizes has been taken into service, under the command of lieutenant Dent—she is called the Scourge brig."

FOR THE STAR.

Oh he's as tedious
As a tired horse, or as a railing wife:
Worse than a smoky house, I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick in a wind-mill,
far
Than feed on cakes, and have him talk
to me.

Whenever an author has to shield himself with scurrility and defends to almost personal abuse, its time all literary contests should cease, for whatever may be the abilities of Amyntor's productions like his will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.

I will appeal to the reader if his composition does not amount to a perfect nothing, a chaos of words without an expression, with a wish to impute a fault to others, that is only to be found in the mind of the observer.—As Amyntor volunteered, his pieces should have borne the test of criticism—the wound is painful.—Stern has somewhere observed, that there is no injury touches a man so sensibly, as an insult upon his parts and capacity, tell a man of other defects, that he wants industry or application, he will hear your reproach with patience, nay—(he says) you may go further, take him in a proper season, you may tax his morals, you may tell him he is irregular in his conduct passionate or revengeful in his nature, deliver it with the gentleness of a friend, possibly he will not only bear with you, but, if ingenious, he will thank you for your lecture, and promise a reformation—but hint—hint but a defect in his intellects—touch but that fore place, from that moment you are looked upon as an enemy, sent to torment him before his time, and in return may reckon upon his resentment and ill will forever: so that in general you will find it safer to tell a man he is a knave, than a fool, and stand a better chance of being forgiven, for proving he has been wanting in a point of common honesty, than a point of common sense. I feel no desire to proceed further with Amyntor; no production of his will receive a comment from me.

Well Philo, was I not correct in distinguishing you as the only writer of genius, and you prove the fact—for was Crito to "bite," Philo would never "kick" again.

You have proposed an optical problem for your adversary, and that both may be taught what neither appear to understand. I have extracted the following from Newton:

"May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air."

CRITO.

Yesterday afternoon a jury of inquest was held before J. H. Stevens, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Mr. James Shaw, late factor of this city, who was shot opposite the Carolina Coffee-House, about half past 4 o'clock the same afternoon.—The following is their verdict: "That the deceased, James Shaw, came to his death, by receiving a leaden ball into the upper part of his breast; also another ball, which entered near his collar bone, in the right breast—the above mentioned balls having been fired out of a double barreled pistol at the deceased, by Richard Dennis, jun. and that the said Richard Dennis, jun. and his father Richard Dennis, sen. the said James Shaw did wilfully and feloniously kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of the State."

Of the circumstances which led to this fatal deed, we decline at present taking any notice. The reports on the subject are various; and in the present stage of the business, it is unnecessary to irritate the public mind more against the wretched offenders who, being under arrest, will receive such punishment as shall be adjudged by the laws of the country.

Mr. Shaw was a native of Maryland—about 35 years of age—and has resided about ten years in the State—during which time he has uniformly supported the character of a worthy, industrious, and peaceable man. He was much respected by mercantile men for his integrity and attention to business.

Charleston Times.

A plan, says a London paper, has been presented to the minister of the French

marine department, to raise a corps of swimmers, from the children of sailors. They are to be educated at the expense of the public to learn to swim, to plunge, to climb the side of a ship and also to a board. From the age of 15 to 25 they will be obliged to serve their country; 25 or 50 to be on board of each man of war, and to receive the double pay of sailors. Their arms are a sword, a dagger, and a boarding axe. In etuis, impenetrable to water, they are to have some combustible matter, to be used as occasion may require. Their number is proposed to be 12,000 distributed and instructed in 24 of the principal sea ports.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

On Monday last the books for receiving subscriptions to the Farmers Bank of Maryland were opened in this city—and on Tuesday, (the second day) were closed, 2574 shares having been subscribed, being 74 more than were allotted for this city and county. We are confident, from the information we have received, that had the books been kept open the third day, the number of shares subscribed for would have exceeded 3000.

Annapolis pap.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

YELLOW FEVER.

We are requested to inform the public, that a gentleman who has just arrived from Europe, has brought with him a preparation in powders, which not only cures the Yellow Fever, but fevers of every other kind.—And a balm of China, which is a specific remedy for all wounds, and cutaneous diseases.

*Something Curious!—*Captain Snow Stetson informs us, that on Wednesday last, while on a fishing party, off Cohasset-Rocks, he caught a haddock: and upon opening it, for the purpose of cookery, he found in the stomach, 344 dollars!—in old continental money, new emission.—The paper was formed into a roll; and was but little injured.

[Bolt. Cent.]

COMMUNICATION.

The editor of the Evening Post, a newspaper printed in New York, has published an address to the King of Great Britain, drawn up, as he says, by Mr. Jefferson, but ten months before he drafted the declaration of independence. As some facts have come to my knowledge, particularly illustrative of the current of Mr. Jefferson's political opinions at that eventful crisis of the American revolution, I feel it a duty to communicate them to the public. I am especially inclined to do this, because the editor of the Post would wish to persuade us that Mr. Jefferson's conduct was merely temporizing, and fashioned to the popular sentiment of the day.

In 1774, Mr. Jefferson was prevented by indisposition from attending the convention at Williamsburg. At home notwithstanding, his active mind was employed in promulgating those sentiments which inspired the adventurous heroes of our revolution with new confidence. This end, he drafted a set of resolutions, elegant, impressive and perspicuous in style: in sentiment, bold and magnanimous. They showed the immediate necessity of our becoming a free and independent people. And very ingeniously proved, that there was no more reason for our remaining dependent upon the British nation for the tenure of our lands because we had descended from her, than that England should be dependent upon Germany, because she was a swarm from the hive.

These resolutions were forwarded by Mr. Jefferson to the moderator of the convention, at whose house a number of patriots had accidentally convened. They were read and applauded; but they, like the result of all Mr. Jefferson's labors, were a day or two in advance of his contemporaries. Two years, however, showed the superior foreknowledge of Mr. Jefferson; when he had the felicity of pronouncing to the world that henceforward his beloved country was FREE AND INDEPENDENT. An enlightened preference seems to have directed the movements of Mr. Jefferson. He saw at an early period of our contest with Britain, that our only alternative was slavery or independence. Hence it was always his opinion, that the Farmer's Letters and other temporizing essays, did not go far enough. With such sentiments publicly expressed, it is not to be believed that he lent his support to an address, which deplored every event that tended to weaken the connexion between Great Britain and America.

I shall probably be asked, why these resolutions are not now published? If any of my readers should be so inquisitive, they are requested to have a little patience. A friend has promised a copy of them to the writer of this communication. That friend was struck with the energy of the resolutions in question: and united with his collegiate brethren in perpetuating sentiments of national independence so early imbibed, and so highly honorable to their distinguished author.

[Rich. (Vir.) Enquirer.]

Died.—At his seat in the environs of

New-York, Commodore James Nicholson, in the 60th year of his age. If candor, probity, sincerity, generosity and patriotism are virtues worthy of our imitation, then has the deceased left us a noble example.

TO THE ELECTORS OF Kent & Queen-Ann's Counties.

As my name has lately been mentioned among others in the Star, as an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States at the ensuing Election—I at the request of Friends in each County, who deem it necessary; beg leave to inform the Citizens of the District, that should my name meet their approbation I will serve them with pleasure.

SAMUEL T. WRIGHT.

Sept. 11, 1804.

Public Sale, ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, (if fair) if not, on the next fair day.

PART of a tract of Land called The Advantage, lying in Talbot County; containing about 100 acres, the advantages this property possesses, is greater than any other I know on Choptank river—This land is bounded on the south by the river with about 100 acres of Marsh, and on the north by Luckhoe creek with an excellent herring fishery—This land has a large proportion of wood and timber of an excellent quality; the improvements with a small expense may be made very comfortable—About one half of the arable land is rich, the whole may be highly improved in a few years, as this is one of the best places in Talbot county for stock; one half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining half a credit will be given, which time of credit will be made known on the day of sale, by

WM. PATTON.

Who will give a good title to the land when the money is paid.
Easton, Sept. 11, 1804.

On a lengthy Credit.

Will be offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, On TUESDAY the 2d day of October next,

At the place commonly called Hibernia, within about one mile of Centreville in Queen-Ann's County, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Several very Valuable

Full bred brood Mares, One of which is in foal by Maj. Forman's celebrated *Ranger*; two by Mr. Richard Jones's fine horse *Swarrow*; and two by my country horse *Lancaster-Ball*, that is equal if not superior to any horse of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, with implements of Husbandry.

Bonds, or Notes with approved sureties, will be required from the day of Sale, and attendance given by

JOHN DAMES.

N. B. From 1 to 500 barrels of Corn, will be offered at the same time, which shall be ready for delivery by the 15th December next, at farthest.

*Queen-Ann's County, }
Sept. 11, 1804. }*

Notice.

The most elegant and fastest sailing
SCHOONER, called the

LOUISIANA, that has ever sailed from this Port, sails from Easton for Baltimore on Wednesdays about nine or ten o'clock, and from Baltimore for Easton on Saturdays, about the same hour.

—ALSO—

A NEW, elegant, and fast sailing Schooner, will sail for Baltimore on Saturdays from Easton, about nine or half past nine o'clock, and from Baltimore to Easton on Wednesdays about the same hour. Any person or persons wishing to embrace this conveyance will please to attend at the places above mentioned.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

*Easton-Point, Septem-
ber 11, 1804.*

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 26th inst (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the farm of the Subscriber, called the FOREST, on a credit of 12 months; the purchaser giving bond, and good security.—A number of young Cattle, and several valuable brood Mares now in foal, by the well known horse Cock-fighter, the sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

EDW. LLOYD.

Wye-House, Sept. 11, 1804.

Strayed or Stolen,

On Friday night last, a well turned Bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 7 years old last spring, unshod, no mark is recollected except a small star in his forehead—his mane rather hangs on the off-side—He was lately the property of Mr. Broome of Wilmington. A reasonable reward will be given if taken up in the County and few dollars if out of the County and all proper expenses paid by

JOHN COATS.

Easton, Sept. 10, 1804.

To be Sold, at Auction,

For Cash, at Easton landing:

ON TUESDAY the 25th Sept. inst. By authority will be sold, the OXFORD REVENUE BOAT with all her Sails, Rigging, &c. and every thing to her belonging; the Colours only excepted.

JOHN WILLIS, Collector of the District and Port of Oxford.
Sept. 11, 1804.

By Order of the Chancellor.

THE creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased; of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, within three months after this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the Real Estate of said John Winn Harrison, dec'd.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
Talbot County, Aug. 6, 1804.

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804.

Saddle Horse for Sale.

WILL be sold low for cash, an excellent HORSE, SADDLE & BRIDLE—he is only 8 years old, and is well broke to the Saddle and Carriage, and is sold for no fault. Apply at the Star-Office.

Easton, Sept. 11, 1804.

The Subscriber earnestly requests those Gentlemen or Ladies who have BOOKS of his in their possession, to return them as soon as they can with convenience—He has by lending to various persons disordered a valuable Library which he wishes once more to complete.

WM. EMBLETON.

Kent County, Sept. 11, 1804.

Twelve Cents Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber in Chestertown, Maryland—two apprentice boys, viz. William Copper, and James Tigart. Whoever apprehends the said run-aways, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1804.

Patent Painting.

PAINTING Rooms, and Ornamenting Ceilings, to represent flowered paper of any colours, having been successfully tried by the subscriber in the City of Baltimore, and found to answer a good purpose; and as it is much cheaper and more durable than paper, he recommends the use of it to the citizens generally.—He obtained on the 30th of December last, a Patent Right, for the State of Maryland, for fourteen years, and wishes to sell the patent right of the several counties of the Eastern Shore. Any person wishing to purchase one or more counties may see him if early application is made, either at Mr. Princess, or Mr. Lowe's taverns, Easton; or by addressing a line to Baltimore, to

EPHRAIM HANDS,

*No. 7 Marsh Market.
Easton, Aug. 28, 1804.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased; are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers, or to either of them for payment;—And those who are indebted to the Estate, are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as speedily as possible.

**SAM. CHAMBERLAINE,
NICHOLAS HAMMOND, } Executors
HENRY HOLLYDAY,
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804.**

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Retail Dry Good business; a lad of reputable connections will hear of a place by applying at the Star-Office.

Easton, Aug. 28, 1804.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOB, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow linen shirt and trousers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff

*of Frederick county.
August 28, 1804.*

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c. Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and the same regularly forwarded.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

FOR THE STAR.
A Nymph and a Swain to Apollo once pray'd,
The Swain had been jilted, the Nymph been betray'd;
Their intent was to try if his oracle knew,
If a Nymph that was chaste, or a Swain that was true.
Apollo was mute, and had like to have been pos'd,
But sagely at length he this secret disclosed;
He alone won't betray in whom none will confide,
And the Nymph may be chaste that has never been try'd.

EPICURUM.
If Hodge comes home and eats his scanty meal,
And Bess content to turn the spinning wheel,
Sweet harmony.
In nine short months Bess got a marriage to nurse,
Hodge on the howling brat bestows a double curse.
They thus agree.
Hodge to his head his finger ends apply and—scratches,
Rips out an oath or two and damns poor matches.

From the RAMBLER.
Not faster in the summer's ray,
The spring's frail beauty fades away,
Than anguish and decay consume,
The smiling Virgin's rosy bloom.
Some beauty's fauch'd, each day, each hour;
For beauty is a fleeting flower:
Then how can wisdom e'er confide
In beauty's momentary pride?

ELPHINSTON.
Notice.
FROM the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the sale of the real estate of the late William Adams, deceased, in the same order which it is advertised, to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of October next.
LAMBERT HYLAND.
HENRY JAMES CARROLL.
Princess Anne, Septem- }
ber 4, 1804. } ts

Lands for Sale.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
By virtue of a decree of the hon. Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to auction on the following days, viz.

ON TUESDAY the 9th of October next—a comfortable and pleasant house and lot, in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.—On Wednesday the 10th—part of a tract of land, called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-Tank Creek, adjoining the lands of Capt. Robert Daffinell.
On THURSDAY, the 11th—that valuable Farm, at the head of Wicomico creek, containing 300 acres, 200 of which is arable, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn and tobacco. The other part is heavily loaded with excellent timber; the improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house, cook room, dairy, smoke-house, and many other office houses; two large barns, granary, stables, &c.
On FRIDAY, the 12th of the same month, a Farm on the Devil's Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which is arable, forty-nine in woods, and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh. The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant or commodious, but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water-fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality.

The terms of sale, directed by the High Court of Appeals, are as follow: The purchaser, or purchasers, to give bond with security to be approved of by the trustee, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; one third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; and the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.
LAMBERT HYLAND,
HENRY JAMES CARROLL,
Trustees.

Somerset County, Princess- }
Anne, Sept. 4, 1804. } 7
Wanted a Teacher.
A SINGLE MAN well qualified to teach in a private family will meet with an agreeable situation, and steady employ, by application to the Subscriber, living near Oxford, Talbot County.
DAVID ROBINSON.
August 28, 1804. 3

Thos. & Saml. Wainwright,
CABINET & CHAIR MAKERS.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James Holmes, as a tavern—Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner—by a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.
N. B. An Apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.
Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. 3

Potts's Mill for Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at public auction, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 26th day of September inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day—A very valuable

GRIST MILL.
This property is situated on the Head Branch of St. Michael's River, and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.
The terms of Sale will be as follows, the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of the sale—And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser, after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.
HUGH SHERWOOD, of
Huntington, Trustee.
Talbot County, Sept. 4, 1804. 4

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,
ON TUESDAY the 11th of September next, at the house of the subscriber in Stillpond, Kent County, (Md.) on a credit, a number of Negroes, Stock, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, by
JOSEPH RASIN, fenn.
August 28, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Susanna Medford, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand the 21st of Aug. 1804.
JOSEPH RASIN, Ad'r
of Susanna Medford.
August 28. 3

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland; Letters of Administration on the Estate of Silas Fleming, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate: And all those who are any way indebted to the said deceased, to come and settle their accounts at the above-mentioned time, otherwise they may expect to be visited by the respective constables. Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and four.
WM. GREEN, Administrator
of Silas Fleming.
August 28. 39

Commission Business.
The Subscriber has commenced the Commission Business, at No. 6 Pratt Street, for the Sale of
Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c.
AND solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business intrusted to his care, shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.
SAMUEL WRIGHT.
Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1804. 6

To be Rented,
THE two tenements now occupied by Joseph Hopkins, and Dr. Earle. The subscriber is now ready to contract with a person who wants to rent either of the said houses.
ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.
A second handed COACHEE for sale on easy terms.
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 1f

For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, about One Thousand bushels of Prime nice SEED WHEAT, of the Red-chaff bearded, at Two Dollars per bushel.
WM. B. SMYTH.
Perry-Hall, Aug. 28, 1804 3

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of
Nicholson & Attwood,

And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONERS, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the
Centreville; & the Farmer.
WHICH they will run constantly as PACKETS, and GRAIN BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.
One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.
They have rented commodious GRANNARIES at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful SKIPPERS, for whose good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood,
Have opened a GROCERY STORE at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.
Old Cogniac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & Antigua } SPIRITS.
New-England Rum.
Apple & Peach } BRANDIES.
Best Holland Gin.
Whiskey 6 years old.
Superior do.
Madeira, Sherry, Malaga & Port } WINES.
Hylon, Hylon Skin, Young Hylon & Souchong } TEAS.
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.
Molasses, Soap & Candles—1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Do. do. Salt.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. 1f

A valuable Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber being duly authorized, and empowered by the Rev. William Gibson, and Mrs. Ann Gibson, (his mother) to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation—hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil, adapted to the growth of every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek which issues out of Mile's River, in Talbot county: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with fish, fowl and oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable—A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton.
OWEN KENNARD,
Attorney in fact.
Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. 1f

Chestertown Races.
WILL be run over the Chester-town Course, on Tuesday the 2d day of October next—The two mile heats, a sweepstake of two hundred dollars, by the Colts and Filley's of Messrs. Thomas M. Forman, Richard I. Jones, Wm. H. Nicholson, and Edward Lloyd.
On Wednesday the 3d October—It is intended to establish a new Jockey Club at Chester, upon such principles as shall best promote the Sports of the Turf, and improve the Breed of fine Horses, where the sportsmen of every State are invited to become members.—It is expected the Purse will be large.
On Thursday the 4th October—will be run for the Balance of the Old Club Money, about two hundred and forty dollars, the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Club.
On Friday will be run for a handsome Town's Purse, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the amount of the purse not ascertained, as it depends on subscriptions, booth and gate money, with the entrance money.
Admission Quarter of a Dollar for Man and Horse—Half a Dollar for a single Carriage—Three Quarters of a Dollar for a Four Wheel Carriage.
PHILIP CHAPLIN, Sec'y.
Chestertown, Sept. 3, 1804. 4

Notice is hereby given,
TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts, I am, from misfortune unable to pay.
JOSEPH DAFFIN.
September 4, 1804. 6

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of September, Anno Domini, 1804.
HENRY BANNING, Ex'r.
of J. E. Denny.
September 4, 1804. 6

This is to give Notice.
THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Small, late of Talbot 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 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Given under our hands this 30th day of August, 1804.
ALEX. MCCLAYLAND,
BENJ. STOKER,
Adm'rs. of R. Small.
Sept. 4, 1804. 39

Notice.
THE subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of September, all the remaining part of the real property of Morris Eilers, deceased. The said land lies near Church-Hill, in Queen Ann's county, and contains about 170 acres. It is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—has on it tolerable buildings and improvements, and a plentiful share of timber and wood.
The said property will be divided into two lots, and will be sold on a credit of 12 months from the time of sale, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the purchase money, with interest at that time.
WILLIAM STENSON, Trustee.
September 4, 1804. 3

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber hereof, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to attend to the discharge thereof, or legal process will be resorted to, to recover the same.
THOMAS COWARD.
Easton, September 4, 1804. 39

The Subscriber
INTENDS to decline the mercantile business, and therefore offers at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of September next, at his Store House in New-Market—all his Merchandise, consisting of a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, & CUTLERY.
Six months credit will be given on all sums over ten dollars, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security.
Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Dorchester County, }
August 31, 1804. } 3

100 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living at the Head of Wye, Talbot county, Maryland, on Sunday morning, 26th ult. three Negro Men, to wit: RICHARD, SOLOMON & BENJAMIN. Richard, about forty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, and well made, of a black complexion.—Solomon, about thirty-five years of age, about five feet 8 or nine inches high, a well made negro, of a yellow complexion.—Benjamin, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, a full face and well made. No particular marks are remembered of the above negroes—They are stout able hands, and well acquainted with farming. One hundred dollars reward will be given for securing said negroes, so that the subscriber gets them again, or in proportion for either of them, and reasonable expenses paid if brought home.
WILLIAM DUNN.
Head of Wye, Talbot County, }
September 4, 1804. } 3

NOTICE.
THE heirs of Thomas Barrow late of Talbot county, deceased; are requested to attend at Easton, on Monday the 24th of Sept. inst. for the purpose of choosing men to settle and divide the personal Estate of the said deceased, agreeably to the will thereof.
DAVID D. BARROW, Ex'r.
Sept. 4, 1804. 39

Wanted an Overseer's place.
A MAN with a Family, well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. A line left at this Office, addressed to Mr. Charles Goldborough of this county will be attended to.
Talbot county, Aug. 28, 1804. 39f

To be Rented,
THE house and lot at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland, on Harrison-street, for the ensuing year.

Enquire of
JAMES SETH.
Sept. 4, 1804. 3

Mediterranean Passports.
NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.
Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazette twice a week for the space of six months, and the collector of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.
June 5.

For Sale,
A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch; which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good lot for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is sound and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 1f

To be Sold.
I OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Anns County, on which is a good Dwelling-House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Cells with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expense. This land is good, handsomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of
JAMES O'BRYON, or,
BENJAMIN O'BRYON.
August 7, 1804.

Wanted to Purchase.
A Good well broke Yoke of OXEN, for which a generous price will be given, if immediate application is made at the Star-Office.
August 21, 1804. 9



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1804.

[NO. 3....263.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DEFENCE. No. I.

THE period draws near, when you will be called upon to exercise one of the highest functions with which freemen can be invested. They alone deserve the name who chafe their own rulers, and through them make their own laws.—This is your prerogative! May it long remain so, whatever the infatuation and folly of other nations! And while we pity the low state to which their ignorance and a tyrant's wrongs have reduced them, let us cherish, with the zeal of our fathers, the lofty sentiments of freedom, sealed with their blood.

Devoted to liberty and justice, the history of the world should teach you, as you wish to preserve them, to be jealous and vigilant. It should teach you that rulers are more apt to be tyrants than servants; and that, with whatever sanctity they may declare themselves the friends and guardians of your rights, they are most apt, under this insidious mask, to subvert them by a criminal career of ambition. *It is true*, that they generally flatter to betray you; and that while they are busy in the immolation of liberty, they are loudest in its praise.

As then you value your rights, examine with an unbending severity the conduct of your rulers. The more important the duties with which a public character is invested, the more imperative the necessity of a rigid scrutiny.—When the station to be filled is the highest in your power to bestow, the duty becomes a sacred one; and you become traitors to yourselves not to anoint it. It is criminal in a man to play the tyrant; but that crime is of the deepest hue which a free people perpetrate by neglecting the means for the preservation of their liberties. The tyrant is hurried on by the fury of his passions; while the people have no inducement under Heaven to abandon their duty. They first may influence the period in which he lives; while the last too often decides for ages the destiny of a nation.

You are called on once in four years to elect your chief magistrate. In the discharge of this duty, at the last period, you raised to that high station a citizen distinguished for the various services rendered to his country. Of manners simple, affable and winning, and with an understanding penetrating and peripatetic, he had long commanded in the wide circle of his friends a respect softened by affection. Even his enemies, notwithstanding their dislike of his political opinions and actions, acknowledge their love for the man. Endured from infancy to the active scenes of life, and called by the exigencies of the revolution to a vigorous participation in its toils, he had, notwithstanding, found time to pursue the early bias of a mind attached to philosophical pursuits, and from the action of a sound judgment upon a large stock of acquired materials, had gained a reputation in the literary world.

It is not surprising, therefore, that we find him in the legislature of his own state, then the widest field of action presented by the state of the country, animated by the honest enthusiasm of youth, transcending the dull routine of duty, and laying the foundations of future greatness and prosperity by devising and recommending plans of great and general utility. Three vast objects appear to have engaged his patriotic efforts; education, religious toleration, and the reform of the criminal code. Like other philanthropists he but in part succeeded. He obtained something to be done to advance the interests of learning; and he lost only by the casting vote of the speaker a law for mitigating the penal code.—On the interesting point of religion his victory was complete; and every man was guaranteed the free exercise of his conscience and religious opinions. But, however imperfect the success of his plans, he fewed seeds in a soil far from incongenial, which have since rewarded all his efforts. He has the satisfaction of beholding the citizens of his native state enjoying every blessing that religi-

ous and civil liberty can bestow; fulfilling their state institutions with ability, and transfusing their virtues into the several departments of the general government.

Such is the Man, who, four years ago, you called to the head of your affairs. You esteemed him then wife and virtuous; else you would not have placed him at the very altar of your rights.

He was then, however, untried in the discharge of the duties of the first magistracy of a free people; and with all his virtues and talents, he was liable to disappoint the hopes of his country. Has he disappointed these hopes?—This is the object of the present enquiry. If he has, it is your duty, whatever pain it may give you, to consign him to the walks of private life.

In order to decide this enquiry, it is necessary to state the duties of a chief magistrate, and to compare with them the measures of Thomas Jefferson.

The duties of the president of the United States are fortunately, for the preservation of our liberties, fixed by a written constitution. In every other nation on the face of the earth they are but vaguely defined by a dark and shifting prescription, varying with the temper of the times, and the character and views of those who administer the government. Under such systems, if they deserve the name, executive power advances with a step as steady as time, towards its own aggrandizement. By the co-operating influence of force and patronage it gradually saps every mound raised against its encroachment. Accordingly under such governments, liberty is but a shadow, dependent entirely on the sun shine of royal favor. To guard against this great evil, this gravitating principle of political institutions, the constitution of the United States has wisely laid down certain rules so plain that every mind can determine how far they have been observed. Let us, then, on this occasion, resort to them as our unerring guides.

The constitutional duties and powers of the president are:

1. To give to congress, from time to time, information of the state of the union, and to recommend, to their consideration, such measures as he shall deem expedient.
2. To pass a qualified veto upon the laws.
3. To command in chief the army and navy; and the militia, when in actual service.
4. To appoint all executive and judicial officers, except of a subordinate nature.
5. To make treaties.
6. To take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

And to secure the execution of these duties, and such others as are imposed by the constitution, he is required to take the following oath of office.

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

The first duty is two fold.—The president "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union—and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It must not escape notice that both these duties are mandatory; the term used is "shall,"—it does not, therefore, rest in the discretion of the chief magistrate, to give information or advice, according to any theory of government established in his own mind; but he shall give information, and he shall recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. For one, I do not hesitate to say, that I consider the absolute injunction of this duty, so far as it relates to the recommendation of measures, a defect in the constitution. It tends unnecessarily to blend legislative and executive power—to give the executive a dangerous agency in the enacting of laws; and to diminish the free will and unprejudiced deliberations of the legislature. But the considerations, however powerful on the mind of the framers of a constitution, are divested of all their influence when applied to the magistrate, on whom its execution is devolved. What would be a virtue in the one case, becomes a crime in the other.

The information required by the constitution has been supplied by the president in a liberal stream. It may confidently be affirmed that the mails laid before congress during the last four years has not been exceeded, either in interest or magnitude, by that furnished during any antecedent equal period. Whatever

relates to interior concerns has, in every instance where its importance justified it, been exposed; and the mysterious obscurity, in which diplomatic relations are usually involved, has been happily diffused in an eminent degree. The wishes of the legislature and of the people have, in most instances, been anticipated, and in no case, as under preceding administrations, has a vote been passed upon legislative requisitions. In some few cases, it is true, complaints have been made that the public were not duly informed of passing or impending events; but in all these cases, it has afterwards manifestly appeared that the government had withheld no information, whose communication would not have done more injury than good.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that there is no regular official journal published of executive acts: Were such a journal published, at periods however remote from the occurrences recorded, it would ultimately afford more correct means of judging of the conduct of the cabinet, and thereby produce a more rigorous responsibility to public opinion, than at present exists. But until provision is made for this, we must expect, from the nature of executive acts, some degree of obscurity to envelope the grounds on which they were taken.

Considering the peculiar circumstances under which the present chief magistrate came into office, the people had right to expect from him a full and habitual disclosure of his measures, and the motives which dictated them, so far as either could tend to promote the public good. An omission by his predecessor, to make such a disclosure, was one of the grounds on which he was ejected from power, and the belief that Mr. Jefferson would evince a contrary course unquestionably conspired with other expectations, to insure his election.

The responsibility of all public men to public opinion is an essential feature of the republican creed, and it is manifest, that all responsibility, to a body not possessed of the means of forming an enlightened decision, must be ideal. To give a salutary vigor to this principle, a full disclosure of the state of the treasury, of every description of public burthen from the greatest to the least, of all compensations, fixed by law or ascertained by executive agents, has been steadily made; together with ample details elucidating the situation of every establishment under the government. Even the sacred ground of patronage, so prudently veiled in darkness by most governments, has been opened to the view of the nation, and the rewards of favorites, if such there are, nakedly exhibited.

A momentary clamour has been raised at the alleged suppression of information on two subjects of very various importance;—the repairs of the Bercerau; and the negotiations respecting Louisiana. But time, by dissipating the obscurity attending those events has proved that the first was a link in the chain of amity that now so happily unites us with the most powerful nation of the world; and that secrecy attending the Louisiana negotiations was directly, perhaps inseparably connected with the success that crowned the final result. For had the pending steps been at the time avowed, there is every reason to think that injurious delays and obstacles, altogether frustrative of the possession of that territory, would have been interposed by rival nations. England, accustomed to interfere in whatever related to France, would have scarcely suffered such an occasion to pass without improving it to the promotion of her own interest, either directly by benefiting herself or injuring her rival; and Spain would too probably have exerted her every nerve to avert a measure, which, it is known, she deprecates, however erroneously, as unfriendly to her power in this part of the world.

In the discharge then of this constitutional duty, we contemplate in the measures of the executive, a evocation to the republican principle of giving the fullest information to the people, unalloyed with the imprudence, to which an impolitic extension of even sound principles is too apt to be carried by enthusiasm.

The other branch of this duty, is the recommendation to congress of such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

We have seen that, not a power, which the president may or may not, but one, which the constitution expressly declares he shall, exercise. Under this constitutional injunction sanctioned by an oath of office peculiarly solemn and engaging the utmost efforts of the chief magistrate in its preservation, he has re-

commended to the consideration of congress several measures. It is unnecessary at this time, to enumerate any but those of considerable importance.

Id his address to the seventh congress, at the opening of their first session, he says "Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place to desirably for the whole world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue; yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence, that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages and refined sugars; to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information; and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interests of public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things, and call for expences which the impots could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.—These views, however, of reducing our burthens are formed on the expectation that a sensible, and at the same time, a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expences. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy, will need revision."

In the same communication, the president invites the attention of congress, without expressing any opinion, on the revision of the judiciary establishment.

These two objects are these which have, in the greatest degree, divided public opinion. The propriety of the measures adopted by congress in relation to them will, in its proper place, be distinguished. They are merely mentioned in this place as forming part of the measures suggested or recommended by the president, in order that the whole may be presented to the reader. Besides these, he has, in his several communications, attracted the attention of the legislature to the following topics.

- He has recommended—
 - A retrenchment of unnecessary expence,
 - An abolition of useless offices,
 - An adherence to specific appropriations,
 - A reduction of the army,
 - An impartial selection of jurors,
 - A revival of the naturalization laws,
 - A faithful payment of the interest, and a prompt discharge of the principal of the public debt,
 - Unceasing efforts to perfect the militia,
 - The establishment of a dry dock.

CURTIS.

From the NATIONAL AEGIS.

Mr. GOODRIDGE,

The subsequent character of Albert Gallatin although it has doubtless been read by some of your patrons, must be pleasing to all. It is a model of eloquence and style; and should be respected as such, at American academies and universities; its author was Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, the celebrated Curtius, of Virginia; whose creed, when he died, was, I believe in God and the Rights of Man.

D. F.

"WHEN I select the names of Gallatin, Livingston, and Nicholas, I am not unmindful of the merits and talents of many other gentlemen. I have selected them because they have been exposed to the most cruel obloquies of party. Mr. Gallatin has been persecuted with all the detestable rancor of envy and malice.—The accuracy of his information, the extent of his knowledge, the perspicuity of his style, the moderation of his temper, and the irresistible energy of his reasoning powers, render him the ablest advocate that ever appeared in the cause of truth and liberty. Patient and persevering, temperate and firm, no error escapes his vigilance, no calumny provokes his passions. To expose the blunders and absurdities of his adversaries, is the only revenge which he will condescend to take for their insolent invectives. Serene in the midst of clamors, he exhibits the arguments of his oppo-

nents in their genuine colors, he divests them of the tinsel of sophistry, he detects the most plausible errors, he exposes the most latent absurdities, he holds the "mirror up" to folly, and reasons upon every subject with the readiness of intuition, and certainty of demonstration.—Elevated above the intrigues of parties, and the weaknesses of the passions; he is never transported into any excess by the zeal of his friends, or the virulence of his enemies. His object is the happiness of the people; his means economy, liberty and peace; his guide the constitution. The sympathies which fascinate the heart and mislead the understanding, have never allured him from the pursuit of truth, through her most intricate maze. Never animated by the impetuous and turbulent feelings which agitate popular assemblies, he preserves in the midst of contending factions, that coolness of temper and accuracy of thought, which philosophy has hitherto claimed as the peculiar attribute of her closet meditations. He unites to the energy of eloquence, and the confidence of integrity, and precision of mathematics, the method of logic and the treasures of experience. His opponents slander him and admire him, they assail him with ignorant impertinence, and pitiless malice, and yet they feel that he is the darling of philosophy, the apostle of truth and the favorite votary of liberty. Their hatred, like the rebellion of Satan, proceeds from the impotence of any superiority. There is a daily beauty in his life, which makes them ugly instead of imitating his excellence, they attempt to conceal by a mias of obloquy, instead of reverencing his unparalleled wisdom and virtue, they sharpen the dagger of falsehood, and prepare the poisoned arrows of envy.—The men who are supported by a foreign faction, have the effrontery to vilify him because he is a foreigner. Virtue and genius are not peculiar to America. They have flourished in every country and in every age.

The merits of men are not to be ascertained by Geographical boundaries. The mind has no country but the universe. Patriotism is not a narrow and illiberal prejudice in favor of the soil upon which we happened to be born. It is a rational and noble attachment to the country which gives us protection, and which secures our happiness. It is not incompatible with universal philanthropy; on the contrary, it is a modification of benevolence, softened by society, and strengthened by gratitude. Mr. Gallatin is attached to the constitution because it is free; to the people because they are generous and amiable; and to the country because he has found in it an asylum from misery and oppression.

Are not these ties at least binding as the shackles of prejudice and habit? But the conduct of Mr. Gallatin is the best vindication. This foreigner has defended the constitution against the attacks of native Americans, and has displayed a noble ardor in the defence of his adopted country, whilst many of her sons repose in inglorious apathy, and whilst others assail her with detestable treachery, and unnatural hatred."

CURTIS.

We cannot better promote the cause of republicanism, than by publishing, in conspicuous characters, the following genuine offspring of modern federalism, from the New-York Spectator of last week. If an old soldier, who passed the prime of his life in scenes of hardship and danger, can hear the principles for which he fought, thus outraged and denounced without indignation, he is lost to all the feelings of humanity. If any well meaning federalist can read this and not blush for the depravity of his leading partizans, he is sunk, beyond recovery in political bigotry. It ought to be printed in glaring characters, and posted at the corner of every street, that the American people might know what wretches are lurking in the bosom of their country.

[Reg. Farmer.

"Mr. Lewis. It is well known, that the original settlers of what are now called the United States, were emigrants from different parts of Europe. They may be classed according to the following arrangements: 1. Emigrants from England, who came to enjoy liberty of conscience. 2. Emigrants from the same country, who came out with Sir Walter Raleigh and his successors, principally with a view of enriching themselves and their posterity. 3. Emigrants from Sweden and Holland, whose motives were

various. The first settled themselves east of New-York, divided themselves into colonies, and gave them the general term of New-England: The second occupied Virginia and the Carolinas; and the third planted themselves in certain parts of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

"This was an important crisis for the display of their bravery, their generosity, and their magnanimity. All the emotions which swelled the hearts of the heroes of the 14th century, had they been aroused by the governor of those people, might have been called into action, and enlisted on the side of stability and principle. The indefinite limits of the country presented a wide field for the first of these virtues; their solitary situation and mutual dependence, for the second; and the duty they owed to their countries and their God, was a sufficient incentive to the third. The moment I must again observe, was all important. The fate of unborn millions depended upon the system of policy they were about to adopt; and the future nations (which will now undoubtedly spring up in America) might have then been consolidated by their timely interference, and by their entrance into being with correct principles. Had they had an infusion poured into their character of a judicious mixture of the hero and the saint, they might have confirmed the hopes of Europe, secured to themselves whatever was meritorious, and have laid the foundation of a great, good, and permanent empire.

"Unhappily for their posterity and the world, though their courage and generosity cannot be called in question, embosomed in the woods of America, and but feebly supported by government, their minds seem to be absorbed in their own miseries. All these necessary regulations and distinctions in society, without which no nation can long preserve its independence, were generally neglected, or rejected as encroachments upon their individual freedom. The pride of birth was entirely broken down; and the vicious conduct of one or more branches of a family conferred disgrace upon the other members. Thus the great incentive to domestic virtue and moral obligation, was cut up by the roots; and the pernicious maxim, and all men are born equal, and endowed with certain unalienable rights, &c. may be confidently asserted to have had its origin in the establishment of this principle.

"Much as the removal of this barrier was calculated to affect posterity, the duty I have imposed upon myself compels me to notice another transaction, still more fatal to the union and permanency of these states. This may be considered as growing out of the violation of principle mentioned in the last paragraph.

"From what has been said, it will appear obvious, and these emigrants were determined to pursue that system of conduct, which best comported with present ease and individual happiness. They therefore married promiscuously, without regard to birth, education, or property, and brought up their children in such a manner as to be most useful to themselves. Accordingly one was made a carpenter; another, a blacksmith; a third, a taylor; and a fourth, a shoemaker; to the utter exclusion of letters and a just spirit of subordination.

"We are now arrived at another very important moment in our history. We have seen that, as far as the actions of our progenitors depended upon their inclinations their habits became democratic. This was sufficient to have opened the eyes of the mother country; and called loudly for legislative correctives. Instead of this, by means of the hypocritical cant, about public virtue and simplicity, made use of by some of their governors, the people were allowed to call together popular assemblies, and to fortify themselves in the disgraceful steps they had taken. The corner stone of revolution was then laid in all the colonies, and our separation effected at a much earlier period than it would otherwise have been.

"If the colonists determined, upon their first setting out, to effect a separation from the parent country, and to assume a dignified rank among the nations of the earth, their domestic conduct, in their intercourse with each other, was highly blamable and indiscreet. If they determined to remain true, and continue their allegiance, it was still more so. I do not wish to be understood, disapproving of the American revolution; for, in my opinion, it was an event always calculated upon at home; but I despise the means by which it was brought about. I do not hesitate to declare them base and unworthy; and I tremble for my country, when I consider that they must one day prove her ruin.

"This plebeian principle of cohesion and admixture throughout the body politic, continued in full force till the commencement of the revolution. Since that event, to the adoption of the federal constitution, nay, even to the present day, this mongrel breed has been multiplied in a greater or less degree. Even at the very moment I am writing, the respectable tradesmen and farmers are apprenticing their sons to barbers and taylor, and some occupations of a still lower cast,

From this statement of facts the intelligent foreigner will readily perceive that, in this country, it is no disgrace to have exercised a mechanical profession; as many persons of this cast have risen to the highest places in the government. Indeed, if we look into private history of our grave and reverend seniors, we will find them the legitimate lords of the workbench, or of the cornfield, and much better calculated to move in that sphere, than to act where they are. I do not mention this as any reproach upon them; but merely to prove the erroneous conduct of those who have gone before us.

"The mind has, some relief, after contemplating this picture, by reflecting upon the expansion of literature, and those augmenting fountains of knowledge which have burst forth during the two last centuries. Every man, nay, almost every woman, now reads, thinks, projects and sometimes accomplishes. The force of human reflection, and a habit of comparing and contrasting passing events, cannot fail of restoring those to the light of reason and self-preservation, who are now wandering in all the darknesses of metaphysical delusion."

CLIO.

From the Republican Advocate. COMMUNICATION.

FARMER'S BANK.—The Book that were opened in this town, for Frederick county, on Monday last, were closed on Wednesday evening following. The number of shares allotted to the county have not been subscribed; owing to causes which we believe are not very difficult of explanation.

It is, we apprehend, to the influence of the Baltimore Banks, that this partial failure in the sale of the stock of the Farmer's Bank may be attributed; and it is a subject that not only demands, but we feel assured will receive, the attention of the farming interest of the state of Maryland generally. Frederick county, we are convinced, is not the only county in the state, where an apathy has been induced towards the promotion of this new agricultural institution. We have heard from Washington county, and learnt that a similar torpor was manifested there. When we recollect the great buzz that was made about the Union Bank shares, and compare it with the present inactivity, it strikes us most forcibly that the influence of the monied interest at Baltimore has attained a most dangerous and alarming height in this state, and that unless the farming interest emerges from its present unprosperous posture, that it will, before long, be entirely at the mercy of the monied men at Baltimore.

Surely it is worthy of trial, the institution of a bank for the aid of agriculture. The country store-keepers, too, will find their advantage in it; and all classes of citizens, unconnected with commerce, will reap benefits. It may even be an advantage to Baltimoreans themselves occasionally, especially to that portion of them who frequent the general court. The merchants of Baltimore will likewise find a solid interest arising from such an institution, inasmuch as those who are indebted to them in the country will more punctually be enabled to meet their engagements. Why, therefore, this opposition to the establishment of a bank at Annapolis? Not, we conceive, because it would enable the farmer to cultivate their farms with greater effect; but more especially, because such a bank would put it out of the power of the Baltimore merchants to compel the farmer to sell his produce at an inferior price when he was pressed for money. Many a farmer is obliged to sacrifice the produce of his farm at an inferior price merely to answer present and urgent demands; and much property is annually sacrificed by forced sales, which, could the owners procure a loan of money for a short time at a moderate interest, might be preserved. The Baltimore banks, we understand, will not loan a dollar to a farmer without a city endorser; and still it is the wish of those banks to prevent the establishment of one which will loan its money to farmers. Meet a Baltimore merchant where you will, he discourages the idea of a Farmer's Bank; he affects to argue that it cannot be supported;—and that if he had the least notion (poor innocent!) that such an institution could be upheld, he would subscribe to it himself very largely! but (with a sage shrug of the shoulders and a cunning wink) he does not like to risk his money! Now, by all the mines of Plutus, this is extremely ungenerous. Of all the tyrannies in this world, save and preserve us from the tyranny of wealth; and it is that kind of tyranny, we fear, that Baltimore wishes to establish over the country parts of Maryland.

As to those witless objections made to the Farmer's Bank, in a newspaper called the "Federal Gazette," printed at Baltimore, we hope, for the honor of the human understanding, that they have not influenced any body. And the remarks about loan officers are absolutely ridiculous; for every bank is a loan office in fact: the principle is the same, though the name be different.

Feeling interested, we have offered such remarks as the occasion suggested. We should be the last to desire any diminution of wealth or importance from

Baltimore; but there is an equilibrium which ought to exist between the country and city, that we think the Farmer's Bank would tend to establish, and, therefore we should wish to see it succeed.

FARMERS.

[The writer of the foregoing Communication is rather too warm; and he attributes illiberal motives to the Baltimoreans with too lavish a hand.] Editor.

From the Frederick-town Republican Advocate.

"There are writers in the world with the ardor of lightning, who pursue every object with a thundering noise, and expect to carry every thing they attack like Wayne did Stony-Point; by coup de main; forgetful that the human mind is not like a redoubt; and that it must be convinced before it is conquered. Such men roar when they ought to reason.

"James Cheetham, the editor of the New-York American Citizen, is a person of this description. His words are like a hurricane; and he attempts to confound, with a puddle of language, both friends and foes. He extends his right hand against the editor of the Evening Post; whilst with his left he attempts to knock down the editor of the National Intelligencer. We have observed Mr. Cheetham's conduct with pain; for we had conceived him to be superior to the malice of envy."

"Mr. Cheetham, we fear, is not the man that we had thought him. He has exhibited a vein in his character extremely unpleasant. He censures without cause, and praises without discrimination. He asserts rather boldly, and speaks much of proof; his proof comes, and demonstrates frequently his assertions to be erroneous. He undertook to shew Gen. Hamilton's innocence, and he proved the general's guilt."

"There is a recent case where Mr. Cheetham has lent his aid to raise a clamor against Mr. Jefferson. This, above all, we had not expected; for, if we mistake not, Mr. Cheetham once said that Mr. Jefferson approached very near to divinity! But it is perhaps of very little consequence what Mr. Cheetham says; for if his neighbors were but to light a candle, it is probable that he would call out fire."

"Mr. Cheetham, perhaps, imagines that by firing away upon the British ships of war from his newspaper, he will drive them clear from our coasts. Or, probably, he wishes to promote a war, that he may have an opportunity of signaling his valor; as, if we may judge from the froth of his writings, he has a great deal of courage."

"We hope Mr. Cheetham will not take offence at the little innocent freedoms which we have used with him. He certainly deserves well of the community for exposing the conduct of Aaron Burr. It is our wish that success in that particular may not elevate him too much in his own estimation; and lead him to appreciate his talents too highly. Vanity is natural to us all; and it has ruined many a good man."

Mr. Christopher Perkins, of Stockton, Durham, Eng. has invented a thrashing mill, capable of thrashing out 20 bushels of oats in one hour, and twelve sheaves of wheat in less than four minutes. Twelve feet in the barn gives sufficient length for the machine, as well as the management of it, but as it stands close to the wall it does not project above four feet. The horse wheel is upon a perfect new principle, and entirely put together with screw bolts. Though one horse is capable of turning the mill, a provision is always made for yoking two. The horse track is 20 feet in diameter with the posts or gillars, and consequently the center of the perpendicular shaft of the wheel is not less than 10 feet from the wall of the barn.

A HAMMOTH SNAKE.

Strange story!—An old gentleman of venerable appearance passed through this country a few days since, and gave to a number of our citizens the following information—

That he was from the neighborhood of the Cayuga lake, and just as he flatted on his journey, he saw a man who informed him that two men were fishing on the lake, when they beheld at a little distance a monster in the form of a snake, rise out of the lake, and stretch himself on the bosom of the water. That his appearance was

—'Fierce as ten furies'

Terrible as Hell."

That the fishermen with more than ordinary courage ventured near enough to reach him with a rifle ball, and both firing at once fortunately dispatched him. The people of the neighborhood were immediately called together, and the aquatic Monster drawn in triumph to the shore.

On admeasurement it was found to be 103 feet, and a half inches in length and his size was proportionably great. From his head projected a horn of considerable length. The old gentleman added that going into Oswego he met three of the inhabitants going out to see the extraordinary creature, and that the

skin was to be saved for Mr. Peale's Museum.

There is an Indian tradition that a monster of the kind described, long inhabited the lake, and they believe it still continues there: they had an idea that it was an evil spirit, and as such they worshipped it.

[Wilksbare pap.]

Extract of a letter received at Providence, from a master of a vessel belonging to that port, dated

"Cadiz, July 18.

"There is at present a great coolness between the king and Mr. Pinckney; the former has refused the demands made by the United States; and has also refused Mr. Pinckney his passports to leave the country. This has very much alarmed the merchants here, inasmuch that those who have American vessels consigned to them, are hurrying them away as fast as possible, least something serious should take place."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in the country, to a friend in Boston.

"The parade in Boston, on the death of Hamilton, is disgusting in the country. The religious habits of the citizens, are in direct opposition to duelling. We detest the practice, and every man, who is guilty of the crime, is universally held in abhorrence. But, what is singularly reprobated, is, the attendance of lieut. gov. Robbins, and judge Dana, whose official characters could not warrant any countenance to so infamous a practice. With what propriety can we hereafter vote for the lieutenant governor, when probably some further laws may be enacted to check the progress of duelling? Will not the friends of the measure, make use of its influence to counteract every exertion of the legislature? With what propriety can he advocate the principle of inflicting dishonor on a culprit, when he has so recently given his approbation of the measure, by attending the funeral obsequies of Hamilton? When he has trespassed on the responsibility of a town, whose selectmen had refused every honorary respect to the memory of the deceased? You may rest assured, that his conduct, in this particular, is highly reprehensible, and will hereafter become a subject of serious investigation."

"As to judge Dana, if he is desirous of more salary, and means to censure the legislature, he must act more in character, than paying honors to a man, who has violated the laws which he (as a judge) is solemnly sworn to maintain."

"As to Doctor Morse, he is any thing, as suits his purposes. One day, he is reproaching the increase of vice; and another, giving sanction to those actions which add to its celerity. This man's character is considered a jumble of inconsistencies, and what he does is of little consequence. But lieut. gov. Robbins, and judge Dana, are subjects which call for a serious investigation, and, doubt not, will be, at a future day, be improved to public advantage. You will hear from me again. I am, &c."

[Boston Chron.]

TO THE INVISIBLE GIRL.

THEY try to persuade me, my dear little sprite,
That you are not a daughter of Ether and Light,
Nor have any concern with those fanciful forms,
Who dance upon rainbows, and ride upon storms;
That in short you're a woman, your lips and your breast
As mortal as ever were tasted and prest!
But I will not believe it—no, science, to you
I have long bid a last and a careless adieu;
Still flying from nature to study her laws,
And dalling delight by exploring its cause,
You forget how superior for mortals below
Is the fiction they dream to the truth that they know.
Oh! who, that has ever had rapture complete,
Would ask how we feel it, or why it is sweet;
How rays are confin'd or how particles fly
Thro' the medium refin'd of a glance or a sigh.
Is there one, who but once would not rather have known it,
Than written with Hervey whole volumes upon it?
No, no—but for you, my invisible love,
I will swear you are one of those spirits that rove,
By the bank, where at twilight the poet reclines,
When the star of the west on his solitude shines,
And the magical fingers of Fancy have hung
Every breeze with a sigh, every leaf with a tongue;
Oh! whisper him then 'tis retirement alone
Can hallow his harp, or ennoble its tone;
Like you, with a veil of seclusion between,

His long to the world let him utter unseen,

And, like you, a legitimate child of the spheres,
Escape from the eye to enrapture the ears.

Sweet agent of mystery! how I should love

In the wearisome ways I am fated to rove,

Forever to have you invisibly nigh,
Inhaling forever your song and your sigh.
Mid the crowds of the world, and the murmurs of Care,

I could sometimes converse with my nymph of the air,

And turn with delight from the clamorous crew,
To steal in the pauses one whisper from you!

O come and be near me; forever be mine;

We shall hold in the air a communion divine;

As pure, as of old, was imagin'd to dwell
In the grotto of Numa, or Socrates' cell!

And oft at those lingering moments of night

When the heart is weigh'd down and the eye lids are tight

You shall come to my pillow and tell me of love;

Such as angel to angel might whisper above!

Oh spirit!—and then could you borrow the tone

Of that voice, to my ear so bewitchingly known,

The voice of the one upon earth, who has twin'd

With her essence forever my heart and my mind;

Though lonely and far from the light of her smile,

An exile, and weary, and hopeless the while,

Could you shed for a moment her voice on my ear,

I will think at that moment my Cara is near,

That the comes with consoling enchantment to speak,

And kisses my eye-lid and sighs on my cheek;

And tells me the night shall go rapidly by,

For the dawn of our hope—of our heaven is nigh!

Sweet spirit, if such be your magical power,

It will lighten the lapse of full many an hour.

And let Fortune's realities frown as they will,

Hope, Fancy, and Care may smile for me still.

Invisible Lady.

THE Invisible Lady, now exhibiting opposite Mr. Prince's tavern, sign of Fountain-Inn, will leave this town, positively, on Friday Morning next. Those therefore, who intend to visit this astonishingly curious and

Incomprehensible Exhibition, which has alike nonplussed the misting philosophers, and the inquisitive virtuosi, both of Europe and America, will embrace the present opportunity; another may never offer.

* Price of admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

If the curiosity of visitors to the Invisible Lady be not gratified, their money will be returned.

Sept. 18, 1804. 19

Chestertown Races.

WILL be run over the Chestertown Course, on Tuesday the 24th day of October next—The two mile heats, a sweepstake of two hundred dollars, by the Colts and Filley's of Messrs. Thomas M. Forman, Richard I. Jones, Wm. H. Nicholson, and Edward Lloyd.

On Wednesday the 3d October—it is intended to establish a new Jockey Club at Chestertown, upon such principles as shall best promote the Sports of the Turf, and improve the Breed of fine Horses, where the sportsmen of every State are invited to become members.—It is expected the Purse will be large.

On Thursday the 4th October—will be run for the Balance of the Old Club Money, about two hundred and forty dollars, the four mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On Friday will be run for a handsome Town's Purse, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the amount of the purse not ascertained, as it depends on subscriptions; booth and gate money, with the entrance money.

Admission Quarter of a Dollar for Man and Horse—Half a Dollar for a single Carriage—Three Quarters of a Dollar for a Four Wheel Carriage.

PHILIP CHAPLIN, Sec'y.
Chestertown, Sept. 3, 1804. 4

NOTICE.

THE heirs of Thomas Barrow late of Talbot county, deceased; are requested to attend at Balton, on Monday the 24th of Sept. inst. for the purpose of choosing men to settle and divide the personal Estate of the said deceased, agreeably to the will thereof.

DAVID D. BARROW, Esq.
Sept. 4, 1804. 31



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 18, 1864.

We deem it of the utmost importance to inform the Independent Voters of the Seventh District of Maryland, for Representative to Congress, agreeably to a late law of this State, the election for members of Congress will come on the first Monday in October, 1864, and on the first Monday in October every two years thereafter, at the same time and manner, as the election for assemblymen. The Voters of the District composing the Counties of Queen-Anne's, Caroline, and Talbot, will take notice that the name of a person to Represent the District in Congress must be attached to the Ticket for Assemblymen; and not that of the Elector for President and Vice-President, as has been understood in different parts of the District. The Election for Elector will not come on before the first Monday in November 1864, and every four years thereafter.

We are authorized in saying that JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esq. will serve in the Congress of the United States, for the Seventh District of Maryland, if re-elected.

The Election Ticket for Talbot County will (agreeably to the decision of the Republican Committee) be composed of the following names—

Representative to Congress.

Joseph H. Nicholson.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Edward Lloyd, Perry Spencer, and William Meloy, Esq. Dickinson, Esq.

As it appears from late publications that an opposition will be offered for Assemblymen, it will become the Democratic Republican Voters of Talbot County to attend punctually in the several Districts on the day of the election to ward off the election of opposite principles into our councils.

OUR READERS

Are respectfully informed a cessation of hostilities has taken place between our late correspondents in Chester-Town. Some verbal hints have been dropped by our friends, that their lucubrations had become stale; but our mind had been previously made up on the force of putting a stop to the contest. However improper the plan may be, in the opinion of Philanthropists of certain young men in Chester-Town making "L'Argent" the primary cause in matrimonial pursuits, we can with safety assure our delinquent subscribers, that it is the only sure cause by which the STAR can be punctually served to them in future.

LAUNCH.

The elegant United States schooner LOUISIANA, neatly coppered to, and pierced for sixteen guns, was on Saturday the 9th inst. launched in Baltimore, from PARSONS'S ship yard—She is intended to be stationed off the Mississippi, under the command of Captain Joseph Newcome. The materials of which she is built, and the workmanship reflect great credit on the builder.

St. Domingo—The French still hold what is called the Spanish part of St. Domingo; with the city of that name, and the port of St. Jago. General Ferrand commands in chief. He has defeated Desalines (the black general) who lost one thousand men. Captain Castel, an aide-de-camp of general Ferrand, has lately arrived in the United States, to demand succors of M. Pichon.

[Bost. Cent.]

The states of Vermont and Rhode Island are established in republicanism. New Hampshire also is republicanized. Even the province of Maine has attained to a republican majority; and the people of Massachusetts in general are awaking from their federal slumbers. If every republican will individually do his duty, as an elector, this commonwealth will, within a year, harmonize with the national government, in the great system of republicanism.

Ibid.

Until the president election next fall, it is to be expected that the federalists will keep up the fire of opposition with all their personal and party zeal. After that event, it is hoped their rage will abate, their calumnies cease, and the nation be suffered to enjoy a republican system of government in tranquillity and peace.

[Connecticut Sur.]

NATCHEZ, August 14.

By a gentleman arrived here yesterday, from the neighborhood of Bayou Sarah, we have been favored with the following information. "That Mr. Nathan Kemper, with a party of about 30 men, with colors flying and horns sounding, marched from the neighborhood of the line of demarcation between this territory and West Florida, on the 7th inst. against the fort of Baton Rouge, on their way, they made prisoners of John O'Connor, esq. (an alcalde) and capt. Pinedo and Terry.

They arrived on the following morning about day light, near the fort. The Spanish commandant, (apprized of their intentions) had posted a piquet of 18 or 20 men, who hailed the party as they approached; they immediately answered by a volley from their rifles, which dispersed the Spaniards, two of whom were observed to fall.

Kemper returned on the following day, with his party, to the Bayou Sarah, he has established his head quarters near the house of a Mr. William Cobb. The following is an exact copy of a paper which is posted up at the quarters of Kemper, and at several other places throughout the country.

For a people to be free it is sufficient that they will it: we the undersigned, citizens of West Florida, send these presents greeting.

WHEREAS the despotism under which we have long groaned, has grown into an insupportable burthen, and as it is long since admitted, men are born with equal rights, we the undersigned inhabitants of that part of the dominion called West Florida, have resolved to throw off the galling yoke of tyranny, and become freemen, by declaring ourselves a free and independent people; and by supporting with our lives and property that declaration, and we do by these presents, invite our fellow sufferers throughout the province aforesaid, to repair to the standard to aid in the effecting our common emancipation; we pledge ourselves solemnly to each other, and to our fellow men interested in the events; to avoid as far as practicable the effusion of blood (save that of our common enemy) and in all cases shall private property be held sacred. So soon as our emancipation is effected we will offer ourselves to some government accustomed to freedom.

Those who set up in opposition to our operations for the purposes aforesaid, will be received as our common enemy, the enemy of mankind and of liberty, and will be treated accordingly.

Given under our hands on the fourth side of the line of Demarcation, in the province aforesaid, this first day of Florida's Freedom. August 4, 1864.

An informant, further adds, that Messrs. O'Connor, Pinedo and Terry, were liberated, on the return of the party, who exacted their parole of honor, to take no active part against them during the continuance of the contest.

North Carolina Election.

The election for members of the house of representatives has been completed, and eleven republicans elected; viz: Messrs. Macon, Blackledge, Holland, Wynns, Standford, Gillespie, Williams, Winston, Alston, T. Blount and D. McFarland.

The two last are new members. The four first named were elected without opposition.

After giving the statement of the election, the editor of the National Intelligencer remarks:

"In most of the above instances in which the election has been contested, the opponents were republicans. We congratulate our republican friends on the full restoration of pure politics in the respectable state of North Carolina. There is not a state in the union, in which more respect is habitually paid to the personal qualities of the candidate, instead of a blind regard to his political opinions. That such a state should constitute its entire delegation of decided friends of the present administration is among the strongest proofs of the wisdom and virtue of its conduct. It ought not to be forgotten, that the same unanimity that at present prevails in this state existed during the four first years of the Washington administration."

New Hampshire Election.

Returns from 132 towns give the republican candidates for congress

8,414 votes.

anti-republican 8,393 do.

The last returns for governor in the above towns, says the New Hampshire Gazette, gave the republican candidate 773 votes more than at the present time, and 946 more for the federal candidate. By which it appears the republicans have gained 173 votes in the short space of 5 months. Centinel lies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Col. Hampton, says the Charleston City Gazette, declines being considered a candidate, at the ensuing election for a seat in congress—in consequence of which O'Brien Smith, esq. has been proposed by his friends as the republican candidate.

New-York, September 5.

City of New York, ss.

JOHN WHITE, a deputy pilot of the port of New-York, deposes—That on yesterday about one o'clock, he took charge, in his official capacity, of the American ship John, of New York, from Bordeaux, about sixteen miles from the Hook; that near two o'clock, and about 8 miles from the Hook, the Leander fired a shot at the said ship, and that the captain immediately hoisted the American flag and proceeded on his course to the said port; that the Leander then pursued and fired at the ship, and to the best of this deponent's recollection, one hundred and six guns, some of which were doubled shot, and several of which struck the said ship; that the pursuit and firing continued within about half a mile of the land, and in four fathoms water; and that the Cambrian also fired at the said ship and pursued her to leeward.

JOHN WHITE.

Sworn 3d September, 1864, before De Wit Clinton.

City of New York, ss.

JOHN PATTERSON, master of the above named ship John, deposes, that the contents of the above deposition of John White are true; that the Leander approached the said ship within pistol shot, and about half a mile from the land, and that in that situation several rounds of musquetry were fired from the Leander at the hull of the ship, apparently with the view to kill the people on board.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Sworn 4th September, 1864, before De Wit Clinton.

I do hereby certify that the above are true copies of the affidavits of John White and John Patterson, and are remaining on file in the Mayor's office.

I. J. DEROSE, Clk.

If it be true as asserted in last Saturday's Centinel, (says a correspondent) "that the ship Patterson's cargo will pay in duties to the government, between 2 and 300,000 dollars; the first cost of her cargo in Canton, as estimated at our custom house, must be equal to one million, eight hundred thousand dollars, to produce 270,000 dollars to the government;"—Is this not an object worthy the attention of our town affluents?

Boston Democrat.

MARRIED—Some days since, Lemuel Purnell, esq. of Centerville, to Miss Charlotte Pratt, daughter of Henry Pratt, esq. of Queen Anne's county.

On Thursday evening last, Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, of Easton, to Miss Anna Spencer, daughter of colonel Perry Spencer, of this county.

DIED—Last week, Mr. William Alker, of this county—Also, Mr. Philemon Hambleton, after a short illness.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. Susanb Coats, consort of Dr. John Coats, of this town.

Notice.

ON TUESDAY, 25th instant will be exposed to Public Sale, in Easton, on the Public Green before the Court House, some LOTS of LAND—being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased, by

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

Talbot County, Sept. 18, 1864. 2

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

My Fellow-Citizens,

HAVING heretofore intimated to some of my friends, a design of becoming a candidate for your suffrages at the next Election for Delegates to the General Assembly, and being encouraged by them in the hope of meeting with your approbation—I have deemed it most proper and respectful to apprise you thus generally of that intention, and to make you a tender of my services as one of your Representatives, if you should think proper my fellow-citizens, to repose so much confidence in me as to bestow on me your votes and to commit your interest to my care, I can only on my part assure you, that I will devote to your service whatever of ability or industry I possess.

I am with all respect,

Your humble servant,

JOHN TURNER.

Talbot County, Sept. 18, 1864. 3

To the Public.

THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY is again opened for the instruction of youth in the classics, mathematics and other branches of education.

Parents who wish their children to progress in the mathematics, and at the same time, to acquire a knowledge of English grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the classical school, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for tuition to each department.

September 18, 1864.

There is a vacancy for a boarder not exceeding 12 years of age, in the house of the principal.

For Sale.

Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for graze and grain, in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belknap, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.

Thirty-five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.

The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unfettered land, that I know of, so near that city.

One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.

EDWARD TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1864. 125D.

NEW-MARKET JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

ON WEDNESDAY the 10th Oct next, will be run for over the New-Market course, the Jockey Club purse of Two Hundred Dollars, four mile heats, free for members of the club.

On THURSDAY the 11th, a Colts' purse of One Hundred & Twenty Dollars, free as above.

And on FRIDAY the 12th, a town's purse, the amount of which is not yet ascertained, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; subject to the rules and regulations of the club.

By Order,
CLEMENT SULIVANE, Sec'y.

Sept. 18, 1864. 4

For Sale, in Chester-Town.

A GOOD FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a new brick meat house, and log stable—also a well of good water in the yard, with about three eighths of an acre of ground for a garden, under a good post and rail fence. This property is on the main street, and is a convenient situation for selling groceries and coarse dry goods. Any person wishing to purchase will apply for particulars to the subscriber, now living on the premises, at which time they will have an opportunity of seeing the property.

JAMES LENOX.

September 18, 1864. 6

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying for a public road to be established from Queens-Town in Queen Anne's county, to some convenient landing on Queens-Town Creek. All those concerned will please to take notice.

September 18, 1864. 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES BYUS.

Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1864. 6

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, John Miller of Somerset County, commonly called John Hoggin, do intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to pass an act of Insolvency in my favour, for debts which from sundry causes I am not able to pay.

JOHN MILLER.

Sept. 18, 1864. 6

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which through misfortune and otherwise, I am unable to pay.

NATHAN C. NEWTON.

Sept. 18 1864. 6

Ten Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber sometime in June last, a Negro woman named JUDE, about 40 years of age, she is described in her left hand, which hangs down, she also limps when she walks fast, her clothing I cannot describe as it is likely she changed them. I am informed she is likely to be found in the vicinity of Collin's Cross Roads in Caroline county. Any person who will take up said negro woman and deliver her at my house, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

MOSES PASSAPAE.

Dorchester County, Nichols's Cross Roads, Sept. 18, 1864. 39

Barren Creek Races.

WILL be run for over a handsome course at Barren Creek Springs, on Thursday the 4th of October next, a purse of fifty pounds, three mile heats repeated—free only for members of the club.

On Friday the 5th, a purse of thirty pounds, two mile heats—for colts and fillies—free as above.

On Saturday the 6th, a purse, sum not yet ascertained—free for any mare, horse, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the club.

NATHAN C. NEWTON,

Secretary pro tem,

September 18, 1864. 3

To be Rented,

THE ENSUING YEAR.

TWO FARMS situated on King's Creek in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, about 100 bushels of Wheat may be seeded—They will be rented together or separate as may suit the applicants, by application to

SARAH BOWMAN.

King's Creek, Sept. 18, 1864.

Wants a Situation.

AM capable of teaching the English and Latin languages grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will be duly attended to.

September 18, 1864. 311

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, state of Maryland, on Sunday the 2d inst, a negro man named MOSES, the property of Mrs. Blake, about forty five years of age, supposed to be five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, very remarkable by the impediment in his speech—Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a black satin vest, yellow pantaloons, half boots and a fur hat, exclusive of a number of coarse clothing, unknown to the subscriber. There is no doubt but he will make for Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, as he has a relation in the latter place. It is probable he will be very cautious in his route, as he has been somewhat in the habit of running off. Any person apprehending the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM Y. BOURKE.

September 18, 1864. 5

To be Sold, at Auction,

For Cash, at Easton landing;

ON TUESDAY the 25th Sept. inst. By authority will be sold, the OXFORD RAVENUE BOAT with all her Sails, Rigging, &c. and every thing to her belonging; the Colours only excepted.

JOHN WILLIS, Collector of the District and Port of Oxford.

Sept. 11, 1864. 3

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for a law to discharge me from payment of all debts due from myself, or contracted in co-partnership—and to exonerate me from payment of all Notes, or other obligations on which I am debtor or otherwise security, on surrendering all my property for the benefit of those concerned.

HENRY DOWNES.

Queen-Anne's County, 5

Sept. 18, 1864. 39

By Order of the Chancellor.

THE creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased, of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, within three months after this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the Real Estate of said John Winn Harrison, dec'd.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

Talbot County, Aug. 6, 1864. 6

Twelve Cents Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber in Chester-Town, Maryland—two apprentice boys, viz: William Copper, and James Tigart. Whoever apprehends the said run-aways, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

Chester-Town, Sept. 11, 1864. 3

Wanted an Overseer's place.

A MAN with a Family, well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. A line left at this Office, addressed to Mr. Charles Goldborough of this county will be attended to.

Talbot county, Aug. 28, 1864. 391

To be Rented,

THE house and lot at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland, on Harrison-Street, for the ensuing year.

JAMES SETH.

Sept. 4, 1864. 3

TO THE ELECTORS OF Kent & Queen-Ann's Counties.

As my name has lately been mentioned among others in the Star, as an *Elect* of President and Vice-President of the United States at the ensuing Election—I at the request of Friends in each County, who deem it necessary, now beg leave to inform the Citizens of the District, that should my name meet their approbation I will serve them with pleasure.

SAMUEL T. WRIGHT.
Sept. 11, 1804.

**Public Sale,
ON THE PREMISES.**
On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, (if fair) if not, on the next fair day.

PART of a tract of Land called *The Advantage*, lying in Talbot County; containing about 100 acres, the advantages this property possesses, is greater than any other I know on Choptank river—This land is bounded on the fourth by the river with about 100 acres of Marsh, and on the north by Tuckehoe creek with an excellent herring fishery—This land has a large proportion of wood and timber of an excellent quality; the improvements with a small expense may be made very comfortable—About one half of the arable land is rich, the whole may be highly improved in a few years, as this is one of the best places in Talbot county for stock; one half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining half a credit will be given, which time of credit will be made known on the day of sale, by

WM. PATTON.
Who will give a good title to the land when the money is paid.
Easton, Sept. 11, 1804. 3

On a lengthy Credit.
Will be offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, On FRIDAY the 5th day of October next.

At the place commonly called *Hibernia*, within about one mile of Centreville in Queen-Ann's County, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Several very Valuable

Full bred brood Mares,

One of which is in foal by Maj. Forman's celebrated *Ranger*; two by Mr. Richard Jones's fine horse *Suwarrow*; and two by my country horse *Lancaster-Ball*, that is equal if not superior to any horse of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, with implements of Husbandry. Bonds, or Notes with approved securities, will be required from the day of Sale, and attendance given by

JOHN DAMES.
N. B. From 1 to 500 barrels of Corn, will be offered at the same time, which shall be ready for delivery by the 15th December next, at farthest.
Queen-Ann's County, 3
Sept. 11, 1804.

Will be Sold at Public Sale,
On WEDNESDAY the 26th inst. (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the farm of the Subscriber, called the *FOREST*, on a credit of 18 months; the purchaser giving bond, and good security.—A number of young Cattle, and several valuable brood Mares now in foal, by the well known horse Cock-fighter, the sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

EDW. LLOYD.
Wye-House, Sept. 11, 1804. 3

Notice.

The most elegant and fastest sailing *SCHOONER*, called the **LOUISIANA**, that has ever sailed from this Port, sails from Easton for Baltimore on Wednesdays about nine or ten o'clock, and from Baltimore for Easton on Saturdays, about the same hour.

—ALSO—

A NEW, elegant, and fast sailing Schooner, will sail for Baltimore on Saturdays from Easton, about nine or half past nine o'clock, and from Baltimore to Easton on Wednesdays about the same hour. Any person or persons wishing to embrace this conveyance will please to attend at the places above mentioned.

SAMUEL THOMAS.
Easton-Point, Sept. 11, 1804. 4

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Friday night last, a well turned Bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 7 years old last Spring, unthod, no mark is recollected except a small star in his forehead—his mane rather hangs on the off-side—He was lately the property of Mr. Broome of Wilmington. A reasonable reward will be given if taken up in the County, and five dollars if out of the County and all proper expenses paid by

JOHN COATS.
Easton, Sept. 10, 1804. 3

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c. Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and the same regularly forwarded.

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Ann's county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The turning dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 1f

The Subscriber will Rent
Unicorn Mill,

For one or more years—and give possession New Years. Application to be made as above.

Notice.

FROM the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the sale of the real estate of the said William Adams, deceased, in the same order which it is advertised, to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.
HENRY JAMES CARROLL.
Princess Anne, Sept. 11, 1804. 1s

**Lands for Sale,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**

By virtue of a decree of the hon. Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to auction on the following days, viz.

ON TUESDAY the 10th of October next—a comfortable and pleasant house and lot, in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.—On Wednesday the 10th—part of a tract of land, called *Mill Lot*, near the head of Pony-Tank Creek, adjoining the lands of capt. Robert Dashiell.

On THURSDAY the 11th—that valuable Farm, at the head of Wicomico creek, containing 390 acres, 200 of which is arable, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn and tobacco. The other part is heavily loaded with excellent timber; the improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house, cook room, dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses; two large barns, granary, stables, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 12th of the same month, a Farm on the Devil's-Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which is arable, forty-nine in woods, and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh. The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant or commodious, but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water-fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality.

The terms of sale, directed by the High Court of Appeals, are as follow: The purchaser, or purchasers, to give bond with security to be approved of by the trustee, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; one third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; and the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND,
HENRY JAMES CARROLL,
Trustees.
Somerset County, Princess Anne, Sept. 4, 1804. 7

Commission Business.

The Subscriber has commenced the Commission Business, at No. 6 Pratt-street, for the Sale of **Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c.** AND solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business intrusted to his care, shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.
Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1804. 6

To be Rented,

THE two tenements now occupied by Joseph Haskins, and Dr. Earle. The subscriber is now ready to contract with a person who wants to rent either of the said houses.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.
A second handed COACHEE for sale on easy terms.

Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 1f

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of **Nicholson & Attwood,** And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONERS, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the **Centreville; & the Farmer.** WHICH they will run constantly as PACKETS, and GRAIN BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.

They have rented commodious GRANARIES at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful SKIPPERS, for whose good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible.—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood, Have opened a GROCERY STORE at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

Old Cognac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & Antigua } SPIRITS.
New England Rum.
Apple & Peach } BRANDIES.
Best Holland Gin.
Whiskey 6 years old.
Inferior do.
Madeira, Sherry, Malaga & Port } WINES.
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson & Souchong } TEAS.
this springs importation.
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.
Molasses, Soap & Candles.
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Do. do. Salt.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. 1f

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized, and empowered by the Rev. William Gibson, and Mrs. Ann Gibson, (his mother) to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation—hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil, adapted to the growth of every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek which issues out of Mile's River, in Talbot county: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with fish, fowl and oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable.—A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton.

OWEN KENNARD,
Attorney in fact.
Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. 1f

This is to give Notice.

THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Small, late of Talbot 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 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Given under our hands this 30th day of August, 1804.

ALEX. MCCLAYLAND,
BENJ. STOKER,
Adm'rs. of R. Small.
Sept. 4, 1804. 3q

Notice.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of September, all the remaining part of the real property of Morris Ellors, deceased. The said land lies near Church-Hill, in Queen Ann's county, and contains about 170 acres. It is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—has on it tolerable buildings and improvements, and a plentiful share of timber and wood.

The said property will be divided into two lots, and will be sold on a credit of 12 months from the time of sale, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the purchase money, with interest at that time.

WILLIAM STENSON, Trustee.
September 4, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber hereof, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to attend to the discharge thereof, or legal process will be resorted to, to recover the same.

THOMAS COWARD.
Easton, September 4, 1804. 3q

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804. 1f

Potts's Mill for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at public auction, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 26th day of September inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day—A very valuable

GRIST MILL.

This property is situated on the Head Branch of St. Michael's River, and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.

The terms of Sale will be as follows, the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of the sale—And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser, after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of
Huntington, Trustee.
Talbot County, Sept. 4, 1804. 4

Thos. & Saml. Wainwright,
CABINET & CHAIR MAKERS.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James Holmes, as a tavern—Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner—by a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An Apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.
Easton, Sept. 4, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of September, Anno Domini, 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r.
of J. E. Denny.
September 4, 1804. 6

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the same may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }
The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazette twice a week for the space of six months, and the collector of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.
June 5.

The Subscribers

Have entered into partnership to run Boats between the town of Centreville and the city of Baltimore, and have commenced their business with the beautiful SCHOONER, the

NANCY & JANE,
which they purchased of capt. Samuel Thomas, of Easton.

THIS vessel is equal to any that belongs to the Bay, and is in the most complete order for the accommodation of passengers. She sails as a Packet and Grain Boat, under the direction of a careful and experienced commander; and leaves Centreville every Wednesday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and Baltimore on Saturday mornings, at the same hour.

About the 1st of November next, the subscribers expect to obtain possession of a commodious GRANARY at the landing, near Centreville; when they propose to run a Boat for the carriage of Grain only; and as this expense is incurred principally for the Farmers, a hope is indulged that the undertaking will be liberally encouraged by them.

Punctuality in dealing, and the strictest attention to orders, left at the store of Thomas C. Earle, & Co. are promised by the public's obedient servants,
CHARLES FRAZIER.
THOMAS C. EARLE.
Centreville, August 13, 1804.

THOMAS C. EARLE, & Co.
Continue to keep a general assortment of
GOODS,

Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

To be Rented,

THE subscribers house in George-Town, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same.—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town—as several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to John Ireland, Esq. George-Town Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.

WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.
August 13, 1804. 1f

To be Sold.

I OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Ann's County, on which is a good Dwelling-House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Celler with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expense. This land is good, handsomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary;—nearly one-half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES O'BRYON, or,
BENJAMIN O'BRYON.
August 7, 1804.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOE, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow, linen shirt and trousers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick county.
August 28, 1804. 8

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts, I am, from misfortune unable to pay.

JOSEPH DAFFIN.
September 4, 1804. 6



THE TERMS OF THE STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

To be Sold, at Auction,
For Cash, at Easton landing;
ON TUESDAY the 25th Sept. inst. By authority will be sold, the OXFORD REVENUE BOAT with all her Sails, Rigging, &c. and every thing to her belonging; the Colour only excepted.
JOHN WILLIS, Collector of the District and Port of Oxford.
Sept. 11, 1804. 3

Notice.
ON TUESDAY, 25th instant will be exposed to Public Sale, in Easton, on the Public Green before the Court House, some LOTS of LAND—being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased, by
JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee
Talbot County, Sept. 18, 1804. 2

Barren Creek Races.
WILL be run for over a handsome course at Barren Creek Springs, on Thursday the 4th of October next, a purse of fifty pounds, three mile heats repeated—free only for members of the club.
On Friday the 5th, a purse of thirty pounds, two mile heats—for colts and fillies—free as above.
On Saturday the 6th, a purse, sum not yet ascertained—free for any mare, horse, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the club.
NATHAN C. NEWTON,
Secretary pro tem.
September 18, 1804. 3

NEW-MARKET JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
ON WEDNESDAY the 10th Oct. next, will be run for over the New-Market course, the Jockey Club purse of Two Hundred Dollars, four mile heats, free for members of the club.
On THURSDAY the 11th, a Colts purse of One Hundred & Twenty Dollars, free as above.
And on FRIDAY the 12th, a town's purse, the amount of which is not yet ascertained, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; subject to the rules and regulations of the club.
By Order,
CLEMENT SULIVANE, Sec'y.
Sept. 18, 1804. 4

Chestertown Races.
WILL be run over the Chester-town Course, on Tuesday the 20 day of October next—The two mile heats, a sweepstake of two hundred dollars, by the Colts and Fillies of Messrs. Thomas M. Forman, Richard I. Jones, Wm. H. Nicholson, and Edward Lloyd.
On Wednesday the 30 October—It is intended to establish a new Jockey Club at Chester, upon such principles as shall best promote the Sports of the Turf, and improve the Breed of fine Horses, where the sportsmen of every State are invited to become members.—It is expected the Purse will be large.
On Thursday the 4th October—will be run for the Balance of the Old Club Money, about two hundred and forty dollars, the four mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Club.
On Friday will be run for a handsome Town's Purse, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the amount of the purse not ascertained, as it depends on subscriptions, booth and gate money, with the entrance money.
Admission Quarter of a Dollar for Man and Horse—Half a Dollar for a single Carriage—Three Quarters of a Dollar for a Four Wheel Carriage.
PHILIP CHAPLIN, Sec'y.
Chestertown, Sept. 3, 1804. 4

NOTICE.
I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for a law to discharge me from payment of all debts due from myself, contracted in co-partnership—and to exonerate me from payment of all Notes, or other obligations on which I am co-partner or otherwise security, on surrendering all my property for the benefit of those concerned.
HENRY DOWNES.
Queen Ann's County, 7
Sept. 18, 1804. 5

For Sale.
Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.
This Land is admirably calculated for grass and grain, in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belknap, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.
Thirty-five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.
The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unfettered land, that I know of, so near that city.
One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.
EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- } 125D.
ber 7, 1804. }

TO THE VOICES OF TALBOT COUNTY.
My Fellow-Citizens,
HAVING heretofore intimated to some of my friends, a design of becoming a candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly, and being encouraged by them in the hope of meeting with your approbation—I have deemed it most proper and respectful to apprise you thus generally of that intention, and to make you a tender of my services as one of your Representatives, if you should think proper my fellow-citizens, to repose so much confidence in me as to bestow on me your votes and to commit your interest to my care, I can only on my part assure you, that I will devote your service whatever of ability or industry I possess.
I am with all respect,
Your humble servant,
JOHN TURNER.
Talbot County, Sept. 18, 1804. 3

To the Public.
THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY is again opened for the instruction of youth in the classics, mathematics and other branches of education.
Parents who wish their children to progress in the mathematics, and at the same time, to acquire a knowledge of English grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the classical school, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for tuition to each department.
September 18, 1804.
There is a vacancy for a boarder not exceeding 12 years of age, in the house of the principal.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland, on Sunday the 24 inst. a negro man named MOSES, the property of Mrs. Blake, about forty five years of age, supposed to be five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, very remarkable by the impediment in his speech—Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a black latin vest, yellow pantaloons, half boots and a fur hat, exclusive of a number of couple clothing, unknown to the subscriber. There is no doubt but he will make for Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, as he has a relation in the latter place. It is probable he will be very cautious in his route, as he has been somewhat in the habit of running off. Any person apprehending the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
WILLIAM Y. BOURK.
September 18, 1804. 5

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1804. 6

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
TO THE PEOPLE.
THE DEFENCE.
No. II.
The nature of the executive duties of a great nation is such as not to admit of discharge by one man. They are so various and extensive that the exertions of an individual, however splendid or mighty, are inadequate to the task of fulfilling them. Although, therefore, the theory of the government vests in the president the whole executive power, qualified in some instances by the advice and consent of the senate, yet it is no less manifest, from the legal provisions established than from the reason of the thing, that a division of power was contemplated among subordinate agents. Hence the establishment of four great departments, each possessed of a supreme control over a circumscribed sphere of delegated powers. The government was no sooner put into operation than laws passed establishing the departments of state, of the treasury, and of war; and as soon as the public exigencies required a navy, a law was passed establishing a navy department.
At the head of each of these departments the president was required, with the approbation of the senate to place an individual, whose continuance in office should depend upon his pleasure. Laws passed from time to time, defined the duties, as well of these officers, as of those placed under them. These laws were, in several cases, so many limitations of the executive power of the chief magistrate. They developed specific duties upon subordinate agents, and left only to him a general superintendence, directed of all discretion. Even the responsibility of appointing proper officers, divided with the senate, who are possessed of the right of rejecting any candidates offered by the president; as instances may occur, and probably have occurred, in which names have been proposed by him, as much from a knowledge that they would be acceptable to that body, as from his own estimation of their qualifications.
It is not the object of these remarks to derogate from the responsibility of the president. It cannot be denied that his powers are vast, and of consequence that he should be held under a rigid responsibility. It is only meant to shew that this responsibility is not absolute; and that all the measures of the executive government, in their various details, are not to be considered as his. It is true, however, although he does not possess an absolute control over the acts of subordinate agents, he yet does possess the efficient power of removal and of thus preventing a continuance, though he may not have been able to prevent the first occurrence of misconduct.
It is apparent, from this feature of the government, that much depends upon the character of men called upon to fill offices, and particularly of those on whom are devolved the superintendence of the four great departments. To the secretary of state is immediately committed the conduct of foreign relations, on which the peace and commercial prosperity of the nation depend; to the secretary of the treasury is committed the management of the whole resources of the government; and to the secretaries of war and navy are committed all the duties attached to these mighty engines of national defence. Besides the distinct discharge of these great duties, these high officers, in conjunction with the attorney general as members of the cabinet, are called upon to advise the president in all cases of great moment, and to co-operate in the taking effectual measures in every interesting crisis of affairs. From these considerations, the formation of a ministry has been deemed under all governments a work of the greatest delicacy and difficulty; and so arduous as to have been reputed a criterion of the talents of the man at the head of public affairs.—In proportion to the freedom of the government, does this difficulty increase; for, under free governments, it is not only necessary that men of talents should be appointed, but likewise that they should enjoy the confidence of the people, without whose hearty co-operation it is impossible for such a government to be efficient or respected.
When, therefore, the present chief magistrate assumed the reins of government it was with no misapplied solicitude that he looked forward to the designation of these great officers of state. Madison was called to preside over the

department of state, Gallatin over the finances, Dearborn over the war department, and Smith over that of the navy; while Lincoln was named attorney general.
All these men entered into office with pure hands, and with a reputation for personal worth, which even suspicion had not dared to impeach. All of them had acted a conspicuous part in the public concerns, and had thus exposed themselves to the severe ordeal of party. During the whole of this fiery trial, inflamed by the rancour and malice of party, however prodigal the reproach cast upon their public conduct, no one laid to their door a single act derogatory of the purest integrity. Men, neither affluent or poor, their department was equally free from the arrogance of wealth, and the meannesses of poverty. From the humble ground of unassuming citizenship, they had risen to the first distinctions in their respective states by the exertions of their own talents. It is not surprising that the nation, with conspicuous joy, welcomed the induction of such men into office.
It will not be unprofitable to dwell a few moments more on this branch of our subject.
Of all the duties assigned to executive agents those attached to the department of state are the most important. From their peculiar nature they require a mind, not only of the first lustre, but likewise one regulated by habitual prudence. He who discharges them should, moreover, be possessed of the public confidence. A man, more eminently combining these qualifications, was not, perhaps, to be found than Madison. Devoted from his early years to the public service he had diligently improved his time by mingling with the exercises of the closet with active duties. Unfettered by any profession, and regardless of wealth the whole vigor of a mind, imbued with great natural acuteness, had been uninterruptedly directed to political researches. Having occupied, for several years, a seat in the old congress, he was named by his native state a member of the illustrious body that formed the constitution, under which we now live. In this body, in which many distinguished men were fastidiously with the silent co-operation of voting, Madison outstripped all competition. The splendor of his triumph can only be appreciated by recollecting that among his coadjutors were a Franklin, a Hamilton, a Wilson, a King, and a Dickinson. This superiority arose, not less from the penetration of his genius, the soundness of his judgment and the extensiveness of his information, than from the candor of his mind and the conciliation of his temper. These attainments earned him a leading agency in the formation of the constitution, a greater part of which is ascribed to him than to any other member of the body.
It will be recollected that when this constitution appeared it received violent opposition. Among those who met and repelled this opposition Madison was the foremost. His pen and his voice were actively engaged in its defence. In his own state, he had to contend with the thunder of the most eloquent man of America, supported as it was feared, by a majority of the convention. The instrument was not without imperfections; they were pointed out; and he had not only the magnanimity to acknowledge, but the patriotism to engage, as far as his influence extended, to have them removed by amendments. Virginia ratified the constitution, as did the necessary number of states. It went into operation. Madison not unmindful of his promise; proposed and carried many of the most important amendments called for by the correct jealousy of the friends of liberty.
After effecting this great object, he participated in all the leading arrangements of the government. The time soon came in which the spirit of party, and with it the spirit of persecution entered the legislature. He met it at its first onset; and however unable to subdue, he resisted the excesses to which it led. The memorable alien and sedition acts and the British treaty found no where a more enlightened or vigorous opponent. Such, however, was the insatiation of those days, that his great efforts, and those of his co-patriots were fruitless; and ambition menaced, by daring steps, the subversion of liberty.—He retired from a body unworthy of his virtues and talents; resolved to make one more effort, through the medium of the states, to arrest the impending danger. Every one remembers the celebrated report and resolutions of the Virginia le-

gislature on the measures of the general government. They are a monument of profound talent and exalted moderation, of firmness tempered by mildness. They excite no turbulent passion, they awaken no narrow prejudice; but dispassionately address the understanding and subdue it by the force of argument and truth.—This was the production of Madison.—Its effects were astonishing; and it is no unjust derogation from the splendid performances that at that period irradiated public opinion, to say this was the most luminous. Having discharged this duty he retired to the tranquil scenes of contemplative and rural life; when the voice of friendship, and the dawn of a new political era called him to a more extensive sphere of usefulness. How he has discharged the duties of his station will soon appear.

CURTIS.
To be Rented.
THE ENSUING YEAR.
TWO FARMS situated on King's Creek in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, about 100 bushels of Wheat may be seeded.—They will be rented together or separate as may suit the applicants, by application to
SARAH BOWMAN,
King's Creek, Sept. 18, 1804.

Wants a Situation.
A MAN capable of teaching the English and Latin languages grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will be duly attended to.
September 18, 1804. 3th

For Sale, in Chester-Town.
A GOOD FRAME DWELLING.
A HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a new brick meat house, and log stable—also a well of good water in the yard, with about three eighths of an acre of ground for a garden, under a good post and rail fence. This property is on the main street, and is a convenient situation for selling groceries and coarse dry goods. Any person wishing to purchase will apply for particulars to the subscriber, now living on the premises, at which time they will have an opportunity of seeing the property.
JAMES LENOX.
September 18, 1804. 6

NOTICE.
A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying for a public road to be established from Queens-Town in Queen Ann's county, to some convenient landing on Queens-Town Creek. All those concerned will please to take notice.
September 18, 1804. 6

Notice is hereby Given.
THAT I, John Miller of Somerset County, commonly called John Hogbin, do intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to pass an act of Insolvency in my favour, for debts which from sundry causes I am not able to pay.
JOHN MILLER.
Sept. 18, 1804. 6

Notice.
IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which through misfortune and otherwise, I am unable to pay.
NATHAN C. NEWTON.
Sept. 18 1804. 6

Ten Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber sometime in June last, a Negro Woman named JUDE, about 40 years of age, she is decrepitated in her left hand, which hangs down, the allo limbs when she walks fall, her clothing I cannot describe as it is likely the changed them. I am informed she is likely to be found in the vicinity of Collin's Cross Roads in Caroline county. Any person who will take up said negro woman and deliver her at my house, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by
MOSES PASSAPAE.
Dorchester County, Nichols's Cross Roads, Sept. 18, 1804. 39

To be Rented.
THE house and lot at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland, on Harrison-street, for the ensuing year. Enquire of
JAMES SETH.
Sept. 4, 1804. 3

For Sale.
Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.
This Land is admirably calculated for grass and grain, in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belknap, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.
Thirty-five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.
The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unfettered land, that I know of, so near that city.
One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.
EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- } 125D.
ber 7, 1804. }

TO THE VOICES OF TALBOT COUNTY.
My Fellow-Citizens,
HAVING heretofore intimated to some of my friends, a design of becoming a candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly, and being encouraged by them in the hope of meeting with your approbation—I have deemed it most proper and respectful to apprise you thus generally of that intention, and to make you a tender of my services as one of your Representatives, if you should think proper my fellow-citizens, to repose so much confidence in me as to bestow on me your votes and to commit your interest to my care, I can only on my part assure you, that I will devote your service whatever of ability or industry I possess.
I am with all respect,
Your humble servant,
JOHN TURNER.
Talbot County, Sept. 18, 1804. 3

To the Public.
THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY is again opened for the instruction of youth in the classics, mathematics and other branches of education.
Parents who wish their children to progress in the mathematics, and at the same time, to acquire a knowledge of English grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the classical school, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for tuition to each department.
September 18, 1804.
There is a vacancy for a boarder not exceeding 12 years of age, in the house of the principal.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland, on Sunday the 24 inst. a negro man named MOSES, the property of Mrs. Blake, about forty five years of age, supposed to be five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, very remarkable by the impediment in his speech—Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a black latin vest, yellow pantaloons, half boots and a fur hat, exclusive of a number of couple clothing, unknown to the subscriber. There is no doubt but he will make for Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, as he has a relation in the latter place. It is probable he will be very cautious in his route, as he has been somewhat in the habit of running off. Any person apprehending the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
WILLIAM Y. BOURK.
September 18, 1804. 5

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1804. 6

department of state, Gallatin over the finances, Dearborn over the war department, and Smith over that of the navy; while Lincoln was named attorney general.
All these men entered into office with pure hands, and with a reputation for personal worth, which even suspicion had not dared to impeach. All of them had acted a conspicuous part in the public concerns, and had thus exposed themselves to the severe ordeal of party. During the whole of this fiery trial, inflamed by the rancour and malice of party, however prodigal the reproach cast upon their public conduct, no one laid to their door a single act derogatory of the purest integrity. Men, neither affluent or poor, their department was equally free from the arrogance of wealth, and the meannesses of poverty. From the humble ground of unassuming citizenship, they had risen to the first distinctions in their respective states by the exertions of their own talents. It is not surprising that the nation, with conspicuous joy, welcomed the induction of such men into office.
It will not be unprofitable to dwell a few moments more on this branch of our subject.
Of all the duties assigned to executive agents those attached to the department of state are the most important. From their peculiar nature they require a mind, not only of the first lustre, but likewise one regulated by habitual prudence. He who discharges them should, moreover, be possessed of the public confidence. A man, more eminently combining these qualifications, was not, perhaps, to be found than Madison. Devoted from his early years to the public service he had diligently improved his time by mingling with the exercises of the closet with active duties. Unfettered by any profession, and regardless of wealth the whole vigor of a mind, imbued with great natural acuteness, had been uninterruptedly directed to political researches. Having occupied, for several years, a seat in the old congress, he was named by his native state a member of the illustrious body that formed the constitution, under which we now live. In this body, in which many distinguished men were fastidiously with the silent co-operation of voting, Madison outstripped all competition. The splendor of his triumph can only be appreciated by recollecting that among his coadjutors were a Franklin, a Hamilton, a Wilson, a King, and a Dickinson. This superiority arose, not less from the penetration of his genius, the soundness of his judgment and the extensiveness of his information, than from the candor of his mind and the conciliation of his temper. These attainments earned him a leading agency in the formation of the constitution, a greater part of which is ascribed to him than to any other member of the body.
It will be recollected that when this constitution appeared it received violent opposition. Among those who met and repelled this opposition Madison was the foremost. His pen and his voice were actively engaged in its defence. In his own state, he had to contend with the thunder of the most eloquent man of America, supported as it was feared, by a majority of the convention. The instrument was not without imperfections; they were pointed out; and he had not only the magnanimity to acknowledge, but the patriotism to engage, as far as his influence extended, to have them removed by amendments. Virginia ratified the constitution, as did the necessary number of states. It went into operation. Madison not unmindful of his promise; proposed and carried many of the most important amendments called for by the correct jealousy of the friends of liberty.
After effecting this great object, he participated in all the leading arrangements of the government. The time soon came in which the spirit of party, and with it the spirit of persecution entered the legislature. He met it at its first onset; and however unable to subdue, he resisted the excesses to which it led. The memorable alien and sedition acts and the British treaty found no where a more enlightened or vigorous opponent. Such, however, was the insatiation of those days, that his great efforts, and those of his co-patriots were fruitless; and ambition menaced, by daring steps, the subversion of liberty.—He retired from a body unworthy of his virtues and talents; resolved to make one more effort, through the medium of the states, to arrest the impending danger. Every one remembers the celebrated report and resolutions of the Virginia le-

gislature on the measures of the general government. They are a monument of profound talent and exalted moderation, of firmness tempered by mildness. They excite no turbulent passion, they awaken no narrow prejudice; but dispassionately address the understanding and subdue it by the force of argument and truth.—This was the production of Madison.—Its effects were astonishing; and it is no unjust derogation from the splendid performances that at that period irradiated public opinion, to say this was the most luminous. Having discharged this duty he retired to the tranquil scenes of contemplative and rural life; when the voice of friendship, and the dawn of a new political era called him to a more extensive sphere of usefulness. How he has discharged the duties of his station will soon appear.

CURTIS.
To be Rented.
THE ENSUING YEAR.
TWO FARMS situated on King's Creek in Talbot county, contiguous to each other, about 100 bushels of Wheat may be seeded.—They will be rented together or separate as may suit the applicants, by application to
SARAH BOWMAN,
King's Creek, Sept. 18, 1804.

Wants a Situation.
A MAN capable of teaching the English and Latin languages grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will be duly attended to.
September 18, 1804. 3th

For Sale, in Chester-Town.
A GOOD FRAME DWELLING.
A HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a new brick meat house, and log stable—also a well of good water in the yard, with about three eighths of an acre of ground for a garden, under a good post and rail fence. This property is on the main street, and is a convenient situation for selling groceries and coarse dry goods. Any person wishing to purchase will apply for particulars to the subscriber, now living on the premises, at which time they will have an opportunity of seeing the property.
JAMES LENOX.
September 18, 1804. 6

NOTICE.
A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying for a public road to be established from Queens-Town in Queen Ann's county, to some convenient landing on Queens-Town Creek. All those concerned will please to take notice.
September 18, 1804. 6

Notice is hereby Given.
THAT I, John Miller of Somerset County, commonly called John Hogbin, do intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to pass an act of Insolvency in my favour, for debts which from sundry causes I am not able to pay.
JOHN MILLER.
Sept. 18, 1804. 6

Notice.
IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which through misfortune and otherwise, I am unable to pay.
NATHAN C. NEWTON.
Sept. 18 1804. 6

Ten Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber sometime in June last, a Negro Woman named JUDE, about 40 years of age, she is decrepitated in her left hand, which hangs down, the allo limbs when she walks fall, her clothing I cannot describe as it is likely the changed them. I am informed she is likely to be found in the vicinity of Collin's Cross Roads in Caroline county. Any person who will take up said negro woman and deliver her at my house, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by
MOSES PASSAPAE.
Dorchester County, Nichols's Cross Roads, Sept. 18, 1804. 39

To be Rented.
THE house and lot at present occupied by Mr. Edward Markland, on Harrison-street, for the ensuing year. Enquire of
JAMES SETH.
Sept. 4, 1804. 3

For Sale.
Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.
This Land is admirably calculated for grass and grain, in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belknap, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.
Thirty-five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me; having been on the land, I can recommend, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it personally, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.
The value of the tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unfettered land, that I know of, so near that city.
One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.
EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- } 125D.
ber 7, 1804. }

TO THE VOICES OF TALBOT COUNTY.
My Fellow-Citizens,
HAVING heretofore intimated to some of my friends, a design of becoming a candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly, and being encouraged by them in the hope of meeting with your approbation—I have deemed it most proper and respectful to apprise you thus generally of that intention, and to make you a tender of my services as one of your Representatives, if you should think proper my fellow-citizens, to repose so much confidence in me as to bestow on me your votes and to commit your interest to my care, I can only on my part assure you, that I will devote your service whatever of ability or industry I possess.
I am with all respect,
Your humble servant,
JOHN TURNER.
Talbot County, Sept. 18, 1804. 3

To the Public.
THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY is again opened for the instruction of youth in the classics, mathematics and other branches of education.
Parents who wish their children to progress in the mathematics, and at the same time, to acquire a knowledge of English grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the classical school, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for tuition to each department.
September 18, 1804.
There is a vacancy for a boarder not exceeding 12 years of age, in the house of the principal.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland, on Sunday the 24 inst. a negro man named MOSES, the property of Mrs. Blake, about forty five years of age, supposed to be five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, very remarkable by the impediment in his speech—Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a black latin vest, yellow pantaloons, half boots and a fur hat, exclusive of a number of couple clothing, unknown to the subscriber. There is no doubt but he will make for Philadelphia, or the Jerseys, as he has a relation in the latter place. It is probable he will be very cautious in his route, as he has been somewhat in the habit of running off. Any person apprehending the said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
WILLIAM Y. BOURK.
September 18, 1804. 5

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next Legislature of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester County, Sept. 18, 1804. 6

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION
At a meeting of delegates from ninety-seven
towns of the state of Connecticut, con-
vened at New Haven, on the 29th day
of August, 1864.

WILLIAM JUDY, Esq. in the chair.

HENRY W. EDWARDS, } Clerks
LEWEL W. WHITMAN, }

Whereas it is the unanimous opinion of
this meeting, that the people of this
state are at present without a constitution
of civil government,—Resolved, that it
is expedient to take measures preparatory
to the formation of a constitution, and
that a committee be appointed to draft
an address to the people of this state on
that subject, and make report thereof to
this meeting.

The committee appointed in pursuance
of the foregoing resolve, reported the fol-
lowing

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT.

"WE hold these truths to be self evi-
dent,—that all men are created equal
—that they are endowed by their cre-
ator with certain unalienable rights—
that among these are life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness. That to se-
cure these rights, governments are in-
stituted among men, deriving their
just powers from the consent of the go-
vernment; that whenever any form of
government becomes destructive of
these ends, it is the right of the PEOP-
LE to alter or abolish it, and to in-
stitute new governments, laying its
foundation on such principles and or-
ganizing its powers in such form, as to
them shall seem most likely to effect its
safety and happiness."

Since the declaration of independence,
of which the above is a part, we have
had no constitution nor any article of go-
vernment which has not been repealed
by the legislature—but the sovereignty,
which by that memorable act, was taken
from Great Britain, did not vest in the
old congress nor in our legislature. It
vested in the people, and by them has ne-
ver been exercised.

Since that declaration, the people of New
Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York,
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,
Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas
and Georgia have formed constitutions.
The four new states added to the thir-
teen, are governed under constitutions
formed by the people.—Throughout the
union, Rhode Island and Connecticut are
the only states, which recognize the char-
ter of king Charles as the basis of civil
government.—This shews the formation
of constitutions by the people has been,
without any influence of party, regarded
essential to political safety. It has been
considered indispensable, that the rights
of man, however unalienable in their
nature, should be guarded from aliena-
tion by positive contract, not alterable by
the few, who may be in power, but by
the people who are to be governed.

No one of the constitutions thus form-
ed, has changed the rights of persons or of
things, in respect to the time past, but all
of them have defined and guarded the
important civil and religious rights of
man. They have separated powers,
which, if connected, might be danger-
ous to each other or to the public.—
They have limited the honors of each
department of government and have es-
tablished first principles, not to be chang-
ed but by consent of the people. They
have left to legislators the application of
these principles, to judges the impartial
construction of laws, and to executive
officers the power of effecting the ob-
jects of government.

In a perfect state of society (were such
possible) we should need no constitution,
but but universal experience has shewn
the insecurity of trusting mere men to
set bounds to their own power and to re-
move the land marks at pleasure. Pri-
vate interest, ambition or temper may
tempt the legislator to sudden and dan-
gerous exercise of power, but a constitu-
tion is to the people a permanent shelter
and defence. As our situation now is,
what one legislature does, may be revoked
by the next, but what the people do in
their elective capacity is done permanently
for every man, and cannot be revoked
in haste or without the full consent of
the people.—

If a constitution shall declare taxation
and representation inseparable, the legisla-
ture cannot separate them with his
breath.

If a constitution shall declare all men
free in the exercise of religion according
to conscience, so far as it can be done
without violating public order, the legis-
lator cannot bind over one denomination
to another.

If a constitution shall give permanence
and independence to judges, the legisla-
tor cannot make judges annually inde-
pendent on his will.

If a constitution shall establish the qual-
ifications of a freeman, the legislator
cannot change them.

If a constitution shall separate the leg-
islative, executive and judicial powers,
the legislator cannot unite them in his
own person.

It has been said that every thing has
gone wrong in Connecticut. Supposing

this were true, yet who will ensure that
this shall be the case with the next gen-
eration or even for the next year? Men's
zeal for popularity and for retaining their
places is some guarantee for political
safety, but not a permanent one, yet no
other have we had since 1776, for the
conformity of our laws and establishments
to the will of the people. What prudent
farmer among us is contented with the
abundant crops of his farm, while he has
no title-deed or record or while his evi-
dence of title is defective? He leaves his
plough and his fields to establish his title
for the benefit of himself and children.
If a vessel should happen to perform a
good and safe voyage without rudder or
compass, the mariners might be compli-
mented on their success, but the owner
would never send her to sea again in
such a condition.—On the subject of go-
vernment, which involves a concern in
all our lands, our labors and pursuits,
prudence demands most loudly our vigi-
lant care that nothing be left to hazard,
which can be made perfectly safe.—The
pole of the other states did not leave all
their political concerns to the vague con-
tingence of things going well or ill; but
they asserted the power to be in themselves,
and established rules, which control all
the departments. The old congress did
not declare the old confederation to be
the constitution of the United States.—
They did not proceed to organize a go-
vernment; but the sovereign people ap-
pointed delegates to a general convention,
which proposed a constitution to conven-
tions of the people of the states.

If all things are now right, let the
voice of the people establish them as they
are. If any amendments are desirable,
let the people have opportunity to make
them.

Excellent as may appear the govern-
ment of Connecticut to those, who have
administered it, and to their favorites,
yet to us, who belong to the majority of
the union, it has been and is an unequal
government, constantly tending to the
increase of aristocracies and to the con-
sequent humiliation of men and princi-
ples, friendly to our revolution. The
government is indeed good for those, who
have enjoyed all power and privileges un-
der it, but to us has been and is a bad
government, because legislators, who are
opposed to the general government and
to us, have not over their conduct any
control, which they cannot remove at
pleasure, and have no restraint from mak-
ing laws favorable to their own perpetu-
ity, in subjection.

It is to us a bad government, because
judges appointed by such legislators and
hostile to us as their makers have the un-
controlled decision of all our rights and
are annually dependent on our political
opponents for continuance in office.

It is to us a bad government, because
men thus uncontrolled have concentrated
in themselves, the few, that power of
the many, which all wise governments
have separated.

The grounds, on which we call the
government bad, are referred to the very
nature of the government, to the con-
struction of courts and to the unavoida-
ble operations of party and passion;—
hence we shall be excused a detail of the
numerous wrongs which have arrived to
us under this government. The same
wrongs would arrive to the opposite party,
provided the same dangerous unlim-
ited power was to be placed in their
hands. In seasons of party, a constitution
is an invaluable instrument.

The federalists claim all goodness and
greatness, and refer us to these as secu-
rity for our enjoyment of equal rights.
We recognize no evidence of these ex-
clusive attributes, but in the frequent re-
petitions of the claim, and these repeti-
tions have been all our consolation, and
all our redress, when from time to time
we have complained of evils, which, de-
fying all human greatness and goodness,
will be perpetually breaking forth from
the corrupt source of human passions.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

There is a set of men in this coun-
try, who have laid down one general
maxim, which governs all their conduct,
and directs all their operations in politics.
—It is this: that unremitting and perse-
vering calumny is an infallible engine for
destroying the fairest character. This is not
a figment of our imagination. The prin-
ciple has been openly declared, tho' in
an unlucky moment, by a leading
brother of the Essex Junto, and the in-
variable practice of the whole fraternity
proves our statement true. They have
asserted that a perpetual battering will
never fail to reduce any character, how-
ever exalted by merit, however fortified
by talents and integrity. According to
their maxim, no degree of virtue, no
elevation of dignity, can long withstand
the shock of meditated, unceasing slan-
der; and if they had never openly pro-
claimed this principle, it might easily
have been deduced from their daily con-
duct. If they did not believe this max-
im to be true, it is impossible to conceive
that they should not be totally disheart-
ened at once; that they should entertain
the least hope ever to succeed in their ma-
nifestations. Whether their maxim is re-
ally true or not, we dare not venture to

decide. God forbid that it should be.
But how far the powers of darkness may
prevail in their plots, no mortal can say.
They are artful, they are active. If
they have talents, the greater is the dan-
ger.

"Wit, spirit, faculties, but make it worse."
But however confident the enemies of
government may be in the ground they
have taken, and however carefully they
have planted their artillery, they have hi-
therto been unsuccessful. Their oppo-
nents have withstood their attack, and,
so far from defeat, are continually gain-
ing ground. We trust their maxims will
finally fail them, and that virtue, truth,
liberty and the rights of man, will tri-
umph over their enmity.

But what are we to think of those men,
who are driven to the necessity of mur-
dering the reputation of their brethren,
before their own can claim the privilege
of existence, who live upon spoils, plun-
der and devastation; who can have no
being but in proportion as others are
sunk into oblivion; whose vital breath is
pestilence to all their neighbors; whose
successes mult spring from detraction,
whose liberty must be the slavery of the
nation?

No consideration can arrest their car-
eer in the work of destruction. No ex-
cellence of virtue, no claims of usefulness,
are exempt from the general lot of re-
proach. From the president of the U.
S. down to the lowest grade of office, all
are crowded together in one promiscu-
ous rout of infamy, and the whole body
of the rulers of the American nation are
stigmatized as the vilest raggamuths on
earth.

Where are the consciences of these de-
praved calumniators? Are they asleep,
or are they extinct? Where are their
senses, that they expect to succeed by
such means? Do they imagine they shall
be credited in their despicable slanders?
Do they not see, that the clouds of infa-
my which they are endeavoring to raise
over others, are continually settling on
their own heads? That their cause, in-
stead of being strengthened by their ex-
ertions, is constantly sinking into lower
extremes of imbecility? Do they not see
their infamous falsehoods refuted one af-
ter another, in regular succession as fast
as they are produced? Do they not per-
ceive that most of them are left evidently
false? Who can withhold pity from men
who are driven to such desperate mea-
sures, to give a temporary imagined con-
sequence to their beloved schemes? It is
a subject of consolation to every friend
of humanity, that their slanders though
numerous, are of such a nature, that it
would be as useless as tedious to pursue
them in detail. Like the offspring of
the alligator, if most of them were not
destroyed by the parent, the earth would
be overrun with monsters, and the labors
of Hercules would be unequal to their
extermination.

Pol. Cal.

PETERSBURGH, (Va.) August 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, now
travelling for the purpose of viewing the
natural curiosities in the western parts of
this state, to his friend in Petersburg,
dated Lee Court House, 26th July 1864.

"I accomplished on Monday last the
most laborious job I ever undertook: this
was, the measuring the Natural Bridge in
this county, "the most sublime of
Nature's Works." This bridge is 134
feet higher than the Natural Bridge in
Rockbridge county; being 339 feet in
perpendicular height, its summit projects
87 feet over its base, it fronts to the
south west, and is arched as regular as
could be by the hand of art; the arch
in front is about 200 feet high, and slopes
off to 60 feet at the distance of 106 feet
from the entrance; from its mouth is a
straight direction measures 406 feet—
thence at right angles 300 feet—thence
crossing the second line at 80 feet from
the wall to the other end 340 feet—the
roof is regularly arched, and gradually
descends to 18 feet, which is the lowest
part at the intersection of the second an-
gle; it then rises to 20, 30, 40, and 75
feet, which is the height of the north east
entrance. The stream of water which
runs under this bridge is from 35, 40, to
55 feet wide, at its common height.—
The head of this stream (Stock Creek)
is from three to four miles above the
bridge, rising out of a knob or spur of
Climch Mountain and empties itself three
miles below into Clinch river—this creek
is suddenly swelled by rains sometimes to
10 and 12 feet perpendicular, but is soon
run out. There is a wagon road over
the bridge, which is only used in time of
freshest and that is the only part that can
be crossed; on approaching it to the south
west front, it produces the most pleasing,
awful sensations; the front is a solid rock
of lime stone, the surface very smooth
and regular, formed in a semi-circle, the
rock of a bright yellow colour, which
colour is heightened by the rays of the
sun, the arch is partly obscured by a spur
of the ridge which runs down to the edge
of the creek in front of the arch. Ac-
cross the creek stand several beautiful
trees; the most elegant and luxurious is
a Cucumber Tree, reeming with fruit;
the leaves are from 2 to 2 and a half feet
in length, and 1 foot in breadth—this,
with two white cedars, and three white
walnut trees, add very much to the beau-

ty of the scene—to describe, would be a
vain attempt, and can only be done by
the skillful limner.

"If the scene below creates such pleas-
ing sensations, what must that from a
height be? It fills the mind with horror.
From the level of the summit of the ridge
where the road passes, to the verge of the
chiffure, the mountain descends about 45
degrees of an angle, and is from 45 to
50 feet perpendicular in height—you in-
voluntarily slide down feet foremost,
holding on to every twig you pass, until
you reach the verge, which is for 6 or 8
feet less steep; the rock is covered with
a thick stratum of earth, which gives
growth to many large trees: from this
landing place to the verge is a descent of
9 feet, so steep that it cannot be approach-
ed near enough to look over—to the well
of the arch about 400 yards, the ascent
to the verge is much levelled, where you
may look into the abyss below. My
guide was an old hunter, who had for
many years been accustomed to clamber-
ing over the steepest mountains—on ap-
proaching the verge, the horrors of the
scene below intimidated him for a few
moments, but he could presently walk
along the verge with composure. The
bridge may be passed by thousands with-
out a knowledge of it, unless attracted
by the roaring of the water below."

Captain Ball, of the schooner Roby,
arrived at Baltimore from Charleston,
which port he left the 15th ult. informs
that a very malignant fever rages in ev-
ery part of that city—that many of the
ship's crew were carried off by it—that
most of the inhabitants who were able to
remove, were gone and going to differ-
ent places of safety.

New-York, Sept. 14.

Yesterday the election for a member
to represent in congress the united dis-
tricts comprehending the counties of
New York, Richmond and Kings was
closed. Cudron S. Mumford was elected.
There was no federal opposition.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

FROM GUADALOUPE, August 22.

Extract of a letter.

"The officers of three armed Ameri-
can vessels, brought into Point Petre,
have been tried for piracy, in conse-
quence of having fought their vessels,
and sentenced to death! but execution is
delayed until advices from France can
be had on the subject."

From CUBA, July 7.

"Fifty american vessels, captured by
French pirates, have been sent in here.
This port is now shut against all stran-
gers. The governor has just now infor-
med me, that he had just received intelli-
gence that the Spaniards have repurchas-
ed the whole of Louisiana."

Pol. Cal.

Federal conspiracy.—It is strange, that
the federalists are now execrating Mr.
Burr when they were so anxious to
choose him president, instead of Mr.
Jefferson. Ever since the republicans
had become jealous of Mr. Burr's power,
the federalists have been his friends.—
Mr. Otis in particular, delivered as ho-
norary an eulogium in the last legisla-
ture in praise of Mr. Burr, as he has since
given Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Otis was as
pathetic in representing the behaviour of
the republicans in suspecting the integrity
of Mr. Burr, as he was in deploring the
fate of Hamilton. He declared that he
preferred Mr. Burr to Mr. Jefferson, and
that he would have voted for him as pre-
sident till his right arm fell from his
shoulder, if there had been the least pros-
pect of effecting his election. How
inconsistent are such declamations; it shews
how far party spirit influences the con-
duct of few heated federalists. It is re-
quested, that Mr. Otis would have his
speech in the last legislature, in honor of
Mr. Burr, printed, as it would be a pro-
per Appendix to his late Eulogy.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New Bedford COURIER.

a method of heading cabbages in the
Winter.

Last fall, at the usual time of taking
in cabbage, I had a number that were
well grown, but which had no appear-
ance of a head. I dug a trench on the
southern declivity of a hill, about 18 in-
ches wide, and 20 or 22 inches deep,
and took 16 cabbages, of the above de-
scription, and set them out in the bottom
of the trench, in their natural position,
with the roots well covered with sand;
I then filled the trench with straw on
each side of the cabbages, and laid straw
over the tops of them, to prevent the
sand from getting in; then placed a rail
over the middle of the trench to prevent
any pressure on the cabbages, and com-
pleted the whole work by throwing on
more straw, and forming a ridge of sand
over the whole to keep out frost and wa-
ter. In the latter part of March I open-
ed the trench and took out the cabbages,
and found each one with a common sized
head, white, solid, and well talled.

JACOB BENNETT.

Middleborough, June 22, 1864.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Our latest accounts from Europe, by
the way of London, gave us information

of the extreme probability of a civil
war; at least that the Emperor of
Russia and the King of Sweden had
shewn a disposition indicative of an in-
tention of shortly commencing hostil-
ities against France.

In confirmation of this news, we have
received the following important partic-
ulars of movements in Russia, received
from Capt. Hiller, of the ship Centurion,
arrived here last evening in a short pas-
sage from Contraband.

On the 14th of July, the day on which
Capt. Hiller sailed, the Russian fleet of
11 sail of the line and 4 frigates, were
ready for sea—and he was informed that
day by an officer of one of the ships of
the line, whom he supposed to be a na-
tive of England, and whom he saw on
shore, that general orders had just been
read in the fleet, that they were to fall
with all possible expedition, to join the
British. From this circumstance, toge-
ther with that of a more rigid discipline
among the Russian troops, there was but
little doubt of their being speedily called
into service.

The Emperor of Russia, in a peculiar
degree, was personally attentive to Ameri-
cans.—It was no uncommon thing for
him to seek opportunities to speak to the
commanders of American vessels; and
that he paid the utmost attention to Mr.
Harris, the American consul at that place,
who was highly gratified at the signal
honor conferred on his nation.

Capt. Hiller is the bearer of dispatches
from Mr. Harris to our government.

Now Published.

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

Sketches of Trials in Ireland
FOR HIGH TREASON, &c.

INCLUDING THE

Speeches of Mr. Curran

At Length—accompanied by certain
papers illustrating the

History and present state of that Country

As the subscribers to this Book are
much scattered over the Continent, and as
the expense attending it has been considerable
the Publisher respectfully hopes that they
will take the earliest opportunity of sending
for it.

N. B. The above Books are to be had at
the Star-office, Foston, Mr. Richard Hay-
ward's, Cambridge; and of Mr. John
Douglass, Head of Chisler.

September 25.

Take notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of James Hazledine, late of Tal-
bot county, deceased, either on bond,
note or open account, are requested to
come forward and make immediate satis-
faction—and all persons having claims
against said estate, are requested to bring
them forward, legally authenticated for
settlement.

Those persons that neglect to attend
to the above notice, may expect to be
dealt with as the law directs, as no longer
indulgence will be given.

JOHN ROBERTS, Admr.

of James Hazledine, dec'd.

Talbot county, Miles River Sept. 25, 1864.

Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two
or three sober, steady Journeymen
Tailors, to whom constant employ-
ment and good wages will be given, on ap-
plication to

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Sept. 25, 1864.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning
the next general assembly for an act
of insolvency to relieve him from debts
which he is unable to pay.

JOHN R. BROMWELL.

Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1864.

Wanted an Overseer's place.

A MAN with a Family, well experi-
enced in Farming, and the manage-
ment of Stock, who can get satisfactory
recommendations, wishes to be employ-
ed as an Overseer. A line left at this
Office, addressed to Mr. Charles Gold-
borough of this county will be attended
to.

Talbot county, Aug. 28, 1864. 34ff

Twelve Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in
Cheffertown, Maryland—two ap-
prentice boys, viz. William Copper, and
James Tigart. Whoever apprehends the
said run-away's, and brings them to the
subscriber, shall receive the above re-
ward.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

Cheffertown, Sept. 11, 1864.

By Order of the Chancellor.

THE creditors of John Winn Har-
rison, deceased; of Talbot county,
are hereby notified to exhibit their
claims with the vouchers thereof to the
Chancellor, within three months after
this date, being the day appointed for
the sale of a part of the Real Estate of
said John Winn Harrison, dec'd.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

Talbot County, Aug. 6, 1864.

B L A N K S

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR OFFICE.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 25, 1804.

Democratic Republicans.

REMEMBER that on Monday next, you will be called upon to exercise the important trust reposed in you, of electing a proper person to represent you in the Congress of the United States, and four suitable characters to represent this county in the next general assembly. We have heard of no opposition to Mr. Nicholson, for the former; and agreeable to the decision of your committee (elected from the four districts of the county) the names of Edward Lloyd, William Meloy, Perry Spencer, and Solomon Dickenfon, Esqrs have been recommended to you, for your suffrages—they are men known as well in the county, as in their several districts. Some opposition to the ticket has been offered by a federal character, as well as one who comes forward as a republican—One of those characters has no possible claim to your suffrage, and but little to that of federalists, as he rejected with scorn a former act of his federal friends, in nominating him, without his consent.—The fallowing he came forward with the delusive idea, in print, that he would not "cajole" the people out of their votes; however, in a few days, he began to treat and bow—and bow and treat, equal to any former practice, and at the election he was rejected by the People.—He now will not publicly apply to his federal friends for their suffrages, but authorities a Printer to say that he "will serve if elected"—such inconsistencies as the two which are open to you, we place every reliance in meeting with your sovereign contempt.

As the Candidate in opposition to the Ticket has put his name to the advertisement, and believing that a committee, who would recommend him to your suffrage, would be hard to find in Talbot, and having no doubt of his receiving the just rejection from you that he merits, we shall leave to your good sense his fate on that day. The other is recommended to you over the signature of "An impartial Man," and also appears in this morning's paper—they are both to be paid for—the latter was handed by a man who calls himself a republican, who is responsible for the payment—the contents of the advertisement goes no farther to convince the minds of thinking men, than they already possess—the writer we do not know, but so well do we know that a few years back "Impartial Man" in Talbot, was out of the question, we have no hesitation in believing it to be the effusions of some man who was in the days of terror "up to the hub."

It would be needless at this day, my fellow citizens, to remind you of your happy situation, which has been brought about by the present constituted authorities of our country; and that to make a change in men, will make a change in measures—the man which is there recommended to you, has heretofore been rejected by the people of Talbot—he is by birth an acknowledged federalist, and may be by practice a monarchist, if you allow yourselves to be led away from your own interest, and the interest of your common country, to put him in power. This "Impartial Man" would now wish to make you believe that he has the interest of the county at heart; and to induce you at this day, to put a man in office, that is well known to you all, espoused measures directly opposed to the interests of this country, as he did declare that "if he had been in John Adams's place he would have drawn the reins of government tighter round the people of this country than he did." This declaration has been proved to you, and you have rejected him, we sincerely hope you have received no proof of a change taking place in this man, that you on MONDAY NEXT will reject him.

Remember, fellow citizens, that but a few years back you had not a voice in the constituted authorities of this state, the affairs were then in the hands of federalists, and monarchists, you were taxed, and those taxes increased yearly—you have now put them out of power, and your taxes diminish yearly, while the affairs of your country are going on we will venture to assert in a more prosperous and commendable manner than heretofore—to obtain this ascendancy you had to UNITE; and remember to maintain it you will have to continue tight UNIO. When you reflect, that since you come forward and declared yourselves FREE MEN, that two thirds of the states, have become republican, with a daily increase; and now stand fifteen republican, to two federal. With this view of progressive happiness among your fellow citizens, we cannot believe that you will suffer yourselves to be deluded by a pretended "Impartial Man" (who perhaps, in his heart is a monarchist, or a disbanded offi-

cer) so as to leave out any one of the men recommended to you, who you know have your interests at heart, so as to promote the election of one, who is your avowed political opponent.

In our remarks on Tuesday last, relative to the time of electing electors for president and vice-president, we committed an error, as by reference to the law, we find that it will take place on the second Monday in November next, and not the first as was then our impression—and on the second Monday in November in every fourth year thereafter.

A tolerable idea may be formed of the nature and extent of the insurrection, as it is termed, in West Florida, from the following facts. Mr. Kemper, the leader of the association, was for some time in the service of Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, to whom he became indebted to a considerable amount. Being prosecuted, he fled to Florida, where at the head of thirty men, he raised the standard of revolt. There are the circumstances attending an occurrence which it is attempted to magnify into vast importance!

Nat. Int.

Summary return of votes given in New Hampshire for representatives to congress.

	Fed. Repub.
Rockingham co. 41 towns	2112 3134
Strafford co. 19 town	1476 1904
Hillsborough co. 26 towns	1593 1973
Cheshire co. 34 towns	3033 2030
Grafton co. 14 towns	1094 384

Total in 134 town 9263 8489
There remains 77 town to be heard from.

By an arrival at Boston London prints have been received at Bolton to the 25th of July, which, however, contain very few articles of moment. The Emperor of Russia and King of Sweden have refused to acknowledge Napoleon, for whose coronation the 9th of November is assigned.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated Sept. 2d, 1804.

"I observe by the newspapers that our city is represented as being very unhealthy: the fact is not so, we have had a great influx of strangers, and as usual, many have fallen victims to the climate. Among the established inhabitants there is no alarm, or any increase of usual mortality."

A print, whose shameful disregard of truth we have had frequent occasion to notice, contains the following declaration:

"Now we federalists have been this minority in the United States for about four years, and in that time, every one of us, who happened to hold an office under the government by the fair discharge of whole duties, we were enabled to earn bread for ourselves and families, have been deprived of it, because we dared to think differently on public affairs from the author of this liberal sentiment (Mr. Jefferson)."

This is the language of the Editor of the New York Evening Post. And yet the truth is that of the existing officers under the general government a majority are federal. We have deemed it our duty to notice this flagrant violation of truth, to show the deplorable lengths to which party prejudice carries men—Should it produce a similar torrent of invective and biliousness, with that recently excited by a like detection, we beg leave to say that on this as on that occasion, silence shall mark our contempt.

Nat. Int.

It is remarkable (says a New Jersey paper, of the 21st of August) that, while we have been drenched with copious and almost incessant rains, mostly accompanied by easterly and north easterly winds, which are generally thought to be extensive, the state of Virginia appears to be suffering from a severe drought.

This paragraph might have included North Carolina; for the crops of this state, it is supposed, never suffered more for want of rain, than they have done this season. In many parts, they will scarcely be worth gathering; and in all, greatly deficient.

[Raleigh Reg.]

Savannah, August 29.

The vice president of the United States arrived, we understand, a few days since at St. Simmons in a vessel from Philadelphia, in perfect health, and entirely freed from the hydracephalus which afflicted him in that city.

Sept. 1.

By a gentleman who passed through this place a few days since, from Port Wilkinson, that the running of the lower line was completed; and that the treaty lately held between the United States commissioners and the Creek nation had terminated in the extinguishment of the Indian claim as far as the Oakmulgee river.

With the many tales of Spanish affairs in the Florida, are joined reports from Spain, respecting the late French treaty for Louisiana. But, when the people

consider how much needless agitation took place, while the treaty was depending, from the artifices employed on the occasion, they will doubtless be more on their guard against rumours.

[Salem Reg.]

The affairs of our national government, observes a correspondent, under president Jefferson's administration, are managed so well, that the federalists themselves, we mean the honest and candid amongst them, find nothing to condemn. Indeed, if we only contrast the measures of the present administration with those pursued by Mr. Adams, there cannot, we think, a citizen be found, who is not a professed monarchist, but will have reason to rejoice at the existing "order of things." Under the federal administration, as it was called, we were blessed with a standing army, in a time of peace; an unnecessarily large navy; a sedition law; an alien act; a burdensome land tax; a stamp act; a loan of millions, at 8 per cent, and thousand useless and dangerous officers: Confidence was lost, and our credit depreciated! But, under the enlightened and liberal system of president Jefferson, we are relieved from all those obnoxious measures. Confidence is restored, and national credit reestablished. Let Hume, and his federal friends, view the striking contrast; and they must be convinced, that their feeble efforts, to bring about a change of administration, are futile and vain!

[Boston Chron.]

A correspondent says, it is to be hoped that the great body of brave warriors and wife and virtuous men who have resolved to set their faces against duelling, and to apply to congress for a law to prevent it, will add a requisition to the legislature of the Union to change the power of pardon now lodged in individuals, to a power of suspension only, reserving the right of ultimate forgiveness to the president in council, or a body of judges. If this shall not be done, the southern states of America will soon exhibit a worse scene of carnage than Paris, Lisbon, or Naples ever presented.

[Charleston Courier.]

MAMMOTH HORN!

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer, dated MA Rietta, (Ohio) 26th August, 1804

"About six weeks ago, a horn of very gigantic size, was carried up the Ohio, on its way to Philadelphia.—It measured in length 9 feet 7 inches; in circumference 22 1-2 inches, weighing 144 lbs.—the shape was more crooked than the horns of neat cattle generally are; the hollow of the horn was about 7 inches, tapering to a point; the but had decayed, and it is probable that one third of the horn had decayed.—This remarkable horn was found at the Ohio Salt Lick."

A new method of purifying water has lately been invented by M. Deyeux. It consists of simply collecting small pieces of charcoal, but not reduced to powder, and the water which passes through it is rapidly purified. At the school of medicine at Paris, the experiment was made with water, in which corrupted carcasses had lain for days; it speedily passed through the charcoal, by which it became perfectly limpid, and had neither taste or smell.

English pap.

Indisposition in our assistant in the Printing-Office, we hope will be sufficient excuse for the delay of some blanks, &c.—which we shall endeavor to have executed, and forwarded in a few days.

Will be Sold at Public Sale, ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, (if fair) if not, the next fair day, at the farm of the subscriber lying on Miles River, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, a number of valuable

Work Horses, and Oxen, milch Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, with a variety of Farming Utensils, such as ploughs, harrows, &c. &c The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN HUGHES.

N. B. A valuable pair of well broke Carriage horses at private sale. J. H. Miles River, Sept. 25, 1804. 3

Invisible Lady.

THE Invisible Lady, now exhibiting at Mr. Benjamin Hatchison's tavern, sign of General Washington, in Centreville, will positively, leave that town, on Friday Morning next, the 28th instant. Those therefore, who intend to visit this astonishingly curious and

Incomprehensible Exhibition, Which has alike nonplussed the musing philosophers, and the inquisitive virtuosi, both of Europe and America, will embrace the present opportunity; another may never offer.

* Price of admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

If the curiosity of visitors to the Invisible Lady be not gratified, their money will be returned.

Sept. 25, 1804.

To the Citizens of Caroline County.

Fellow-Citizens, YOUR yearly Election for delegates to represent you in the general assembly of Maryland is not far distant. How much you all are interested in that election is unnecessary for me to say, as you are sufficiently enlightened to estimate its importance. But let me solicit you to rouse from the political lethargy which ease, peace, and liberty appear to have brought upon you, and once more view with the important eye of truth, the principles of aristocracy and republicanism.

The public mind will always be correct, if correctly informed. The principles of aristocracy have been so frequently, and so thoroughly investigated, that it is impossible you should not understand them. A vast majority of the citizens of America have concurred in the opinion, that republicanism is preferable to aristocracy; and why so? Because the effect of one is liberty and happiness; of the other, slavery with all its ignominious appendages. The public mind is correct, and I hope that the event of the ensuing election will prove that you are correct.

Remember, my fellow citizens, what it cost you to break the chain of Britain's proud despotic king. Remember the millions that were expended, the rivers of blood that was shed, and the valuable lives that were gloriously sacrificed to deliver you and your posterity from the galling yoke of bondage. Remember the years from seventy-six to eighty-three, when hostile thousands invaded your peaceful shores, laid waste your country and destroyed your towns. Recollect when the flame of liberty was nearly extinguished, and the infant hope of freedom was near expiring in the arms of dire misfortune. These were "the times that tried mens souls." 'Twas then that Washington

"Nobly towing on glories eagle wings
"Above the faded majesty of kings," filled with the fire of republicanism, and like the sun imparting his rays all around him, led on your embattled hosts to victory and liberty. Remember these things my fellow-citizens, and then say, whether you will advocate the election of those men whose political principles lead to tyranny. Far be it from me, my fellow-citizens, to insinuate that the two aristocrats, who are now candidates for your suffrages, are tyrants in principle, or that they wish to see you drag the servile chain of the European peasant.—But I contend, that if men of such political opinions were in power, and that power was to continue for any considerable length of time, you would experience more oppression than you did under the administration of Adams, more than you did when subjects of George the third. I think the aristocratic candidates amiable men; but that they are politically wrong, I do not hesitate to assert, and I am warranted in the assertion by a majority of some thousands of the citizens of the United States.

Unite like a band of brothers, my republican friends, and vote for four republicans. It is unimportant who they are, if they maintain a character of probity and firmness. BE UNITED.—With the giant arm of republicanism you hurled the tyrant of aristocracy from his throne; with the same arm let us sustain the angel of freedom and bask in her smiles.

CLEOBUS.

Caroline, September 21, 1804.
"The aristocratic party have improperly taken to themselves the name of federalists. "Actions speak louder than words."

This is to Give Notice, THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Severn Fitchell, late of Dorchester 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 twenty-fifth day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands, this 25th day of September, eighteen hundred and four.

PLANNER ELLIOTT, and SARAH ELLIOTT, his Wife.

N. B. A dividend will be struck on said estate on the day and year aforesaid, at Cambridge, in Dorchester county.

49. P. E. & Wife.

Notice. I INTEND to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session for an act of Insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which from a variety of losses by securityship, losses at sea, and insolvencies, I am not wholly able to pay.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

Easton, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

Notice is hereby given, THAT I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of Insolvency.

WILLIAM STEVENS, jun.

Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

MARYLAND. GENERAL COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1804. ORDERED, by the Court, that the business of the several Counties of the Eastern Shore, standing for trial in this Court, be arranged in the following order:

Cecil } On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in the first week.

Queen-Anns } On Friday, and Saturday, in the same week.

Dorchester } On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the second week.

Worcester } On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the same week.

That all Subpoenas for Witnesses to attend upon trials in Cecil and Kent counties, be returnable on the first day of the term at 10 o'clock A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted in Subpoenas.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Queen-Anns and Caroline counties, be returnable on Friday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Dorchester and Talbot counties, be returnable on Monday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all Subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Worcester and Somerset counties, be returnable on Thursday 10 o'clock, A. M.—and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Court, cause this order to be published weekly in the Easton papers.

Test,

JAMES EARLE, jun. clrk.

To the voters of Talbot county

My Fellow-Citizens, YOU have already been notified, that at the instance of several of the people, Mr. Robert H. Goldborough has consented to suffer himself to be considered as a candidate for your suffrages at the next election for delegates to the general assembly. If with me you consider Mr. Goldborough as a man worthy of all confidence, and with him to be one of your delegation, you will with me make it a point to devote a few hours on the day of election to carry into effect this opinion, and with, by a punctual attendance at the polls, to give in your votes.

It is a duty which every man owes to his country and to himself, to exercise the right of voting; and if this right is abandoned by negligence, the result will be the same as if it was wrested from you by tyranny. Mr. Goldborough having been once an unsuccessful candidate for your patronage, is unwilling to intrude himself upon you by personal application; but so far from feeling disgust or dismay by defeat, he stands superior to the frowns of opposition, and is ever ready to obey the call of his fellow citizens to devote his time, his services and his abilities, to the advancement of your welfare, and to promote the happiness and prosperity of your common country. As an individual, it is of little consequence to Mr. Goldborough whether he is elected or not, but to the people it may be of great consequence. As a freeman who have a common right to express my opinion upon this subject, I invite you all, my fellow citizens, without distinction of party, to join with me in supporting Mr. Goldborough, who is himself governed by no party motives, but, as I most conscientiously believe, is alone actuated by honest patriotism and an animated zeal for the best interest of the people.

AN IMPARTIAL MAN.

Sept. 25, 1804. 3

Twenty-five Cents reward.

REANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first instant, an apprentice Lad about eighteen years of age, by the name of Uriah Duling. All persons are warned harboring him, or masters of vessels from taking him away. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him home shall receive the above reward paid by

WILLIAM WELCH.

Talbot county, September 25, 1804. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve him from debts, which from misfortune he is unable to pay.

JAMES TURNER, jun.

Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1804. 6

To be Rented.

AND possession given the first of January next, the shop at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner, and the shop next to Mr. Lowe's tavern, occupied by Mr. David Fleming—Also, the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Mills, one mile from the town, on the Philadelphia road—there is a good well of water in the yard, and half an acre of ground in the lot, improved for a garden. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.

TO THE ELECTORS OF Kent & Queen-Ann's Counties.

As my name has lately been mentioned among others in the Star, as an *Elector* of President and Vice-President of the United States at the ensuing Election—I at the request of Friends in each County, who deem it necessary, now beg leave to inform the Citizens of the District, that should my name meet their approbation I will serve them with pleasure.

SAMUEL T. WRIGHT.

Sept. 11, 1804.

Public Sale,

ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, (if fair) if not, on the next fair day.

PART of a tract of Land called *The Advantage*, lying in Talbot County, containing about 100 acres, the advantages this property possesses, is greater than any other I know on Choptank river—This land is bounded on the south by the river with about 100 acres of Marsh, and on the north by Luckhoe creek with an excellent herring fishery—This land has a large proportion of wood and timber of an excellent quality; the improvements with a small expense may be made very comfortable—About one half of the arable land is rich, the whole may be highly improved in a few years, as this is one of the best places in Talbot county for stock; one half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining half a credit will be given, which time of credit will be made known on the day of sale, by

WM PATTON.

Who will give a good title to the land when the money is paid.

Easton, Sept. 11, 1804.

On a lengthy Credit.

Will be offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, On FRIDAY the 5th day of October next.

AT the place commonly called *Hibernia*, within about one mile of Centreville in Queen-Ann's County, on a credit of 6, 9 and 12 months. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Several very Valuable

Full bred brood Mares,

One of which is in foal by Maj. Forman's celebrated *Ranger*; two by Mr. Richard Jones's fine horse *Swallow*; and two by my country horse *Lancaster-Ball*, that is equal if not superior to any horse of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, with implements of Husbandry. Bonds, or Notes with approved sureties, will be required from the day of Sale, and attendance given by

JOHN DAMES.

N. B. From 1 to 500 barrels of Corn, will be offered at the same time, which shall be ready for delivery by the 15th December next, at farthest.

Queen-Ann's County, } 3

Sept. 11, 1804.

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 26th inst. (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the farm of the Subscriber, called the *FOREST*, on a credit of 18 months; the purchaser giving bond, and good security.—A number of young Cattle, and several valuable brood Mares now in foal, by the well known horse Cock-fighter, the sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

EDW. LLOYD.

Wye-House, Sept. 11, 1804.

Notice.

The most elegant and fastest sailing

SCHOONER, called the

LOUISIANA,

that has ever sailed from this Port, sails from Easton for Baltimore on Wednesdays about nine or ten o'clock, and from Baltimore for Easton on Saturdays, about the same hour.

—ALSO—

A NEW, elegant, and fast sailing Schooner, will sail for Baltimore on Saturdays from Easton, about nine or half past nine o'clock, and from Baltimore to Easton on Wednesdays about the same hour. Any person or persons willing to embrace this conveyance will please to attend at the places above mentioned.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton-Point, Septem- } 4

ber 11, 1804.

Strayed or Stolen,

On Friday night last, a well turned Bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 7 years old last Spring, unthod, no mark is recollected except a small star in his forehead—his mane rather hangs on the off side—He was lately the property of Mr. Broome of Wilmington. A reasonable reward will be given if taken up in the County, and five dollars if out of the County and all proper expenses paid by

JOHN COATS.

Easton, Sept. 10, 1804.

BLANKS, HANDELLS, &c. Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and the same regularly forwarded.

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Ann's county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pairs of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804.

The subscriber will Rent

Unicorn Mill,

For one or more years—and give possession New Years. Application to be made as above.

Notice.

FROM the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the sale of the real estate of the said William Adams, deceased, in the same order which it is advertised, to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.
HENRY JAMES CARROLL.
Princess Anne, Septem- } 15
ber 4, 1804.

Lands for Sale,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to auction on the following days, viz.

ON TUESDAY the 9th of October next—a comfortable and pleasant house and lot, in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.—On Wednesday the 10th—part of a tract of land, called *Mill Lot*, near the head of Tony-Tank Creek, adjoining the lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th—that valuable Farm, at the head of Wicomico creek, containing 390 acres, 200 of which is arable, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn and tobacco. The other part is heavily loaded with excellent timber; the improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house, cook room, dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses; two large barns, granary, stables, &c.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th of the same month, a Farm on the Devil's-Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which is arable, forty-nine in woods, and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh. The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant or commodious, but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water-fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality.

The terms of sale, directed by the High Court of Appeals, are as follow: The purchaser, or purchasers, to give bond with security to be approved of by the trustee, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit: one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; one third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; and the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND,
HENRY JAMES CARROLL,
Trustees.
Somerset County, Princess- } 7
Anne, Sept. 4, 1804.

Commission Business.

The Subscriber has commenced the Commission Business, at No. 6 Pratt-street, for the Sale of

Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c. AND solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business entrusted to his care, shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1804.

To be Rented,

THE two tenements now occupied by Joseph Hopkins, and Dr. Earle. The subscriber is now ready to contract with a person who wants to rent either of the said houses.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

A second handed COACHEE for sale on easy terms.

Easton, Aug. 21, 1804.

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood,

And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONERS, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the

Centreville; & the Farmer. WHICH they will run constantly as PACKETS, and GRAIN BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.

They have rented commodious GRANARIES at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful SKIPPERS, for whose good conduct they shall hold themselves responsible.—The cabins have been entirely stripped, and put into the best order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the utmost attention will be paid to keep them clean and comfortable.

Nicholson & Attwood,

Have opened a GROCERY STORE at CENTREVILLE, and received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following articles which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country produce.

Old Cognac 24 proof.

French Brandy.

Jamaica & Antigua

New England Rum.

Apple & Peach

Best Holland Gin.

Whiskey 6 years old.

Inferior do.

Madeira,

Sherry,

Malaga & Port

Hyslop,

Hyslop Skin,

Young Hyslop

& Sauchong

Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.

1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.

Molasses, Soap & Candles.

1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.

Do. do. Salt.

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace,

Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger,

Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds,

Lenimons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804.

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized, and empowered by the Rev. William Gibson, and Mrs. Ann Gibson, (his mother) to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation—hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil, adapted to the growth of every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting Creek which issues out of Mill's River, in Talbot county: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with fish, fowl and oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable.—A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton.

OWEN KENNARD,

Attorney in fact.

Easton, Sept. 4, 1804.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Small, late of Talbot 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 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Given under our hands this 30th day of August, 1804.

ALEX. MCCLAYLAND,

BENJ. STOKER,

Adm'rs. of R. Small.

Sept. 4, 1804.

Notice.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of September, all the remaining part of the real property of Morris Elford, deceased. The said land lies near Church-Hill, in Queen-Ann's county, and contains about 170 acres. It is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—has on it tolerable buildings and improvements, and a plentiful share of timber and wood.

The said property will be divided into two lots, and will be sold on a credit of 12 months from the time of sale, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the purchase money, with interest at that time.

WILLIAM STENSON, Trustee.

September 4, 1804.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber hereof, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to attend to the discharge thereof, or legal process will be resorted to, to recover the same.

THOMAS COWARD.

Easton, September 4, 1804.

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Sept. 11, 1804.

Potts's Mill for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, will be exposed to sale at public auction, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 26th day of September inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day—A very valuable

GRIST MILL.

This property is situated on the Head Branch of St. Michael's River, and from its vicinity to Easton, (lying about five miles therefrom) would be a very valuable acquisition to any person who might purchase the same.

The terms of Sale will be as follows, the highest bidder to become the purchaser; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of the sale.—And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser, after the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of

Huntington, Trustee.

Talbot County, Sept. 4, 1804.

Thos. & Saml. Wainwright,

CABINET & CHAIR MAKERS.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James Holmes, as a tavern.—Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner—by a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An Apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.

Easton, Sept. 4, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of September, Anno Domini, 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r.

of J. E. Denny.

September 4, 1804.

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, } 23d of May, 1804.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the collector of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

June 5.

The Subscribers

Have entered into partnership to run a boat between the town of Centreville and the city of Baltimore, and have commenced their business with the beautiful

SCHOONER, the NANCY & JANE, which they purchased of Capt. Samuel Thomas, of Easton.

THIS vessel is equal to any that belongs to the Bay, and is in the most complete order for the accommodation of passengers. She sails as a Packet and Grain Boat, under the direction of a careful and experienced commander; and leaves Centreville every Wednesday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and Baltimore on Saturday mornings, at the same hour.

About the 1st of November next, the subscribers expect to obtain possession of a commodious GRANARY at the landing near Centreville; when they propose to run a Boat for the carriage of Grain only; and as this expense is incurred principally for the Farmers, a hope is indulged that the undertaking will be liberally encouraged by them.

Punctuality in dealing, and the strictest attention to orders, left at the store of Thomas C. Earle, & Co. are promised by the public's obedient servants,

CHARLES FRAZIER.
THOMAS C. EARLE.

Centreville, August 13, 1804.

THOMAS C. EARLE, & Co.

Continue to keep a general assortment of GOODS,

Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices; for cash or country produce.

To be Rented,

THE subscribers house in Georgetown, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same.—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town—as several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to John Ireland, Esq. George-Town Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.

WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.

August 13, 1804.

To be Sold.

I OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Ann's County, on which is a good Dwelling House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Celler with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expense. This land is good, handsomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES O'BRYON, or,

BENJAMIN O'BRYON.

August 7, 1804.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOE, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burns, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow linen shirt and trousers, a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

August 23, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debts, I am, from misfortune unable to pay.

JOSEPH DAFIN.

September 4, 1804.