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## 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.

MR. SMITH,

YOU will very much oblige me to republish the piece on a contemplated Bank at Easton, with the typographical errors committed in it last week; and let the public know, I am happy to inform them, that the proposition meets with general approbation, and that some gentlemen who I had accommodated with money on loan, has informed me, that I shall receive their money in all the spring, with this sum, and some other funds which I can raise from sales of my grain now on hand; the Bank will open on or before July next, as soon as I can obtain plates, and a mill for the institution.

Your's with esteem,

JACOB GIBSON.

Maringo, March 3, 1864.

## To the Public.

LONG have I with pain been a suffering witness, with the rest of the community, to the agricultural and mechanical interest, bending and groaning with unjust oppression, to the commercial interest of our country, and many of our country merchants, laboring under "almost" equal embarrassments, and bowing to the lordly importer, who roaling in luxuries like Nabobs, on false capitals, not intirely their own, and at our common expense. Governments in all countries, where commerce is encouraged, and whence they draw their revenue for its support, principally, and almost invariably lean in favor of the commercial interest; and in a greater or less degree, neglect the agricultural and mechanical. To prove the first position, I will state a fact, that cannot be contradicted—that the highest duties on imports, the better for the importer.—A ship, for instance, that brings in a cargo of goods—say from India, or any other country, has a credit, by the laws of the United States, for those duties, some six, twelve and eighteen months, which often amounts to fifty thousand and sometimes one hundred thousand dollars.—The merchant, immediately, or in a few days or weeks, and often before the cargo is landed, sells his cargo for cash, or sixty days credit, receives that very money which the government credits him for, and embarks it in trade again: when he disposes of this cargo, he adds the duties and his customary profit on them—but if he lands them, and the country merchant would bend to his terms, he can tell him then, sir, my goods may lay in store, the banks in town will let me have money, I am not compelled to sell them but on my own terms; therefore, the retailer in town or country, is compelled to bend to his terms; especially, when he wants a little credit for part; he is obliged to make us consumers pay it in again, with his profit, pretty well laid on, when it is again necessary to give us a little credit. Every importing merchant of magnitude, has a capital of this kind, to a considerable amount, so that the higher duties are, the better for the importer, as it increases his capital in a ratio proportionable to his importations. Every man who will reflect, will acknowledge this position is correct, and the consumer pays the whole. It is well known, that the revenues of our government, principally is raised from the tonnage on vessels and duties on imports. I will not pretend to condemn government for it, it may be right, as it is the most equal way of taxing us; we are in debt as a nation, and must pay it; the debt is due to our own citizens, and foreigners, who has confidence in our government, and have drawn their monies from their own government securities and deposited it with us; therefore it is our duties as honest men individually to pay it off—this debt was the price of our liberty, the liberty of our posterity, and the happiness we now enjoy which no other people in the world can boast of. This debt will soon be paid off, & if we keep good men at the head of the government, and in the popular branches of it, eight tenths of these duties will be taken off, and only a few of the luxuries of life taxed, to support it. I have for some time been digesting in my mind

a remedy, to place the country interest, near me, on a footing equal to the cities, or the agricultural and mechanical interest with the commercial, without any unjust injury to it, or its promoters. It is well known to every man who is acquainted with the principle of banking, and the revolution of trade, that those institutions indirectly aid the merchant in oppressing the farmer and the mechanic. If he can't get his extravagant price for his goods, although he may owe for them, and their duties, as I mentioned before, he will let them lay in store and apply to the bank for a loan, and on the credit of his note, can get what money he pleases; (6 per cent is no object to any man at this day,) which enables him to pay any demand against them, and forces the retailer and consumer to bend to his terms. The farmer and mechanic have no such place to resort to. But are obliged when his produce is ready for market, to send it on, into the unmerciful jaws of a devouring set of millers, merchants or shippers. Even when he knows the markets are glutted and falling, not from quantity or value, but from combination, to oppress the country labourer, to their own aggrandisement; to the very use of those people who before oppressed us with their extortions on the merchandise before mentioned, who controls, not only their own commodities, but ours also. The ship carpenter if he builds by contract must bend to the merchant's terms, and to indemnify himself, squashes his honest laborers. If he builds on speculation, or for sale, and takes her to market they blow at her, she must lay at the wharf on expenses, until the laborers necessities cries compels a sale to the great injury of all concerned, the evil does not end here, for the want of money, the builder, to lay in his iron, provision, oakum, tar, paint, oil, rigging and timber, is often obliged to pay unmerciful advances for a credit, on those articles. Behold him like the farmer in solitary place, spinning street yarn, from town to point, and tottering on the brink of ruin, because he cannot get the value of his work, he is afraid to return home to see his crediting laborers, the merchants who charged him an extravagant price for the materials, must have their first slice out of this often ruinous sale, the country then divides the loss.—The mechanics generally are obliged to bend to their moneyless employer, for the above causes. Often from ill nature or a disposition to oppress, because he holds in his hands the only means of the mechanics physical support; whose wants in his family often compels him to sacrifice 25 per cent. on his honest labor, to get that which is justly due him, to pay his hirelings, and procure bread for his wife and children. This I know to be a fact almost every day practiced. I was one myself and have often witnessed what I above have described, with groans and wailing. To remedy all those evils is the object of the author of this subject. When the late bank of Baltimore was in contemplation, and published for the consideration of the people, the reader was induced to believe, it was to be one of the most liberal and splendid ever known, and of general utility to the state at large—and actually went so far in its shadowed policy, as to give each county a proportion of the shares by their paying for them. You all must recollect the circumstances: so soon as the merchants got the directors of their own complexion, they shut the door on the agricultural and mechanical interest, in the country—they gave us the shadow, but kept the substance themselves, and now oppress us with it, because we cannot participate in its accommodations. The most wealthy farmer in the state of Maryland, was he to go to the bank with two, ten, or twenty of his wealthiest neighbors as securities to his notes, he could not be accommodated with one dollar, when a merchant, tottering on bankruptcy from extravagance without any visible property, can have his thousands. Unless the farmer can obtain two merchants on the spot, as endorser for him, he need not apply. This is almost impossible to be obtained. I once got it done for a short time, when I was pressed to make a purchase; but the gentlemen who befriended me as endorser, could not with convenience oblige me longer, as they wanted the benefit of their own credit there, or was dissuaded from it, as a dangerous policy to increase the country accommodations, least it checked their influence and control over its staple.—Notwithstanding the bank might be much safer in the paper from the country; but it enabled us to improve our property, they well knew it also enabled us to keep our produce for a fair market.

To remedy all those evils and withdraw the county at least in which I live, and where I have a large stake and the neighboring counties also; I have matured a plan that if carried into execution, which I am determined to do, will effectually place us in an independent situation, and enable the farmer, to place his produce, and the mechanics and country merchants on equal rights with the importers and millers, without injury to any, but of general utility;—I will open a bank in Easton, for the accommodation of all descriptions of people who will secure the payment of their notes by good and common securities, the accommodation will not be confined intirely to the neighboring counties, in extreme cases it will extend further—I will deposit in the bank a capital under the direction of Nicholas Hammond, William Hayward, Edward Lloyd and Thomas I. Bullitt, esqrs. to their satisfaction the sum of thirty thousand dollars, more or less if they require it, as a security for any notes that may issue like other bank notes, those gentlemen shall at all times or at stated periods have access to the bank, its papers, capital, books, &c. and shall control its policy like other directors; vacancies among them may be filled up by the citizens of Easton, they shall see that the stock in bank shall always be sufficient to take up all the notes in circulation. The bank on or before the first day of January 1865, will open with ten thousand dollars in specie, and at every six months will add four thousand dollars to it until the whole sum of thirty thousand is complete which will be in little more than two years, these sums will be raised from my income, none of which I shall want for any domestic purposes; but to secure the first mentioned sum of thirty thousand dollars, I will mortgage to the gentlemen above mentioned, one-third of my real property without say, which they may select to the amount of eight thousand pounds, which will be redeemed gradually, as I pay in my installments, if necessary or required it may continue to the end of the institution while I have an interest in it; I will claim only to myself four per cent. one per cent. to the purpose of sinking the capital, and one per cent. to paying the incidental expenses of clerk hire, &c. &c. If the one per cent. last mentioned is more than enough to pay the expenses of the institution the balance may be applied to the sinking fund, at the disposal of the directors towards manumitting the slaves among us, at the end of five years I will resign my benefit to the institution, and join the public in purchasing out the stock at par. for the exclusive benefit of conducting the bank, for the benefit of manumitting all the negroes in our country, which will be effected by it in less than fifteen years, I will loan to it ten thousand dollars at five per cent. if the public will loan the balance; in five years it will redeem itself, and in fifteen or less, redeem every slave in the county, probably in the district, especially if the discounts are proportionally and equally great with other banks; to aid the institution in its liberating principle it may not be improper, but very just, to tax the negroes freed by it, a small tax of ten dollars, for five years on the men, five on the women, and two and an half on the boys and girls of above ten years of age. It may not be improper to obtain legislative aid, in taxing the present freed negroes, with a small tax of three dollars on the men, one on the women, and a half dollar on the girls and boys above ten years of age. These two taxes will increase in a ratio, equal to the number annually liberated, added to the interest of the bank, will the first year liberate at least forty, and for progress in ratio, until all by willingly resigned, will be liberated in the time above specified. The present freed negroes would pay a tax with cheerfulness, as it is to be laid out for the benefit of their own species. They pay no tax to the state government, although they are protected by it, and exempt from all military duties in the militia, &c. they might be made to collect this tax, and give them some weight and national pride among themselves. If the state will give me an exclusive charter for fifteen years in this county; which by the by I do not crave, I will pledge myself to redeem 500 slaves in the time, or a proportionable number for as many years short of that time I may live. Some persons no doubt, because this institution is set on foot by Jacob Gibson, will ridicule it as fanciful; but when thirty thousand dollars is deposited, or secured in the hands of those gentlemen mentioned as directors or

trustees, who will say, he will not receive them with as much confidence as the notes of other banks. What director of any bank dare say, he will not receive them, when he knows they have a security far better than the bank over which he may preside. Does a signature make any difference in the value of a note. Is not the signature of N. Hammond, W. Hayward, E. Lloyd, T. I. Bullitt, or J. Gibson, as good as Thomas Willing, or William Patterson, certainly it is, the holder only wants to know if the bank capital is sufficient for its circulating medium, who will doubt the permanency of this bank, when such men preside over it, and pray what do the people know of the security of those banks whose notes they consent to take, often, in preference to specie. I will go further and say, that it will be the safest bank now in operation, because it not only has its capital in specie, but if the trustees think proper, the real estate may continue to the end of my interest in it, therefore, thirty thousand dollars of such real property as is well known I possess, mortgaged without say, will bid defiance to suspicion. My object principally I most solemnly declare, is, to benefit the public, when no injury can derive to myself, and open a door to the liberation of our black people, which all nature cries aloud in their behalf, I hold 40 or 50 of these people that I paid the cash for, five or six excepted, and which are very profitable to me, and am as unwilling to give them up as most people, and like others resort for apology for holding them to a customary fines—that it would be impolitic and dangerous to the community, at this time to liberate them, but if any man or institution will give me their value, they shall go to-morrow to that liberty which I daily taste the sweets of. I hope it is not understood that I mean to confine the manumission to my own exclusively or partially, or that it is proposed to make any attempts on those that may not be willing to resign them, I do not.

I wish and flatter myself the institution will have many good effects, it will put it in the power of the citizens of my county and district, to hold his property up until the miller or merchant will give him the value of it; it will enable him to improve his property to educate and improve his children; it will enable the mechanic to contend for the value of his labour, and the employer to pay him with ease, without sacrificing his property to obtain the means, but should he be disposed to oppress the tradesman, the latter can resort to the bank for a loan on the credit of his claim in an easy way, at a common interest, which his employer would be paying, it will enable the shipwright to carry on his site, or as vulgarly called a yard on his own bottom, and no longer bow to the oppressions which he is daily experiencing. Every man who wants to make a useful purchase can have money at common interest. The debtor can meet the sheriff with boldness, and arrest his property from his destructive mandates. Our county and district will improve and flourish, while the other counties will groan and bend as heretofore, unless they will follow our example.

Look at our cities and the country near them, how they flourish and improve beyond any thing that history can point out; while the country is almost stationary, here and there a farm exempted. The city banks are the cause of the improvements of the one, while they cause the stagnation of the other. The scarcity of money in the country makes it of difficult access, and speculation is so fashionable that few men can get it without an advance of 15, 20, or 25 per cent. this is ruinous, and must destroy the country, or the people's liberties, unless checked, by making it more plenty; bank notes is as good as gold or silver. We cannot eat nor drink neither of them; it is only to think so, and it is as well as if it was so. However, they can have their choice—Do not, my fellow citizens, suppose, that I wish to monopolize the loaning of money. I sometimes borrow; often lend. No man in the county lends as much money as I do. If you will pardon egotism, I will declare that my ambition to acquire wealth is nearly at an end. My income is equal to my wants. But while I flatter myself that I am promoting the public good, I am entitled to a compensation for the risk, trouble and invention, especially when it is much less than common interest. I will further declare that I will not to monopolize, but am willing that other gentlemen, farmers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, or mechanics shall join in

the institution and partake of its equal benefits upon the principle proposed, or any other, which may be proposed by gentlemen better skilled in banking institutions than myself. To prove the utility and practicability of its slave redeeming principle. I will suggest a concise statement of its progress and effects.—Should the loan from the bank be nearly the well known quantity of other banks in proportion to its capital, which I have little doubt would exceed it, an interest amounting to 5000 dollars annually, would accrue. This sum laid out in negroes at 120 dollars on an average of men, women and children, would liberate 45 annually. Tax those liberated, as mentioned before, men ten dollars, women five, children two and a half, would average \$7 say eight, would add to the next years interest 360 dollars. Then an annual tax on the present freed negroes by a legislative act if confined to the county or district, if the former would amount to 500 dollars, add these two sums to the interest of the bank the second year, it would amount to the sum of 6260 dollars. Then go on with its increasing ratio, and in less than fifteen years all would be liberated, and every holder that chose to resign them, would receive a valuable consideration for them, other counties seeing the ease and benefit resulting from this institution, would instantly adopt the same; money would become plenty, consequently it would depreciate and in proportion as that progressed the country would improve and the people would be more attached to the soil. Money, although scarce, is now depreciated, and will be more so. Finally, after the accomplishment of the objects before mentioned, the funds may be transferred to the support of the clergy, who are the worst paid people in this country, and whose functions are indispensably necessary. It may also aid charity schools, and manufactures.

If the public will give me cash for good bonds and judgments, I will put the bank in motion immediately: otherwise, it will be suspended until the time mentioned—I will guarantee the assignments.

Jacob Gibson.

Maringo, Talbot county, }  
Feb. 28, 1864.

## Republican Jubilee.

The 12th of May next, having been determined on for celebrating throughout the United States, the acquisition of Louisiana and a number of the Republicans of Talbot county, being desirous that said day shall be celebrated at Easton; and that the sooner steps are taken for promoting the same, the better—it is therefore deemed proper to call a meeting of the Republicans in order to adopt measures for carrying the same into effect: and that TUESDAY, 6th instant, they meet at Mr. Lowe's tavern for that purpose.  
March 5, 1864.

## THE NOBLE HORSE

### Harmless Shakespeare.

SIX years old this Spring full sixteen hands high, stout, strong and well made,—of a beautiful dapple gray; and the Subscriber thinks him the finest young horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—the blood, and strain of Shakespeare is well known for large carriage and saddle horses, equal to any on the continent. From the trial that has been made of this horse, he has proved himself to be an excellent and sure foot getter. Harmless Shakespeare, was got by Young Shakespeare, his dam by Matchless.

HARMLESS SHAKESPEARE, is in good condition and will attend at persons houses, where a number of mares may render it necessary, at four dollars the Spring's Chance—but where more than two mares owned by one person are sent to him, an abatement will be made, in proportion to the number; and two dollars the single leap—seven dollars to insure with foal.

Grain will be taken in payment at the Market Price, if delivered before the first of October next. Mares from a distance can be accommodated with pasturage, but not answerable for escapes.

The above Horse will be sold on reasonable terms, if application is made on or before the twentieth day of March next.

GEORGE DOWNS.

Queen Ann's county, Ja }  
nuary 23, 1864.

## A Blacksmith Wanted,

OR A

Shop and Tools, to be Rented.

ONE that understands Ship Work would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 28, 1864.



# Congress

OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

## House of Representatives.

Friday, February 17.

Dr. Leib, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill more effectually to secure the independence of the judges of the courts of the United States.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Claiborne from the committee appointed to bring in a bill making further provision for extinguishing debts due from the United States reported a bill.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the committee of commerce and manufactures were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts fixing the compensations of officers of the customs.

Dr. Mitchell presented a memorial from sundry owners of unregistered vessels in the city of New York, praying that vessels originally of foreign construction, but rebuilt two thirds within the United States, and vessels originally built within the "Friedish" territories, and having since lost their registers, may be employed in the whale and seal fisheries, subject to no higher duties or tonnage than are paid on vessels duly registered and recorded when employed in like manner; provided such vessels are wholly owned by citizens of the United States; the petition states that the number of such vessels, now destitute of registers, and sailing only under sea-letters is very great, and the number likely to increase; and urges the utility of employing them in the fisheries, using the ordinary rate of duties, as an equivalent for bounty and capital encouragement of those useful branches of business.

Referred to the committee on following and encouraging the fisheries.

A message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Harris, his secretary, giving certain information respecting the situation of the lands of the United States in the vicinity of Detroit.

Referred to a committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts respecting the sale of public lands.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill supplementary to the act providing for a navy peace establishment.

The bill provides for the appointment of sundry agents to superintend the ships laid up in ordinary.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Nicholson made a report on the petition of — Martell, &c. — praying for divorces — The report states that the committee have not thought it necessary to enquire into the merits of the individual cases, under the conviction that a general power to grant divorces should be vested in some tribunal. For this purpose the report concludes with a resolution to invest the circuit court with power to allow divorces.

Resolution agreed to — ayes 75 — and referred to a select committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Rodney to whom was referred a memorial from W. H. Harrison, president of the convention of the Indiana territory, and other memorials, made a report.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of Alexandria was read the third time and passed — ayes 79.

Previously to its passage, Mr. Sloan spoke against it, principally on account of the restriction of the right of suffrage to freeholders.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. — what day should be made the order to the committee of the whole to consider the bill laying a TAX OF TEN DOLLARS upon every SLAVE IMPORTED into the United States.

Mr. Lowndes moved that the further consideration of the bill should be postponed till the first Monday in December.

On this motion a long debate ensued, which did not terminate till near five o'clock.

It was supported by Messrs. Lowndes, Huger, Roger Griswold, Gregg, Allton, Holland, Rodney, Sandford, and opposed by Messrs. Findley, Sloan, Conrad, Smilie, Lucas, Eppes, Jackson, S. L. Mitchell, Elmer, Stanton, and Bedinger; when the yeas and nays, being required, were, yeas 55 — nays 60.

The question was then taken on a postponement to the first Monday in May. Lost, ayes 42, nays 59.

Mr. Findley moved a postponement to the second Monday in March: which motion after some debate, prevailed — ayes 50, nays 50.

[To prevent an erroneous impression being made on the public by the above proceedings, it is proper to remark that,

during the whole discussion, not a single voice was raised in defence of the act of the legislature of South Carolina allowing the importation of slaves; but that, on the contrary, while by some of the speakers its immorality and impolicy were severely censured, by all its existence was deprecated. A large number of those who voted for the postponement, advocated it on the express and sole ground that it would give the legislature of South Carolina an opportunity, which they believed would be embraced, to repeal the act.]

Saturday, February 18.

Mr. Eppes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether the monies drawn from the treasury of the United States on account of the marine corps, from the year 1798 to the end of the year 1803, have been faithfully applied to the public service in conformity to existing laws, which was immediately taken up, agreed to, and referred to Messrs. Eppes, Sands, M. Crery, Leib, and Boyle.

On motion of Doctor Leib the committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of lieutenant colonel commandant of the marine corps.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution, instructing the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the president of the United States to employ persons to explore such parts of the province of Louisiana, as he may think proper, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house.

Mr. Moore said it was scarcely necessary to make any remarks on the object of this resolution. The government were not in possession of a good geographical description of Louisiana which it was very desirable that they should possess; inasmuch as its limits were not completely designated in the articles of cession; and as the time not, perhaps, be distant, when its boundaries may be a subject of negotiation between the former owners of the province and the United States.

The resolution was agreed to — ayes 53.

Doctor Mitchell from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the subject of laying duties for the support of light houses.

The report is accompanied with several documents, and concludes with a resolution that a duty of forty cents a ton be laid on foreign vessels entering the port of the United States, for the support of light houses.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making provision for persons disabled by known wounds received the revolutionary war.

After several amendments being made which will be mentioned hereafter, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed a bill relating to the recording and registering vessels in the district of New Orleans.

The bill allows all the inhabitants of Louisiana on the thirtieth of April last, to obtain registers.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Monday, February 20.

A bill for erecting Louisiana into two territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof, was received from the senate, and referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. J. Randolph said that the house would recollect that he had on a former day offered a resolution barring any claims derived under any act of the state of Georgia passed in the year 1795, in relation to lands ceded to the United States. It was not his purpose in rising at this time to trespass on the patience of the house — Nor did he know that he should in future offer any remarks additional to those he had already made. But he conceived it his duty to place the subject in such a point of light that every eye, however dim, might distinctly see its true merits. For this purpose he withdrew the resolution which he had before offered, and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the legislature of the state of Georgia were at no time invested with the power of alienating the right of soil possessed by the good people of that state in and to the vacant territory of the same, but in a rightful manner, and for the public good.

That when the governors of any people shall have betrayed the confidence reposed in them and shall have exercised that authority, with which they have been clothed for the general welfare, to promote their own private ends under the basest motives and to the public detriment, it is the unalienable right of a people, to circumscribe, to revoke the authority thus abused, to resume the rights thus attempted to be bartered, and to abrogate the act thus endeavoring to betray them.

That it is in evidence to this house that the act of the legislature of Georgia passed

on the 7th of January 1795, intitled "an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state, for the payment of the late state troops, and for other purposes" was passed by persons under the influence of gross and palpable corruption practised by the grantees of the lands attempted to be alienated by the aforesaid act tending to enrich and aggrandize, to a degree almost incalculable, a few individuals, and ruinous to the public interest:

That the good people of Georgia, impressed with general indignation at this act of atrocious perfidy and unparalleled corruption, with a promptitude of decision highly honorable to their character, did by the act of a subsequent legislature passed on the 13th February 1795, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, and finally sanctioned by the people, who have subsequently engrafed it on their constitution, declare the preceding act, and the grants made under it, in themselves, null and void, that the said act should be expunged from the records of the state, and be publicly burnt; which was accordingly done; provision, at the same time, being made for restoring the pretended purchase money to the grantees, by whom, or by persons claiming under them, the greater part of the said purchase money has been withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia:

That a subsequent legislature of an individual state has an undoubted right to repeal any act of a preceding legislature, provided such repeal be not forbidden by the constitution of such state, or of the United States:

That the aforesaid act of the state of Georgia passed on the 13th of February 1796 was forbidden neither by the constitution of that state, nor by that of the United States:

That the claims of persons derived under the aforesaid act of the 7th January, 1795 are recognized neither by any compact between the United States and the state of Georgia, nor by any act of the federal government:

Therefore resolved that no part of the five millions of acres reserved for satisfying and quitting claims to the lands ceded by the state of Georgia to the United States and appropriated to quiet or compensate any claims derived under any act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia passed, or alleged to be passed, during the year 1795.

On considering the resolutions, the house divided — ayes 53 — carried.

Mr. J. Randolph then moved their reference to the committee of the whole on the bill providing for the settlement of sundry claims to public lands lying south of the state of Tennessee.

Carried — ayes 50 — nays 30.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the times of holding the district court of Rhode Island.

Mr. Leib reported a bill to repeal the act fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer of the corps of marines. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Lattimore presented a memorial from the merchants of New Orleans, expressive of their attachment to the United States, and disposition to support the constitution thereof, and representing the grievances under which they labor from the payment of export duties, &c.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the bill relating to the registering of vessels in the district of New Orleans.

The bill to authorize the courts of the United States, to appoint commissioners to take depositions out of court, &c. having passed through committee of the whole was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Newton reported a bill altering the days of session of the district court for the district of Virginia — made the order for Monday next.

The house went into a committee of the whole — Mr. Varnum in the chair — on the report of a select committee on the bill from the senate, to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments. The report, for reasons assigned, recommends a rejection of the bill.

The report was supported by Messrs. Gregg, and Lyon, principally on the ground that the population around Detroit was too small to justify the expenses attending a separate territorial government, and on the ground that if the advantages derivable from a separate government were conferred on them, they might and would be claimed, with equal justice, by several detached settlements in the Mississippi and Louisiana territories.

The report was opposed by Messrs. Lucas, Jackson, Sloan, and Morrow on a variety of grounds. They contended that equal justice was due to every member of the American community, and that of course, however small the population, it was entitled to the same protection with a community composed of larger numbers; that the distance of this population from St. Vincennes was so great as to deprive them of benefits resulting from the administration of justice; that Michilimackinack, which exported produce valued at above 200,000

dollars, and from whose imports the United States derived a revenue of 17,000 dollars, was more than 800 miles from the present seat of government.

The question being put on agreeing to the report, it passed in the negative, yeas 34.

When the bill, from the senate, was read, and so amended as to designate the new territory by the name of Michigan, instead of North Western Territory; and the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered by the house to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Thomas, from the joint committee of the two houses, made a report, specifying the business, in their opinion, necessary to be transacted the present session, and concluding with a resolution that it be closed the 12th of March.

Messrs. Huger and Varnum advocated an immediate agreement to the report; and Messrs. Nicholson, Leib, Smilie, Findley, and S. L. Mitchell supported a postponement.

The motion to postpone its consideration to Friday was agreed to — ayes 56 — nays 49.

Dr. Mitchell reported a bill to provide for light houses and buoys, &c.

Referred to a committee of the whole.



*En. Shore General Advertiser.*

EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
March 6, 1804.

The state of New-Jersey has agreed to ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States — yeas 24 — nays 15, in the House of Assembly — yeas 8 — nays 5, in the Council.

The state of New-York has also decided in favor of the proposed amendment, in the House of Representatives — yeas 79 — nays 14. The Senate had previously adopted unanimously the measure.

An entire fleece of wool taken from a sheep last summer, (the property of William B. Smith, esq. near this town,) of thirteen months old, after being tolerably washed, weighed thirteen pounds and a half, down weight. — On the same farm, on the 25th ult. the carcass of a mutton killed by Mr. Smith, weighed one hundred and twenty pounds down weight; the fat that came off the call of the mutton weighed twelve pounds. The above facts are substantiated by respectable, disinterested persons who were present.

Washington, February 29.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS of  
President and Vice President.

At a meeting of one hundred and ten republican members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States, held at the capital in Washington, on the evening of the 20th of February, 1804.

Stephen R. Bradley, of the senate, was unanimously called to the chair.

After a very able discussion of the importance of electing the most proper characters for the next presidential election, THOMAS JEFFERSON was unanimously nominated for the next President — and the ballots being taken GEORGE CLINTON, governor of New York, was by a very large majority, nominated for the next Vice-President.

A respectable committee, consisting of a member from each state, was appointed to make proper arrangements. Nat. Int.

On the 9th ult. a meeting of the republican members of the legislature of New-York was held at Albany, when George Clinton was unanimously nominated Governor, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Lieut. Governor. Both these gentlemen having declined a re-election, at a subsequent meeting John Lansing, jun. was unanimously nominated Governor, and John Broome, Lieut. Governor. Both these gentlemen have agreed to serve.

[N. Int.]

Extra of a letter from Kaskias.

Indiana territory, Kaskashia,  
October 18, 1803.

Albert Gallatin, Esq.

Dear Sir,

"You have no guess how the United States are imposed on by the Spanish officers since they have heard of the cession of Louisiana. Grants are daily making for large tracts of land and dated back; some made to men who have been dead 15 or 20 years, and transferred down to the present holders. These grants are made to Americans with a reserve of interest to the officer who makes them; within fifteen days the following places have been granted, to wit: 45 acres choice of the lead mines, 60 miles from this, heretofore reserved to the crown of Spain. The iron mine on Wine-creek, with 10,000 acres around it, about 80 miles from this place, and formerly reserved by the crown of Spain. 60,000 acres, the common touching St. Louis, heretofore given by the crown of

Spain to the inhabitants of the village. The mine (though of doubtful value) and 5,000 acres adjoining, and many other grants of 10, 15, 20, and 30,000 acres have been made. I could name persons as well as places."

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,  
COUNTY-WHARF, BALTIMORE,  
HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH Clover Seed, from Lancaster; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster of Paris, ground and in the lump; Cologne Mill-Stones, from 3 feet 3 inches, to 4 feet 8 inches; Bar Iron; Nail Rods; Castings; Crowley, German and Blistered Steel; Salt, suitable for fisheries; Beef; Pork; Flour; Corn; Rye; Peas; Beans; Sugar; Coffee; &c. &c. &c.

Baltimore, March 6, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a fieri facias issued at the suit of Thos. W. Armatt, and James C. Copper, and directed to the Sheriff of Talbot county, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday the 14th inst. the following Lands and Tenements of Samuel Nicols, viz.

One lot or parcel of land, lying and being in Talbot county, on the fourth side of a branch of Thread-Haven Creek, commonly called Peach-Blossom Branch, containing the quantity of twenty-five acres of land, more or less.

Also, all and singular those tracts or parcels of land called Postumney, Muckie-Mire and Coventry, all situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and containing (in all those last mentioned tracts) the quantity of four hundred and forty three acres of land, more or less. The first mentioned lot or parcel of land will be sold on the premises, at 12 o'clock A. M.: and the last mentioned lands, will be sold at the Court-House in Easton, at 4 o'clock P. M. and subject to a mortgage from said Nicols, to a certain John Clayland, deceased; for the sum of thirteen hundred pounds; and to an annuity of ten pounds to Philemon Ferrell for his life.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff  
of Talbot County.  
Easton, March 6, 1804.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison-street, from the old Market-house up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of Easton. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

Robert Lloyd Nicols.  
Easton, March 6, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Adams, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased; are requested to meet at Roe's-Croft-Roads, on Saturday the 28th of April next, at 10 o'clock, with their Accounts properly authenticated, when a dividend will be made of said estate. And all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

RICHARD HYNSON, & } Admin.  
ELIZABETH HYNSON, }  
March 6, 1804.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a Run-away, on the 30th of January last, a Negro man named NACE, appears to be about 55 years old, stoop shouldered; his clothing a kersey coat, home-made woolen trousers and stockings, and a pair of strong shoes — Says, he belongs to the heirs of William Peachy, living in the lower end of Richmond county, state of Virginia, near Hobb's Hole. If the owner of said Negro does not release him, he will be sold for his jail fees, according to law.

JACOB SCHNEELY, Sheriff of  
Washington county, Maryland.  
Hager's-town, March 6, 1804.

Notice is hereby Given,  
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal Estate of Col. Thomas Woolford, 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 twenty-fifth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Likewise those who are indebted to the aforesaid deceased, are hereby requested to make an immediate settlement, either in cash or by giving their bond, bill or note with approved security; they may otherwise expect suits, without any delay, to be commenced:

Given under my hand, this twenty-fifth day of February, Anno Domini, 1804.

ROGER WOOLFORD, Ex'r  
of Tho's Woolford, deceased.  
Dorchester, March 6, 1804.



Articles of Association  
OF THE  
UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS  
SHALL COME, OR IN ANYWISE CON-  
CERN.

BE IT KNOWN and made mani-  
fest, that we, the subscribers, have  
formed a company or limited partner-  
ship, and do hereby associate and agree  
with each other, to conduct business in  
the manner herein after specified and  
described, by and under the name and  
style of "The President and Directors  
of the Union Bank of Maryland;" and  
we do hereby mutually covenant and  
agree, that the following are and shall  
be the fundamental articles of this our  
association and agreement with each  
other, by which we, and all persons  
who at any time hereafter may transact  
business with the said company, shall  
be bound and concluded.

ARTICLE 1. The capital stock of the  
said company shall consist of THREE  
MILLIONS of DOLLARS, money of  
of the United States; five hundred thou-  
sand dollars of the said stock shall be  
reserved until the legislature may incor-  
porate the company, and may be sub-  
scribed for by the state, if desired by  
the legislature thereof; this reservation,  
however, shall not continue for more  
than five years from the first election of  
directors. The said capital stock shall  
be divided into shares of one hundred dol-  
lars each; twenty dollars on each share  
to be paid to the commissioners at the  
time of subscribing, thirty dollars more  
to the directors in Baltimore, in ninety  
days thereafter, at which time it is ex-  
pected the bank will commence its op-  
eration, and the remainder in such pro-  
portions and at such times as the direc-  
tors may appoint, under pain of forfeit-  
ing to the said company the said share or  
shares, and all previous payments there-  
on: but no further payment shall be re-  
quired without first giving six weeks no-  
tice in at least two newspapers printed  
in the city of Baltimore, one in Freder-  
ick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one in  
the city of Annapolis, and one in East-  
on. And the said stock shall be sub-  
scribed for under the direction of the  
commissioners herein after named, in  
manner following; that is to say, The  
subscription for the city and county of  
Baltimore, shall be opened in the city  
of Baltimore, on Monday the ninth of  
April next, for fifteen thousand five  
hundred shares, under the direction of

Jas. A. Buchanan, Thomas M. Elderly,  
Solomon Ething, Walter Dorsey,  
John Hollins, Henry Payson,  
Wm. Hindman, Hezekiah Claggett,  
Andrew Ellicott, jun. David Winchester,  
Luke Tiernan, Isaac Tyson, &  
Chas. Ridgely, of H. Eleazer Finley, or a  
Solomon Birchhead, majority of them.

And on the same day, for five hun-  
dred shares at Leonard-town, for Saint-  
Mary's county, under the direction of  
William Holton, Joseph Ford, Luke W.  
Barber and James Hopewell.

At Port-Tobacco, for Charles county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of Henry H. Chapman, colonel  
Philip Stuart, Wm. H. McPherson and  
Francis Digges.

At Prince-Frederick-town, for Calvert  
county, for five hundred shares, under  
the direction of Richard Grahame, Rich-  
ard Mackall, Joseph Wilkison and Sam-  
uel Whittington.

At Upper-Marlborough, for Prince-  
George's county, for five hundred shares,  
under the direction of Edward H. Cal-  
vert, Archibald Van-Horn, Thomas  
Snowden and Jacob Duckett.

At Annapolis, for Anne-Arundel  
county and the city of Annapolis, for  
one thousand shares, under the direc-  
tion of Charles Alexander Warfield,  
John Johnson, Henry Maynadier and  
John Muir.

At Montgomery court-house, for  
Montgomery county, for five hundred  
shares, under the direction of Thos. Da-  
vis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bentley and Tho-  
mas P. Wilton.

At Frederick-town, for Frederick county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of George Murdock, David  
Shriver, William M. Beall and Thomas  
Hawkins.

At Hagar's-town, for Washington  
county, for five hundred shares, under  
the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Na-  
thaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes and  
Jacob Zeller.

At Cumberland, for Allegany county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of William M. Mahon, Daniel  
Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlin-  
son.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of John Montgomery, Gabriel  
Christie, John Stump and George Pat-  
terfon.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, for  
five hundred shares, under the direc-  
tion of Daniel Sheredine, John Par-  
tridge, John Gilpin and William Alex-  
ander.

At Chester-town, for Kent county, for  
five hundred shares, under the direction  
of James Houlton, Benjamin Chambers,

Richard Hatchefon and Richard Tilgh-  
an, 4th.

At Centreville, for Queen-Anne's  
county, for five hundred shares, under  
the direction of Wm. Chambers, James  
Brown, William Carmichael and Ste-  
phen Lowrey.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for five  
hundred shares, under the direction of  
Edward Lloyd, Owen Kennard, Ni-  
cholas Hammond and William Meloy.

At Denton, for Caroline county, for  
five hundred shares, under the direction  
of Wm. Potter, John Young, William  
Whitely and Isaac Purnell.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of Charles Goldborough, Josiah  
Bailey, Matthew Keene and James  
Steele.

At Princefs-Anne, for Somerset county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of Benj. F. A. C. Dashiell, Little-  
ton D. Teackle, Wm. Williams, Wm.  
Jones. And

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of Zadock Sturgis, John Wil-  
liams, Ephraim K. Wilton and Stephen  
Purnell.

And the commissioners aforesaid, or  
any two of them in the respective coun-  
ties, shall open the subscription books, at  
ten o'clock, A. M. and they shall con-  
tinue open until four o'clock, P. M. and  
shall remain open between those hours  
for one day, at least, and for the term  
of three days, unless sooner filled: And  
if it should so happen, that more than  
the stipulated number of shares should  
be subscribed on the first day, when the  
commissioners aforesaid are to apportion  
them among the subscribers, by de-  
ducting from the highest subscriptions,  
until they are reduced to the proper  
number; or, if more persons subscribe  
than there are shares, then the commis-  
sioners are to cast lots to decide to whom  
they shall belong: But, if the shares  
should not be all subscribed in three days,  
then the commissioners in the different  
counties, and the city of Annapolis, are  
to return the remainder, together with  
the books, and what monies they may  
have received at the time of subscribing,  
unto the directors in Baltimore, within  
two days. And the commissioners will,  
on deciding to whom the shares may be-  
long, issue receipts to the different stock-  
holders for the monies received by them  
at the time of subscribing; these receipts,  
with the original subscription, shall be  
deemed good evidence of the quantity  
of stock to which each subscriber shall  
be entitled in this company. But no  
citizen of Baltimore, or other person or  
persons, bodies corporate or otherwise,  
shall be permitted to subscribe on the  
first day on which the books are opened  
at Baltimore for more than twenty  
shares; and if the stock be not subscrib-  
ed on the first day, the books are to re-  
main open on the second day, on the  
same terms as on the first; but if they  
are not filled on the second day, then  
the commissioners may permit any person  
or persons, bodies corporate or other-  
wise, to subscribe for any number of  
shares, until the whole number is com-  
plete.

ARTICLE 2. The affairs of the com-  
pany shall be conducted by sixteen di-  
rectors and a president, whose place, if  
chosen from among their number, shall  
be supplied by that body; and eight of  
the directors and the president shall form  
a board or quorum for transacting all  
the business of the company: ordinary  
discounts may be done by the president  
and any five of the directors. In case of  
his sickness or necessary absence, his  
place may be supplied by any director  
whom he, by writing under his hand,  
may nominate for that purpose: And  
the directors, who may be appointed at  
the first election, shall hold their seats  
until the first Monday in July, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and five, the direc-  
tors, from and after that period, shall be  
elected for one year by the stockholders  
for the time being; and each director  
shall be a stockholder at the time of his  
election, and shall cease to be a stockholder  
if he should cease to be a stockholder:  
and no director of any other bank shall,  
at the same time, be a director of this  
bank. And the number of votes to  
which each stockholder shall be entitled  
shall be in proportion to the stock he  
may hold, as follows: For one share,  
and not exceeding two shares, one vote  
each; for every two shares above two,  
and not exceeding ten, one vote; for  
every four shares above ten, and not ex-  
ceeding thirty, one vote; for every six  
shares above thirty, and not exceeding  
sixty, one vote; for every eight shares  
above sixty, and not exceeding one hun-  
dred, one vote; and for every ten shares  
above that number, one vote: but no  
person or persons, bodies corporate or  
otherwise, shall be entitled to more than  
sixty votes; and no stockholder shall be  
permitted to vote, (except at the first  
election,) who has not held his stock  
four calendar months prior to the elec-  
tion: And all stockholders shall vote at  
elections by ballot, in person or by  
proxy, which, in all elections after the  
first, is to be made in such form as the  
board of directors may appoint.

ARTICLE 3. A general meeting of the  
stockholders of the company shall be

held on the first Monday in July, in  
every year, (except the present) at such  
place as the board of directors shall ap-  
point, by giving six weeks notice, to be  
published in three of the newspapers  
printed in the city of Baltimore, for the  
purpose of electing directors for the en-  
suing year; who shall take their seats at  
the board the succeeding day, and im-  
mediately proceed to elect the president:  
But for the present year, for the more  
immediate organization of the business  
of the company, the election shall be  
held on the third Monday in April,  
under the direction of the commission-  
ers appointed to receive subscriptions in  
the city of Baltimore.

ARTICLE 4. The board of directors are  
hereby fully empowered to make, revise,  
alter or annul, all such rules, orders, by-  
laws and regulations for the government  
of the company and that of their officers,  
servants and affairs, as they or a majority  
of them, shall, from time to time, think  
expedient; not inconsistent with law or  
these articles of association: and to use,  
employ and dispose of, the joint stock,  
funds or property of the said company  
(subject only to the restrictions herein  
after mentioned) as to them, or a ma-  
jority of them, may seem expedient.

ARTICLE 5. All bills, bonds, notes,  
and every contract and engagement on  
behalf of the company, shall be signed  
by the president and countersigned or at-  
tested by the cashier of the company:  
and the funds of the company shall in no  
case be held responsible for any contract  
or engagement whatever, unless the same  
shall be so signed and countersigned or  
attested as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 6. The books, papers, cor-  
respondence and funds of the company,  
shall at all times be subject to the inspec-  
tion of the directors.

ARTICLE 7. The said board of direc-  
tors shall have power to appoint a cashier,  
and all other officers and servants for ex-  
ecuting the business of the company:  
and to establish the compensation to be  
paid to the president and all other offi-  
cers and servants of the company respec-  
tively; all which, together with all other  
necessary expenses, shall be defrayed out  
of the funds of the company.

ARTICLE 8. A majority of the direc-  
tors shall have power to call a general  
meeting of the stockholders for the pur-  
poses relative to the concerns of the com-  
pany, giving at least six weeks notice in two or more newspapers  
printed in the city of Baltimore, one in  
Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one  
in the city of Annapolis, and one in East-  
on, and specifying in such notice the  
object or objects of such meeting.

ARTICLE 9. The shares of capital stock  
at any time owned by any individual  
stockholder, shall be transferable on the  
books of the company, according to such  
rules, as by conformably to law may be  
established in that behalf by the board of  
directors; but all debts actually due or  
payable to the company, (days of grace  
for payment being past) by a stockholder,  
requesting a transfer, must be satisfied  
before such a transfer shall be made, un-  
less the board of directors shall direct to  
the contrary.

ARTICLE 10. No transfer of stock in  
this company shall be considered as bind-  
ing upon the company, unless made in a  
book or books to be kept for that pur-  
pose by the company. And it is hereby  
further expressly agreed and declared,  
that any stockholder who shall transfer in  
manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares  
in this company, to any other person or  
persons whatever, shall, ipso facto, cease  
to be a member of this company; and  
that any person or persons whatever who  
shall accept a transfer of any stock or share  
in this company, shall, ipso facto, become  
and be a member of this company, ac-  
cording to these articles of association.

ARTICLE 11. It is hereby expressly and  
explicitly declared to be the object and  
intention of the persons who associate  
under the style or firm of the President  
and Directors of the Union Bank of Ma-  
ryland, that the joint stock or property  
of the said company, (exclusive of divi-  
dends to be made in the manner herein  
after mentioned) shall alone be responsi-  
ble for the debts and engagements of the  
said company. And that no person who  
shall or may deal with this company, or  
to whom they shall or may in any-wise be  
indebted, shall, on any pretence what-  
ever, have recourse against the separate  
property of any present or future mem-  
ber of this company, or against their per-  
sons, further than may be necessary, to  
secure the faithful application of the  
funds thereof to the purposes to which,  
by these presents, they are liable: But all  
persons accepting any bond, bill or note,  
or other contract of this company, signed  
by the president and countersigned or  
attested by the cashier of the company,  
for the time being, or dealing with it in  
any other manner whatsoever, thereby  
respectively give credit to the said joint  
stock or property of the said company,  
and thereby respectively disavow having  
recourse, on any pretence whatever, to  
the person or separate property of any  
present or future member of this com-  
pany, (if any shall be,) shall be brought  
against the president for the time being,  
and in case of his death or removal from

office, pending any such suit against him,  
measures shall be taken, at the expense  
of the company, for substituting his suc-  
cessor in office, as a defendant; so that  
persons having demands upon the com-  
pany may not be prejudiced or delayed by  
that event: Or, if the person suing, shall  
go against the person first named as de-  
fendant (notwithstanding his death or  
removal from office) this company shall  
take no advantage, by writ of error or  
otherwise, of such proceeding on that  
account; and all recoveries, had in man-  
ner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon  
the company, so far as to render the com-  
pany's said joint stock or property liable  
thereby, and no further; and the com-  
pany shall immediately pay the amount of  
such recovery out of their joint stock, but  
not otherwise. And in case of any suit  
at law, the president shall sign his appear-  
ance upon the writ, or file common bail  
thereto; it being expressly understood  
and declared that all persons, dealing  
with said company, agree to these terms,  
and are to be bound thereby.

ARTICLE 12. Dividends of the profits of  
the company, or of so much of the said  
profits as shall be deemed expedient and  
proper, shall be declared half yearly, dur-  
ing the months of June and December,  
and be paid in the months of July and  
January in every year; and shall, from  
time to time, be determined by a ma-  
jority of the said directors, at a meeting  
to be held for that purpose; and shall in  
no case exceed the amount of the net  
profits actually acquired by the company;  
so that the capital stock of the company  
shall never be impaired by dividends;  
and at the expiration of every three years,  
a dividend of surplus profits shall be  
made: But the directors shall be at li-  
berty to retain at least one per cent. upon  
the capital, as a fund for future con-  
tingencies.

ARTICLE 13. If the said directors shall,  
at any time, willfully and knowingly  
make or declare any dividend which shall  
impair the said capital stock, all the di-  
rectors present at the making or declar-  
ing such dividend, and consenting there-  
to, shall be liable in their individual ca-  
pacities to the company, for the amount or  
proportion of the said capital stock so di-  
vided by said directors; and each direc-  
tor who shall be present at the making or  
declaring of such dividend, shall be deem-  
ed to have consented thereto, unless he  
shall immediately enter, in writing, his  
dissent on the minutes of the proceedings  
of the board, and give public notice to  
the stockholders that such dividend has  
been declared.

ARTICLE 14. These articles of agreement  
shall be published in at least two new-  
spapers printed in the city of Baltimore,  
one in Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-  
town, one in the city of Annapolis, and  
one in Easton, for one month; and for  
the further information of all persons,  
who may transact business with, or in any  
manner give credit to, this company, every  
bond, bill, note or other instrument or  
contract, by the effect or terms of which  
the company may be charged or held li-  
able for the payment of money, shall spe-  
cially declare, in such form as the board  
of directors shall prescribe, that payment  
shall be made out of the joint funds of  
"The United Bank of Maryland," ac-  
cording to the present articles of asso-  
ciation, and not otherwise; a copy of the  
eleventh article of this association, shall  
be inserted in the bank book of every  
person, depositing money or other valu-  
able property with the company for safe  
custody; or a printed copy shall be de-  
livered to every such person before such  
deposit shall be received from him. And  
it is hereby expressly declared, that no  
engagement can be legally made in the  
name of the said company, unless it con-  
tain a limitation or restriction to the ef-  
fect above recited. And the company  
hereby expressly disavow all responsibility  
for any debt or engagement, which may  
be made in their name, not containing a  
limitation or restriction to the effect a-  
foresaid.

ARTICLE 15. The company shall in no  
case be owners of any ships or vessels, or  
directly or indirectly be concerned in  
trade or the importation or exportation,  
purchase or sale of any goods, wares or  
merchandise whatever, (bills of exchange  
& bullion only excepted) and except such  
ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchan-  
dises, as shall be truly pledged to them  
by way of security for debts due, owing  
or growing due to the said company, or  
purchased by them to secure such debts  
so due to the said company.

ARTICLE 16. If a vacancy shall at any  
time happen among the directors, by  
death, resignation, or otherwise, the re-  
sidue of the directors, for the time being,  
shall elect a director to fill the vacan-  
cy, if they shall deem it necessary, until  
the next election of directors.

ARTICLE 17. This association shall con-  
tinue until the first Monday of July,  
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-  
five, unless a charter is sooner obtain-  
ed: But the proprietors of two-thirds  
of the capital stock of the company, may,  
by their concurring votes, at a general  
meeting, to be called for that express  
purpose, dissolve the same; at any prior  
period, provided that notice of such  
meeting, and of its object, shall be pub-  
lished in two or more newspapers prin-  
ted in the city of Baltimore, one in Fre-

derick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one  
in the city of Annapolis, and one in  
Easton, for at least six months previ-  
ous to the time appointed for such meet-  
ing.

ARTICLE 18. The company shall not  
purchase or hold any lands, tenements,  
or other real estate, other than what  
may be necessary for the convenient trans-  
action of its business, unless such lands,  
tenements, and real estates, shall have  
been, bona fide, mortgaged to the com-  
pany by way of security, or conveyed  
to it in satisfaction of debts previously  
contracted in the course of its dealing,  
or purchased to secure debts contracted  
with, or due to the said company: and  
in every instance in which the company  
may become owners or claimants of  
lands, tenements, or real estates, the  
board of directors are empowered to sell  
or dispose of the same in such manner  
as they may deem beneficial for the com-  
pany.

ARTICLE 19. A number of stockholders,  
not less than fifty, who together shall be  
proprietors of one thousand shares, may  
for any purpose relative to the institution,  
at any time, apply to the president and  
directors to call a general meeting of the  
stockholders; and if by them refused,  
the said number of stockholders, proprie-  
tors of not less than that number of  
shares, shall have power to call a general  
meeting of the stockholders, giving at  
least sixty days notice in two public news-  
papers in the place where the bank is  
kept, specifying in such notice the object  
or objects of such call.

ARTICLE 20. Immediately upon the disso-  
lution of this association, effectual mea-  
sures shall be taken by the directors then  
existing, for closing all the concerns of  
the company, and for dividing the capi-  
tal and profits which may remain among  
the stockholders, in proportion to their  
respective interests.

In witness whereof we have here-  
unto set our names, or firms, the  
day of April, in the year of  
our Lord one thousand eight hun-  
dred and four.

The editors of the Maryland Ga-  
zette, at Annapolis; of the Frederick-  
town Herald and Republican Gazette,  
at Frederick-town; of the Republican  
Star and Eastern Shore Herald, at East-  
on; and of the two news-papers at Ha-  
gar's-town, are desired to publish the  
above articles of association one month,  
in their respective papers, and transmit  
their accounts to the commissioners of  
the Union Bank of Maryland, at Balti-  
more.

March 6, 1804.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Continuing for a limited time the salaries  
of the Officers of Government therein  
mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That from  
and after the last day of December, one  
thousand eight hundred and three, the  
following annual compensations, and no  
other, be, and they are, hereby granted  
to the officers herein enumerated, respec-  
tively, that is to say:

To the secretary of State, five thou-  
sand dollars:

The secretary of the treasury, five  
thousand dollars:

The secretary of war, four thousand  
five hundred dollars:

The secretary of the navy, four thou-  
sand five hundred dollars:

The attorney general, three thousand  
dollars:

The comptroller of the treasury, three  
thousand five hundred dollars:

The treasurer, three thousand dol-  
lars:

The auditor of the treasury,

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
this act shall continue in force for three  
years, and from thence until the end of  
the next session of congress thereafter,  
and no longer.

NATH. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

Wanted to Purchase,

Clean linen and cotton rags

AT THIS OFFICE.

Tickets in the Chester Church

Lottery for sale, at the Star-Office.



## Apollo's Fount.

### THE NURSING OF LOVE.

A translation from the French—attributed to Mr. Fox.

Quand l'Amour naquit a Cythere, &c.

LAP'D on Cythere's golden sands  
When first True Love was born on earth  
Long was the doubt what soft'ring hands  
Should tend and rear the glorious birth.

First Hebe claim'd the sweet employ,  
Her cup, her thornless flowers, she said,  
Would feed him best with health and  
joy.

And eradic best his cherub head.

But anxious Venus fear'd  
The tricks and changeful mind of youth;  
Too mild the seraph peace appear'd.  
Too stern, too cold, the matron Truth.

Next Fancy claim'd him for her own,  
But Prudence disallow'd her right,  
She deem'd her Iris pinions thine  
Too dazzling for his infant sight.

To Hope awhile the charge was given,  
And well with her the cherub thrived,  
Till Innocence came down from Hea-  
ven,

Sole guardian, friend, and nurse of Love!

Pleasure grew made with envious spite,  
When all prefer'd to her the sound,  
She vow'd full vengeance for the slight,  
And soon success her purpose crown'd.

The traitor watch'd a sultry hour,  
When pillow'd on her blush rose bed  
Till'd Innocence to slumber's pow'r  
One moment bow'd her virgin head;

Then Pleasure on the thoughtless child  
Her toys and sugar'd poisons prest,  
Drunk with new joy, he heav'd, he smil-  
led,

Reel'd, sunk, and died upon her breast!

### ON THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR PASSIONS.

SAY, Love, for what good end design'd  
Wert thou to mortals given?  
Was it to fix on earth the mind?  
Or raise the heart to Heav'n?

Deluded oft we still pursue  
The fleeting bliss we sought,  
As children chase the bird in view,  
That's never to be caught;

O! who shall teach me to sustain  
A more than manly part,  
To go through life, nor suffer pain,  
Nor joy to touch my heart?

Thou, blest indifference, be my guide,  
I court thy gentle rain;  
When passion turns my steps aside,  
Still call me back again.

Teach me to see, through beauty's art,  
How oft its trappings hide  
A base, a fawning, a treacherous heart  
With thousand ills beside.

Nor let my generous soul give way,  
Too much to serve my friends;  
Let reason still controul their sway,  
And shew where duty ends.

If to my lot a wife should fall,  
May friendship be our love;  
The passions that are transport all  
Does seldom lasting prove:

If lasting, 'tis too great for peace,  
The pleasure's too profuse;  
The heart can never be at ease  
Which has too much too lose.

Calm let me estimate this life,  
Which I must leave behind,  
Nor let fond passions raise a strife,  
To discompose my mind.

When nature calls may I obey,  
As rising from a seat;  
I've had my fill of life, and why  
Should I disturb the rest?

From the "FORT FOLIO."

### THE LUCKY FALL.

#### AN EPIGRAM.

Two wanton Cupids took their stands  
In the large orbs of Lucy's eyes—  
A third, with supplicating hands  
To gain admission vainly tries.

Fiercely they thrust the rogue away—  
When lo! on Lucy's breast he fell;  
And, nestling there, I heard him say,  
"Thanks, friends! This suits me quite  
as well." BATISTO.

### VARIETY.

On a lady who squinted.

If ancient poets ARGUS prize,  
Who boasted of a hundred eyes;  
Sure greater praise to her is due,  
Who looks an hundred ways with two.

The following inscription on a canon, ly-  
ing on a hill in the island of Jamaica,  
near the grave of president BRADSHAW,  
will rouse the proud exultation of the  
pupils of Harrison, Milton, Sydney,  
Washington or Jefferson.]

### STRANGER!

Ere thou pass, contemplate this canon,  
Nor regardless be told,  
That near its base lies deposited the dust  
OF

### JOHN BRADSHAW;

Who, nobly superior to all selfish regard,  
Despising alike the pageantry of  
Courtly splendor,

The blast of Calumny and the terrors of  
royal vengeance, PRESIDED  
In that illustrious band of heroes and pa-  
triot,

Who fairly and openly adjudged

### CHARLES STUART,

Tyrant of England,  
To a public and exemplary death!  
Thereby presenting to the amazed world,  
The most glorious example,

Of unshaken Virtue,  
Love of Freedom and impartial Justice,  
Ever exhibited on the blood stained  
Theatre of Human Action!

### O READER!

Pass not on till thou has blest his me-  
mory,  
And never, never forget,  
THAT REBELLION TO TYRANTS,  
IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD!

Two men of the sword, one from  
Virginia, the other from Kentucky, meet-  
ing at an inn in Pennsylvania, over a  
bottle of wine, an altercation took place,  
which ended in a challenge from the  
Virginian, and accepted by the Kentuck-  
ian. The seconds were chosen, and the  
preliminaries agreed on, which were,  
that they should stand back to back and  
march, and neither to fire till both had  
wheeled.—They took their stand and both  
marched; the Virginian turned and saw  
his antagonist still marching forward,  
cried out, "where are you going?" to  
which the other answered, calling his  
eye over his right shoulder, "I am go-  
ing to Kentucky, Sir."

### SLANDER.

Against slander there is no defence.  
Hell cannot boast of so foul a fiend; nor  
man deplore so fell a foe; it flabs with a  
word—with a nod—with a shrug—  
with a look—with a smile: It is the pesti-  
lence walking in darkness, spreading  
contagion far and wide, which the most  
wary traveller cannot avoid: It is the  
heart searching dagger of the dark afflic-  
tion: It is the poisoned arrow whole  
wound is incurable: It is the mortal  
sting of the deadly adder: Murder is its  
employment: Innocence its prey, and  
ruin its sport.

## Advertisements.

This is give Notice,  
THAT the subscriber, who is admi-  
nistrator de bonis non of James  
Tilghman, Esquire, late of Talbot county,  
deceased, will on the first Monday in  
September next, in the year of Our  
Lord Eighteen Hundred and Four, at his  
Store-house in Easton, in Talbot county  
and state of Maryland, proceed to  
make an additional dividend of the per-  
sonal estate of the said deceased amongst  
his creditors; all persons therefore hav-  
ing claims against the said deceased, are  
hereby warned to attend at the store-  
house aforesaid, on the day aforesaid,  
and then and there to exhibit the said  
claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, for the purpose of receiving  
from him their respective dividends, they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said personal estate now  
in the hands of the said subscriber—Given  
under my hand, this 20th day of Fe-  
bruary in the year aforesaid.

OWEN KENNARD.

February 28, 1804. 3

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against  
the estate of Edward Harrison,  
late of Talbot county, deceased, are re-  
quested to bring them in properly au-  
thenticated to the subscriber, on or be-  
fore the first day of June next, or they  
may by law, be excluded from all bene-  
fit of said estate; and all persons indebt-  
ed to said deceased, are desired to make  
immediate payment to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HARRISON, adm'r.

Talbot county, Febru-  
ary 28, 1804. 4

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot  
county, will meet on Thursday,  
the 8th day of March next, to receive  
proposals for building New Bridges over  
Kings creek—any person desirous to con-  
tract will come with proposals prepared.  
Also, for persons to apply for the Con-  
stables Office; and on the second day of  
April next, the Court will meet to ap-  
point Overseers of the Road.

Per order of the Levy Court,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk.

February 21, 1804. 2

### Wanted Immediately,

At the STAR-OFFICE an Apprentice  
To the Printing Business.

### Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of March next  
At the late dwelling of Mr. Thomas I.  
Seth, deceased, on a credit of six months,  
ALL the personal Effects of the said  
Seth, consisting of a number of  
Negroes, for a term of years, and for life,  
Horses, Cattle, Hogs, timber wheels and  
chains, Farming Utensils; Beds, Tables,  
Chairs, Desks and Book-Cases, a great  
variety of Kitchen Furniture; Carpen-  
ters, Joiners and Turners Tools; a large  
and well chosen collection of Books; and  
many other articles too tedious to men-  
tion.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Ad'mor

Queen-Anns county, }  
February 20, 1804. 3

Will be sold at Public Vendue  
On Wednesday 7th of March next, if fair,  
if not the next fair day, the following  
Property, viz.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furni-  
ture; some valuable Horses, Cat-  
tle, Sheep and Hogs; and Farming U-  
tensils. Also, a handsome Canvas top  
Carriage, almost new. Eight months  
credit will be given on all sums above  
four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or  
note, with approved security; and for all  
sums not exceeding four dollars the cash  
will be required on delivery of the prop-  
erty. The sale to begin at ten o'clock,  
and attendance given by  
THOMAS APPELEGATE, jr.

Talbot county, Jamaica Point, }  
February 7, 1804. 5

### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Queen  
Anns county, in Maryland, letters of  
administration on the personal estate of  
Thomas I. Seth, late of said county, de-  
ceased; all persons having claims against  
the said deceased are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-  
of to the subscriber at or before the first  
day of September next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all bene-  
fit of said estate. Given under my hand  
this fifteenth day of February 1804.

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Talbot  
county, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Mary Cooper, late  
of said county, deceased. Also, letters  
of administration de bonis non, on the  
personal estate of James Cooper, late said  
county, deceased; all persons therefore  
having claims against the deceased's es-  
tates are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscribers, on or before the 21st of the  
8th month August next, otherwise they  
will by law be excluded from the benefit  
of said estates; and all persons indebted  
to said estates are hereby requested to  
make immediate payment, otherwise legal  
means will be taken to enforce the  
payment thereof without respect to per-  
sons.

WILLIAM & THOMAS ATKINSON  
Administrators of Mary Cooper, and  
Administrators de bonis non of Jas. Cooper.  
21st of the 2d month, 1804. 3

### Mill to be Rented.

THE MILL formerly the property of  
Thomas I. Seth, late of Queen-  
Ann's county, dec'd, to be rented for the  
present year, and immediate possession  
given; together with the Dwelling House  
garden, two orchards, and two lots.—  
The Grist Mill, is new, and in complete  
order; the Saw Mill, wants some trid-  
ing repair. For terms apply to  
PHILIP HEDDEMAN,  
Queen-Anns county, or  
WILLIAM E. SETH,  
Talbot county.

February 21, 1804. 3

### Coach, Chaise and Harness- Making Business.

THE Subscribers have commenced  
the above business in all its various  
branches, in the shop formerly occupied  
by Mr. Henry Covington; where Coach-  
es, Chaises, Cigs and Harnesses, plated and  
plain are made in the most fashionable  
manner. Those who may think proper  
to confide in them may rely upon neat-  
ness, elegance and dispatch in their work  
—Also Carriages repaired.  
PENNINGTON & BROOKES.  
Head of Chester, Md. }  
January 23, 1804. 8

### NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice  
to the public that he shall open a  
SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this  
town, in the house lately occupied by  
Edward Markland, wherein: purposes  
teaching the common branches of an  
ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Read-  
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, and English  
Grammar, the latter especially, in a fa-  
miliar and practical manner. As like-  
wise several branches of Mathematics, viz.  
Surveying and Navigation—the use of  
the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-  
Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School,  
on the evening of the same day. Where  
BOARDING may be had for a consid-  
erable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDDINGS.

16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. 16

### For Sale,

THE fine young Horse FARMER  
Six years old next Spring; he is  
well made and now in high condition.  
He was got by the late Mr. John Jones's  
noted horse Merrick Ball, and will be  
sold cheap, upon easy terms to the pur-  
chaser, by the subscriber living near  
Queens-Town.

ZACHARIAH TURNER.

February 20, 1804. 39

### For sale at private sale,

THE Lands and Tenements, near  
Easton, late the property of the rev  
John Bowie, situate on the road leading  
to Centerville, and containing about 13  
acres. If these lots are not sold before  
the 29th of May next, they will on that  
day be sold at Public Vendue in Easton.  
Any person inclined to purchase will en-  
quire of Thomas H. Bowie, residing in  
Easton, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton February 7, 1804. 7

### Now in the Press,

THE FIRST, OR INTRODUCTORY VOLUME  
OF THE

Life of George Washington.

It is deemed proper to inform the nu-  
merous and respectable subscribers to  
the above work, that occurrences unfore-  
seen and uncontrollable have tended to  
procrastinate its appearance. It is now  
in the press, and will be published on as  
early a day as its nature and extent will  
admit.

Those persons who hold proposals are  
requested to furnish immediately, the  
names and advance money they have re-  
ceived.

C. P. WAYNE,

No 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

### Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of  
Kent county, as a runaway, on  
Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Wo-  
man who calls herself JENNY, about  
30 years of age, five feet five or six inches  
high, of a yellow complexion; had on a  
light kersey jacket and petticoat. She  
says she is free and came last from Mr.  
James Smith's of Caroline county. She  
has been delivered of a child since she  
was committed. If she is not released  
she will be sold for her goal fees, accord-  
ing to law.

WILLIAMMOFFETT, Sheriff,

of Kent county, Maryland.  
February 20, 1804. 16

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.  
At a meeting of the President and Di-  
rectors of the Chesapeake and Dela-  
ware Canal Company, held at Wil-  
mington, on Wednesday the twenty-  
third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors ad-  
vance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars,  
upon each share respectively on or before  
the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TAINAL, President.

James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew,  
John Adlum, George Gale,  
Kenney Johns, Joshua Gilpin.  
William Tilghman,

To be paid to either of the following  
named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.  
Joseph Tainal, Wilmington.  
Kenney Johns, New Castle.  
Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou. Maryland.  
Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.  
Published by order of the Board,  
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.  
Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

### For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, be-  
longing to John S. Blake, Esq.  
on one of which are two Brick houses  
with kitchen, granary, and stable.—Also  
about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
acres of land, near the head of Green-  
woods creek, and one mile from Wye  
river, ninety acres of which are covered  
with fine timber, and the remainder is  
rich arable land and branch. This land  
will be divided into two lots, or sold to-  
gether, as may be most agreeable to the  
purchaser. For terms apply to  
WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen-Anns County, }  
January 3, 1804. 2m

HAVING received information from  
several of my friends on the East-  
ern Shore, of a report circulating there,  
that it was my intention to decline the  
Commission Business—I beg leave to as-  
sure my friends and the public generally,  
that no intimation of the kind has at any  
time fallen from me; and that all those  
who may be pleased to intrust their prop-  
erty to my care, may rely on every ex-  
ertion being made for their interest, by  
their most obedient servant,  
RICHARD NICOLS.  
Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 16

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the sub-  
scriber, on Friday night, the 30th  
ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old  
—13 1-2 hands high, hogged and fox'd;  
on the right side of his mane there are  
white hairs, and some white spots on his  
back; he paces, trots and racks very  
pleasant. Whoever will take up said  
horse and secure him so that I get him,  
again shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES GARDNER.

Miles River Neck, January 12, 1804. 6

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the Subscriber  
to any person who will appre-  
hend and confine in the goal of Easton a  
Negro Woman named SINAH, the prop-  
erty of Miss Polly Goldborough.—It is  
said she broke open the Desk of Mr.  
Clark, of Easton, and stole about 20 dol-  
lars—and ran away sometime in the  
Christmas holidays—the clothing she  
had and took with her is not known—  
she has a fear on the lower part of the  
neck or gullet, where it joins the breast,  
which was occasioned by the kings-evil—  
she is of a yellowish complexion for a ne-  
gro, slender make and of middle size  
—her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth  
very white, and she is when she talks—  
she had a husband the property of Mr.  
Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall,  
and has not since been heard of—she has  
an aunt named Balder, who was the prop-  
erty of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near  
Hunting Creek—it is supposed she is in  
that neighborhood, or gone to the Jer-  
seys. The above reward will be paid by  
Joseph Haskins, Easton, or the Subscrib-  
er.

JOHN SINGLETON.

January 17, 1804. 16

### Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, liv-  
ing in Talbot county, Maryland, on  
Saturday the 10th of December last, a dark  
mulatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or  
28 years of age, five feet five or six inches  
high, of a yellow complexion; his hair in curly, and looks  
sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor.  
His clothes are not recollected, and has been  
said that he has sold those he took with him;  
He is an excellent sawyer, and plantation  
hand.—Whoever will secure said fellow in  
any goal, so that the subscriber may get him  
again if in the State of Maryland, shall re-  
ceive twenty dollars and if out of the state  
the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.

Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. }

January 10, 1804. 16

### 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  
Centerville, on Unicorn branch: which  
branch empties into Chester river, & with-  
in 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 coun-  
try 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 con-  
venient, 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 tract for a Saw Mill, and  
an excellent white-oak frame on the pre-  
mises 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 subscrib-  
er in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804. 16

### To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washing-  
ton-street, in the most central part  
of Easton, and good stands for Mercan-  
tile Business. One of the buildings has  
been used as a Store for several years—  
with good Kitchens and Stables, Gar-  
dens, &c.—also a small house on the  
same Street, and one valuable lot ad-  
joining Thomas Prince's, for lease or  
sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—  
For particulars, apply to  
SAMUEL BALDWIN, or  
WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

### ATTENTION.

IN order that the Editor of the  
STAR may comply with his engagements  
with those to whom he is indebted, he re-  
quests those indebted to him to make imme-  
diate payment—Those at a distance will  
find a ready and safe conveyance through  
the medium of the Post Office.

Magistrates and other Blanks,  
for sale at the Station next store.





## 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.

## NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a *feri facias* issued at the suit of Thos. W. Armatt, and James C. Copper, and directed to the Sheriff of Talbot county, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday the 14th inst. the following Lands and Tenements of Samuel Nicols, viz.

One lot or parcel of land, lying and being in Talbot county, on the fourth side of a branch of Thread-Haven Creek, commonly called Peach-Blossom Branch, containing the quantity of twenty-five acres of land, more or less.

Also, all and singular those tracts or parcels of land called Postumney, Muckle-Mire and Coventry, all situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and containing (in all those last mentioned tracts) the quantity of four hundred and forty three acres of land, more or less. The first mentioned lot or parcel of land will be sold on the premises, at 12 o'clock A. M.: and the last mentioned lands, will be sold at the Court-House in Easton, at 4 o'clock P. M. and subject to a mortgage from said Nicols, to a certain John Clayland, deceased; for the sum of thirteen hundred pounds; and to an annuity of ten pounds to Philemon Ferrell for his life.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.  
Easton, March 6, 1804. 2

## This is give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, who is administrator de bonis non of James Tilghman, Esquire, late of Talbot county, deceased, will on the first Monday in September next, in the year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Four, at his Store-house in Easton, in Talbot county and state of Maryland, proceed to make an additional dividend of the personal estate of the said deceased amongst his creditors; all persons therefore having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to attend at the store-house aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and then and there to exhibit the said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving from him their respective dividends, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said personal estate now in the hands of the said subscriber—Given under my hand, this 20th day of February in the year aforesaid.

OWEN KENNARD.

February 28, 1804. 3

## FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison-street, from the old Market-house up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of Easton. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

Robert Lloyd Nicols.

Easton, March 6, 1804. 8

## Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal Estate of Col. Thomas Woolford, 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 twenty-fifth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Likewise those who are indebted to the aforesaid deceased, are hereby requested to make an immediate settlement, either in cash or by giving their bond, bill or note with approved security; they may otherwise expect suits, without any delay, to be commenced.

Given under my hand, this twenty-fifth day of February, Anno Domini, 1804.

ROGER WOOLFORD, Ex'r of Thos Woolford, deceased.

Dorchester, March 1, 1804. 3

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,  
COUNTY-WHAFF, BALTIMORE,  
HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH Clover Seed, from Lancaster; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster of Paris, ground and in the lump; Cologne Mill-Stones, from 3 feet 3 inches, to 4 feet 8 inches; Bar Iron; Nail Rods; Castings; Crowley, German and Blistered Steel; Salt, suitable for fisheries; Beef; Pork; Flour; Corn; Rye; Peas; Beans; Sugar; Coffee; &c. &c. &c.  
Baltimore, March 6, 1804. 3

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, or they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HARRISON, adm'r.

Talbot county, February 28, 1804. 4

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Adams, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to meet at Roe's-Cross-Roads, on Saturday the 28th of April next, at 10 o'clock, with their Accounts properly authenticated, when a dividend will be made of said estate. And all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

RICHARD HYNSON, & ELIZABETH HYNSON, Admrs.

March 6, 1804.

## For Sale,

MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anne'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 feat 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. 1f

## NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he shall open a SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this town, in the house lately occupied by Edward Markland, wherein he purposes teaching the common branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, the latter especially, in a familiar and practical manner. As likewise several branches of Mathematics, viz. Surveying and Navigation, the use of the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School, on the evening of the same day. Where BOARDING may be had for a considerable number of Pupils.

JAMES HIDDINGS.

16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. 1f

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

## ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, upon each share respectively on or before the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TAINAL, President.

James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew, John Adlum, George Gale, Kenley Johns, Joshua Gilpin, William Tilghman,

To be paid to either of the following named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia. Joseph Tainal, Wilmington. Kenley Johns, New Castle. Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou. Maryland. Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.

Published by order of the Board,

EDWARD ROCHE, Sec'y.

Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

## For sale at private sale,

THE Lands and Tenements, near Easton, late the property of the rev. John Bowie, situate on the road leading to Centreville, and containing about 13 acres. If these lots are not sold before the 29th of May next, they will on that day be sold at Public Vendue in Easton. Any person inclined to purchase will enquire of Thomas H. Bowie, residing in Easton, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton February 7, 1804. 7

Coach, Chaise and Harness-Making Business.

THE Subscribers have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Covington; where Coaches, Chaises, Gigs and Harness, plated and plain are made in the most fashionable manner. Those who may think proper to confide in them may rely upon neatness, elegance and dispatch in their work—Also Carriages repaired.

PENNINGTON & BROOKES.

Head or Chester, Md. 2

January 23, 1804. 8

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street. For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, OR

WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

## A Blacksmith Wanted,

Shop and Tools, to be Rented.

ONE that understands Ship Work, would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 28, 1804. 1f

## Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent county, as a runaway, on Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Woman who calls herself JENNY, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on a light kersey jacket and petticoat. She says she is free and came last from Mr. James Smith's of Caroline county. She has been delivered of a child since she was committed. If she is not released she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

WILLIAMMOFFETT, Sheriff,

of Kent county, Maryland.

February 20, 1804. 1f

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the Commission Business—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 1f

## Congress

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

## House of Representatives.

Tuesday, February 21.

A bill to authorize the courts of the United States to appoint commissioners to take depositions of witnesses out of court, &c. was read the third and passed—ayes 70.

A bill to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments was read the third time.

Mr. Holland moved to postpone its further consideration until the first Monday in November next.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Holland, Sandford and S. L. Mitchell, and opposed by Messrs. Morrow and Sloan; and was disagreed to—yeas 56, nays 63.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and passed in the negative—ayes 53, nays 59.

The bill is therefore lost.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1804. Mr. Leib moved to strike out the appropriation of 11,885 dollars for fifteen per cent. compensation to clerks additional to that allowed by the act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks.

Mr. J. Randolph opposed the motion, which was agreed to, ayes 42, nays 36.

The committee, having filled the respective blanks, reported the bill.

The house negatived the amendment of Dr. Leib, respecting compensation to clerks—ayes 42—nays 46, and reinstated the appropriation struck out in committee.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Wednesday, February 22.

Mr. Nicholson from the select committee to whom were referred the amendment of the senate to the bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, reported a recommendation to agree to the same.

On agreeing to the first amendment, extending the duration of the incorporation to fifteen years, instead of five, the house divided—ayes 51, nays 35. Messrs. Southard, Nicholson, and S. L. Mitchell having previously spoke in favor of agreeing to it.

The other amendments were then agreed to without a division.

The bill has therefore passed the two houses.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1804 was read the third time and passed.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the bill from the senate, providing for the recording, registering and enrolling ships or vessels in the district of Orleans.

The bill authorizes the inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th of April, and the citizens of the United States residing therein to register their vessels.

Mr. R. Griswold moved to strike out the part of the provision that extends the right of registry to citizens of the United States.

This motion was advocated by Messrs. R. Griswold and Sloan; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Eustis and Rodney, and was agreed to, ayes 48, nays 30.

On which the committee rose and reported the bill.

On concurring with the vote of the committee of the whole on the amendment of Mr. R. Griswold, a short debate, though of greater length, than that which preceded ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Messrs. R. Griswold and Dana; and opposed by Messrs. G. W. Campbell, J. Clay, Nicholson and Varnum; when the question was put and the house negatived, by yeas and nays, the amendment—yeas 31—nays 78.

By the advocates of the amendment it was contended, that, however proper it might be, according to the stipulations of treaty, to extend the right of registering their vessels to the inhabitants of Louisiana at the time of the cession, it was neither just, or obligatory upon congress, to extend this right to the citizens of the United States in the ceded territory, while the like right under similar circumstances was refused to citizens in the Atlantic

States. This was unjust, as it would enable citizens in Louisiana to naturalize foreign bottoms which they might have purchased on speculation, and so trade with them not only in the ports of Louisiana but also in all the ports of the United States; thereby affecting the rights of those, who under the existing navigation system, had obtained registers.

On the other hand, the opponents of the amendment declared their conviction that it became the government to place the citizens of the United States on an equal footing with the inhabitants of Louisiana, and that the denial of rights to which they conceived themselves entitled would sow much dissatisfaction among them. It was observed that the citizens, who had gone to Louisiana must have had in view the becoming inhabitants, and would therefore feel themselves aggrieved in being denied the rights extended to the inhabitants; and that the situation of citizens owning Spanish or French bottoms previous to the cession, if inhibited from registering them, would be peculiarly hard, as great doubts were entertained whether those vessels did not, together with the ceded country lose their national character; and if that were the fact (and it was believed to be so) such bottoms would be deprived of all the advantages and immunities of American, Spanish and French bottoms.

On motion of Mr. Mott the words "30th April," were substituted in the room of "20th of December"—his object being to place the citizens and inhabitants on the same footing—ayes 45, nays 36.

When the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the president, containing a statement of the application of money appropriated to the public buildings, &c.

The house agreed to sundry amendments (principally verbal) of the senate to the bill to amend the charter of Alexandria. The bill has finally passed both houses.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the bill supplementary to an act providing for a naval peace establishment.

This is the bill, introduced at the instance of Mr. Nicholson, with a view to a more economical and beneficial arrangement in relation to the national ships laid up in ordinary.

Mr. Leib moved an additional section, virtually abolishing the office of lieutenant colonel commandant of the marine corps, and authorizing the president to make such other reductions of the subordinate officers as he may think fit.

The object of the bill being a reform of the expenses attending the naval establishment, the measure contemplated by the amendment was, in his opinion, a very proper one to be answered by it.

The bill, he said, contemplated the annual saving, in the single article of provisions of 7,000 dollars; by abolishing the office of lieutenant colonel commandant a saving of 6,000 dollars in addition would be made—This officer made, it appeared, all the contracts; and it would be seen by documents before the house, that while the price of the ration in the war department was 15 cents, that fixed by this officer was 20 cents; the difference made the sum of 3,750 dollars a year. It would also be seen that exorbitant sums were expended in postage and fuel; in the single article of postage 150 dollars had been expended in 3 months.

This amendment was agreed to—ayes 62.

Mr. Eustis moved a new section for the allowance to captains holding themselves in readiness to enter the service the same rations they are entitled by law to receive when in actual service—disagreed to, ayes 37, nays 45.

The committee rose, and the house agreed to the amendment of Mr. Leib without a division.

Mr. Jackson moved a new section for the allowance to captains required to hold themselves in readiness of the same rations they are entitled to receive when in actual service.

Mr. Nicholson supported the amendment, to which the house agreed—ayes 44, nays 40; when the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the payment of drawbacks on goods exported from the places therein mentioned.

Mr. Rodney moved a new section to the bill placing goods, wares and merchandise imported into the district of Delaware on the same footing as to the receipt of drawbacks on exportation to any foreign country, after having been con-



vayed by land, with those imported into the district of Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore.

Mr. Eustis opposed, and Mr. Rodney replied.

Carried.

When the committee rose, and the house ordered the bill to a third reading.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

An engrossed bill to allow drawback of duties on goods, wares and merchandise transported by land in the cases therein mentioned, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment was read the third time.

Mr. Varnum moved to recommit it to a committee of the whole, for the purpose of striking out the section allowing rations to captains ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Varnum, Bedinger, Sloan, Smilie, Holland and Elmer; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Jackson, and Eustis; on which the yeas and nays being called, were yeas 63—nays 54. The house went into committee, who disagreed to the above section—yeas 35—noes 37. The bill was afterwards brought in, in an engrossed form, omitting this section, and passed—yeas 63.

An engrossed bill providing for the registering, recording, and enrolling ships or vessels in the district of Orleans was read the third time and passed—yeas 83—nays 32.

A message was received from the senate stating their having passed, with amendment, the bill for the relief of Samuel Corp.

The house concurred.

A message was received from the senate stating their disagreement to the first amendment of the house to the bill providing for registering ships in the district of Orleans; and their agreement to the other amendments.

On motion to recede from the first amendment, the house divided—yeas 45—noes 43.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the post office bill.

After making several amendments the committee rose and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

#### IN SENATE,

On motion of Dr. Logan.

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate to the Senate the measures which have been taken by the executive, and the conduct of the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States, in the execution of those measures, in pursuance of an act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan cruizers, passed Feb. 6, 1802; the expenses attending the same; and if any, what further provision may be necessary on the part of congress to bring the existing war with Tripoli to a speedy and honorable termination.

[The following affectionate address from Dr. Priestley to Mr. Jefferson, as a dedication of a valuable work, which is to live for ages, will be a sufficient guard on the mind of posterity, against the criminal invectives, base misrepresentations, and clandestine purposes of unprincipled men. The work, in four volumes, is a continuation and completion of Dr. Priestley's Ecclesiastical History.]

To THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

SIR,

My high respect for your character, as a politician, and a man, makes me desirous to connect my name, in some measure with yours, while it is in my power, by means of some publication, to do it.

The first part of this work, which brought the history to the fall of the Western Empire, was dedicated to a zealous friend of civil and religious liberty, but in a private station. What he, or any other friend of liberty in Europe, could only do by their good wishes, by their writings, or by patient suffering, you, sir, are actually accomplishing and upon a theatre of great and growing extent.

It is the boast of this country that it has a constitution the most favorable to political liberty, and private happiness, of any in the world; and all say that besides your great merit with respect to several articles of the first importance to public liberty in the instrument itself,

When the Constitution was formed, Mr. Jefferson was absent on the service of his country in Europe, but on receiving a copy of it he wrote strongly to Mr. Madison, urging the want of provision for the freedom of religion, the freedom of the press, the trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the substitution of a militia for a standing army, and an express reservation to the states of all the rights not specifically granted to the union. Mr. Madison accordingly moved in the first session of Congress for the amendments, and they were agreed to, and ratified by the states as they now stand.

you have ever been one of the steady friends to the genuine principles and spirit of it; and to this opinion your conduct in various public offices, and now in the highest, in this free state, give the clearest attestation.

Many have appeared the friends of liberty while they were subject to the power of others, and especially when they were suffering by it;—but I do not recollect one beside yourself who retained the same principles, and acted upon them, in a situation of actual power. You, sir, have done more than this; having voluntarily proposed to relinquish part of the power which the constitution gave you; and instead of adding to the burdens of the people, you have endeavored to lighten them, though with the necessary consequence of a proportionable diminution of your influence. May this great example, which I doubt not will demonstrate the practicability of truly republican principles on the equal rights of all the members of a state, by the actual existence of a form of government calculated to answer all the useful purposes of government, (giving equal protection to all, and leaving every man in the possession of every power that he can exercise to his own advantage, without infringing the equal liberty of others) be followed in other countries, and at length become universal. The eyes of all the civilized, at least of all the christianized, part of the world, are now upon this country; as being evidently in a state of more rapid improvement than any other was ever known to be; and I trust that, eventually, your administration will be a blessing not to the United States of America only, but to all mankind.

Another reason why I wish to prefix your name to this work, and more appropriate to the subject of it, is that you have been the strenuous and uniform advocate of religion as well as of civil liberty, both in your own state of Virginia, and through the United States in general; seeing in the clearest light the various and great mischiefs that have arisen from any particular form of religion being favored by the state more than any other. In consequence of this the profession and practice of religion is here as free as that of philosophy or medicine; and now the experience of more than twenty years leaves little room to doubt that it is a state of things the most favorable to mutual candour (which is of great importance to domestic peace and good neighborhood) and to the cause of all truth, that of religion least of all excepted. When every thing is thus left to free discussion there can be no doubt but that truth will finally prevail, and establish itself by its own evidence; and he must know little of history or of human nature, who can imagine that truth of any kind will be ultimately unfavorable to general happiness. A man must entertain a secret suspicion of his own principles, who wishes for any exclusive advantage in the defence, or profession of them.

Having fled from a state of persecution in England, and having been not without some cause of apprehension in the late administration here, I feel the greatest satisfaction in the prospect of passing the remainder of an active life, when I naturally wish for repose, under your protection. Though I am arrived at the usual term of human life, it is now only that I can say I see nothing to fear from the hand of power, the government under which I live being for the first time truly favorable to me. And though I think it has been evident that I have never been improperly swayed by the principle of fear, it is certainly a happiness to be out of the possibility of its influence, especially towards the close of life; enjoying a degree of peace and rest, previous to the state of more perfect rest from labor in the grave; with the hope of rising to a state of greater activity, security, and happiness, beyond it. This is all that any man can wish, or have, in this world; and this, sir, under your administration I enjoy.

With most perfect attachment, and very good wish, I subscribe myself, not your subject, or your humble servant, but your sincere admirer.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, July, 1802.

#### Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday the 10th of December last, a dark mulatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or 28 years of age 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high slender made; his hair in curly, and looks sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor. His clothes are not recollected, and has been said that he has sold those he took with him. He is an excellent sawyer, and plantation hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again in the State of Maryland, shall receive twenty dollars and if out of the state the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.

Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. 25

January 10, 1804.

#### Wanted Immediately,

At the STAR-OFFICE an Apprentice To the Printing Business.

Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book-store.

It has been said that federalism has abated of its violence. Let the following toasts decide. It has been said that the memory of Washington was cherished by the leaders of that party; not for party purposes, but from a pure respect for his virtues. Let the truth of these professions be tested by the following account of the celebration of his birth day. By this, it will be seen, that the memory of that great man, is attempted impotently it is true, to be made as powerful an instrument of party malevolence, as his name, while living, was too successfully converted into a cover for many a dangerous design. Whatever liberties may be taken with the living, shame on the motives and feelings of a party, who, in a sinking state, would drag down to their own level the character of a man which the undissenting voice of nations has stamped with immortality.

Nat. Intel.

From the Washington Federalist.

#### WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

On Wednesday the 23d of February inst. the federal republicans at the seat of the National Government, celebrated the day which gave birth to the immortal Washington.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of seventeen cannon at sun rising. The same number was discharged at noon. At four o'clock P. M. the company consisting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the federal members of both houses of Congress, and gentlemen of the city of Washington, George Town, Alexandria, and of several states in the union, who were occasionally at the seat of the National Government, sat down to an elegant dinner provided by Mr. Stelle.

Mr. Pickering, a senator from Massachusetts, acted as president; Mr. J. Lewis, a representative from Virginia, and Mr. Sands, a representative from New York, as vice presidents. The rev'd Mr. Balch of George Town officiated as Chaplain—An excellent band of music, which attended and played two number of pieces selected for the occasion, gave a zest to the festival. After dinner the following toasts were given.

1. The Day—which cherishes affection for the memory of WASHINGTON—Our country in herit his services—The World, his example.

This toast was instantly followed by the discharge of 17 cannon; and the band struck up, in full chorus, Washington's March.

2. The people of the United States.

[Music, Hail Columbia.]

3. The friends of the people—not their flatterers.

[Music, Yankee Doodle.]

4. The Legislative and Executive authorities—with constitutional power—not more powerful than the constitution.

5. The Judiciary—as free from persecution as from patronage.

6. The Army and Navy—although few in number, yet prevalent in valor.

7. To the true seamen of the United States—protection at sea, and relief on shore; but not to fugitives who assume the character and abuse it.

8. A Free Press—The publication of truth, protected—not punished.

9. Honesty, capacity and fidelity to the constitution—titles to approbation, if not to favoritism.

10. The heroes and statesmen of the revolution—meritorious associates of Washington.

[Music, The Heroes Return.]

11. Washington—he never deserted his post—animated by his example, we will never desert his principles.

[Music, Washington's Grand March.]

#### VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Pickering—religion and morality, essential supports of a free government.

Judge Marshall. That rare patriotism, which prefers the public interest to the public favor.

Judge Chase. The man who dares be honest in the worst of times.

Judge Crauch. The memory of Mrs. Washington, a pattern to our wives and daughters.

Mr. Campbell. John Adams, late president of the United States, the patriot and statesman, will be remembered and admired, while virtue and talents are held in estimation.

Mr. Sands—Agriculture and commerce, mutually supporting and supported.

Mr. J. Lewis The power of impeachment—but not as a substitute for "death or resignation."

Mr. R. Griswold—The tomb of Washington, let it not be profaned, by a Crocodile tear!

Mr. T. Law—Let others hail the rising sun,—we bow to that whose race is run.

Mr. R. Stockton—Our sons and daughters—integrity and talents, beauty and the domestic virtues.

Mr. Livingston—The state of Delaware, first to adopt, and firm to support the constitution.

Mr. Thatcher—National economy, which saves by expenditure, not wastes by saving.

Mr. Wells—No pleasure to him, who prefers Pain.

Mr. Griffin—Charles Cotesworth Pickensy—talents, virtue and honor, will be remembered and respected.

Mr. Dayton—The last importation of pretended patriots of '76, let it be the last.

Mr. Steadman—Oppressed humanity—relieved by exports—not imports.

The day was enjoyed by all, in harmony and cheerfulness. In the evening, there was a ball in George Town, where beauty and patriotism united and vied with each other to honor the day, and more emphatically to cherish the memory, and reverse the virtues of him, who was their FRIEND, PARENT and BENEFACITOR.

#### WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY,

shall be celebrated,

"Till fix'd by Heaven's own voice, in dread behest,

Regardless of the morn, the sun shall rest,

Till darkness whelm the world, from pole to pole,

And Heaven's eternal Orbs, forget to roll."

City of Washington, 24th Feb. 1804.

The political farce, which the federalists annually perform on the birth-day of gen. Washington, has lately been acted over at the seat of the general government—there was a dinner given, after which the guests contended who could commit the greatest outrage on the memory of the departed chief, who could best proclaim his own want of manners as a gentleman, and who could promulgate the greatest portion of sedition against the government and low abuse against its officers in the smallest number of words. Among those who attended were Timothy Pickering the "upright man, the second Cato" and Samuel Chase the meek and righteous judge—it follows of course that each gave a toast against defaulters and in defence of the independence of the judiciary—happy times indeed for those two gentlemen or they would be made examples of for their conduct in the days of their supremacy. Mr. Pickering gave as a toast

"Religion and morality—essential supports of a free government."

We so perfectly accord in the justice of this sentiment that we have no hesitation in declaring it the duty of the representatives of the people, to institute an enquiry whether those virtues were not totally regarded by Mr. Pickering himself—if we mistake not, there will be found ample testimony in the records of the department of state, on this subject, and though repentance appears to have preceded forgiveness with Mr. Pickering, duty, and a regard for posterity, by offering examples to future officers, should silence the dictates of charity. It should also be ascertained what is the state of accounts of all pay matters general.

Judge Chase gave:—

"The man who dares be honest in the worst of times."

This was very well for judge Chase, but no one will conclude that he wished to pay a compliment to himself—he must by this time be praying for a forgiveness of his sins, and desire to atone to those who dared to be honest and independent at the time Mr. Chase wished to hang a man without a hearing—and to those on the conduct of whom Mr. Chase established privileged spies. Every honest man in the country will acknowledge that the present are the worst of times if Mr. Chase is not brought completely to the foot of repentance.

Every one of the remaining toasts is equally a satire on the character of the man by whom it was given, and the toasts altogether are insulting to the memory of the man, whom those friends of order pretend to venerate. It is high time the name of Washington should cease to be the cloak for every assassin of the political persons of the people, and for every enemy of their constitution—let the acts of these men be the test of their virtue and integrity, but let them not be confounded with the real friends of the liberties of the union because they chuse once a year to become intoxicated in honor of Washington; if they really venerate him let them practice what he has recommended, and not endeavor to sever the union which it was his wish to consolidate.

Aurora.

#### NORFOLK, February 25.

#### Deplorable and Distressing FIRE!!

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the inhabitants were roused from their beds with the repeated cry of FIRE! which was perceived issuing from the ware house of Mr. Dunlap, on Maxwell's wharf, and which raged and spread with such fury, that the only exertion which could be made by the activity of the citizens to arrest its progress, was the blowing up of several houses, or it is probable not a house in the borough would have escaped destruction. It has laid waste the most commercial part of the town, having totally destroyed every building on Campbell's wharf, Maxwell's, Marfield's, Rothery's Commerce street, Warren's and Woodside's wharves, and progressed up Market square to the Main street, and continued its ravages along the Main street to Mr. Whitehead's new

building, reducing every house in Wide and Little Water streets. Were it not for the exertions of a few who manfully resisted the flames, and prevented Mr. Taylor's ware house adjoining Woodside's wharf from taking fire, the whole of the valuable buildings on Town Point must have been laid waste.

Some lives were lost, and many persons badly wounded by the blowing up of the houses. The market house was partly cut down, which prevented a communication of the flames to the north side of the Main street, which luckily escaped. Upwards of 260 houses are totally destroyed, and the estimate of general loss, is, on a moderate calculation supposed to exceed ONE MILLION of dollars. Numbers of lighters owing to their being overloaded, and the tide being remarkably low, were burnt in the docks. Several vessels at the wharves took fire, and some in this state drifted to Portsmouth, when it communicated and destroyed some others—inced, at one period, it appeared as if Portsmouth was on fire.

The raging of the flames, the columns of smoke, the blowing up of houses, the rainy night, the property exposed for safety in the streets, the cries of those who were seated by their little property sheltered only by the canopy of Heaven—the ships on fire drifting in the harbor, together with the probability of the whole town being destroyed, exhibited altogether, to the senses and to the eye, an awful and dreadful picture. Thousands must have been deprived of a resting place, as it was the most populous part of the borough.

What adds to the above melancholy narrative, is, that a snow and very severe frost came on before many an unfortunate family could find shelter for their wearied limbs. We are happy to learn, that the corporation have allotted money for the immediate relief of the needy sufferers, who will receive assistance on application at the office of JOHN NIVISON, Esq. Handbills to this effect appearing in different parts of the town; those happy beings, therefore, whom Providence has blessed with affluence, have now a fine opportunity to exhibit their benevolence, by adding their liberality to that of the corporate body; and, we have no doubt, but the same will be cheerfully received at the above office, and with equal satisfaction distributed.

The inhabitants of all descriptions, shewed great activity; but it is to be lamented, that there were so few buckets and axes, and that the engines are not kept in better order, as they were of little or no use.

The Herald Office was totally destroyed, but what types could be saved are removed to a wing of the Play House, from which place the "Norfolk Herald" will be published twice a week until the weather moderates, and the Editors can get more comfortably situated. From this statement, and the loss the proprietors have experienced, it is to be hoped our country subscribers particularly, will feel it not only an act of justice, but, at the present crisis, an act of humanity, to forward their arrearsages with all speed.

Since writing the above, a gentleman handed us the following statement of houses burnt down:

Maxwell's wharf	13
Campbell's do.	9
Rothery's do.	18
Marfield's do.	5
Commerce street do.	19
Woodside's do. both sides	17
Warren's do.	6

South side of Wide Water street, from Campbell's wharf, to commerce street

North side of Wide Water st. from Market square to Commerce st.

South and north side of Wide Water street up to Main street

Commerce street, from Wide Water street up to Main street

Narrow Water street, from Market square to commerce street

Narrow Water street, from Commerce street towards the Exchange Coffee House

From Narrow Water st. on the west side of Market square to Main st.

From the corner of Market square on the south side of Main street to Commerce street

Gow's Alley and Lane back

Rothery's Lane

Total 260

By as accurate a statement as can at present be made, the value of houses alone destroyed is estimated at 250,000 dollars.

#### Vessels destroyed.

Ship Jackson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

A French brig name unknown.

Brig Eliza, (coppered) of Charleston.

A British sloop.

Two schooners laden with flour.

It is to be hoped, that the conflagration of which we have this day given an account was accidental; yet from some alarming circumstances that have since occurred, it is much to be apprehended, that some vile incendiaries contemplate the total destruction of this town; but we trust the vigilance and activity of the



mayfracy will be such, as to discover it. His observation is produced by the attempt made at 11 o'clock last night, to set on fire the stable of Doctor James Taylor—the chump of fire was placed at the fill of the door, and had burnt thro' and communicated to some oat straw, but was providentially discovered by the watchmen in time to prevent its progress. Several of the weather boards were burnt through and part of the floor, and had it not been arrested, as the wind was the east end of the town must have become a bonfire.



**En. Shore General Advertiser.**

**EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
March 13, 1804.**

By advices from Washington, we are informed that it is supposed the present session of congress will close about the first of April next.

Washington, March 9.

#### IMPEACHMENT.

On Wednesday a message was communicated to the house of representatives, stating that the court of impeachments would be ready to proceed to the trial of the articles of impeachment against John Pickering at 12 o'clock that day.

A motion was made about that hour in the house, leading to an adjournment, which was superseded by the statement of Mr. Nicholson, that the managers had intimated to the senate, that as the house of representatives were engaged in the committee of the whole, the managers could not attend the court that day;—whereupon the court adjourned to the next day.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the court was again opened, when the managers repaired to the senate chamber.

Mr. Early, one of the managers, opened the trial; and after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to support the facts set forth in the articles of impeachment by various depositions in writing, and witnesses orally examined; after making some progress in the testimony, Mr. Nicholson relieved Mr. Early; when about 3 o'clock Mr. Nicholson informed the court that the managers had closed the testimony on behalf of the house of representatives; whereupon the court adjourned till this day (Friday) at twelve o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated February 26th, 1804.

"Last evening there was a grand caucus of the republican members of congress held at the Capitol. The senate chamber was the place of meeting; and one hundred and eight gentlemen, members of both houses, attended. The object was to agree upon suitable characters for president and vice president of the United States, for the term of four years, after the fourth of March, 1805.

"Mr. Bradley, a senator from Vermont, was appointed chairman. Mr. Jackson, a senator from Georgia, opened the proceedings by a short address: Then after a short conversation among a few gentlemen, THOMAS JEFFERSON, was proposed as the candidate for the office of president of the United States, and carried unanimously.

"The vote for Mr. Jefferson was taken viva voce; as it was understood there was no difference of opinion, and of course there would be no opposition. But as it was understood that a diversity of sentiment existed as to the nomination of vice president it was agreed to decide it by ballot. This was accordingly done, and the votes on being counted stood as follow—Of the 108, George Clinton, the governor of New York, had 67; John Breckenridge, a senator from Kentucky, 20; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 7; Levi Lincoln, the present attorney general, 9; Gideon Grainger, the post master general, 4; and Samuel Maclay, a senator from Pennsylvania, 1.

"GEORGE CLINTON having thus a majority of all the votes present on the first trial, there was no second ballot, and he was declared to be duly nominated.

"A committee was appointed to consider by what means the election of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Clinton could be best promoted, and to report to the meeting some plan for that purpose on Saturday evening next: Messrs. Mitchell, of New York, Baldwin, of Georgia, Sumpter, of South Carolina, Mason, of North Carolina, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Cooke, of Tennessee, Nicholas, of Virginia, S. Smith, of Maryland, Rodney, of Delaware, Gregg, of Pennsylvania, Condit, of New Jersey, Stanton, of Rhode Island, and Olin, of Vermont, are the members of this committee.

"The business was conducted with remarkable decorum and harmony, and was dispatched at an early hour in the evening."

The fact that, among from one hundred to one hundred and twenty republican members of both houses of congress, there was not one individual who either nominated or voted for Mr. Burr, as a candidate for the vice presidency of the union at the approaching election, is highly important and honorable to the country—the circumstance speaks such a language as sophistry cannot pervert the meaning of or cunning prevent being universally heard. We cannot but congratulate on this renunciation of Mr. Burr; we had rather his misconduct had not been such as to merit this great national chastisement, but having been detected and exposed, and the public sentiment on the occasion being known, it became the representatives of the nation to strike his name off the list of citizens worthy the support of a free and honest people: the punishment is undoubtedly severe under such a government as ours, where the greatest honor is the confidence of one's countrymen, but there was no other kind of punishment proportioned to the greatness of the offence, and had such been committed under other governments the punishment had been perhaps more immediately afflicting to the delinquent. By the rejection of Mr. Burr we raise our character in the eyes of other nations to as great a height as it would have been lessened had the intrigues for the presidency been successful—it is an awful lesson to future candidates.

Aurora.

Philadelphia, March 6.

#### Latest from Europe.

By the ship Jupiter, 73 days from London, arrived at Charleston.

Capt. Sanur, left London on the first December, and passed Gravesend on the 2d; the pilot went on shore, and was informed that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean, in which admiral Nelson was killed. On the 5th December he left the Downs, on which day a frigate arrived and anchored, and immediately sent a boat on board the admiral's ship, who soon after fired a salute. Which captain S. supposed to be in consequence of some intelligence brought by the frigate.

The latest papers which we have been able to obtain by this arrival, are to the 25th November.

#### MASSACRE AT AUX CAYES.

To the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Ann, from Aux Cayes, we are indebted for the following particulars relative to a dreadful massacre at that place:—On the night of the 21st January, a number of armed negroes and mulattoes, entered the house of Mr. Gatreux, linguist, and after pillaging all his effects, carried him out of the city, where they massacred him with two others, named Beche and Henric. On the following day the black general, Cerrulouis, who commanded at Aux Cayes, published that the murder had been committed by certain revengeful persons without orders. A few hours after the above publication a massacre, infinitely more dreadful than the first commenced; among the unfortunate victims of this night were M. M. Berres, La Gautrage, Nignon, Le Briten, Bertine, Pineau, Laporte de Cavillon, Marfilan, Malives Freres, &c. &c. After assassinating those unfortunate men they pillaged their houses, and threw their corpses into the sea. The following day the city was comparatively tranquil, but there is reason to suppose that the negroes will ultimately butcher all the French whites within their power. Two Americans have been massacred—Mr. Hare and another.

It is reported at Aux Cayes, that the blacks had massacred all the white inhabitants in the Cape but six, and all but three or four in Port Republican, at which place the powder magazine had blown up, and many had been destroyed by the explosion.

The negroes have substituted for St. Domingo, HATTI, the name which the island originally bore.

N. Y. Commercial Ad.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post, of 5th March.

A confidential correspondent has communicated to us the substance of a letter just received from Germany, stating that country to be in a state of extreme inquietude, from the great fermentations and intestine divisions having lately taken place, which promise some important event. Whether these divisions have been produced by the intrigues of France, or by some imprudent step of the Austrian government, is not yet known; this much, however, we can say, that four violent parties have lately broke out, and have much disturbed the social harmony among the citizens of the first class. The first party, which is denominated the Imperial, is most actively employed in supporting the plans, and furthering the operations of the court, which tend to threaten the Ottoman empire. The second party, which is called the Prussian, is supposed to aim at the aggrandizement of the successor of Frederick the Great, by making him a partner in the empire, and even claiming for him the right of being elected to the imperial throne in succession. A third party, no

less troublesome, is called the Republican, who are equally averse to conquest and monarchy. The fourth party, which seems to rule over the old institutions, is that of France, or Bu maparte. Those under the influence of this party, which are not in concert with France. The distressing effect of these internal contentions and divisions, have already reached the imperial cabinet, from which one or two ministers have been removed. The public funds have felt the shock, and have decreased to an alarming degree. The notes of the bank of Vienna have fallen 63 per cent. and notwithstanding such ruinous discredit, the government insists upon discharging their obligations, with this depreciated paper, which must be received by the creditors of the empire at full value. It is expected that many thousands will be ruined by this procedure.

The above comes from so respectable a source, that its truth cannot be doubted.

Extract of a letter from the late Dr. Priestley, to Dr. Logan, dated January 25th, 1804.

"By means of various illnesses I am reduced to a state of extreme debility, and if the swelling that began at my feet, which has now reached my knees, should continue to advance as it has done, my continuance here cannot be long. But I have lived a little beyond the usual term of human life, and am contented and thankful. Few persons, I believe, have enjoyed life more than I have done.

Tell Mr. Jefferson that I think myself happy to have lived so long under his excellent administration; and that I have a prospect of dying in it. It is, I am confident, the best on the face of the earth, and yet I hope to rise to some thing more excellent still."

#### COCKADE TIMES!

The following appeared in some of the principal papers of the United States, in July '98, the summer solstice of federalism and the torrid zone of politics.

[Observatory.]

"All friends to their country will soon be ornamented with a cockade. It will fix the mark on the few inexorable, who will not, nor dare not put it on. It will point those wretches out as the detestable and the detested foes of the United States. They will walk through the streets marks of public scorn—they will be hooted by the boys and finally be obliged to flee to their beloved France, to meet the doom which traitors deserve, and will ere long experience!"

Tuesday the 23rd ult. the weather proving unfavorable—a meeting of the republicans for making arrangements for celebrating the acquisition of Louisiana to the United States, was postponed to Tuesday the 6th inst.—when a number of the republicans from different parts of the county, assembled at Mr. Lowe's Tavern—Colonel William Hayward was called to the Chair, and Thomas Perrin Smith, appointed Secretary. The business for which the meeting was called, being fully discussed by the company, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the peaceable acquisition of Louisiana to the United States, is, in the opinion of this meeting, highly meritorious in the conduct of the present administration; and that they fully accord with the proposition heretofore recommended to the citizens of the United States, for celebrating the 12th of May next, at Easton.

Resolved, That this meeting do nominate the following persons, from different parts of the county, as a committee for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect; and that they meet at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.—For

Easton District—Bennet Wheeler, Jacob Gibson, and William Melay.

St. Michael's District—Major Perry Spencer, Thomas Coward, and Hugh Auld, junr.

Trappe District—Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson, Samuel Stevens, and Daniel Martin.

Chappel District—John Turner, 3d, James Nabb, and William Dunn.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Star.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Chairman.

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Secretary.

Easton, March 6, 1804.

MARRIED—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Barclay, Dr. Tristram Thomas, of Easton, to Miss Mary Ann Goldsborough, of this county.

DIED—At the city of Washington, on Wednesday the 7th instant, after a long illness, General DANIEL HEISTER, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from this State.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the subscriber, as sheriff, are hereby informed that unless the postage is paid (of those by the mail,) on letters that the same will not be taken up, after the date hereof. PHILEMON WILLIS, March 13, 1804. Sheriff T. County.

#### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### (BY AUTHORITY.)

###### AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, intitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act intitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, except so much of the same as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby continued in force for and during the term of fifteen years from the end of the next session of congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the council of the city of Washington, from and after the period for which the members of the present council have been elected, shall consist of two chambers, each of which shall be composed of nine members, to be chosen by distinct ballots, according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement; a majority of each chamber shall constitute a quorum to do business: In case vacancies shall occur in the council, the chamber in which the same may happen shall supply the same by an election, by ballot from the three persons next highest on the list, to those elected at the preceding election; and a majority of the whole number of the chamber in which such vacancy may happen, shall be necessary to make an election.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the council shall have power to establish and regulate the inspection of flour, to bacco and salted provisions, the gauging of calks and liquors, the storage of gunpowder, and all naval and military stores, not the property of the United States, to regulate the weight and quality of bread; to tax and licence hawkers and pedlars, to restrain or prohibit tipling houses, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming; to superintend the health of the city, to preserve the navigation of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, adjoining the city; to erect, repair and regulate public wharves, and to deepen docks and basins; to provide for the establishment and superintendence of public schools; to licence and regulate, exclusively, hackney coaches, ordinary keepers, retailers and ferries; to provide for the appointment of inspectors, constables, and such other officers as may be necessary to execute the laws of the corporation; and to give such compensation to the mayor of the city as they may deem fit.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the levy court of the county of Washington shall not hereafter possess the power of imposing any tax on the inhabitants of the city of Washington.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 24, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

###### AN ACT

For the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed ship Melbouda and Mirbaba.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars, and fifty cents, being one moiety of the value of the armed ship Melbouda, captured by the frigate John Adams, commanded by capt. John Rodgers, and restored to the Emperor of Morocco, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expense of prize money due to the captors; and that the further sum of seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and twenty five cents, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incurred for the said ship, whilst in possession of the captors.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 24, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

###### Distant Subscribers.

Those Subscribers to the STAR, who reside out of the county, will have an opportunity of forwarding the amount of their dues to the office, by persons coming to the General Court, at April Term. Another half years subscription from original subscribers became due on the 26th of February last.—It is to be hoped that delinquents, to discriminate will attend to this request.

###### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, as Trustee for the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, are hereby notified, that suits will be indifferently instituted at the ensuing Terms of the General & county Courts, to compel the payment of all claims which shall remain unsatisfied in the hands of the Subscriber on the first day of April next.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

March 13, 1804.

In the Herald of last Tuesday, we find the following "Appointment—Charles Gibson as inspector of the revenue and surveyor of the port of Easton, vice, Robert Banning, removed." This statement is only correct, so far as the appointment of Mr. Gibson, which he received some time last summer—Mr. Banning is the Collector of the Port of Oxford, and Mr. Gibson Surveyor of the Port of Easton—offices entirely distinct from each other, so far as to officers. Mr. Banning has not been removed, nor has Mr. Gibson ever been spoken of as his successor, in case a vacancy should occur.

The Washington papers received by yesterday's mail contain a part of the proceedings in the Court of Impeachment of the United States, in the case of judges Chase and Peters. The depositions of two eminent attorneys from the state of Pennsylvania, to certain interrogatories from the house of representatives, are by no means, in our opinion, in favor of the judges' innocence—we shall however endeavor to lay the most important parts of the proceedings before our readers, as early as possible.

A letter from Thomas Paine, addressed to the people of England, is received, and shall appear at as early a period as room will permit.

THE WELL KNOWN RUNNIG HORSE COCK-FIGHTER.

FIFTEEN YEARS OLD this Spring—Fifteen hands high—His colour a beautiful sorrel, and his form the most perfect symmetry.—Will stand the ensuing season, to commence the 1st day of April, and end the 1st of July, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton; on Thursdays and Fridays at Mr. John Nabb's; and on Saturdays and Mondays at my house, on Wye-River.—And be put to mares at Eight Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the single leap, to be paid by the 1st of October next.

COCK-FIGHTER was got by Fox, who was got by the celebrated imported horse Venitian, bred by Sir James Pannymann, of Yorkshire, and got by Doge; his Dam by Jenison Shaftoe's Snap, who was fire to Goldfinder, Gnawpost, Daisy, and other good runners; his grand Dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Goldolphin Arabian; his Dam by Crab; his grand Dam by Decars Dimple, who was got by Leed's Arabian; his Dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leeds Arabian was the fire of Leeds, Balto, Old Fox, and the grand fire of Childres. Venitian's performances on the Turf may be seen by referring to the Racing Callenders for 1777, 1778, and 1779. Bellair, the Dam of Fox, was got by Othello; her Dam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's stud) by Spot; her Dam by Cartouch; her great grand Dam by Old Traveller; her great, great, grand Dam by Sedbury; her great, great, great, grand Dam by Childres, out of a Barbe mare.

COCK FIGHTER's Dam was Flora, by Venitian; his grand Dam by Latona, by Fitzhugh's (of Chatham) True Whig; his great grand Dam the noted running mare, Creeping Kate, by Colonel F. Thornton's Old Cub; his great, great grand Dam by Colonel Tayloe's Yorick.

The performances of Cock Fighter, are too well known, to need a repetition.—For speed and bottom, he is not to be surpassed. He has covered but two mares, from one of which I have a Filley—from the other, Major Tilghman a Colt—for size, bone, figure, and promising appearance, both of them are equal to any that can be produced in this state.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye House, March 13, 1804.

###### For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, nine miles from Chester Town.—There is on the premises a dwelling house four rooms below—two above, with other convenient out buildings, an apple orchard, &c. There will be sown 100 bushels or more of wheat, and possession given the 1st of January next.

Stock and farming utensils of all kind may be had at the option of the purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.

Kent County, March 10, 1804.

###### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Croncy, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 23th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

JACOB CRISON, AND DEBORAH CRONEY,

March 13, 1804. 37 Administrators.



# Apollo's Fount.

LINES,

Written on the front page of a Doctor's Account Book.

THE Doctor's fate is so severe,  
He only duns but once a year:  
But when he asks this modest way,  
The duce, the devil and all to pay!

LINES,

Under-written, by a different hand.

THE patient's fate forever still,  
For by the quack's unlucky skill  
His health is bore away;  
Yet when the rolling year comes round,  
For lo! of health he hears this found,  
'Tis time I had my pay!

## Articles of Association

OF THE

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS  
SHALL COME, OR IN ANYWISE CONCERN.

BE IT KNOWN that we, the subscribers, have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to conduct business in the manner herein after specified and described, by and under the name and style of "The President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland;" and we do hereby mutually covenant and agree, that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we, and all persons who at any time hereafter may transact business with the said company, shall be bound and concluded.

ARTICLE 1. The capital stock of the said company shall consist of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, money of the United States; five hundred thousand dollars of the said stock shall be reserved until the legislature may incorporate the company, and may be subscribed for by the state, if desired by the legislature thereof; this reservation, however, shall not continue for more than five years from the first election of directors. The said capital stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; twenty dollars on each share to be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, thirty dollars more to the directors in Baltimore, in ninety days thereafter, at which time it is expected the bank will commence its operation, and the remainder in such proportions and at such times as the directors may appoint, under pain of forfeiting to the said company the said share or shares, and all previous payments thereon: but no further payment shall be required without first giving six weeks notice in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hager's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton. And the said stock shall be subscribed for under the direction of the commissioners herein after named, in manner following; that is to say, The subscription for the city and county of Baltimore, shall be opened in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the ninth of April next, for fifteen thousand five hundred shares, under the direction of

Jas. A. Buchanan, Thomas M. Elderry,  
Solomon Etting, Walter Dorsey,  
John Hollins, Henry Payson,  
Wm. Hindman, Ezekiah Claggett,  
Andrew Elliott, jun. David Winchell,  
Luke Tiernan, Isaac Tyson, &  
Chas. Ridgely, of H. Elenczer Finley, or a  
Solomon Birchhead, majority of them.

And on the same day, for five hundred shares at Leonard-town, for Saint-Mary's county, under the direction of William Holton, Joseph Ford, Luke W. Barber and James Hopewell.

At Port-Tobacco, for Charles county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Henry H. Chapman, colonel Philip Stuart, Wm. H. M'Pherson and Francis Digges.

At Prince-Frederick-town, for Calvert county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Richard Grahame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson and Samuel Whittington.

At Upper-Marlborough, for Prince-George's county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Edward H. Calvert, Archibald Van-Horn, Thomas Snowden and Jacob Duckett.

At Annapolis, for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, for one thousand shares, under the direction of Charles Alexander Warfield, John Johnson, Henry Maynadier and John Muir.

At Montgomery court-house, for Montgomery county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Thos. Davis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and Thomas P. Wilson.

At Frederick-town, for Frederick county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of George Murdock, David Shriver, William M. Beall and Thomas Hawkins.

At Hager's-town, for Washington county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Na-

thaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes and Jacob Zeller.

At Cumberland, for Allegany county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of William M. Mahon, Daniel Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlinson.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of John Montgomery, Gabriel Christie, John Stump and George Patterson.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Daniel Sheredine, John Partridge, John Gilpin and William Alexander.

At Chester-town, for Kent county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of James Houlton, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatchell and Richard Tilghman, 4th.

At Centerville, for Queen-Anne's county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Wm. Chambers, James Brown, William Carmichael and Stephen Lowrey.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Edward Lloyd, Owen Kennard, Nicholas Hammond and William Meloy.

At Denton, for Caroline county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Wm. Potter, John Young, William Whitely and Isaac Purnell.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Charles Goldborough, Josiah Bailey, Matthew Keene and James Steele.

At Princess-Anne, for Somerset county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Benj. F. A. C. Dashiell, Littleton D. Teackle, Wm. Williams, Wm. Jones. And

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Zadock Sturgis, John Williams, Ephraim K. Wilton and Stephen Purnell.

And the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them in the respective counties, shall open the subscription books, at ten o'clock, A. M. and they shall continue open until four o'clock, P. M. and shall remain open between those hours for one day, at least, and for the term of three days, unless sooner filled: And if it should so happen, that more than the stipulated number of shares should be subscribed on the first day, when the commissioners aforesaid are to apportion them among the subscribers, by deducting from the highest subscriptions, until they are reduced to the proper number; or, if more persons subscribe than there are shares, then the commissioners are to call lots to decide to whom they shall belong: But, if the shares should not be all subscribed in three days, then the commissioners in the different counties, and the city of Annapolis, are to return the remainder, together with the books, and what monies they may have received at the time of subscribing, unto the directors in Baltimore, within two days. And the commissioners will, on deciding to whom the shares may belong, issue receipts to the different stockholders for the monies received by them at the time of subscribing; these receipts, with the original subscription, shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company. But no citizen of Baltimore, or other person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first day on which the books are opened at Baltimore for more than twenty shares; and if the stock be not subscribed on the first day, the books are to remain open on the second day, on the same terms as on the first; but if they are not filled on the second day, then the commissioners may permit any person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, to subscribe for any number of shares, until the whole number is complete.

ARTICLE 2. The affairs of the company shall be conducted by sixteen directors and a president, whose place, if chosen from among their number, shall be supplied by that body; and eight of the directors and the president shall form a board or quorum for transacting all the business of the company: ordinary discounts may be done by the president and any five of the directors. In case of his sickness or necessary absence, his place may be supplied by any director whom he, by writing under his hand, may nominate for that purpose: And the directors, who may be appointed at the first election, shall hold their seats until the first Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and five, the directors, from and after that period, shall be elected for one year by the stockholders for the time being; and each director shall be a stockholder at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a director if he should cease to be a stockholder: and no director of any other bank shall, at the same time, be a director of this bank. And the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be in proportion to the stock he may hold, as follows: For one share, and not exceeding two shares, one vote each; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not ex-

ceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above that number, one vote: but no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be entitled to more than sixty votes; and no stockholder shall be permitted to vote, (except at the first election,) who has not held his stock four calendar months prior to the election: And all stockholders shall vote at elections by ballot, in person or by proxy, which, in all elections after the first, is to be made in such form as the board of directors may appoint.

ARTICLE 3. A general meeting of the stockholders of the company shall be holden on the first Monday in July, in every year, (except the present) at such place as the board of directors shall appoint, by giving six weeks notice, to be published in three of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year; who shall take their seats at the board the succeeding day, and immediately proceed to elect the president: But for the present year, for the more immediate organization of the business of the company, the election shall be holden on the third Monday in April, under the direction of the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions in the city of Baltimore.

ARTICLE 4. The board of directors are hereby fully empowered to make, revise, alter or annul, all such rules, orders, by-laws and regulations for the government of the company and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as they or a majority of them, shall, from time to time, think expedient; not inconsistent with law or these articles of association: and to use, employ and dispose of, the joint stock, funds or property of the said company (subject only to the restrictions herein after mentioned) as to them, or a majority of them, may seem expedient.

ARTICLE 5. All bills, bonds, notes, and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company, shall be signed by the president and countersigned or attested by the cashier of the company: and the funds of the company shall in no case be held responsible for any contract or engagement whatever, unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned or attested as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 6. The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the company, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the directors.

ARTICLE 7. The said board of directors shall have power to appoint a cashier, and all other officers and servants for executing the business of the company: and to establish the compensation to be paid to the president and all other officers and servants of the company, respectively; all which, together with all other necessary expenses, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the company.

ARTICLE 8. A majority of the directors shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders for the purpose relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least six weeks notice in two or more newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hager's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

ARTICLE 9. The shares of capital stock at any time owned by any individual stockholder, shall be transferable on the books of the company, according to such rules, as by conformably to law may be established in that behalf by the board of directors; but all debts actually due or payable to the company, (days of grace for payment being past) by a stockholder, requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such a transfer shall be made, unless the board of directors shall direct to the contrary.

ARTICLE 10. No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the company. And it is hereby further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in this company, to any other person or persons whatever, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member of this company; and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall, ipso facto, become and be a member of this company, according to these articles of association.

ARTICLE 11. It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object and intention of the persons who associate under the style or firm of the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that the joint stock or property of the said company, (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner herein after mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company. And that no person who shall or may deal with this company, or to whom they shall or may in any-wise be indebted, shall, on any pretence whatever, have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of this company, or against their persons, further than may be necessary to secure the faithful application of the funds thereof to the purposes to which,

by these presents, they are liable: But all persons accepting any bond, bill or note, or other contract of this company, signed by the president and countersigned or attested by the cashier of the company, for the time being, or dealing with it in any other manner whatsoever, thereby respectively give credit to the said joint stock or property of the said company, and thereby respectively disavow having recourse, on any pretence whatever, to the person or separate property of any present or future member of this company, except as above mentioned. And all suits to be brought against this company, (if any shall be,) shall be brought against the president for the time being, and in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken, at the expense of the company, for substituting his successor in office, as a defendant; so that persons having demands upon the company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event: Or, if the person suing, shall go against the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding on that account; and all recoveries, had in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render the company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise. And in case of any suit at law, the president shall sign his appearance upon the writ, or file common bail thereto; it being expressly understood, and declared that all persons, dealing with said company, agree to these terms, and are to be bound thereby.

ARTICLE 12. Dividends of the profits of the company, or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared half yearly, during the months of June and December, and be paid in the months of July and January in every year; and shall, from time to time, be determined by a majority of the said directors, at a meeting to be held for that purpose; and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company; so that the capital stock of the company shall never be impaired by dividends; and at the expiration of every three years, a dividend of surplus profits shall be made: But the directors shall be at liberty to retain at least one per cent. upon the capital, as a fund for future contingencies.

ARTICLE 13. If the said directors shall, at any time, willfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the directors present at the making or declaring such dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company, for the amount or proportion of the said capital stock so divided by said directors; and each director who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter, in writing, his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders that such dividend has been declared.

ARTICLE 14. These articles of agreement shall be published in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagerstown, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for one month; and for the further information of all persons, who may transact business with, or in any manner give credit to, this company, every bond, bill, note or other instrument or contract, by the effect or terms of which the company may be charged or held liable for the payment of money, shall specially declare, in such form as the board of directors shall prescribe, that payment shall be made out of the joint funds of "The United Bank of Maryland," according to the present articles of association, and not otherwise; a copy of the eleventh article of this association, shall be inserted in the bank book of every person, depositing money or other valuable property with the company, for safe custody; or a printed copy shall be delivered to every such person before such deposit shall be received from him. And it is hereby expressly declared, that no engagement can be legally made in the name of the said company, unless it contain a limitation or restriction to the effect above recited. And the company hereby expressly disavows all responsibility for any debt or engagement, which may be made in their name, not containing a limitation or restriction to the effect aforesaid.

ARTICLE 15. The company shall in no case be owners of any ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly be concerned in trade or the importation or exportation, purchase or sale of any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, (bills of exchange & bullion only excepted) and except such ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandises, as shall be truly pledged to them by way of security for debts due, owing or growing due to the said company, or purchased by them to secure such debts due to the said company.

ARTICLE 16. If a vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the re-

sidue of the directors, for the time being, shall elect a director to fill the vacancy, if they shall deem it necessary, until the next election of directors.

ARTICLE 17. This association shall continue until the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, unless a charter is sooner obtained: But the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the company, may, by their concurring votes, at a general meeting, to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same, at any prior period, provided that notice of such meeting, and of its object, shall be published in two or more newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hager's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for at least six months previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

ARTICLE 18. The company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements, or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient trans-action of its business, unless such lands, tenements, and real estates, shall have been, bona fide, mortgaged to the company by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased to secure debts contracted with, or due to the said company: and in every instance in which the company may become owners or claimants of lands, tenements, or real estates, the board of directors are empowered to sell or dispose of the same in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the company.

ARTICLE 19. A number of stockholders, not less than fifty, who together shall be proprietors of one thousand shares, may for any purpose relative to the institution, at any time, apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and if by them refused, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than that number of shares, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least sixty days notice in two public newspapers in the place where the bank is kept, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

ARTICLE 20. Immediately on the dissolution of this association, effectual measures shall be taken by the directors then existing, for closing all the concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names, or firms, the day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

March 6, 1804.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a Run-away, on the 30th of January last, a Negro man named NACE, appears to be about 55 years old, stoop shouldered; his clothing a kersey coat, home-made woollen trousers and stockings, and a pair of strong shoes—Says, he belongs to the heirs of William Peachy, living in the lower end of Richmond county, State of Virginia, near Hobbs's Hole. If the owner of said Negro does not release him, he will be sold for his jail fees, according to law.

JACOB SCHNEELY, Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland.  
Hager's-town, March 6, 1804.

THIS is to give Notice, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas I. Seth, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of to the subscriber at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of February 1804.

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

## Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given by the Subscriber to any person who will apprehend and confine in the jail of Easton a Negro Woman named SINAH, the property of Miss Polly Goldsborough—It is said she broke open the Desk of Mr. Clark of Easton, and stole about 20 dollars—and ran away sometime in the Christmas holidays—the clothing she had and took with her is not known—she has a fear on the lower part of the neck or gullet, where it joins the breast, which was occasioned by the kings evil—she is of a yellowish complexion for a negro, slender make and of middle size—her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth very white, and she speaks when she talks—she had a husband the property of Mr. Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall, and has not since been heard of—she has an aunt named Elder, who was the property of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near Hunting Creek—it is supposed she is in that neighborhood, or gone to the Jerseys. The above reward will be paid by Joseph Halkins, Easton, or the Subscriber.

JOHN SINGLETON.  
January 17, 1804.





## Articles of Association OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS  
SHALL COME, OR IN ANYWISE CONCERN.

**BE IT KNOWN** and made manifest, that we, the subscribers, have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to conduct business in the manner herein after specified and described, by and under the name and style of "The President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland;" and we do hereby mutually covenant and agree, that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we, and all persons who at any time hereafter may transact business with the said company, shall be bound and concluded.

**ARTICLE 1.** The capital stock of the said company shall consist of **THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, money of the United States; five hundred thousand dollars of the said stock shall be reserved until the legislature may incorporate the company, and may be subscribed for by the state, if desired by the legislature thereof; this reservation, however, shall not continue for more than five years from the first election of directors. The said capital stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; twenty dollars on each share to be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, thirty dollars more to the directors in Baltimore, in ninety days thereafter, at which time it is expected the bank will commence its operation, and the remainder in such proportions and at such times as the directors may appoint, under pain of forfeiting to the said company the said share or shares, and all previous payments thereon: but no further payment shall be required without first giving six weeks notice in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton. And the said stock shall be subscribed for under the direction of the commissioners herein after named, in manner following; that is to say, The subscription for the city and county of Baltimore, shall be opened in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the ninth of April next, for fifteen thousand five hundred shares, under the direction of *Jas. A. Buchanan, Thomas M'Eldey, Solomon Biting, Walter Dorsey, John Hollins, Henry Payson, Wm. Hindman, Hezekiah Claggett, Andw. Ellicott, jun. David Winchester, Luke Tiernan, Isaac Tyson, & Chas. Ridgely, of H. Eleazer Finley, or a Solomon Birchhead, majority of them.*

And on the same day, for five hundred shares at Leonard-town, for Saint-Mary's county, under the direction of William Holton, Joseph Ford, Luke W. Barber and James Hopewell.

At Port-Tobacco, for Charles county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Henry H. Chapman, colonel Philip Stuart, Wm. H. M'Pherson and Francis Digges.

At Prince-Frederick-town, for Calvert county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Richard Grahame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson and Samuel Whittington.

At Upper-Marlborough, for Prince-George's county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Edward H. Calvert, Archibald Van-Horn, Thomas Snowden and Jacob Duckett.

At Annapolis, for Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, for one thousand shares, under the direction of Charles Alexander Warfield, John Johnson, Henry Maynadier and John Muir.

At Montgomery court-house, for Montgomery county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Thos. Davis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and Thomas P. Wilton.

At Frederick-town, for Frederick county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of George Murdock, David Shriver, William M. Beall and Thomas Hawkins.

At Hagar's-town, for Washington county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Nathaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes and Jacob Zeller.

At Cumberland, for Allegany county, for five hundred shares, under the

direction of William M'Mahon, Daniel Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlinson.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of John Montgomery, Gabriel Christie, John Stump and George Patterson.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Daniel Sheredine, John Partridge, John Gilpin and William Alexander.

At Chester-town, for Kent county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of James Houston, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatchefon and Richard Tilghman, 4th.

At Centreville, for Queen-Anne's county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Wm. Chambers, James Brown, William Carmichael and Stephen Lowrey.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Edward Lloyd, Owen Kennard, Nicholas Hammond and William Meloy.

At Denton, for Caroline county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Wm. Potter, John Young, William Whitley and Isaac Purnell.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Charles Goldsborough, Josiah Bailey, Matthew Keene and James Steele.

At Princeess-Anne, for Somerset county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Benj. F. A. C. Dahill, Littleton D. Teackle, Wm. Williams, Wm. Jones. And

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of Zadock Sturgis, John Williams, Ephraim K. Wilson and Stephen Purnell.

And the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them in the respective counties, shall open the subscription books, at ten o'clock, A. M. and they shall remain open until four o'clock, P. M. and shall remain open between those hours for one day, at least, and for the term of three days, unless sooner filled: And if it should so happen, that more than the stipulated number of shares should be subscribed on the first day, when the commissioners aforesaid are to appoint them among the subscribers, by deducting from the highest subscriptions, until they are reduced to the proper number; or, if more persons subscribe than there are shares, then the commissioners are to cast lots to decide to whom they shall belong: But, if the shares should not be all subscribed in three days, then the commissioners in the different counties, and the city of Annapolis, are to return the remainder, together with the books, and what monies they may have received at the time of subscribing, unto the directors in Baltimore, within two days. And the commissioners will, on deciding to whom the shares may belong, issue receipts to the different stockholders for the monies received by them at the time of subscribing; these receipts, with the original subscription, shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company. But no citizen of Baltimore, or other person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first day on which the books are opened at Baltimore for more than twenty shares; and if the stock be not subscribed on the first day, the books are to remain open on the second day, on the same terms as on the first; but if they are not filled on the second day, then the commissioners may permit any person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, to subscribe for any number of shares, until the whole number is complete.

**ARTICLE 2.** The affairs of the company shall be conducted by sixteen directors and a president, whose place, if chosen from among their number, shall be supplied by that body; and eight of the directors and the president shall form a board or quorum for transacting all the business of the company: ordinary discounts may be done by the president and any five of the directors. In case of his sickness or necessary absence, his place may be supplied by any director whom he, by writing under his hand, may nominate for that purpose: And the directors, who may be appointed at the first election, shall hold their seats until the first Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and five, the directors, from and after that period, shall be elected for one year by the stockholders for the time being; and each director

shall be a stockholder at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a director if he should cease to be a stockholder: and no director of any other bank shall, at the same time, be a director of this bank. And the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be in proportion to the stock he may hold, as follows: For one share, and not exceeding two shares, one vote each; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above that number, one vote: but no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be entitled to more than sixty votes; and no stockholder shall be permitted to vote, (except at the first election,) who has not held his stock four calendar months prior to the election: And all stockholders shall vote at elections by ballot, in person or by proxy, which, in all elections after the first, is to be made in such form as the board of directors may appoint.

**ARTICLE 3.** A general meeting of the stockholders of the company shall be holden on the first Monday in July, in every year, (except the present) at such place as the board of directors shall appoint, by giving six weeks notice, to be published in three of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year; who shall take their seats at the board the succeeding day, and immediately proceed to elect the president: But for the present year, for the more immediate organization of the business of the company, the election shall be holden on the third Monday in April, under the direction of the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions in the city of Baltimore.

**ARTICLE 4.** The board of directors are hereby fully empowered to make, revise, alter or annul, all such rules, orders, by-laws and regulations for the government of the company and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as they or a majority of them, shall, from time to time, think expedient; not inconsistent with law or these articles of association: and to use, employ and dispose of, the joint stock, funds or property of the said company (subject only to the restrictions herein after mentioned) as to them, or a majority of them, may seem expedient.

**ARTICLE 5.** All bills, bonds, notes, and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company, shall be signed by the president and countersigned or attested by the cashier of the company: and the funds of the company shall in no case be held responsible for any contract or engagement whatever, unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned or attested as aforesaid.

**ARTICLE 6.** The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the company, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the directors.

**ARTICLE 7.** The said board of directors shall have power to appoint a cashier, and all other officers and servants for executing the business of the company: and to establish the compensation to be paid to the president and all other officers and servants of the company, respectively; all which, together with all other necessary expenses, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the company.

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**ARTICLE 9.** The shares of capital stock at any time owned by any individual stockholder, shall be transferable on the books of the company, according to such rules, as by conformably to law may be established in that behalf by the board of directors; but all debts actually due or payable to the company, (days of grace for payment being past) by a stockholder, requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such a transfer shall be made, unless the board of directors shall direct to the contrary.

**ARTICLE 10.** No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the company. And it is hereby further expressly agreed and declared,

that any stockholder who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in this company, to any other person or persons whatever, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member of this company; and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall, ipso facto, become and be a member of this company, according to these articles of association.

**ARTICLE 11.** It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object and intention of the persons who associate under the style or firm of the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that the joint stock or property of the said company, (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner herein after mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company. And that no person who shall or may deal with this company, or to whom they shall or may in any-wise be indebted, shall, on any pretence whatever, have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of this company, or against their persons, further than may be necessary to secure the faithful application of the funds thereof to the purposes to which, by these presents, they are liable: But all persons accepting any bond, bill or note, or other contract of this company, signed by the president and countersigned or attested by the cashier of the company, for the time being, or dealing with it in any other manner whatsoever, thereby respectively give credit to the said joint stock or property of the said company, and thereby respectively disavow having recourse, on any pretence whatever, to the person or separate property of any present or future member of this company, except as above mentioned. And all suits to be brought against this company, (if any shall be,) shall be brought against the president for the time being, and in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken, at the expense of the company, for substituting his successor in office, as a defendant; so that persons having demands upon the company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event: Or, if the person suing, shall go against the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding on that account; and all recoveries, had in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render the company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise. And in case of any suit at law, the president shall sign his appearance upon the writ, or file common bail thereto; it being expressly understood, and declared that all persons, dealing with said company, agree to these terms, and are to be bound thereby.

**ARTICLE 12.** Dividends of the profits of the company, or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared half yearly, during the months of June and December, and be paid in the months of July and January in every year; and shall, from time to time, be determined by a majority of the said directors, at a meeting to be held for that purpose; and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company; so that the capital stock of the company shall never be impaired by dividends; and at the expiration of every three years, a dividend of surplus profits shall be made: But the directors shall be at liberty to retain at least one per cent. upon the capital, as a fund for future contingencies.

**ARTICLE 13.** If the said directors shall, at any time, willfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the directors present at the making or declaring such dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company, for the amount or proportion of the said capital stock so divided by said directors; and each director who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter, in writing, his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders that such dividend has been declared.

**ARTICLE 14.** These articles of agreement shall be published in at least two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and

one in Easton, for one month; and for the further information of all persons, who may transact business with, or in any manner give credit to, this company, every bond, bill, note or other instrument or contract, by the effect or terms of which the company may be charged or held liable for the payment of money, shall specially declare, in such form as the board of directors shall prescribe, that payment shall be made out of the joint funds of "The United Bank of Maryland," according to the present articles of association, and not otherwise; a copy of the eleventh article of this association, shall be inserted in the bank book of every person, depositing money or other valuable property with the company for safe custody; or a printed copy shall be delivered to every such person before such deposit shall be received from him. And it is hereby expressly declared, that no engagement can be legally made in the name of the said company, unless it contain a limitation or restriction to the effect above recited. And the company hereby expressly disavow all responsibility for any debt or engagement, which may be made in their name, not containing a limitation or restriction to the effect aforesaid.

**ARTICLE 15.** The company shall in no case be owners of any ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly be concerned in trade or the importation or exportation, purchase or sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, (bills of exchange & bullion only excepted) and except such ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandises, as shall be truly pledged to them by way of security for debts due, owing or growing due to the said company, or purchased by them to secure such debts so due to the said company.

**ARTICLE 16.** If a vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the residue of the directors, for the time being, shall elect a director to fill the vacancy, if they shall deem it necessary, until the next election of directors.

**ARTICLE 17.** This association shall continue until the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, unless a charter is sooner obtained: But the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the company, may, by their concurring votes, at a general meeting, to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same, at any prior period, provided that notice of such meeting, and of its object, shall be published in two or more newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, one in Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one in the city of Annapolis, and one in Easton, for at least six months previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

**ARTICLE 18.** The company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements, or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands, tenements, and real estates, shall have been, bona fide, mortgaged to the company by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased to secure debts contracted with, or due to the said company: and in every instance in which the company may become owners or claimants of lands, tenements, or real estates, the board of directors are empowered to sell or dispose of the same in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the company.

**ARTICLE 19.** A number of stockholders, not less than fifty, who together shall be proprietors of one thousand shares, may for any purpose relative to the institution, at any time, apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and if by them refused, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than that number of shares, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least sixty days notice in two public newspapers in the place where the bank is kept, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

**ARTICLE 20.** Immediately on the dissolution of this association, effectual measures shall be taken by the directors then existing, for closing all the concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names, or firms, the day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.  
March 6, 1804.



## DOCUMENTS.

*Accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of*

**Saml. Chase & Richard Peters.**

*Interrogatories exhibited on the part of the House of Representatives to William Lewis and Alexander James Dallas, upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.*

1. Were you present at the trials of John Fries for high treason, in the circuit court of Pennsylvania—in the years 1799 and 1800?
2. Who presided on those trials?
3. What were the circumstances, generally, which attended them?
4. Were the counsel for the prisoner, at the first trial, permitted to argue the point whether the offence charged amounted to high treason?
5. Were they prevented by the court from arguing that point on the second trial?
6. Was the prisoner condemned without counsel being heard in his defence?
7. Did any correspondence ever pass between you and the executive of the United States, on that occasion? and if any, of what nature?
8. Is that correspondence now in your possession?
9. Relate every thing within your knowledge which happened at the last trial?
10. Are you acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper for sedition?
11. Relate those circumstances?
12. Was a subpoena to summon any witness in behalf of the accused refused? how? and by whom?

The answers of *William Lewis* to the interrogatories exhibited to him on the part of the House of Representatives, upon the inquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.

I, *William Lewis*, of the city of Philadelphia, being one of those people called Quakers, and conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, on my solemn affirmation declare and affirm as follows: That I was present at the trial of John Fries, for treason in the circuit court of Pennsylvania, in the year 1799, and assisted him as his counsel, at his request; and I believe under an assignment for that purpose by the court, but I have no recollection of having been present at any part of his trial for treason in 1800.

That the first trial was before the honorable James Iredell, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the honorable Richard Peters, judge of the court of Pennsylvania.

That Mr. Dallas, Mr. W. Ewing and I were counsel for the prisoner, and were permitted freely to produce every authority, and to urge every argument which we thought proper and relevant, on the law as well as the facts, to prove that the offence did not amount to treason, that the trial was conducted to the best of my judgment and belief, with moderation, patience and indulgence, and I do not recollect any thing to have taken place during the trial, that seems to me to merit particular notice, except that after the prisoner had been convicted, a new trial was granted, on the motion of Mr. Dallas and myself; principally, I believe, on the ground, that one of the jurors, after he had been summoned, and before he was sworn, had made declarations, manifesting a prejudication of the case against the prisoners in general, and more particularly so, against John Fries.

It is with great regret that I find myself called on at this distance of time, when I fear that my recollection may in some degree fail me, to answer the fifth interrogatory, and I feel it a duty to add, that although my memory is I believe a remarkably accurate one for a short time, it is far from being so, after a considerable lapse of time, and it is therefore possible that my answers to this interrogatory may not be so correct as I wish them to be, but they shall be as much so as it is in my power to make them.

To the best then of my recollection and belief, the following circumstances took place on the two days next preceding the trial of John Fries for treason before the honorable Samuel Chase one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the honorable Richard Peters, judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, in the latter end of April or early in May, 1800. Mr. Dallas and I were the counsel of the prisoner at his request, and I believe by the appointment of the court. On the first of these days, when I entered the court room, the judges were on the bench, the jury were soon after called and many of them appeared, I am unable to say whether John Fries was at that time in the bar assigned for criminals or not, but if he was not, then, I feel sure that he was placed there in a few minutes after. Mr. Dallas was not at this time in court, and before he came, judge Chase handed or threw down to Mr.

Caldwell the clerk of the court one or more papers, and at the same time delivered himself, in substance, and as nearly as can be recollected to the following effect: That he understood or had been informed, that on the former trial or trials, there had been great waste of time, by counsel making long speeches to the jury on the law as well as on the facts, and on matters which had nothing to do with the business before the court, and he particularly noticed in strong and pointed terms of disapprobation, their having read, and I think having been permitted to read, certain parts of certain statutes of the United States, relating to crimes less than treason, in order to shew that the prisoner's case came within them, and which he said, he or the court (I do not recollect which) would not suffer to be read again, as they had nothing to do with the question. He added that we are judges of the law and understand it, or we are not fit to sit here; that cases at the common law, or under the statute law of England previous to the English revolution, had nothing to do with the question, and that they would not suffer them to be read; that they had made up their mind on the law, and had reduced it to writing, and that the counsel might conduct themselves accordingly, (or conformably to it) he or they had ordered copies of it to be made, and one of them to be delivered to the counsel in support of the prosecution, and another to the prisoner's counsel, and that as soon as the case was opened or gone through (I am not sure which was the expression,) on the part of the prosecution, he or they (I am not certain which) should order one to be delivered to the jury. He also added, that if we had any fault to find with the opinion of the court, or had any thing to say on the law, to shew that they were wrong or had mistaken it, we must address ourselves to the court, and not to the jury. About the time when judge Chase began to speak, the clerk handed me one of the papers: If I looked at it, it has escaped my recollection, but if I did, I am confident that I read but a very small part of it, as my attention was immediately engaged by the declarations made by judge Chase, and I very soon threw it from me, declaring in court, but whether addressing myself to it, or not, I cannot recollect, that my hand should never be tainted by receiving a prejudged opinion in any case; much less in a capital one. The novelty as well as the nature of the proceeding agitated me considerably, and I replied with that warmth which I thought the occasion demanded, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows: That in civil cases I deemed it proper that the consideration of the law and the facts should be kept as separate as possible, and that the former should be determined by the court, and the latter by the jury, but that in criminal cases, and especially in capital ones, it was the constitutional right of the jury to determine the law as well as the facts; that it was the right of the prisoner for the jury to pass between him and his country on both of them; that it was the right of his counsel to address the jury on the law as well as the facts; that I deemed this right a sacred and a great constitutional one, and I added that I never had, and never would address the court on the law in any criminal prosecution whatever.

That although the constitution and statute of the United States might not perhaps be materially different from the English statute of treason, as to levying of war, and although the judges in England since their situation was rendered independent, had been able and upright it did not follow that the law of treason as settled in that country, was applicable here, because the judges there had since the revolution, and since their independence, held themselves in many particulars, bound by former decisions, but that our judges were not bound by them in the construction of a new statute of our own, and that I therefore could not submit to the doctrine, that whatever was the present law of treason in England, as to the levying of war, was the law of treason in this country. That it was important to guard at the beginning against a latitude of construction of our own constitution and law by shewing the extravagant lengths which courts in England had gone under the statute of Edward the Third, before the judges were independent, and when many of the constructions which prevail at this day were established; that I deemed it the right of counsel to shew this, and if I was deprived of it, and if the court had made up their mind on the law before the jury were sworn; before any evidence was given, and before the prisoner's counsel had been heard, and if the counsel were now to be restricted in the manner prescribed by judge Chase, I despaired of being able to render the prisoner any service, as there was but little, if any, dispute, as to the facts, and his case depended in a great measure, if not altogether, on the law. It is impossible for me at this distance of time to repeat the precise words that were made use of, in so sudden and unexpected an altercation; but I feel confident that I have stated the substance, and most material parts, and although I am not conscious of it, it is possible that some parts of what I have

mentioned as being said by me, passed on the second and not on the first day.

Judge Chase apparently heard me with impatience (I mean on the first day) and most certainly without seeming to pay much regard to what had been said by me.

In an early stage of the business I was struck with the idea, that if judge Chase had made up his mind on the law, it was not likely that any thing which Mr. Dallas or I could say would alter it; and that if we withdrew from the prisoner's defence under the circumstances which took place, and left him without counsel, and if he should be condemned, it was not likely that he would be executed, and I therefore concluded in my own mind, that it would be best for us to do so, more especially as we had been assigned by the court, and I thought we might do it without dishonor to ourselves.

As soon as I saw Mr. Dallas coming into court I met him and gave him a brief (I believe not a full) account of what had taken place, and of my determination if he concurred in it. He did concur, and we went to the bar together, where he repeated, in part, the sentiments which had been delivered by me, with some additional ones. The trial did not come on that day. I am not sure of the cause that prevented it, nor have I the least recollection of having heard judge Peters on that day say a single word on the subject which has been mentioned.

Mr. Dallas and I informed John Fries of our determination to withdraw ourselves from his defence, if he would agree to it; and we strongly recommended to him to do so, as we did not think it likely, after what had passed, that we could render him any service in court; and as our withdrawing ourselves might, and probably would, be of material use to him with the president, if he should be convicted. He seemed greatly alarmed at his situation, and perplexed to know what to do. We told him that if he insisted on it, we would go on in his defence, and render him all the service in our power; but, that after what had passed, we feared it would be little, if any.

He at length said, that his dependence was on us, that he was sure we would advise him to the best, and that he would do as we thought proper. It was then agreed that we should withdraw ourselves as had been proposed. I believe it was not at this time, but certainly before he was called on the next day, it struck me, that perhaps the court might offer to align him other counsel—and as I supposed that the reason which influenced the conduct of Mr. Dallas and me, should equally apply to them, I advised him not to accept of it, and he agreed to follow my advice.

When I have said that Mr. Dallas and I told the prisoner, that if he insisted on it, we would go on in his defence, I am not to be understood, that we would have done it, under the restriction which had been attempted by judge Chase, but that we would have gone on in the usual manner, and in the exercise and enjoyment of all our professional rights, until we were stopped by the court, and so far as concerns myself I solemnly declare, that if I know my own mind, I would have gone on in this way, or not at all; that I would not have tamely surrendered any one of the rights for which I contended, that I held them and still hold them so sacred, that I would have persisted in them until I was stopped by an actual exercise of the authority of the court, and that if this had taken place, nothing could have induced me, to have proceeded further, whatever the consequence might have been.

Having, as I believed, with Mr. Dallas, faithfully done our duty on the first day, and satisfied John Fries of the propriety of our conduct, and prevailed on him to follow our advice. I went to court the next day with a mind somewhat indifferent as to what might take place, and I believe intending to neither say nor do any thing more than to inform the court, that neither Mr. Dallas nor I was any longer the counsel for the prisoner, and that we should take no part in his defence. Soon after the opening of the court, judge Chase addressing himself to Mr. Dallas and me, asked if we were ready to proceed; on which I answered, that we were no longer the prisoner's counsel, and I began to state in a few words for our withdrawing ourselves from his defence, when I was interrupted by his telling me, that we might go on in our own way, as we pleased, and that the court would hear us, and to the best of my recollection he expressed himself in terms which evidently shewed a willingness that we might go on without the previous restrictions which had been insisted on the day before. We refused on account of what had passed, and of the determination which we had taken. The court endeavored to prevail on us to proceed, but it was in vain, for we were positive and determined not to do it. Judge Peters said that we might take as large a range as we pleased, and asked if an error had been committed, if we would not suffer it to be corrected?—Or words to this effect. He added, that the papers which had given so much offence had been called in, and I think he said

they had been burned or destroyed. I observed that although that might be the case, with respect to the papers, it was not so with respect to the pre-determination on the minds of the judges, which still remained, and would have the same effect as if the papers were still in existence. I added that many of the jurymen who had been present and heard what had passed, might be on the trial with all the prejudices which the declarations from the bench on the preceding day had created. The court appeared anxious to induce Mr. Dallas and me to undertake the prisoner's defence, and certainly offered to remove every previous restriction which had been insisted on the day before. We repeated and insisted on several of the grounds which we had taken on the preceding day, and absolutely refused to have any thing further to do with the prisoner's defence before the court. I then left it, and do not recollect to have been there again until I was informed of his trial and conviction; and I therefore cannot say, what circumstances attended his second trial. It is proper to add, that when judge Chase desired Mr. Dallas and me on the second day to go on in our own way, and as we pleaded, he said it would be at the risk or hazard of our characters if we attempted to conduct ourselves improperly, and that it must be under the direction of the court, which would judge of what was right, or words to this effect:

That I have always understood and believed the prisoner was condemned without counsel being heard in his defence, but not having been present at the second trial I cannot assert it of my own knowledge.

That soon after sentence of death had, as I understood, been pronounced on Fries, Mr. Thomas Adams, the son of the then President Adams, spoke to me in court, and said his father wished to know the points and authorities which Mr. Dallas and I had intended to rely on, in favor of Fries, if we had defended him on his last trial; and asked if I had any objections to him seeing them? I said that I had not; but the President never sent me for them, nor did I ever send them to him. Shortly after this Charles Lee, Esq. the then attorney general, made a similar request of me, and assigned as a reason for it, that he might perhaps be consulted by the president on the occasion, and wished to consider the case; but he did not tell me that the request came from the president, nor that he intended laying the statement, which he asked for, before him. I spoke to Mr. Dallas, and we agreed to comply with Mr. Lee's request. Mr. Dallas prepared a statement in the form of a letter, from him and me, to Mr. Lee, and sent it to me—I made some alterations in it, had it copied, and then sent to Mr. Dallas, the original draft and alterations, together with the copy, signed by me. The letter was, as I understood, signed by Mr. Dallas, and sent to Mr. Lee. Mr. Dallas being in possession of the original draft and alterations, is more capable of proving the contents than I am. He has sent me a copy, which I suppose to be correct; but as I have not compared it with the original, I cannot prove it to be so: He is also in possession of a letter in answer to it, from Mr. Lee to him and me, and can better prove its contents than I can, although he has furnished me with a copy which I suppose to be correct.

I know of no other correspondence that ever passed between the executive of the United States and me, on the occasion mentioned in the last interrogatory.

W. LEWIS.

(Mr. Dallas' deposition in our next.)

## High Court of Impeachment.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, March 9.

Mr. Nicholson, from the managers appointed to support the articles of impeachment against John Pickering made the following report:

That on Friday, the second of March, the managers, agreeably to the directions of the house, appeared at the bar of the senate, to support the said articles of impeachment, when John Pickering was three times solemnly called, but did not answer, or appear, either in person, or by counsel. The president of the senate then stated, that he had received a letter, signed R. G. Harper, accompanying a petition, signed Jacob S. Pickering, who called himself the son of the party charged. The petition being read, it was found to contain a statement of a variety of matter, particularly the infamy of judge Pickering, upon which the prayer of the petition was founded for a postponement of the trial to some future day. Mr. Harper was called to the bar of the senate;—he entered, and stated, that he wished it to be distinctly understood, that he did not appear at the bar of the senate, as counsel for John Pickering, from whom he had received no authority for that purpose; but that his object was to support the facts contained in the petition of Jacob S. Pickering, and the

prayer thereof. There was a short pause—when Mr. Harper rose again, and enquired, whether his appearance in support of the petition would be construed as the appearance of John Pickering, by attorney:—The president of the senate answered, he presumed, that Mr. Harper's appearance would not be considered as the appearance of John Pickering, by counsel.

The managers, under these circumstances, felt themselves bound to object to Mr. Harper's being heard in any other capacity than as counsel for the party who was impeached; and briefly stated their reasons for the objection.

The senate withdrew to a private chamber, where it is presumed the question was debated.—The managers again appeared at the bar of the senate, this day, and were informed by the president, that it had been resolved to hear Mr. Harper in support of the allegations contained in the petition of Jacob S. Pickering, and the prayer thereof. The managers enquired at what point of time it was intended that Mr. Harper should be heard, and whether this was to be a measure preliminary to the trial: The president of the senate declared, that he could not undertake to explain the resolutions of the senate; but their sense must be collected from the resolutions themselves. The managers then offered themselves ready for trial, declaring that they were prepared to open the prosecution on behalf of the house of representatives; and that the witnesses were ready to prove the facts charged in the articles of impeachment. Upon this offer being made, the president of the senate stated that he considered it to be the sense of the senate, that Mr. Harper was to be heard before the trial commenced.

The managers considered this as an irregular step, and not believing that they ought to discuss any petition presented to the senate from a person who was not a party to the impeachment, and this, too, before the party charged, although duly notified, had appeared, either in person, or by attorney, withdrew from the senate chamber: They will not feel themselves either bound or authorized to appear again, until the senate shall inform them, that they are prepared to proceed in the trial, unless specially directed by this house.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smilie, as soon as the above report was read, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House doth approve of the conduct of the Managers appointed to support the articles of impeachment in the case of John Pickering, as stated in their report of this day, and that the said Managers do not appear at the bar of the Senate until they shall be specially instructed by this House.

Mr. Elliot moved to strike out the words "as stated in their report of this day."

Mr. Elmer remarked that the Managers appeared to consider the proceedings of the Senate incorrect. This might be the case; but, from the information before him, he was not prepared to say so. He was of opinion that the Senate were the sole judges of the mode of conducting the trials before them.

Mr. Smilie. The Senate undoubtedly have the right of fixing their mode of procedure; but if that mode shall be such as to interfere with our rights, we have a right to insist upon them. Such a procedure, as has been adopted by the Senate, in the present instance, I have never heard of. But if the Managers are satisfied with what has been already done, without any further act on the part of the House, I am also. It is my wish that they would inform us what they desire.

Mr. Dana. It is very proper for the Managers of an impeachment to apply to the House on the occurrence of a new case; but it is not necessary for the house to express an opinion of their conduct in every stage of the trial. It may be proper to give them instructions when they desire it; but it is not necessary to pass a vote of approbation or disapprobation on their conduct. In this case it is entirely useless, and may be injurious. I therefore move the previous question.

Mr. Nicholson. The Managers entertain no other desire but that of being guided, in the discharge of the duty devolved upon them, by the directions of the House. They would deem it a matter of extreme regret, were the House to disapprove their conduct on the present occasion. But no individual among them—I speak for myself, and believe I may likewise speak for all those afflicted with me—wishes a vote of approbation by this house. I would, therefore, be pleased, if the gentleman would agree to strike out that part of the resolution which expresses such approbation. If the mover does not agree to this modification, I shall take the liberty of moving it.

Mr. Smilie. I cannot agree to strike out this part of the resolution, as it is, in my opinion, the most important part of it. The conduct of the Senate has



met with the disapprobation of the Managers, and they have withdrawn from the court. Their conduct must be right or wrong. It is proper for the house to express an opinion, whether it is correct or incorrect.

Mr. Nicholson observed that on further reflection he did not consider himself at liberty to make any motion, or to vote on any made, on the subject before the house.

Mr. G. W. Campbell was of opinion that it would only be necessary for the house to express an opinion, in case they disapproved the conduct of the Managers.

Mr. Huger declared himself of the same opinion.

Mr. J. Lewis moved a postponement of the further consideration of the motion until to-morrow.

Mr. Smilie had no objection to the postponement.

All further procedure was arrested by the agreement to a motion of Mr. Nicholson to adjourn—Ayes 60.

On the ensuing day, Mr. Smilie said, as the resolution appeared to be disagreeable to some gentlemen, he would withdraw it.

Friday, March 9.

The court of impeachment was opened at 12 o'clock, the managers of the house of representatives attended.

Mr. Nicholson again stated that the managers had adduced all the testimony in support of the articles of impeachment which they considered necessary to substantiate them. On that testimony they therefore rested the prosecution. But, understanding informally, that it was intended to bring forward additional testimony; they reserved the right, after hearing it, of offering such other testimony and remarks as they might consider proper.

On the request of Mr. Tracy, two senators, Messrs. Olcott and Plumer, of New Hampshire, were examined.

After their examination several of the witnesses, previously adduced, were interrogated.

When Mr. Nicholson addressed the court, and laid the managers of the house of representatives considered the testimony offered in support of the articles of impeachment to be conclusive and pointed, as to render it impossible for them to illucidate or enforce it by any observations in their power to make. He was, therefore, directed by the managers to inform the court that they submitted the articles on the evidence offered, entertaining no doubt of full justice being done by the decision of the senate.

After putting an interrogatory to one of the witnesses previously examined, the doors of the senate were closed, with the view, it was understood, of deciding on the articles.

We learn that a motion was made to postpone the further proceeding in the trial to the day of

and lost—yeas 20—nays 10.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Tracy and Hillhouse, and opposed by Messrs. John Smith (of Ohio) and Cooke.

Mr. Nicholas moved that the house of representatives be informed that the senate will on Monday proceed to pronounce judgment.

A motion was then made to adjourn the court until to-morrow—and carried.

Saturday, March 10.

The senate with closed doors, resumed the trial of the impeachment.

Mr. White moved a resolution, stating that, inasmuch as the evidence adduced, in behalf of the house of representatives was ex parte, and inasmuch as two senators had testified to the infamy of judge Pickering, the senate were not prepared to decide on the articles of impeachment, without allowing the accused further time to appear. [We do not attempt verbal accuracy.]

This motion was rejected—yeas 10—nays 19.

The motion of Mr. Nicholas recurring was then agreed to—yeas 20—nays 10.

Judgment will consequently be pronounced on Monday.

Monday, March 12.

Agreeably to notice given to the house of Representatives, on Saturday, that the court of Impeachment would this day, at 12 o'clock, proceed to pronounce judgment on the articles of Impeachment, exhibited by them, against John Pickering, the Managers attended; and the first article was read.

And on the question—Is John Pickering, district Judge of New-Hampshire, guilty, as charged in the first article of Impeachment, exhibited against him, by the House of Representatives?

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 19—Nays 7.

The same question was put, in the same way, upon the three remaining articles, and decided by a like result.

On the question, Is the Court of opinion that John Pickering be removed from the office of Judge of the District Court of the district of New-Hampshire? It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 20—Nays 6.

The court then adjourned sine die.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
March 20, 1804.

Yesterday was the day appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, for adjourning the session of Congress—on the part of the Senate, we have no decision.

Ten states have agreed to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, relative to the election of President and Vice-President—two have decided against it; and five are yet to determine, three of which are required to render the amendment, viz. Tennessee, Georgia, South-Carolina, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut—the three first can only be counted on as probable.

By an arrival at New-York, London papers have been received to the 14th January. Nothing important relative to the supposed invasion had transpired—by those dates, things stood much as by former accounts; but it was conjectured that something decisive would be attempted by Buonaparte, by the first of February.

A Whale about forty feet long, run ashore near Reedy-Island, some days past, and was killed by some countrymen.

The Bank of the United States, are organising a Branch to be established in the city of New-Orleans.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McCluskey, Mr. Thomas Banning of this county, to the amiable Miss Emma Spencer, daughter of Mr. Richard Spencer of Kent county.

The committee, appointed by the House of Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, to enquire into the conduct of the three judges of the Supreme Court in the case of Paffmore, have reported in favor of their impeachment. [Nat. Intel.]

There is a report circulated, (and we believe on good authority) that Meriwether Jones, esq. is appointed receiver-general of continental loans for this state, in room of John Hopkins, esq. Mr. Hopkins is avowedly of the Old School. [Fred's Express.]

We learn that Mr. Dennie, the editor of the Port Folio, is to answer for a paragraph which is declared to be of a seditious tendency. The trial will be interesting, as it respects the liberty of the press. We are assured that Mr. Dennie's counsel, are Messrs. Lewis, Ingersoll, Hopkinson and Meredith. It is expected that the trial will be in the present month. [Salem Reg.]

We are informed by the Boston Centinel that Mr. Rufus King is to be the federal candidate for president at the next election, and Mr. C. C. Pinckney for vice-president; another federal paper informs that the pretensions of Mr. Pinckney are superior to those of Mr. King, consequently he ought to be president—if these gentlemen will have a little patience, they will perceive the folly of wrangling about what neither can have. [Aurora.]

Some misunderstanding has lately arisen at New Orleans between a few Americans and Frenchmen. It seems periodical assemblies had been held in that city previous to its surrender to the United States, which had been conducted according to established regulations: After the surrender the assemblies had been attended by American ladies and gentlemen, who not understanding those regulations or the French language perfectly unintentionally violated the rules by calling for a repetition of country dances when the waltz ought to have been commenced.—An altercation took place between some American gentlemen and French officers, and words were drawn; the interference of governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, however, prevented any mischief, and a French officer, who had been most prominent in the affair, was arrested by civil authority. M. Loulat had protested against the arrest of the French officer, on the ground that by the treaty three months were allowed the French to evacuate, until the expiration of which no French citizen could be considered amenable to the authority of the United States: previous to the receipt of the protest, however, the officer had been liberated. The affair appears to have arisen out of the most trivial circumstances, and consequently had been speedily quieted.

Nashville, February 8.

The last New Orleans mail, which arrived on Monday evening, brought dispatches relative to the surrender of the

posts in Upper Louisiana, to the United States, which, agreeably to a request from his excellency governor Claiborne, were immediately forwarded by express to the commanding officer at Fort Mifflin.

The following ADDRESS has been presented to the governor of New Orleans in behalf of the free people of colour of New Orleans, by whom it was signed.

To his Excellency, William C. C. Claiborne, Governor General and Intendant of Louisiana.

We, the subscribers, free citizens of Louisiana, beg leave to approach your Excellency with sentiments of respect and esteem, and sincere attachment to the government of the United States.

We are natives of this province, and our dearest interests are connected with its welfare. We therefore feel a lively joy that the sovereignty of the country is at length united with that of the American Republic. We are duly sensible that our personal and political freedom is thereby assured to us forever, and are also impressed with the fullest confidence in the justice and liberality of the government towards every class of citizens which they have here taken under their protection.

We are employed in the military service of the late governor, and we hope we may be permitted to say, that our conduct in that service has ever been distinguished by a ready attention to the duties required of us. Should we be in like manner honored by the American government, to which every principle of interest as well as affection attaches us, permit us to assure your excellency that we shall serve with fidelity and zeal.—We therefore respectfully offer our services to the government as a corps of volunteers, agreeably to any arrangement which may be thought expedient.

We request your excellency to accept our congratulations on the happy event which has placed you at the head of this government, and promises so much real prosperity to the country.

To which his Excellency immediately made a verbal Response, to the following effect.

He thanked them for their respectful address, and observed that their rights would be protected, and that their confidence in the government of the United States would increase as they became acquainted with its principles, and the wisdom and justice with which it was administered.

With respect to the tender of their military services, the governor remarked that he should not direct a general reorganization of the militia until he had received instructions upon the subject from the President of the United States. In the mean time, the free people of colour would consider themselves attached to the same corps in which the former government had placed them. He concluded by assuring them of his confidence in their military zeal, and the sincerity of their professions of attachment to the United States.

From the Rhode Island Republican.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Charleston, (S. C.) to his friend in this town, dated January 7.

"I must now tell you a little piece of news, for I do not think it has reached Newport as yet, though such news goes quick. You must know that Dr. Horace Senter arrived here about 8 days ago.—On his arrival, one of the Rutledges gave him a very polite invitation to go out into the country and spend New Year's with his brother John Rutledge, (late member of congress) who he said would be very happy to see him. Accordingly he went, and there can be no doubt but John was knowing to the whole of it, for it appears that he was in town at the time—be it as it may, Senter went out with his brother. On his arrival there, Rutledge was not at home. Senter sat down and was conversing with messrs. Rutledge, when Rutledge rushed into the room, with three more with him, all armed. The first that Senter knew, Rutledge presented a double barrelled gun at his breast. Senter jumped, caught hold of the gun and knocked it aside, and as it went off, the charge passed by his body, and he received no other injury than the loss of a part of his little finger, and two shot in his next finger. One of the persons who was with Rutledge, cocked his pistol and held it within a foot of Senter's head, and very fortunately for him it missed fire. Senter then sprang out of the door which was left open, leaped the fence, and got into the woods which was a short distance from the house where he remained the whole night, and all Rutledge's negroes hunting for him, with orders, I suppose, to kill him wherever they could find him, which I have no doubt they would have done, had not the darkness of the night prevented.—In the morning he proceeded to the house of a Mr. Martin, and begged him for protection, which Mr. Martin gave him his honor he should have. He had not been long sequestered there, before Rutledge found it out—went over with his negroes, well armed, and demanded him. But Mr. Martin being a spirited man, told them he should protect him,

and if they offered to fire at him, that he (Mr. M.) would call all his negroes and would have every soul of them put to death. Rutledge still persisted, and even snapped his piece at Senter. Mr. Martin caught hold of it, called for his gun, and would have shot him if he had not have gone immediately out of the house. Dr. Senter came down to the city under the protection of Mr. Martin, and others. Rutledge was soon at their heels, but was not able to see him. Senter tarried here a few days, and then went on to Savannah."

The police of the borough of Norfolk have ordained, "That henceforward no person or persons whatever, be permitted to build, within the limits of this corporation, any dwelling house, kitchen or other house with a fire place, unless the walls thereof be made of good brick, or stones, the roof thereof covered with slate or tile, the window and door frames thereof veiled with the brick or stone, or covered with sheet iron, or some other covering fire proof; and the said house in all other respects well protected from fire: Provided, however, that this order shall not extend to present temporary erections of wood being made in and near that part of this borough which has been consumed by the late destructive fire."

#### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

##### AN ACT

For the relief of certain military pensioners in the State of South Carolina.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the persons to whom military pensions have been heretofore granted and paid by the State of South Carolina, in pursuance of the resolves of the United States, in Congress assembled, for the payment of pensions to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the late war with Great Britain, and who have not been placed on the books, in the office of the secretary for the department of war, shall be, and the same hereby are directed to be placed on said books, and their said pensions shall be hereafter paid by the United States, in the same manner as to other pensioners of the United States, out of the funds already appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in placing the names of pensioners on the books, pursuant to the directions contained in the foregoing section, the secretary of war shall be guided by a certificate from the State of South Carolina, when the same shall be delivered to him under the proper authentications, which certificate shall specify the names of pensioners and sums of pensions, and likewise that they have not been paid since March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, by said State; which certificate shall be recorded in the books of the department of war, and the original kept on file. And each officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, whose name shall be placed on the said list as a pensioner, in conformity to the provisions of this act, or in case of the death of any such officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, his heirs or legal representatives, shall receive a sum equal to the arrears of his pension, which shall have accrued from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, until the passage of this act, or until the death of such pensioner, as aforesaid, as the case may be; which arrears shall be ascertained and certified by the register of the treasury in the same manner and under the said restrictions as are contained in the act passed the eleventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intitled "an act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described": Provided, that the commutation of half pay, which may have been received by any commissioned officer entitled to a pension as aforesaid, shall first be returned by such officer into the treasury of the United States, or shall be deducted from the arrears of pension directed to be paid by this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 3, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To allow drawbacks of duties, on goods, wares and merchandise, transported by land in the cases therein mentioned.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled That all goods, wares and merchandise duly imported into either of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, Salem and Beverly, Newburyport, Ipswich, or Marblehead in the State of Massachusetts, which shall be transported by inland conveyance, along the turnpike or other main road into another of the said districts, and be therefrom exported to any foreign port or place, shall be entitled to

the benefit of a drawback of the duties upon such exportations, under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions and limitations, as if the goods, wares and merchandise were transported coastwise from one to another of the said districts, and also upon the conditions specified in the seventy ninth section of the act, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise duly imported into the district of Delaware, may be transported to the same places, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, with goods, wares, and merchandise, duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore; and shall in like manner be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties thereon, upon exportation to any foreign port or place, agreeably to the provisions contained in the seventy ninth section of an act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage; and that all goods, wares, and merchandise, which being duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore, shall be exported from the district of Delaware, shall also be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties of the same, in the same manner, and on the same conditions which are prescribed by the said seventy ninth section of the act aforesaid, for goods, wares, and merchandise, which being duly imported into Baltimore or New York, shall be exported from Philadelphia.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 3, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

FOX HUNT.

THE Subscriber informs the Sportsmen of this and the adjoining counties, that he has had in keeping some days, an uncommon large RED FOX, which will be turned loose To-morrow Morning at 10 o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Easton—a number of dogs are engaged, and others will be received for the Chase.

Gentlemen intending to participate in the Sport, will please to leave their names at the Bar, that DINNER may be provided against their return from the Hunt.

SOLOMON LOWE.  
Easton, March 20, 1804.

We hereby Notify,

THAT on Monday the 9th day of April ensuing, Books, containing the Articles of Association, for establishing a New Bank in Baltimore city, at Benjamin Denny's Tavern, in Denton, will be opened, for such persons as wish to become Stock Holders, to subscribe their names, either in person or by proxy, and the number of Shares by them respectively taken, and continue open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. for the term of three days, unless sooner filled. By

WILLIAM POTTER,

WILLIAM WHITELY, & Co. Comrs.

ISAAC PURNELL,  
Caroline County, March 20, 1804. 3

FOR SALE,

An House and Lot,

Situate on Harrison-street, which may be entered upon the first day of January next, for terms apply to the Editor of the Star. March 20, 1804. 4

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, as Trustee for the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, are hereby notified, that suits will be indiscriminately instituted at the ensuing Terms of the General & county Courts, to compel the payment of all claims which shall remain unsatisfied in the hands of the Subscriber on the first day of April next.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.  
March 13, 1804. 3

By Virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th instant, at the late dwelling of Elizabeth Hinson, deceased; part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming utensils, &c. &c. Six months credit on all sums over three pounds, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; and cash will be required for all sums under three pounds. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN BLAKE, Administrator of  
Eliza Hinson.

Easton, March 20, 1804. 2

Distant Subscribers.

Those Subscribers to the STAR, who reside out of the county, will have an opportunity of forwarding the amount of their dues to the office, by persons coming to the General Court, at April Term. Another half years subscription from original subscribers became due on the 26th of February last.—It is to be hoped that delinquents, in discriminate will attend to this request.



# Congress

OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

## House of Representatives.

Monday, February 27.

Mr. Elliot, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin Emmons, made the following report:

The petitioner, in behalf of himself and sixty associates, inhabitants of the State of Vermont, prays that Congress would grant to them, for the purpose of settlement and cultivation, a tract of the territory lately acquired by the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Ohio, of six miles square, on such terms and conditions as the States composing the Union have heretofore granted their lands to settlers, or as Congress shall deem proper.

While the committee feel no disposition to express an opinion unfavorable to the prayer of the petitioners, they believe it would be improper to grant it at the present moment. Without presuming to anticipate the course which it may be the interest and policy of the United States to pursue, in the disposition of the public lands in the territories west of the Mississippi, they beg leave to recommend that the farther consideration of the prayer of the said petition be postponed until the next session of Congress.

Agreed to.  
The house went into a committee of the whole on the resolution of Mr. Kennedy to lay out the money collected for the relief of seamen in the ports wherein it is collected.

The committee, after some discussion of the resolution, rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and Spain of the 12th of August 1802.

Referred to a committee of the whole house.

The post-office bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Thomas moved a resolution, declaring that the acceptance by John Smith of a seat in the Senate, had vacated his seat in the house, and instructing the Speaker to inform the executive of N. York of that vacancy.

Agreed to.  
Mr. Leib presented a bill to amend the charter of George-Town, which was made the order for Wednesday.

The consideration of the report of the joint committee on an adjournment of Congress was postponed to Friday.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of a select committee on the memorial of Tennessee, &c.—which concludes with a resolution for the appropriation of

dollars to defray such expenses as the President may sanction for holding any treaty or treaties with any nation of Indians south of the Ohio, to extinguish Indian rights.

On motion of Dr. Dickson the blank was filled with 15,000 dollars.

A debate then ensued on the resolution, which was supported by Messrs. Dickson, Lyon, G. W. Campbell, Alston, Blackledge and Holland; and opposed by Messrs. S. L. Mitchell, R. Griswold and Gregg—when the question was taken, and the resolution negatived—ayes 39—noes 50.

Tuesday, February 28.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill from the Senate, for erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof.

On reading the 4th section, as follows:

SECT. 4. The legislative powers shall be vested in the governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the U. States, from among those holding real estate therein, and who shall have resided one year, at least, in the said territory, and hold no office of profit under the territory, or the United States. The governor, by and with advice and consent of the said legislative council, or of a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Their legislative powers shall also extend to all the rightful powers of legislation; but no law shall be valid, which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint, burden, or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions or worship; in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burdened for those of another. The governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which shall be made,

and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the U. States, to be laid before Congress; which if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth be of no force. The governor, or legislative council, shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to land within the said territory. The governor shall convene and prorogue the legislative council, whenever he may deem it expedient. It shall be his duty to obtain all the information in his power, in relation to the customs, habits, and dispositions of the inhabitants of the said territory, and communicate the same, from time to time, to the President of the United States.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Leib, who moved to strike out the words giving the Governor the power of proroguing the Legislative Council.

Mr. Gregg declared himself not only in favor of divesting the Governor of this power, but likewise in favor of limiting the appointment of the legislative council by the President to one year, after which they should be chosen by the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Leib declared his coincidence in opinion with his colleague.

Mr. Varnum expressed his opinion that the inhabitants of Louisiana were entitled, under the treaty, to the rights of self-government; and with the view of trying the sense of the House on this principle he moved that the committee should rise, in which case he said he would move the reference of the bill, for amendment, to a select committee.

Mr. Elliot was of opinion that the bill, with a few amendments which could be easily made, would comprise the best system for the government of the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Gregg thought it would be best to take a question on the principle contained in the section before the making a reference to a select committee.

Mr. Eustis opposed the rising of the committee, and advocated the principle of the bill.

Mr. Lyon spoke in favour of the rising of the committee, with a view to extend the elective franchise to the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Lucas supported the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) suggested the propriety of waving the motion for the committee rising, and substituting a motion to strike out the 4th section.

Mr. Varnum having modified his motion.

Mr. Macon supported it, and urged the propriety of extending the second grade of territorial government to Louisiana.

Messrs. Elmer, Leib, and G. W. Campbell supported; and Mr. Huger opposed this motion, when the committee rose without any question being taken and obtained leave to sit again; when the House adjourned.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION? Not those who indiscriminately oppose all amendments to the constitution; for amendments were the *sine qua non* of its ratification. Not those who call themselves Washington Federalists; and think WASHINGTON made only for a talking horse, behind which they must shelter themselves. He disclaimed all exclusive attachments of that sort. He was the head of the nation, and not of a party.—He was the man whom the multitude of the people delighted to honor. They respected and loved him, because he respected and loved them. With him all was mutual, nothing selfish, partial or exterminating. His heart and his affections took in the whole family of his country. He was above the little pride of crying *stew boy*, to one half of the nation, or letting loose the dogs of civil war, to drink the blood of each he deemed his foe.

There were those who, perhaps, tho't themselves exclusive patriots; but none who dared, while he lived, to call themselves the exclusive friends of WASHINGTON, and to bar the door of his good will to all his fellow men. He ruled us, it is true; but he ruled us by our affections, not by our fears. He had an ascendancy, which would have been dangerous in the hands of a bad man; but he used it with discretion. He never entrenched himself behind the ramparts of a sedition act, nor authorized his sycophants to wage the war of extermination against those who could not approve, and would not be silent on the management of public affairs.

There is a party now that pretend to be the only authorized porters at the gate of reason, who will let no one pass or re-pass without giving what they call the Federal parole and counterfeign; and who industriously report it through the camp, that they must have been the indiscriminate opposers of ALL former measures, who are not the blindfold, headlong, vindictive opposers of the PRESENT ADMINISTRATION!

Some few points there are in which all parties agree; and happy were it for America, if rival factions had no other contention than who should best prove their attachment to their country by imitating the example of her deceased defender.

[Bost. Chron.

## Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal Estate of Col. Thomas Woolford, 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 twenty-fifth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Likewise those who are indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make an immediate settlement, either in cash or by giving their bond, bill or note with approved security; they may otherwise expect suits, without any delay, to be commenced.

Given under my hand, this twenty-fifth day of February, Anno Domini, 1804.

ROGER WOOLFORD, E. of Tho's Woolford, deceased. Dorchester, March 1, 1804. 3

## Notice,

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Croney, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

JACOB CRUSON, AND DEBORAH CRONEY, Administrators. March 13, 1804. 39

## For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, nine miles from Chester Town.—There is on the premises a dwelling house four rooms below—two above, with other convenient out buildings an apple orchard, &c. There will be town 100 bushels or more of wheat, and possession given the 1st of January next.

Stock and farming utensils of all kind may be had at the option of the purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD. Kent County, March 10, 1804.

## THE WELL KNOWN RUNNIG HORSE COCK-FIGHTER,

EIGHT YEARS OLD this Spring—Fifteen hands high—His colour a beautiful sorrel, and his form the most perfect symmetry.—Will stand the ensuing season, to commence the 1st day of April, and end the 1st of July, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton; on Thursdays and Fridays at Mr. John Nabb's; and on Saturdays and Mondays at my house, on Wye-River.—And be put to mares at Eight Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the single leap, to be paid by the 1st of October next.

Cock-Fighter was got by Fox, who was got by the celebrated imported horse Venetian, bred by Sir James Pennymann, of Yorkshire, and got by Doge; his Dam by Jennifer Shafcoe's Snap, who was fire to Goldfinder, Gnawpost, Daily, and other good runners; his grand Dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian; his Dam by Crab; his grand Dam by Decars Dimple, who was got by Leeds Arabian; his Dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcy Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leeds Arabian was the fire of Leeds, Baffo, Old Fox, and the grand fire of Children. Venetian's performances on the Turf may be seen by referring to the Racing Callenders for 1777, 1778, and 1779. Bellair, the Dam of Fox, was got by Othello; her Dam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's stud) by Spot; her Dam by Cattouch; her great grand Dam by Old Traveller; her great, great, grand Dam by Sedbury; her great, great, great, grand Dam by Childres, out of a Barb mare.

Cock-Fighter's Dam was Flora, by Venetian; his grand Dam by Latona, by Fitzhugh's (of Chatham) True Whig; his great grand Dam the noted running mare, Creeping Kate, by Colonel F. Thornton's Old Cub; his great, great grand Dam by Colonel Tayloe's Yorick. The performances of Cock-Fighter, are too well known, to need a repetition.—For speed and bottom, he is not to be surpassed. He has covered but two mares, from one of which I have a Filley—from the other, Major Tilghman a Colt—for size, bone, figure, and promising appearance, both of them are equal to any that can be produced in this state.

EDWARD LLOYD. Wye House, March 13, 1804.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the subscriber, as sheriff, are hereby informed that unless the postage is paid (of those by the mail), on letters that the same will not be taken up, after the date hereof. PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff T. County. Ma ch 13, 1804.

## FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison-street, from the old Market-house up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of Easton. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

Robert Lloyd Nicols. Easton, March 6, 1804. 8

## To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—Also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to SAMUEL BALDWIN, or WILLIAM MELUY. Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

## A Blacksmith Wanted, OR A Shop and Tools, to be Rented.

ONE that understands Ship Work, would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the printer. February 28, 1804. tf

## Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent county, as a runaway, on Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Woman who calls herself JENNY, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on a light kersey jacket and petticoat. She says she is free and came last from Mr. James Smith's of Caroline county. She has been delivered of a child since she was committed. If she is not released she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

WILLIAMMOFFETT, Sheriff, of Kent county, Maryland. February 20, 1804. tf

## For Sale,

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 enters 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 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. tf

## NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he shall open a SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this town, in the house lately occupied by Edward Markland, wherein he purposes teaching the common branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, the latter especially, in a familiar and practical manner. As likewise several branches of Mathematics, viz. Surveying and Navigation—the use of the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School, on the evening of the same day. Where BOARDING may be had for a considerable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDDINGS. 16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. tf

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,

COUNTY-WHARE, BALTIMORE, HAVE FOR SALE, FRESH Clover Seed, from Lancaster; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster of Paris, ground and in the lump; Cologne Mill-Stones, from 3 feet 3 inches, to 4 feet 8 inches; Bar Iron; Nail Rods; Castings; Crowley, German and Blistered Steel; Salt, suitable for fisheries; Beef; Pork; Flour; Corn; Rye; Peas; Beans; Sugar; Coffee; &c. &c. &c. Baltimore, March 6, 1804. 3

## Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

### ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, upon each share respectively on or before the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TATNAL, President. James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew, John Adlum, George Gale, Kenley Johns, Joshua Gilpin, William Tilghman,

To be paid to either of the following named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia. Joseph Tatnal, Wilmington. Kenley Johns, New Castle. Geo. Gale, Cecil-Cou. Maryland. Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do. Published by order of the Board, EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary. Decem. 29, 1803. 3m

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, or they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

SAMUEL HARRISON, adm'r. Talbot county, February 28, 1804. 4

## Was committed to the jail of

Washington county, as a Run-away, on the 30th of January last, a Negro man named NACE, appears to be about 55 years old, stoop shouldered; his clothing a kersey coat, home-made woollen trousers and stockings, and a pair of strong shoes—Says, he belongs to the heirs of William Peachy, living in the lower end of Richmond county, State of Virginia, near Hobb's Hole. If the owner of said Negro does not release him, he will be sold for his jail fees, according to law.

JACOB SCHNEELY, Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland. Hager's-town, March 6, 1804. 3

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen-Anns county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas I. Seth, 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 first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of February 1804.

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Adams, late of Queen-Anns county, deceased; are requested to meet at Roe's-Cross-Roads, on Saturday the 28th of April next, at 10 o'clock, with their Accounts properly authenticated, when a dividend will be made of said estate. And all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

RICHARD HYNSON, & ELIZABETH HYNSON, Admin. March 6, 1804.

## For sale at private sale,

THE Lands and Tenements, near Easton, late the property of the rev. John Bowie, situate on the road leading to Centreville, and containing about 131 acres. If these lots are not sold before the 29th of May next, they will on that day be sold at Public Vendue in Easton. Any person inclined to purchase will enquire of Thomas H. Bowie, residing in Easton, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE. Easton February 7, 1804. 7

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the Commission Business—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interests, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD MACOES. Baltimore, August 2, 1803. tf





## 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 AURORA.

TO THE EDITOR,

As the good sense of the people in their elections have now put the affairs of the union in a prosperous condition at home and abroad, there is nothing immediately important for the subject of a letter, I therefore send you a piece on another subject.

## THOMAS PAINE,

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

In casting my eye over England and America, and comparing them together, the difference is very striking. The two countries were created by the same power and peopled from the same stock, what then has caused the difference? Have those who emigrated to America improved, or those whom they left behind degenerated? There are as many degrees of difference in the political morality of the two people, as there are of longitude between the two countries.

In the science of cause and effect, every thing that enters into the composition of either must be allowed its proportion of influence. Investigating, therefore, into the cause of this difference, we must take into the calculation the difference of the two systems of government the *hereditary* and the *representative*. Under the hereditary system it is the government that forms and fashions the political character of the people: In the representative system it is the people that form the character of the government.—Their own happiness as citizens forms the basis of their conduct and the guide of their choice. Now is it more probable that an hereditary government should become corrupt, and corrupt the people by its example, or that a whole people should become corrupt and produce a corrupt government; for the point where the corruption begins becomes the source from whence it afterwards spreads.

While men remained in Europe as subjects of some hereditary potentate, they had ideas conformable to that condition; but when they arrived in America they found themselves in possession of a new character, the character of sovereignty: and like converts to a new religion they became inspired with new principles. Elevated above their former rank, they considered government and public affairs as a part of their own concern, for they were to pay the expence, and they watched them with circumspection. They soon found that government was not that complicated thing, enshrined in mystery, which church and state, to play in each other's hands, had represented it; and that to conduct it with proper effect was to conduct it justly.—Common sense, common honesty, and civil manners qualify a man for government; and besides this, put man in a situation that requires new thinking and the mind will grow up to it, for like the body it improves by exercise. Man is but a learner all his lifetime.

But whatever be the cause of the difference of character between the people and government of England and those of America, the effect arising from that difference is as distinguishable as the sun from the moon. We see America flourishing in peace, cultivating friendship with all nations, and reducing her public debt and taxes, incurred by the revolution. On the contrary we see England almost perpetually in war, or warlike disputes, and her debt and taxes continually increasing. Could we suppose a stranger, who knew nothing of the origin of the two countries, he would, from observation, conclude, that America was the old country experienced and sage, and England the new, eccentric and wild.

Scarcely had England drawn home her troops from America after the revolutionary war than she was on the point of plunging herself into a war with Holland on account of the stadtholder; then with Russia; then with Spain on account of Nootka cast-*skins*, and actually with France to prevent her revolution. Scarcely had she made peace with France, and before she fulfilled her own part of the treaty, she declared war against *Sweden* for fulfilling the treaty of Amiens, *France* is a treaty ought to be fulfilled. The present is an uncommon case accompanied with uncommon circumstances, and must be got over by means suited to the occasion. What is Malta to them? The possession of it might serve to extend the patronage and influence of the crown on the appointment to new offices, and the part that would fall to the people would be to pay the expence. The more acquisitions the government makes abroad, the more taxes the people have to pay at home. This has always been the case in England.

filling the treaty. In her treaty of peace with America she engaged to evacuate the western posts within six months, but having obtained peace she refused to fulfil the conditions and kept possession of the posts and embroiled us in an Indian war. In her treaty of peace with France she engaged to evacuate Malta within three months, but having obtained peace she refused to evacuate Malta and began a new war.

All these matters pass before the eyes of the world, who form their own opinion thereon, regardless of what English news papers may say of France or French papers say of England. The non-fulfilment of a treaty is a case that every body can understand. They reason upon it as they would on a contract between two individuals, and in so doing they reason from a right foundation. The affected pomp and my satisfaction of courts make no alteration in the principle. Had France declared war to compel England to fulfil the treaty, as a man would commence a civil action to compel a delinquent party to fulfil a contract, she would have stood acquitted in the opinion of nations: But that England still holding Malta, should go to war for Malta, is a paradox not easily solved, unless it be supposed that the peace was infidulous from the beginning, that it was concluded with the expectation that the military ardour of France would cool, or a new order of things arise, or a national discontent prevail, that would favor a non-execution of the treaty and leave England arbiter of the fate of Malta.

Something like this, which was like a vision in the clouds, must have been the calculation of the British ministry; for certain they did not expect the war would take the turn it has. Could they have foreseen and they ought to have foreseen that a declaration of war was the same as sending a challenge to Buonaparte to invade England and make it the seat of war, they hardly would have done it unless they were mad; for in any event such a war might produce, in a military view, it is England would be the sufferer unless it terminated in a wife revolution. One of the causes assigned for this declaration of war by the British ministry, was, that Buonaparte had cramped their commerce. If by cramping their commerce it is to be understood that of encouraging and extending the commerce of France, he has a right, and it was his duty to do it. The prerogative of monopoly belong to no nation. But to make this one of the causes of war, considering their commerce in consequence of that declaration is now cramped ten times more, is like the case of a foolish man who after losing an eye in fighting renews the combat to revenge the injury and loses the other eye.

Those who never experienced an invasion by suffering it, which the English people have not, can have but little idea of it. Between two armies the country will be desolated, wherever the armies are, and that as much by their own army as by the enemy. The farmers on the coast will be the first sufferers, for whether their flock of cattle, corn, &c. be seized by the invading army or driven off or burnt, by orders of their own government the effect will be the same to them. As to the revenue, which has been collected altogether in paper, since the bank stop payment, it will go to destruction the instant an invading army lands! and as to effective government, there can be but little where two armies are contending for victory in a country small as England is.

With respect to the general politics of Europe, the British ministry could not have committed a greater error than to make Malta the offensive cause of the war; for though Malta is an unproductive rock, and will be an expence to any nation that possesses it, there is not a power in Europe will consent that England should have it. It is a situation capable of annoying and controlling the commerce of other nations in the Mediterranean; and the conduct of England on the seas, and in the Baltic, has shewn the danger of her possessing Malta. Buonaparte by opposing her claim has all Europe with him. England by asserting it loses all. Had the English ministry studied for an object that would put them at variance with all nations from the north of Europe to the south, they could not have done it more effectually.

But what is Malta to the people of England compared with the evils and dangers they already suffer in consequence of it. It is their own government that has brought this upon them. Were Burke now living he would be de-

prived of his exclamation that "*the age of chivalry is gone*;" for this declaration of war is like a challenge sent from one knight of the sword to another knight of the sword to fight him on the challenger's ground, and England is staked as the prize.

But though the British ministry began this war for the sake of Malta, they are now artful enough to keep Malta out of sight. Not a word is now said about Malta in any of their parliamentary speeches and messages. The king's speech is silent upon the subject, and the invasion is put in its place, as if the invasion was the cause of the war and not the consequence of it. This policy is easily seen through. The case is, they want to war *without counting the cost* or calculating upon events, and they are now obliged to shift the scenes to conceal the disgrace.

If they were disposed to try experiments upon France, they chose for it the worst possible time as well as the worst possible object. France has now for its chief the most enterprising and fortunate man, either for deep project or daring execution, the world has known for many ages. Compared with him, there is not a man in the British government, or under its authority, has any chance with him. That he is ambitious the world knows, and he always was so; but he knew where to stop. He had reached the highest point of probable expectation, and having reduced all his enemies to peace, had set himself down to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce at home, and his conversation with the English ambassador Whitworth shewed he wished to continue so. In this view of his situation, could any thing be worse policy than to give to satisfied ambition a new object and provoke it into action. Yet this the British ministry have done.

The plan, of a decent upon England by gun boats, began after the first peace with Austria and the acquisition of Belgium by France. Before that acquisition France had no territory on the north sea, and it is there the decent will be carried on. Dunkirk was then her northern limit. The English coast opposite to France on the channel, from the straits between Dover and Calais to the land's end, about three hundred miles, is high, bold and rocky, to the height, in many places perpendicular, of three four or five hundred feet, and it is only where there are breaks in the rocks as at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. that a landing can be made, and as those places could be easily protected, because England was mistress of the channel, France had no opportunity of making an invasion unless she could first defeat the English fleet. But the union of Belgium to France makes a new order of things.

The English coast on the north sea, including the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincolnshire is as level as a bowling green, and approachable in every part for more than two hundred miles. The shore is a clean firm sand; where a flatbottomed boat may row dry a ground. The country people use it as a race ground and for other sports when the tide is out. It is the weak and defenceless part of England, and it is impossible to make it otherwise; and besides this, there is not a port or harbour in it where ships of the line or large frigates can rendezvous for its protection. The Belgic coast and that of Holland which joins it, is directly opposite this defenceless part, and open a new passage for invasion. The Dutch fishermen know this coast better than the English themselves, except those who live upon it; and the Dutch smugglers know every creek and corner in it.

The original plan, formed in the time of the directory (but now much more extensive) was to build one thousand boats, each sixty feet long, sixteen feet broad, to draw about two feet water, to carry a twenty-four or thirty-six pounder in the head and a field piece in the stern to be run out as soon as they touched ground. Each boat was to carry an hundred men, making in the whole one hundred thousand, and to row with twenty or twenty five oars on a side. Buonaparte was appointed to the command, and by an agreement between him and me I was to accompany him, as the intention of the expedition was to give the people of England an opportunity of forming a government for themselves and thereby bring about peace. I have no reason to suppose this part of the plan is altered, because there is nothing better Buonaparte can do. As to the clamour spread by some of the English news-papers that he comes for plunder it is absurd. Buonaparte is too good a general to undisciplined and disolate his army by plundering, and too good a politician as well as much accustomed to great achievements, to make plunder his object. He goes against the government that has declared war against him.

As the expedition could choose its time of setting off either after a storm, when the English fleet would be blown off, or in a calm, or in a fog; and as thirty six hours rowing would be able to carry them over, the probability is it would arrive, and when arrived no ship of the line or large frigate could approach it on account of the shoalness of the coast; and besides this the boats would form a floating battery close in with the shore of a thousand pieces of heavy artillery; and the attempt of Nelson against the gun-boats at Boulogne shows the insufficiency of ships in such situations. About two hundred and fifty gun boats were built when the expedition was abandoned for that of Egypt, to which the preparations had served as a feint.

The present impolitic war by the English government has now renewed the plan, and that with much greater energy than before and with national unanimity. All France is alive to chastise the English government for recommencing the war, and all Europe stands still to behold it. The preparations for the invasion have already demonstrated to France, what England ought never to have permitted her to know, which is, that she can hold the English government in terror and the whole country in alarm whenever she pleases, and as long as she pleases, and that without employing a single ship of the line, and more effectually than if she had a hundred sail. The boasted navy of England is outdone by gun boats! It is a revolution in naval tactics. But we live in an age of revolutions.

The preparations in England for defence are also great, but they are marked with an ominous trait of character. There is something sullen on the face of affairs in England. Not an address has been presented to the king by any county, city, town, or corporation since the declaration of war.—The people unite for the protection of themselves and property against whatever events may happen, but they are *not pleased* and their silence is the expression of their discontent.

Another circumstance, curious and awkward, was the conduct of the house of commons with respect to their address to the king in consequence of the king's speech at the opening of parliament. The address which is always an echo of the speech, was voted without opposition, and this equivocal silence passed for unanimity. The next thing was to present it, and it was made the order for the next day that the house should go up in a body to the king with the speaker at the head for that purpose. The time fixed was half after three, and it was expected the procession would be numerous, three or four hundred at least, in order to shew their zeal and their loyalty and their thanks to the king for his intention of taking the field. But when half after three arrived, only thirty members were present; and, without forty, (the number that makes a house) the address could not be presented. The sergeant was then sent out, with the authority of a press warrant to search for members, and by four o'clock he returned with just enough to make up forty and the procession set off with the flow-ness of a funeral, for it was remarked it went slower than usual.

Such a circumstance in such a critical juncture of affairs, and on such an occasion, shews at least, a great indifference towards the government. It was like saying, you have brought us into a great deal of trouble and we have no personal thanks to make to you. We have voted the address as a customary matter of form and we leave it to find its way to you as well as it can.

If the invasion succeed, I hope Buonaparte will remember that this war has not been provoked by the people. It is altogether the act of the government without their consent or knowledge; and though the late peace appears to have been infidulous from the first on the part of government, it was received by the people with a sincerity of joy.

There is yet perhaps one way, if it be not too late, to put an end to this but then some state of things and which threatens to be worse; which is for the people, now they are embodied for their own protection, to instruct their representatives in parliament to move for the

fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens, *France* is a treaty ought to be fulfilled. The present is an uncommon case accompanied with uncommon circumstances, and must be got over by means suited to the occasion. What is Malta to them? The possession of it might serve to extend the patronage and influence of the crown on the appointment to new offices, and the part that would fall to the people would be to pay the expence. The more acquisitions the government makes abroad, the more taxes the people have to pay at home. This has always been the case in England.

The non-fulfilment of a treaty ruins the honor of a government, and spreads a reproach over the character of a nation. But when a treaty of peace is made with the concealed design of not fulfilling it, and war is declared for the avowed purpose of avoiding it, the cause is still worse. The representative system does not put it in the power of an individual to declare war of his own will. It must be the act of the body of the representatives, for it is their constituents who are to pay the expence. The state, which the people of England are now in, shews the extreme danger of trusting this power to the caprice of an individual, whatever title he may bear. In that country this power is assumed by what is called, the crown, for it is not constituted by any legal authority. It is a branch from the trunk of monarchical despotism.

By this impolitic declaration of war, the government of England have put every thing to issue; and no wise general would commence an action he might avoid, where little is to be gained by gaining the battle, and every thing is to be lost by losing it. An invasion and a revolution, which consequently includes that of Ireland, stand now on the same ground.—What part the people may finally take in a contest pregnant with such an issue is yet to be known. By the experiment of raising the country in mass the government have put arms into the hands of men whom they would have sent to Botany Bay but a few months before, had they found a pike in their possession. The honor of this project, which is copied from France, is claimed by Mr. Pitt; and no project of his has yet succeeded in the end, except that of raising the taxes and ruining the bank. All his schemes in the revolutionary war of France failed of success and finished in discredit. If Buonaparte is remarkable for an unexampled series of good fortune, Mr. Pitt is remarkable for a contrary fate; and his want of popularity with the people, whom he deserted and betrayed on the question of a reform of parliament, sheds no beams of glory round his projects.

If the present eventful crisis, for an eventful one it is, should end in a revolution, the people of England have, within their glance, the benefit of experience both in theory and fact. This was not the case at first. The American revolution began on untried ground. The representative system of government was then unknown in practice, and but little thought of in theory. The idea that man must be governed by *effigy* and *show*, and that superstitious reverence was necessary to establish authority, had so benumbed the reasoning faculties of man, that some bold exertion was necessary to shock them into reflection. But the experiment has now been made.—The practice of almost thirty years, the last twenty of which have been of peace, notwithstanding the wrong headed tumultuous administration of John Adams, has proved the excellence of the representative system, and the new world is now the preceptor of the old. The children are become the fathers of their progenitors.

With respect to the French revolution, it was begun by good men and good principles, and I have always believed it would have gone on so, had not the provocative interference of foreign powers, of which Pitt was the principle and vindictive agent, distracted it in madness and sown jealousies among the leaders.

The people of England have now ten revolutions before them. The one is an example, the other as a warning. Their own wisdom will direct them to chafe and what to avoid, and in every thing which regards their happiness combined with the common good of mankind, I wish them honor and success.

THOMAS PAINE

AMERICA, March 4, 1804.



(Continued from the left page.)

duet which they pursued we can only perceive fedition, riot and rescue.

1. *Vol. p. s. 109.* 8. Such, likewise, has been the legislative construction and discrimination between the cases; for unquestionably, the fedition law and the penal law define and punish the offences committed by Fries and his companions, as distinct from the offence of treason; and when an offence is classed under a particular head in the penal code, 6 *Hale, p. c. 151.* it is inconsistent to search for it under another head.

9. But even if the English decisions and writers are considered as giving a construction, for our use, to the same words employed in the statute of *Edw. 3.* they do not extend so far, as to pronounce an opposition to the execution of a particular law, to be treason, by levying of war.

10. At common law, there is not a single case, or dictum, to support such a doctrine; though, indeed, in the reign of *Hen. 3.* rescue was made treason by a statute, which was afterwards repealed.

4 *Bl. Com. 69.* 11. Under the statute 88. 75. of *Edw. 3.* there have been many wild constructions, by levying war, of which *Cocke, Hale, Blackstone, 3 Inst. 22. 3.* &c. solemnly complain; but none, even in the bad times of the judicial history of England, have gone so far as the present case.

12. We cannot trace a single instance of a riot, in opposition to the execution of a particular law, being prosecuted as treason in England: though the history of that nation abounds with such insurrections.

4 *St. Tr. 844.* 13. The constructive cases in England, turn upon universality of object, in opposition to the government. The case of *Dammare and Purchase* was decided on that ground; for if the rising had been to suppress all bawdy houses it would have been equally within the principle, as the rising to suppress all meeting houses, so 4 *Bl. Com. 81.* a rising to alter, or reform 1. *Hawke p. c. religion,* which can only *Ch. 17. s. 25.* be done by force on the legislature, is treason.

But lord George Gordon's trial and acquittal establish the doctrine for which we contend. It is true, lord Mansfield there declares an opposition to the militia law, to be treason; and to oppose the militia in effect, to oppose the power of government: but we apprehend the reason of this, is, because it is in effect, the same to oppose the militia, or the execution of the militia law, as to oppose the regular forces; which has always been held to be treason, and the expression used by lord Mansfield is confined to an opposition to the execution of this particular kind of law, and does not extend to any others as would we think have been the case had the rule been the same in other cases.

III. That a new trial ought to have been awarded.

1. After the jury were sworn, and evidence partly given, one of the jury separated from his brethren, and slept at his own lodgings.

*Affid. of W. 2.* During this separation he conversed with one person on the subject of the trial—"declaring that the evidence of a certain witness went hard against the prisoner,"—and being told by another person, *Affidavit of* that "he supposed the evidence Isaac Rough denice would go hard against Fries."

3. Hence, in the contemplation of the law, he was committed by an expression of his own opinion, and influenced by the expression of the opinion of another.

4. The law and practice of Pennsylvania (in the federal as well as state courts) have uniformly opposed the separation of the jury in a capital case, tho' necessity has compelled an adjournment of the court.

*Co. Litt. 227. b.* 5. The laws of England is peremptory, that a jury in a capital case cannot be discharged 1. 2. 4 *Bl. Com. 350.* 2 *Stra.* not be discharged 984. 3 *Hal. Com.* without giving a verdict; and that 390. 2 *Hal.* they cannot give a privy verdict From *Foster 25. 28.* it appears that the meaning of the expression, "can't be charged," is, that the jury can't be permitted to separate, and the reason, why a privy verdict can't be received, in a capital case, is for fear of tampering and corruption, which is much stronger than the case of separating before they have agreed.

*Barnes Nat. 441.* 6. It is true, that a separation, in civil cases, works only a punishment of the delinquent juror; and (n) *Harg. Ed.* misdemeanors, the rule is not strictly enforced, though an able counsel has given a formal opinion, that the separation would be a mistrial, even in a misdemeanor.

2 *Hale, p. c. 7.* The cases put by 295. 296. Hale will be found to admit of a clear explanation, consistent with our present position:

1. The first case is not slated to have been a capital one, and, if it was a capital one, the jury were discharged, in consequence of the separation, and a new jury sworn.

2. The second is either a case of misdemeanor, or of trespass, and the whole proceedings were matter of consent.

4 *St. Tr. 232.* 8. But the law has been adjudged. On the *Harg. Ed. Ld.* question, "whether after a prisoner is upon his trial, and the evidence for the prosecution is given, the jury may separate for a time, which is consequence of an adjournment to another day," the judges of England were decidedly in the negative.

9. And, on the principle of this decision, the Lord High Steward declared, that a verdict and judgment given after such separation, would be erroneous, void, and liable to be reversed.

*Hardy's Tr. p. 10.* This remained 251. 8. *Tooke's* the law of the land, fo *Tr. 167 to 171.* that there could be neither an adjournment of *Stone's case.* the court nor a separation of the jury, in a capital case, till the late trials of *Hardy, Tooke, &c.* But the alteration then introduced was limited by the necessity that called for it—to an adjournment of the court—not extended to a separation of the jury. Accordingly, in none of the instances did the jury separate.

We are, fir,  
Your most obedient and humble  
Servants,  
(Signed) WM. LEWIS,  
A. J. DALLAS.  
Philadelphia, May 19, 1800.  
To CHARLES LEE, ESQ.  
Attorney-General of the U. States.  
Copy, A. J. DALLAS.

(D.)  
Attorney General's Office, 19th May 1800.  
Gentlemen,  
I was no sooner favored with your communication, of this date, respecting the case of Fries, than I laid it before the President; who has directed me to return you his thanks, for the trouble, which you were so obliging as to take.  
I am very respectfully,  
Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,  
CHARLES LEE.  
To William Lewis, & Alexander J. Dallas, Esquires.  
Copy, A. J. DALLAS.  
(To be Continued in our next.)

Distant Subscribers.

Those Subscribers to the STAR, who reside out of the county, will have an opportunity of forwarding the amount of their dues to the office, by persons coming to the General Court, at April Term. Another half years subscription from original subscribers became due on the 26th of February last.—It is to be hoped that delinquents, in discriminate will attend to this request.

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 Centerville, 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 feat 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.

Congress  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
House of Representatives.

Wednesday, February 29.

The house went into committee of the whole—John Cotton Smith in the chair—on the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the convention of the 11th of August, 1802, between the United States and the king of Spain.

The bill appropriates fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars for the compensation of two commissioners, half of the fifth commissioner, a secretary, and an agent.

Having passed through the committee, house ordered the bill to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Epes from the committee appointed to enquire whether the monies drawn from the treasury on account of the marine corps, have been faithfully applied to the public service, made a report, which concludes with recommending a resolution, that provision ought to be made by law for a monthly or quarterly adjustment of the accounts of the marine corps.

Thursday, March 1.

Mr. Rodney presented a bill for the appointment of an additional judge for the Mississippi territory.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

A letter was received from the post-master general, giving, in obedience to the order of the house, a detailed statement of the expences of the post office department for three successive years.

Friday, March 2.

The bill providing for the civil expence of the government of Louisiana, appropriating 20,000 dollars, having passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

After the transaction of much subordinate business the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 3.

Mr. Newton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to prepare and report a bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to suspend for limited time, the collection of bonds due to the United States by merchants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, who have suffered by the late confiscation of a part of the town of Norfolk.

Agreed to—On Monday following a bill to the above effect was brought in.

Monday, March 5.

Dr. Mitchell from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the seamen of the United States who in some ports and harbors at home, are excluded in certain cases, although sick, from the benefit of hospital-money. The committee have taken an extensive view of a subject, in which the interests of our marines are deeply concerned.

Tuesday, March 6.

General Varnum reported a bill supplementary to the militia law of Columbia.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Leib stated that there appeared to be some inaccuracies in the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the expeditious made for the support of the marine corps.—He therefore moved the recommitment of the report for the purpose of correction.

Agreed to.

General Varnum moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider if any, and what alterations are necessary in the military peace establishment—Agreed to.

Mr. Varnum founded this resolution on the expediency of increasing the number of surgeons mates, rendered necessary by the increased garrisons arising out of the possession of Louisiana, and on an opinion entertained of the propriety of substituting malt, in the room of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee appointed on the message of the president respecting the state of the public buildings in Washington, made a report, stating the objects on which the sum appropriated the last session was expended, expressing their opinion that two annual appropriations of fifty thousand dollars ought to be made, and will be sufficient to finish the fourth wing of the capitol in a commodious manner, and recommending an immediate appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Norfolk was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and of Richard Peters judge of the district of Pennsylvania, made a report concluding in the following manner:—That SAMUEL CHASE, Esq. an associate justice of the supreme

court, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. That RICHARD PETERS doth not appear to have so acted as to require the constitutional interposition of the house.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

The house came to resolution, by a large majority, to close the session on the 3d monday in this month.

Mr. Nicholson said he was instructed by the managers in the case of the impeachment of John Pickering to report a statement of their proceedings. He said that as it had been hastily drawn up at his table, it might be, in some respects, incorrect, and might not embrace a full view of all that had occurred; but he believed that it stated all that it was necessary for the house to be possessed of.

After stating, in detail, the proceedings of the Managers, the report concludes with the declaration, that the Managers will not feel themselves bound or authorized to appear before the Senate until called upon by them to proceed with the trial, or until directed to appear by the house.

A motion was made by Mr. Smilie approbatory of the conduct of the Managers, on which no decision was made when the house adjourned. In the remarks, made on this motion no disapprobation of the conduct of the managers was expressed the only difference of opinion that arose was on the propriety of expressing any opinion whatever in the present instance of the conduct of the Managers.

Latest from Europe.

By the Pigou, Collect, which arrived at this port on Saturday, in 29 days from London, newspapers to the 19th February have been received in this city, containing news five days later than that received by way of Boston. These papers state that no interesting event had taken place in the interval, and we are yet to conjecture whether or when any are likely to occur. The indisposition of the king of Great Britain appears to have engaged the principal attention, at the date of the last advices; and when the state of Europe and the situation of England in particular, are considered, the solicitude, excited by the illness of this monarch, will not appear surprising. According to the public prints, he had in some respects recovered his health, but the captain of the Pigou informs that on the 19th and 20th of February it was currently reported and generally believed that the king had died, that the privy council was in session, but that for political reasons the cause and object of their deliberations were concealed, and a desire manifested to persuade that the king was not dead. Whether this event has actually occurred or not cannot be decided at present, but arguing from probabilities we consider the report entitled to belief—the age of the monarch, the knowledge that he was afflicted with a complication of diseases, that the indisposition we are, told he laboured under on the 18th February, was unusually severe, all render it extremely probable that the report of his recovery was deceptive. When the state of parties, and the views of particular men in England, are reflected upon, there will be found reasons tending to impress a belief that the ministry, or privy councillors, had determined to conceal for a time the knowledge of the death of the king.—The recent refusal of the ministry to confer on the prince of Wales any post of honor in the army, was but one of the evidences of that enmity and jealousy with which he has ever been viewed; he is well known to have paid great deference to Mr. Fox and the whig interest, and to have coincided in opinion with them in their opposition to the war, and it may be reasonably supposed that on his accession to the throne he would totally change the face of affairs. The duke of York is the man, whom the opponents to the prince of Wales desire to succeed to the throne, but how they could accomplish their object under present circumstances we cannot conceive: nothing but death can now prevent the accession of the prince, the object of the ministry therefore may have been to effect a compromise or to induce the prince to "agree to terms." We confess we think the death of George III. highly probable, and if such shall be found to be the case, we shall not be surprised to hear of overtures of peace with France having been the consequence—that there will be a change of ministry, and a complete one too, we consider as certain.

Of the French expedition the latest rumours intimated that it would not be undertaken before March, as the preparations could only then be completed.—One would imagine, from all that has heretofore been laid of preparations that it was impossible any thing could have remained unfinished in the middle of February, the fact seems otherwise, the building of vessels of every description continued to be carrying on in the ports of France and its dependencies with vigour—troops continued to be collected, and dispositions of the naval force to be made. Buonaparte was to have left Paris early in February for a third visit to the coast.

We have seen nothing in the extracts

from English papers relative to the dicted rupture between Spain and England.

The northern powers, particularly Russia, were forming cordons of troops on their frontiers—the cause is mysterious, for we cannot believe the rumours of the English prints that any of the continental powers are disposed to commence hostilities against France.

The German empire appears to have been considerably agitated in its internal concerns but the late accounts throw no light on the causes which produced the agitation, nor are we informed whether it continued. An act of partial hostilities had taken place between the German and Turkish troops on the frontiers, which had been made the pretext for a claim on the empire for an additional force "to preserve its territory respected;"—future events may explain these circumstances; at present the Ottoman empire appears insecure on all sides—disaffection encreases at home and in Egypt it is questionable whether the crescent will ever again be respected.

The French and Italian forces in Italy had been increased and concentrated: but few surmises are thrown out respecting their object. It is, however, again stated as probable that Buonaparte meditates another attempt on Egypt, and some even insinuate that the Morea is his object.

The next arrival will probably decide the question of the truth of the report of the death of the king of England—if the event has really taken place, the effect on the state of European affairs will be considerable, and our solicitude for information be encreased. Aurora.

NATCHES, February 13.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON,

Ci-devant mayor of the city of New-York, and attorney of that district, has honored the city of New-Orleans with his presence.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT!

On the night of the 6th of last month, as Mr. Alexander McKee, was descending the Mississippi, in a Kentucky boat, while laying too near the iron banks, the boat took fire in his absence, and before he could render any assistance was entirely consumed—his wife and three children were unhappy victims to the flames—Mr. McKee had embarked all his property for the purpose of settling in this city.

From the American Coffee-House Book in New-Orleans.

Arrived in the river, ship America, from Kingston Jamaica, with 88 passengers principally inhabitants of St. Domingo, and specie to the amount of 200,000 dollars.

The following is the amount of monies collected in each ward, agreeably to a late resolve of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for the relief of the distressed citizens of Norfolk. Though the aggregate be not equal to the wishes of contributors generally, yet, considering the numerous calls made since the commencement of the winter upon the liberality of our citizens, the dulness and inevitable expences of the season, and the usual scarcity of money, we hope it will be an honorable and salutary example to our neighbours, and an earnest to the citizens of Norfolk of our sympathy for their late calamity, and of our desire to be as liberal as existing circumstances would permit.

	Dolls.	Cts.
First ward,	756	56
Second do.	491	30
Third do.	1,235	43
Fourth do.	850	33
Fifth do.	735	75
Sixth do.	267	86
Seventh do.	124	87
Eight do.	264	05
	4,726	09

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, upon each share respectively on or before the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TATNAL, President.

James C. Filber, Samuel Chew,  
John Adlum, George Gale,  
Kenley Johns, Joshua Gilpin,  
William Tilghman.

To be paid to either of the following named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.  
Joseph Tatnal, Wilmington.  
Kenley Johns, New Castle.  
Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou. Maryland.  
Samuel Chew, Chester town, do.

Published by order of the Board,  
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.  
Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

Wanted Immediately,  
At the STAR OFFICE an Apprentice  
To the Printing Business.



## DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of

Saml. Chase & Richard Peters.

Interrogatories exhibited on the part of the House of Representatives to William Lewis and Alexander James Dallas, upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.

1. Were you present at the trials of John Fries for high treason, in the circuit court of Pennsylvania—in the years 1799 and 1800.

2. Who presided on those trials?

3. What were the circumstances, generally, which attended them?

4. Were the counsel for the prisoner, at the first trial, permitted to argue the point whether the offence charged amounted to high treason?

5. Were they prevented by the court from arguing that point on the second trial?

6. Was the prisoner condemned without counsel being heard in his defence?

7. Did any correspondence ever pass between you and the executive of the United States, on that occasion? and if any, of what nature?

8. Is that correspondence now in your possession?

9. Relate every thing within your knowledge which happened at the last trial?

10. Are you acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper for sedition?

11. Relate those circumstances?

12. Was a subpoena to summon any witnesses in behalf of the accused refused? how? and by whom?

(Continued from last Tuesday's Star.)

The answers of Alexander James Dallas, to the interrogatories exhibited to him upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, Esquires, now depending before the House of Representatives of the United States.

I, Alexander James Dallas, being duly sworn, in answer to all and every of the interrogatories above mentioned, do depose and say,

That I was present, as herein after mentioned, at the trials of John Fries, on a charge for treason, in the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and one thousand eight hundred.

That the first trial took place in May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before Mr. Iredell, an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, and Mr. Peters, the district judge. Mr. Lewis, Mr. W. Ewing, and myself, were counsel for the prisoner; and, in that character, we freely delivered to the jury, every argument, in point of fact, and of law, which we thought proper. The trial was conducted by the court, the jury, and the gentlemen, who sustained the prosecution, (Mr. Rawle, the district attorney, and Mr. Sigreaves) with the greatest candor, impartiality, humanity and patience, during a period of days. The prisoner was, however, convicted by the verdict of the jury: but, on a motion made by Mr. Lewis and myself, a new trial was granted; principally, I believe, on the ground, that one of the jurors, after he had been summoned, and before he was sworn, had made declarations, manifesting a prejudication of the case, unfavorable to the northern rioters in general, and, in particular to Fries.

That the circuit court was held at Norristown, in October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, (the yellow fever then raging in Philadelphia) by Mr. Washington, an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, and Mr. Peters, the district judge of Pennsylvania; when Mr. Lewis and myself attended, as the counsel of Fries.—But some circumstances occurred (which I have never heard authoritatively explained) that induced the court to postpone the trial of Fries, and other prisoners, until the next term.

That the second trial of Fries took place in the term commencing in April, one thousand eight hundred, before Mr. Chase, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, and Mr. Peters, district judge of Pennsylvania. At the instance of the prisoner, Mr. Lewis and myself were assigned by the court, as his counsel; and Mr. Ingersoll attended, with a view to assist Mr. Rawle, the district attorney, in support of the prosecution. On the day appointed for the trial, I entered the court room, some time after the court had been opened, and observed an unusual agitation among the gentleman of the bar. Fries was then standing in the prisoner's box; the jurors summoned in the general panel, appeared to be attending in the jury boxes, and other parts of the hall; and there was a considerable number of citizens assembled as auditors. My attention was immediately attracted, by the eagerness of a conver-

sation, in which Mr. Lewis and Mr. Edward Tilghman were engaged; but as soon as Mr. Lewis saw me enter, he hastened towards me, out of the bar, and stated, in substance, "that, after the court was opened, Mr. Chase had delivered a paper to the clerk, which he said contained the opinion of the court, on the law of treason; with a declaration, that a copy should be given to the district attorney; another copy should be given to the prisoner's counsel; and a third copy should be delivered to the jury, as soon as the opening of the prosecution was finished; that Mr. Chase had made some remarks, condemning the arguments and authorities produced on a former trial; and that he had concluded with expressing an intention to prevent a recurrence to any common law authorities, prior to the English revolution." Upon a brief exchange of our sentiments, relative to this proceeding, Mr. Lewis and myself considered it as unprecedented, and improper; as injurious to the prisoner; and as an invasion of the rights and independence of the profession; and therefore, we determined to decline taking any part in the defence. In a recent conversation with Mr. Lewis, he suggests to me, that he does not recollect that we formed the determination to withdraw at that time; but thinks we determined, that we would insist upon our right to address the jury, in a criminal and a capital case, both upon the law and the fact. Mr. Chase having said, that on the law, the counsel must address the court alone, and not the jury. The impression upon my memory, however, remains as I have stated it; corroborated, I conceive, by the letter which we afterwards wrote to Mr. Lee, the attorney general, and other circumstances. Mr. Lewis and myself then went, together, into the bar; and being asked by the court, whether the counsel for the prisoner were prepared to proceed, Mr. Lewis answered, in substance; "that there was no question, as to the facts involved in the case, but only as to the law arising from the facts; and since the court had undertaken to predetermine the law, and to announce their opinion, he could not flatter himself with being able to change that opinion; no service could, therefore, be rendered to the prisoner; and he was not willing to enter upon a hopeless defence, under circumstances so degrading to the profession." I do not recollect any allusion at this time, to the right of the counsel to address the jury, both on the law and facts, in a capital case, though Mr. Lewis, in the recent conversation to which I have already alluded, suggested that idea, as the principal source of the first day's altercation, between the bench and the bar. In the sentiments, which he then expressed, however, I declared my concurrence. The agitation of the gentlemen of the bar continued, or rather increased. Mr. Edward Tilghman, in particular, made several observations, calculated to induce us to persist; and advised us not even to look at the paper which Mr. Chase had delivered to the clerk. When Mr. Lewis and myself entered the bar, I noticed Mr. Chase and Mr. Peters in conversation on the bench; and after we had declined proceeding, I heard Mr. Peters say to Mr. Chase, "I told you what would be the consequence: I knew they would take the stud; or other words to that effect. Mr. Peters appeared to be dissatisfied, or uneasy; and endeavored to persuade us to resume the defence, saying, at that time, I think, as well as on the next day, "that for his part he did not care what range the counsel took, either on the law or on the fact." Under these circumstances, Mr. Rawle, the district attorney, moved for a postponement of the trial; Fries was remanded to prison; and the court was adjourned.

That some time afterwards, in the course of the same day, I met Mr. Peters in the street, and he gave me, in substance, the following statement; "that Mr. Chase had prepared an opinion, on the law of treason, which he submitted to Mr. Peters for consideration, before the time of trial; that although Mr. Peters agreed in the opinion, yet Mr. Chase had never suggested, nor did Mr. Peters conceive that it was to be made public, except by way of charge from the court, after the evidence and arguments on both sides were closed; that when Mr. Chase delivered the paper to the clerk, Mr. Peters had been called to the end of the bench by a witness, and was surprised, on enquiry to find what had happened; and that he then predicted to Mr. Chase the consequence which ensued." Mr. Peters told me, I think, at the same time, that the paper had been withdrawn, and that measures were taken to prevent the circulation of copies of it. I never read, or saw, the paper itself; nor, indeed any copy of it, until a few days ago, when Mr. William S. Biddle, showed me a copy, which he said he had taken from the original, while it was in the hands either of the clerk, or of the district attorney, with whom he was at that time a student.

That, on the next day the court being opened, the prisoner being placed in the criminal's box; the jury and the auditors attending as before; Mr. Chase again asked, whether the counsel for the prisoner were ready to proceed in the de-

fence? And Mr. Lewis and myself answered, that we did not deem ourselves any longer the counsel of Fries. Either at this time, or, as I thought when first recurring to my memory for the facts, on the preceding day (and I cannot now say positively which) I repeated, in an address to the court, the circumstances that had been communicated to me by Mr. Lewis, and added some general remarks upon the relative duties, rights, and responsibility of the judge, and of the counsel, with a view to vindicate our conduct on the present occasion. Mr. Peters then stated, in substance, "that the paper in question was withdrawn; and that for his own part, he was willing to hear every thing that could be said on the occasion;" adding some expressions of a conciliatory nature. Mr. Chase also said, "the paper is withdrawn, and the counsel may be heard in opposition to the opinion of the court, at the hazard of their characters," or words of similar import. Here, I believe, it was that Mr. Chase added, that in arguing upon the law, the counsel must address the court alone, and not the jury, but I well recollect, on reflection, that at some period of the transaction, such an expression fell from the judge. Mr. Lewis thereupon observed to Mr. Chase, in substance, "you may withdraw the paper, but will that remove the bias which exists in your own mind, or obliterate the impression, that has been made by a public declaration of your opinion, upon the minds of the audience, a part of whom must compose the jury, for the trial of the prisoner? Here, also I believe, Mr. Lewis, by way of answer to Mr. Chase's declaration, insisted upon the right of counsel to address the jury, both on the law and the fact, in a capital case. Mr. Peters repeated his wish, that what had passed, might be overlooked, or forgotten; and Mr. Chase (making a remark about the counsel being mistaken, if they thought to embarrass him, couched in words that I do not recollect) asked Fries whether it was his desire that other counsel should be assigned? Fries answered in the negative; on which I think, he was remanded to jail, and the trial was ordered for the ensuing morning. On the next day it accordingly took place; the prisoner had no counsel for his defence; the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Rawle alone, Mr. Ingersoll having withdrawn, as I understand, in consequence of the prisoner's peculiar situation; the jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the court pronounced sentence of death. I only attended occasionally in court during the trial; and cannot recollect any other material facts relating to it, within the scope of the interrogatories.

That shortly after the sentence of death had been pronounced upon Fries, Mr. Charles Lee, then the attorney general of the United States, mentioned to me in court, "that the case of the prisoner was before the president; that all the information was wished, which could assist in making a proper decision upon a claim for mercy and pardon; and that he, therefore desired to know, whether I had any objection to communicate the grounds on which the counsel intended to have enforced the defence." I answered, that I had personally no objections; but that it was proper to consult Mr. Lewis. In the course of the same day I mentioned the subject to Mr. Lewis, and found that Mr. Lee had made a similar application to him; on which it was agreed, that from motives of respect to the application, as well as of humanity to the prisoner, we would furnish a statement of our arguments and authorities. I do not think, however, that Mr. Lee, on this occasion declared, that he had applied to us, by direction of the president; though I afterwards inferred this fact, from the expressions in Mr. Lee's letter, acknowledging the receipt of the statement.

That having waited for some time in hopes of receiving the draft of the statement from Mr. Lewis, I reminded him of the urgency of the case (in consequence of the approach of the day appointed for the execution of Fries) and received the answer contained in a letter, of which a true copy is annexed, marked A. Upon this answer, I prepared a communication for Mr. Lee, which being submitted to Mr. Lewis, and some alterations and additions being made in the manuscript, was fairly transcribed at his office; and he returned the original draft, together with the fair transcript, signed by him in a letter, of which a true copy is annexed, marked B. I added my signature to the fair transcript which Mr. Lewis had subscribed, and immediately sent it to Mr. Lee, in the terms and form, of which a true copy is annexed, marked C. and on the same day Mr. Lee transmitted the acknowledgment, marked D.

I must be permitted to add, that in the course of my narrative, I have endeavored to state with fidelity, all the facts; but still, it is possible, that I may have erred, in the attempt to place them in the proper order of time; and do not pretend to be more than substantially correct, in the recital of the language, which was used upon this occasion, by any of the persons to whom I have referred. I may be permitted, likewise

to discharge a duty to the public, as well as to all the parties interested, in observing, that Mr. Lewis and myself were greatly influenced in the conduct which we pursued, by our opinion of the means most likely to save the life of Fries, under all the circumstances of his case.—After the first day's altercation, we consulted him on the expediency of persevering in the surrender of his defence; and if he or his friends, had expressed the wish, we should certainly have resumed the task. Even in that event, however, I do not suppose, that we should have yielded the right to cite all the authorities which we thought opposite to the subject in discussion; nor the right, in a capital case, to address the jury, both on the law and the fact. But the exercise of those rights of counsel, could not, in any degree, impair or affect the undoubted right of the court, to deliver their opinion on the law, in charge to the jury, in opposition to the authorities adduced, or reasoning employed.

That I do not sufficiently remember the facts relative to Thomas Cooper's trial, to justify my entering into any detail. Mr. Caldwell, the clerk of the court, told me, that in consequence of directions from Mr. Chase, he had refused to issue a subpoena, on Mr. Cooper's application, out of court, the evening before the day appointed for the trial, the subpoena being for Mr. Adams, then president of the United States, to attend as a witness. The question of the subpoena was mentioned in court, on the day appointed for the trial; and I think the court refused to award it, on the ground that Mr. Adams's testimony, if he were present, could not be exacted to inculpate himself.

A. J. DALLAS.

(A.)

Sunday afternoon.

SIR,

When your letter of yesterday came to my house, I was not at home, and I did not return until it was too late in the evening to send an answer; at that time, although I immediately wrote one. At an early hour this morning, I left town, without recollecting to give directions, as I had intended, for sending it to you, and this must be my apology, for a seeming neglect, which I assure you was not intended.

We must, in my opinion, in justice to poor Fries, as well as to ourselves, and more especially as it has been requested, state the heads of our intended arguments, with our reasons briefly, but strongly expressed, together with our authorities, for believing that the case did not amount to treason. I think we must, also, give our reasons for believing, that the trial was not in the proper county; for, to me, it appears, that none of the reasons urged against us, on any former occasion, apply on the present occasion; and I also think, that if we are not right, in urging this, on the present occasion, the clause, providing for the trial in the proper county, &c. neither is, nor ever can on any future occasion be, of the least avail. But we ought, I think, above all things, to rely on the separating of the jury, in a capital case, being a sufficient ground to vitiate the verdict. I also think, that it will not be amiss for us to state, in decent, but manly terms, our reasons for declining any interference in the trial. If you concur in these sentiments, do inform me, that we may prepare our statement, as soon as possible, and every communication between us, that may be likely to render service to poor Fries, will be very agreeable to

Your humble servant,

W. LEWIS.

Copy. A. J. Dallas.

(B.)

May 19th, 1800.

SIR,

The alterations which I had to propose, in the letter prepared by you, for the attorney general, were so few and slight, that I have ventured to make them, without first consulting you.

If you approve of the letter, in its present form, be pleased, after signing it, to send it to the attorney general.

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant.

W. LEWIS.

Copy. A. J. DALLAS.

A. J. Dallas, Esq.

(C.)

SIR,

In compliance with your request, we shall now proceed, briefly, to communicate the points and authorities which we intended to urge, in the case of the United States against Fries, if the conduct of the court had not, unexpectedly, deprived us of every hope of success, from these means of defence. It may be proper to premise, that on the morning appointed for the trial, the presiding judge, in the presence of the prisoner, the jury, and a numerous audience, delivered to the clerk a paper, which he said, contained the opinion of the court, formed, after mature deliberation, upon the law of treason; directed copies of the paper to be given to the attorney of the district, and the prisoner's counsel; and declared his intention to present a copy of it to the jury, as soon as the case was open-

ed on the part of the United States. He referred, likewise, in terms of disapprobation, to the arguments, which (as he was informed) had been used in favor of the prisoner, on the former trial; and announced a determination to prevent his counsel from citing any authorities at common law, or, indeed, any authorities prior to the English revolution.—The case thus prejudged; the province of the advocate thus circumscribed; and the minds of the jury thus prejudged; we deemed it a duty we owed to the prisoner, to the public, and to ourselves, to surrender the task, which the court had previously assigned to us; for, as there existed no controversy in relation to the facts, and as the jury would naturally rely on the judgment of the court in relation to the law, we had not the vanity to suppose, that any effort on our part, could do more than give to the trial, the form and ceremony of a defence; while our acquiescence might afford some sanction to the establishment of a precedent, hostile to the rights of the citizen,—ruinous to the trial by jury,—and degrading to the character of the profession.

The candour and humanity which have induced you to interpose in the present mode, have also, however, influenced our decision; and, if you will allow for the different effect of arguments, publicly delivered before a jury entitled, in a capital case, to pass both on the law and the fact (with whom, too, even a doubt would lead to an acquittal) we confidently offer for your consideration, the following general positions:

1. That there has been a mistrial.

2. That the offence charged is not treason.

3. That a new trial ought to have been awarded.

1. That there has been a mistrial. 1. vol. p. 67. § 26. 1. By the judiciary Swift's Edit. act it is declared, "that in cases punishable with death, the trial shall be had in the county where the offence was committed, or where that cannot be done without great inconvenience, twelve petit jurors, at least, shall be summoned from thence."

2. The offence was committed by Fries in the county of Northampton; but his trial was in the county of Philadelphia.

3. The language of the act is mandatory;—"the trial shall be had in the county where the offence is committed;" and some "great inconvenience" must appear, judicially, to the court, before they can exercise the discretion of ordering a trial in any other county. No such inconvenience was suggested on the record or even stated at the bar; and, if it existed in the present instance, it must forever exist in all future cases, and this clause of the law be rendered altogether useless.

3. Dill § 134. It is true, that an ineffectual motion was made on the first trial, to change the place of trial; but it was overruled on grounds which have no application to the second trial. For, 1. There was no inconvenience, owing to the riotous state of the county of Northampton, at the time of the second trial.

2. And the court, (being bound to notice every thing that was essential to an exercise of jurisdiction) might have ordered the trial in the proper county before it was commenced in Philadelphia, by a finding of the new indictment, a not pros. having been entered on the old one.

6. Co. 14. 6. Hawk. 5. For any mis-trial, on account of jury process, or on any other account, the verdict must be set aside.

II. That the offence charged was not treason.

1. vol. p. 16. const. 1. The constitution defines treason to be, "levying war against the United States, &c." and the act of congress inflicts the punishment of death on the person convicted of the crime.

2. As the spirit of the constitution is opposed to implied powers, and constructive expositions, we are bound to take the plain, manifest meaning of the words of the definition, independent of any glossary, which the English courts, or writers, may have affixed to the words of the English statute.

3. The plain, manifest, meaning of the words, is "a forcible opposition to the power of the government, with intent to subvert and overthrow it."

4. This meaning may embrace a forcible attack upon the legislature, (or, perhaps, any other principal department of the government) to compel the repeal of a law.

5. But it does not embrace the case of an opposition to the execution of a particular law.

7. It seems, indeed, upon principle, to be a confusion of crimes, to include in the same class, a forcible attempt to subvert and overthrow the power of the government, and the mere resistance of subordinate agents, in carrying a particular law, or regulation into effect.

1. Hale, P. C. 7. If Fries and his companions had opposed in arms the troops that were sent against them, it would clearly have been an act of treason; but, in the con-

(Continued in the second page of the Star.)





**En. Shore General Advertiser.**  
**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
**March 27, 1804.**

The Governor of South-Carolina has issued his proclamation for convening the legislature of that state, on Thursday the 10th of May next. The Amendment of the Constitution of the United States will come under their consideration, and very little doubt exists but it will be agreed to.

Washington, March 21.

Yesterday the following message from the president was delivered to the two houses of congress by Mr. Harvie:  
*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I communicate to congress a letter received from captain Bainbridge, commander of the Philadelphia frigate, informing us of the wreck of that vessel on the coast of Tripoli, and that himself his officers, and men had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. This accident renders it expedient to increase our force, and enlarge our expences in the Mediterranean beyond what the last appropriation for the naval service service contemplated. I recommend therefore to the consideration of congress such an addition to that appropriation as they may think the exigency requires.

TH: JEFFERSON.

TRIPOLI, 1 Nov. 1803.

SIR,

Misfortune necessitates me to make a communication the most distressing of my life, and it is with the deepest regret that I inform you of the loss of the United States frigate Philadelphia, under my command, by being wrecked on rocks between four and five miles to the eastward of the town of Tripoli. The circumstances relating to this unfortunate event are: at 9 A. M. being about five leagues to the eastward of Tripoli, saw a ship in shore of us standing before the wind to the westward; we immediately gave chase. She hoisted Tripolitan colours, and continued her course very near the shore; about 11 o'clock had approached the shore to seven fathoms water: commencing firing at her, which, we continued by running before the wind until half past eleven; being then in seven fathoms water, and finding our fire ineffectual to prevent her getting into Tripoli, gave up the pursuit, and was bearing off, when we ran on the rocks in 12 feet water forward, and 17 feet abaft; immediately lowered down a boat from the stern, founded and found the greatest depth of water altern, laid all sails aback, loosed top gallant sails, and set a heavy press of sail canvas on the ship, blowing fresh, to back her off, cast three anchors away from the bows, started the water in the hold, hoisted overboard the guns, except some abaft to defend the ship against the gun boats which were then firing on us; found all this ineffectual, then made the last resort of lightening her forward by cutting away the fore-mast, which carried the main top gallant mast with it; but labor and enterprise were in vain! for our fate was directly fixed. I am fully sensible of the loss that has occurred to our country, and the difficulty which it may further involve her in with this Regency; and feel beyond description for the brave unfortunate officers and men under my command, who have done every thing in their power worthy of the character and stations they filled; and I trust on investigation of my own conduct that it will appear to my government and country consistent with the station in which I had the honor of being placed.

Striking on the rocks was an accident not possible for me to guard against by any intimation of charts, as no such shoals were laid down in any on board, and very careful precaution by three leads kept heaving, was made use of in approaching the shore to effect the capture of a Tripolitan cruiser; and after the ship struck the rocks, all possible measures were taken to get her off, and the firm determination made not to give her up as long as possible hope remained, altho' annoyed by gun-boats, which took their position in such a manner that we could not bring our guns to bear on them, nor even after cutting away part of the stern to effect it.

When my officers and self had not a hope left of its being possible to get her off the rocks, and having withstood the fire of the gun-boats for four hours, and a reinforcement coming out from Tripoli without the smallest chance of injuring them in resistance, to save the lives of brave men, left no alternative, but the distressing one of hauling our colours down and submitting to the enemy whom chance had befriended. In such a dilemma the flag of the United States was struck. However painful it will be to our fellow citizens to hear the news, they may be assured that we feel in a nation

of loss equally with them. Zeal of serving our country in doing our duty has placed us in that situation which can better be conceived than described, and from which we rely on our country extricating us.

The gun boats in attacking fired principally at our masts. Had they directed their shot at the hull, no doubt but they would have killed many.

The ship was taken possession of a little after sun set, and in the course of the evening myself and all officers with part of the crew, were brought on shore, carried before the Bashaw who asked several questions. From his palace the officers were conducted to the house which Mr. Cathcart lived in, where we lodged last night, and this day the minister has become the guarantee to the Bashaw, for us officers, and we have given him our parole of honor.

Enclosed you will receive a list of the officers and a few of the people to attend them, who are quartered in the American Consular house, and are to be provided for by such ways and means as I can best adopt, which will be on an economical plan as possible. The remainder of the crew will be supported by the Regency.

We have all lost every thing but what was on our backs, even part of that was taken off; the loss of the officers is considerable, as they were well provided in every necessary for a long station.

M. Nilson, the Danish consul, has been extremely attentive, and kindly offers every service of assistance.

I trust, sir, you will readily conceive the anxiety of mind I must suffer. After the perusal of the enclosed certificates from the officers on my conduct, should you be pleased to express the opinion of government, you will much oblige me. I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With the greatest respect,  
Your most obedient servant,  
W. BAINBRIDGE.

P. S. Notwithstanding our parole we are not permitted to leave the house or go on the top of it, and they have closed our view of the sea.

The above letter was accompanied by a certificate of the officers of the Philadelphia, bearing testimony to the good conduct of Capt. Bainbridge; and a list of 43 officers and 264 men in captivity.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the message was immediately referred to the committee of ways and means.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Wednesday, March 21.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee of ways and means, presented a bill further to protect the seamen and commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

The bill provides that an additional duty of two and half per centum be laid upon all imported goods at present charged with a duty ad valorem, and an additional duty of ten per cent. on all such duties payable on goods imported in foreign vessels.—The proceeds of these duties are to constitute a fund, to be called the Mediterranean fund. The duties to cease within three months after a peace with Tripoli, in case the United States are not engaged in war with some other of the Barbary powers, in which case they are to cease within three months after a peace with such powers. The President is authorized to be caused to be purchased or built, two vessels of war to carry 16 guns each, and as many gun-boats as he may think proper. One million of dollars, additional to the sum heretofore appropriated, is placed under the direction of the President for the naval service, which sum he is authorized to borrow at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent.

Mr. Nicholson moved that this bill should be made the order for this day—

Mr. R. Griswold moved to-morrow. The question on "to-morrow"—was lost—Ayes 43—Noes 50—when Mr. Nicholson's motion prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1804.

To the Editor of the Charleston Courier.

Sir,

Your paper of January 9, reached me last evening. I observe in it the following paragraph—"Mr. BUTLER has declared that he considers the real views of the present administration to be more pernicious, and their measures more oppressive than those of their predecessors." You certainly have been misinformed—No such sentiments or expressions fell from my lips, in public or private; no such could have been expressed by me, because they are not mine—they do not accord with my opinion of the Chief Magistrate. I did oppose the projected alteration of the constitution, as regards the election of President and Vice-President, on the ground of its giving too great an influence in the administration of the government to the large states, to the prejudice of the smaller states: but in this, no sentiment, as regards the executive part of the government, could be mingled.

I request, sir, of you, to give this expression of my opinion the same publicity that you did to an erroneous state-

ment. I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient.

P. BUTLER.

At a grand dinner given at Paris lately by the Americans to Mr. Livingston, their Ambassador, at which several Ministers, Counsellors of State, and Generals were present, the following toasts were given.

The French and American Republics. May the enlightened policy which dictated the treaty of the 30th of April to their illustrious Chiefs, transmitted to their successors, be a durable foundation of friendship between the two nations.

The Convention of the Enlightened Hundred, which dispelled the clouds raised between the two great Republics of the Old and New World. Glory to its authors; health and prosperity to its negotiators.

Mr. Jefferson, an illustrious Philosopher, and patriotic Statesman.

Bonaparte, First Consul, whose genius in the field of Mars, and in the Cabinet, is the astonishment and admiration of the world.

To the inhabitants of Louisiana, Children of France, who founded their Colony, and its friends, in perpetuating their union to the new family.

The inhabitants of Petersburg have opened a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire at Norfolk; 2000 dollars were subscribed in one day.

It gives us great pleasure to observe, says the Virginia Argus, that, in the course of a few hours only, upwards of 3000 dollars were subscribed by the inhabitants of this city [Richmond] and Manchester, and immediately transmitted to our distressed fellow-citizens of Norfolk.

Millions for Defence, but not a Cent for Tribute.

It has been often said that actions speak louder than words. Often as this remark has been made, we repeat it; and while we recall the attention of the nation to past events, when "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute," rang through the land, we call upon them to notice, and duly estimate, the measures of the present "weak and pusillanimous administration!" Accident has thrown one of our frigates and three hundred of our citizens into the power of the pirates of the Mediterranean. Information of this misfortune was received at the seat of government on Tuesday last, and yesterday a bill passed the House of Representatives appropriating a million, authorising the President to engage two vessels of 16 guns each, and as many gun-boats as he may think necessary, to defend the interests and to sustain the honor of the nation. This measure, which ought to shame forever the calumny that charges republican governments with a want of vigor and promptness, passed the House by unanimous vote.

It is thus that the present administration evinces its patriotism, and its energy; not by vain vaunting of prowess; but by actions, which will show the world that while the wish of the American nation is peace, she will not hesitate for a moment, to make that power feel the vengeance of her arms that dares, in violation of justice, to invade her rights.

[Nat. Intel.]

NEW-YORK, March 15.

We have seen a letter from Paris received yesterday, via London, dated January 2, which mentions, that the ratifications of the 30th of April (on the part of the United States) had arrived at Paris; but that the American minister had withheld for a short time, issuing bills of exchange until the different American claims had passed all the requisite formalities.

By the brig Providence from Havana, intelligence is received of a contemplated expedition against New-Providence or Bermuda, by the French refugees from the island of St. Domingo, now residing at the Havana. For this purpose a purchase has been made of the ship Jefferson, late in the service of the United States, and about 20 sch'rs, of which several were Americans. The attempt it was supposed would be made about the first of March. Chebier, late commissary general at Cape-Francois, and family, arrived in the Providence.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship New York Packet, captain Webb, London papers to the 14th of February have been received at this office. The following very important articles give reason to believe that the long meditated invasion of Britain has ere now been attempted.

Postscript to the British Neptune.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Important Information on the Subject of Invasion.

The public may place the fullest reliance on the authenticity of the following statement, which we have just been favored with from the most unquestiona-

ble authority.—Two Swiss officers, (brothers) in the French service, are just arrived from France, having made their escape from thence. They have been examined before the Privy Council, and made a declaration that the invasion of this country will be attempted in the course of the present week, wind and weather permitting.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.  
Reduced 56—1-8 1-4—Consuls 55 5-2 3-4.

On Saturday the 17th instant, Mr. Wright presented to the senate a bill for the removal of the public offices to and for the meeting of congress at Baltimore, until the day of next.

On receiving the bill the senate divided—Ayes 15—Noes 8.

It was then moved that the bill should be ordered to a second reading—Carried—Ayes 13—Noes 10.

The reader will observe that these questions are merely incidental, and do not, in the least implicate a decision of the main question.

There is not the least reason to expect that this measure will receive the approbation of congress. It is much to be regretted that it has been introduced, as it is the tendency of all such propositions to injure, in some measure, the interests of the permanent seat of the government.

[Nat. Intel.]

DIED—At Bath, in England, on the seventh of February last, WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esq. of Philadelphia.

See Supplement for Law, and Advertisements.

Since my arrival home, I have taken up the STAR of Tuesday the 6th instant, and having discovered a puff in it about two fore'd sheep, well knowing that the reputation of my sheep is higher than any other farmer in the state, I am of opinion that the author of the publication above alluded to, meant in a side-way to under value the breed of my sheep—I therefore challenge the author or any other person to meet at the next General Court in April, with ten of their best lambs, I will shew six at the same time on a wager on the following terms, viz. That no one person in this, or any other county in the State shall produce six equal to them in weight, beauty or size—

For 50 dollars.  
40 to 50 dollars, that they out-weigh 30 to 50 that they out-weigh 8.  
20 to 50 that they out-weigh 9.  
And 10 to 50 that they out-weigh the produced 10.

Provided the lambs have fallen since 15th January, and have not pastured on a wheat-field.

J. GIBSON.

N. B. I pledge myself that my lambs have not been one hour on any wheat-field or clover lot—and that they have fallen since the 15th January.

**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY given, that agreeable to the terms of Association proposed for forming a Company by the name and style of "The President and Directors of the UNION BANK OF MARYLAND," a subscription for Talbot county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of the Subscribers, will be opened on Monday the 9th day of April next, at the Counting Room of Mr. Owen Kennard, in Easton, and will continue opened, during the time, and within the hours, specified in the Articles of Association already published.—Of which persons desirous of entering into said Association, are requested to take notice.

OWEN KENNARD.

NICHOLAS HAMMOND.

WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, 27th March, 1804. 3

THE COMMISSIONERS  
Appointed for Queen-Ann's County to receive Subscriptions for shares of  
Stock, in the

Union Bank of Maryland;

HEREBY give Notice, that on Monday the 9th day of April next, at Benjamin Hatcheson's Tavern in Centreville—Books will be opened, containing the Articles of Association, for establishing the above Bank in the City of Baltimore and for receiving subscriptions for shares in the same, either in person or by proxy. The subscription will continue open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. for three days successively, unless sooner filled.

Queen-Ann's county, }  
March 27, 1804. } 2

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next, before the Court-house in Easton,  
A Handsome Young

SADDLE HORSE,

A jet black well broke to the Saddle. If not disposed of at private sale, he will on the above day at three o'clock in the afternoon, be offered to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, with interest from the date with approved security.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Talbot county, March 27, 1804. 2

**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES**

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel Corp.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the customs for the port of New York be, and hereby is directed to allow to Samuel Corp, of New York, merchant, the drawback of duties by him paid on mercandise, which arrived at New York, in the ship Chesapeake, Andrew Tombs, master, and without being there landed, were thence exported in the same ship for New Orleans, in the month of August; one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, according to the tenor of the two certificates, issued by the collector for said port, and made payable respectively, on the twenty third day of June, and on the twenty third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred: Provided, that due proof of the landing of said merchandise at New Orleans, shall have been exhibited at the office of said collector, as is by law required in other cases of exportation: And provided also, that it shall appear to the satisfaction of the collector that the master, or any other person having the charge or command of the said ship, had at the time of making report of the arrival of the same at the port of New York, reported the merchandise brought in her, and which was afterwards exported, as above mentioned, to New Orleans, to be destined for the said port of New Orleans, in conformity with the provision, which were by law in force previous to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BROWN,

President of the Senate, pro tem pore.

February 25th, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

**Real Estate at Auction.**

On FRIDAY the third day of May next at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

PART of two TRACTS of LAND, the one called Strattan, the other called Scotts Hardship, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other in Tulley's Neck, in Queen-Ann's county, near the Nine-bridges; containing six hundred acres or thereabouts, about three hundred and fifty acres are cleared and under cultivation, on which is a Dwelling-House, Barn and other convenient buildings, also a good Apple Orchard, the soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Clover, and all other kinds of country produce, a large portion of excellent Meadow may be made, as these lands partake of a large portion of rich bottom that is easily drainable; the situation of these lands render them very desirable, as they are very convenient to mills, markets, and several places of worship. The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal instalments, by giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date—But should it suit the purchaser to make a greater advance than the third, a liberal discount will be made for prompt pay.—Any person inclining to purchase, may be shown the lands by Charles Spencer, or William Taylor tenants on the premises. An indisputable title will be given to these lands. Attendance on the day above-mentioned will be given by

JOHN G. SMITH,

Queen-Ann's county, March 27, dt:M

**WANTS TO PURCHASE,**

A FEW LIKELY

YOUNG SLAVES,

But to avoid unnecessary application, none need apply who has Slaves to dispose of, whose age exceed 28 years—A letter directed to J. E. and left at the Star-Office will be attended to.  
Easton, March 27, 1804. 6

To be Rented for the remainder of the Year,

**A House and Lot,**

On Dover-street, next door to Mr. Peter Denny's, lately occupied by the subscriber, immediate possession may be had by applying to Mr. Peter Denny, or

JESSE ROBINSON.

Easton, March 27, 1804. 3

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Adams, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased; are requested to meet at Roe's-Cross-Roads, on Saturday the 28th of April next, at 10 o'clock, with their Accounts properly authenticated, when a dividend will be made of said estate. And all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

RICHARD HYNSON, & J. Admin.  
ELIZABETH HYNSON, J

March 6, 1804.

B L A N K S

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR OFFICE.





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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1804.

[NO. 30....238.]

# Articles of Association OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS  
SHALL COME, OR IN ANYWISE CON-  
CERN.

**BE IT KNOWN** and made mani-  
fest, that we, the subscribers, have  
formed a company or limited partner-  
ship, and do hereby associate and agree  
with each other, to conduct business in  
the manner herein after specified and  
described, by and under the name and  
style of "The President and Directors  
of the Union Bank of Maryland;" and  
we do hereby mutually covenant and  
agree, that the following are and shall  
be the fundamental articles of this our  
association and agreement with each  
other, by which we, and all persons  
who at any time hereafter may transact  
business with the said company, shall  
be bound and concluded.

**ARTICLE 1.** The capital stock of the  
said company shall consist of THREE  
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, money of  
of the United States; five hundred thou-  
sand dollars of the said stock shall be  
reserved until the legislature may incor-  
porate the company, and may be sub-  
scribed for by the state, if desired by  
the legislature thereof; this reservation,  
however, shall not continue for more  
than five years from the first election of  
directors. The said capital stock shall  
be divided into shares of one hundred dol-  
lars each; twenty dollars on each share  
to be paid to the commissioners at the  
time of subscribing, thirty dollars more  
to the directors in Baltimore, in ninety  
days thereafter, at which time it is ex-  
pected the bank will commence its op-  
eration, and the remainder in such pro-  
portions and at such times as the direc-  
tors may appoint, under pain of forfeit-  
ing to the said company the said share or  
shares, and all previous payments thereon:  
but no further payment shall be re-  
quired without first giving six weeks no-  
tice in at least two newspapers printed  
in the city of Baltimore, one in Frede-  
rick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one in  
the city of Annapolis, and one in East-  
on. And the said stock shall be sub-  
scribed for under the direction of the  
commissioners herein after named, in  
manner following; that is to say, The  
subscription for the city and county of  
Baltimore, shall be opened in the city  
of Baltimore, on Monday the ninth of  
April next, for fifteen thousand five  
hundred shares, under the direction of  
Jas. A. Buchanan, Thomas M. Elderry,  
Solomon Etting, Walter Dorris,  
John Hollins, Henry Payson,  
Wm. Hindman, Ezekiah Claggett,  
Andrew Ellicott, jun. David Winchester,  
Luke Tiernan, Isaac Tylon, &  
Chas. Ridgely, of H. Elenezer Finley, or a  
Solomon Birkhead, majority of them.

And on the same day, for five hun-  
dred shares at Leonard-town, for Saint-  
Mary's county, under the direction of  
William Holton, Joseph Ford, Luke W.  
Barber and James Hopewell.

At Port Tobacco, for Charles county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of Henry H. Chapman, colonel  
Philip Stuart, Wm. H. McPherson and  
Francis Digges.

At Prince-Frederick-town, for Calvert  
county, for five hundred shares, under  
the direction of Richard Grahame, Rich-  
ard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson and Sa-  
muel Whittington.

At Upper-Marlborough, for Prince-  
George's county, for five hundred shares,  
under the direction of Edward H. Cal-  
vert, Archibald Van-Horn, Thomas  
Snowden and Jacob Duckett.

At Annapolis, for Anne-Arundel  
county and the city of Annapolis, for  
one thousand shares, under the direc-  
tion of Charles Alexander Warfield,  
John Johnson, Henry Maynadier and  
John Muir.

At Montgomery court-house, for  
Montgomery county, for five hundred  
shares, under the direction of Thos. Da-  
vis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and Tho-  
mas P. Wilson.

At Frederick-town, for Frederick county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of George Murdock, David  
Shriver, William M. Beall and Thomas  
Hawkins.

At Hagar's-town, for Washington  
county, for five hundred shares, under  
the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Na-  
thaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes and  
Jacob Zeller.

At Cumberland, for Allegany county,  
for five hundred shares, under the

direction of William M. Mahon, Daniel  
Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlin-  
son.

At Belle-Air, for Harford county,  
for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of John Montgomery, Gabriel  
Christie, John Stump and George Pat-  
terson.

At Elkton, for Cecil county, for  
five hundred shares, under the direc-  
tion of Daniel Sheredine, John Par-  
tridge, John Gilpin and William Alex-  
ander.

At Chester-town, for Kent county, for  
five hundred shares, under the direction  
of James Houston, Benjamin Chambers,  
Richard Hatchefon and Richard Tilgh-  
man, 4th.

At Centreville, for Queen-Anne's  
county, for five hundred shares, under  
the direction of Wm. Chambers, James  
Brown, William Carmichael and Ste-  
phen Lowrey.

At Easton, for Talbot county, for five  
hundred shares, under the direction of  
Edward Lloyd, Owen Kennard, Ni-  
cholas Hammond and William Meluy.

At Denton, for Caroline county, for  
five hundred shares, under the direc-  
tion of Wm. Potter, John Young, William  
Whitley and Isaac Purnell.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester coun-  
ty, for five hundred shares, under the  
direction of Charles Goldborough, Josiah  
Bailey, Matthew Keene and James  
Steele.

At Princess-Anne, for Somerset coun-  
ty, for five hundred shares, under the di-  
rection of Benj. F. A. C. Dabhiell, Little-  
ton D. Teackle, Wm. Williams, Wm.  
Jones. And:

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester coun-  
ty, for five hundred shares, under the  
direction of Zadock Sturgis, John Wil-  
liams, Ephraim K. Wilson and Stephen  
Purnell.

And the commissioners aforesaid, or  
any two of them in the respective coun-  
ties, shall open the subscription books, at  
ten o'clock, A. M. and they shall con-  
tinue open until four o'clock, P. M. and  
shall remain open between those hours  
for one day, at least, and for the term  
of three days, unless sooner filled: And  
if it should so happen, that more than  
the stipulated number of shares should  
be subscribed on the first day, when the  
commissioners aforesaid are to appor-  
tion them among the subscribers, by de-  
ducting from the highest subscriptions,  
until they are reduced to the proper  
number; or, if more persons subscribe  
than there are shares, then the commis-  
sioners are to cast lots to decide to whom  
they shall belong: But, if the shares  
should not be all subscribed in three days,  
then the commissioners in the different  
counties, and the city of Annapolis, are  
to return the remainder, together with  
the books, and what monies they may  
have received at the time of subscribing,  
unto the directors in Baltimore, within  
two days. And the commissioners will,  
on deciding to whom the shares may be-  
long, issue receipts to the different stock-  
holders for the monies received by them  
at the time of subscribing; these receipts,  
with the original subscription, shall be  
deemed good evidence of the quantity  
of stock to which each subscriber shall  
be entitled in this company. But no  
citizen of Baltimore, or other person or  
persons, bodies corporate or otherwise,  
shall be permitted to subscribe on the  
first day on which the books are opened  
at Baltimore for more than twenty  
shares; and if the stock be not subseri-  
bed on the first day, the books are to re-  
main open on the second day, on the  
same terms as on the first; but if they  
are not filled on the second day, then  
the commissioners may permit any per-  
son or persons, bodies corporate or other-  
wise, to subscribe for any number of  
shares, until the whole number is com-  
plete.

**ARTICLE 2.** The affairs of the com-  
pany shall be conducted by sixteen di-  
rectors and a president, whose place, if  
chosen from among their number, shall  
be supplied by that body; and eight of  
the directors and the president shall form  
a board or quorum for transacting all  
the business of the company: ordinary  
discounts may be done by the president  
and any five of the directors. In case of  
his sickness or necessary absence, his  
place may be supplied by any director  
whom he, by writing under his hand,  
may nominate for that purpose: And  
the directors, who may be appointed at  
the first election, shall hold their seats  
until the first Monday in July, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and five, the direc-  
tors, from and after that period, shall be  
elected for one year by the stockholders  
for the time being; and each director

shall be a stockholder at the time of his  
election, and shall cease to be a director  
if he should cease to be a stockholder:  
and no director of any other bank shall,  
at the same time, be a director of this  
bank. And the number of votes to  
which each stockholder shall be entitled  
shall be in proportion to the stock he  
may hold, as follows: For one share,  
and not exceeding two shares, one vote  
each; for every two shares above two,  
and not exceeding ten, one vote; for  
every four shares above ten, and not ex-  
ceeding thirty, one vote; for every six  
shares above thirty, and not exceeding  
sixty, one vote; for every eight shares  
above sixty, and not exceeding one hun-  
dred, one vote; and for every ten shares  
above that number, one vote: but no  
person or persons, bodies corporate or  
otherwise, shall be entitled to more than  
sixty votes; and no stockholder shall be  
permitted to vote, (except at the first  
election,) who has not held his stock  
four calendar months prior to the elec-  
tion: And all stockholders shall vote at  
elections by ballot, in person or by  
proxy, which, in all elections after the  
first, is to be made in such form as the  
board of directors may appoint.

**ARTICLE 3.** A general meeting of the  
stockholders of the company shall be  
held on the first Monday in July, in  
every year, (except the present) at such  
place as the board of directors shall ap-  
point, by giving six weeks notice, to be  
published in three of the newspapers  
printed in the city of Baltimore, for the  
purpose of electing directors for the en-  
suing year; who shall take their seats at  
the board the succeeding day, and im-  
mediately proceed to elect the president:  
But for the present year, for the more  
immediate organization of the business  
of the company, the election shall be  
held on the third Monday in April,  
under the direction of the commis-  
sioners appointed to receive subscriptions  
in the city of Baltimore.

**ARTICLE 4.** The board of directors are  
hereby fully empowered to make, revise,  
alter or annul, all such rules, orders, by-  
laws and regulations for the government  
of the company and that of their officers,  
servants and affairs, as they or a majority  
of them, shall, from time to time, think  
expedient; not inconsistent with law or  
these articles of association: and to use,  
employ and dispose of, the joint stock,  
funds or property of the said company  
(subject only to the restrictions herein  
after mentioned) as to them, or a major-  
ity of them, may seem expedient.

**ARTICLE 5.** All bills, bonds, notes,  
and every contract and engagement on  
behalf of the company, shall be signed  
by the president and countersigned or at-  
tested by the cashier of the company:  
and the funds of the company shall in no  
case be held responsible for any contract  
or engagement whatever, unless the same  
shall be so signed and countersigned or  
attested as aforesaid.

**ARTICLE 6.** The books, papers, cor-  
respondence and funds of the company,  
shall at all times be subject to the inspec-  
tion of the directors.

**ARTICLE 7.** The said board of direc-  
tors shall have power to appoint a cashier,  
and all other officers and servants for ex-  
ecuting the business of the company:  
and to establish the compensation to be  
paid to the president and all other offi-  
cers and servants of the company, respec-  
tively; all which, together with all other  
necessary expenses, shall be defrayed out  
of the funds of the company.

**ARTICLE 8.** A majority of the direc-  
tors shall have power to call a general  
meeting of the stockholders for the pur-  
poses relative to the concerns of the com-  
pany, giving at least six  
weeks notice in two or more newspapers  
printed in the city of Baltimore, one in  
Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one  
in the city of Annapolis, and one in East-  
on, and specifying in such notice the  
object or objects of such meeting.

**ARTICLE 9.** The shares of capital stock  
at any time owned by any individual  
stockholder, shall be transferable on the  
books of the company, according to such  
rules, as by conformably to law may be  
established in that behalf by the board of  
directors; but all debts actually due or  
payable to the company, (days of grace  
for payment being past) by a stockholder,  
requelling a transfer, must be satisfied  
before such a transfer shall be made, un-  
less the board of directors shall direct to  
the contrary.

**ARTICLE 10.** No transfer of stock in  
this company shall be considered as bind-  
ing upon the company, unless made in a  
book or books to be kept for that pur-  
pose by the company. And it is hereby  
further expressly agreed and declared,

that any stockholder who shall transfer in  
manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares  
in this company, to any other person or  
persons whatever, shall, ipso facto, cease  
to be a member of this company; and  
that any person or persons whatever who  
shall accept a transfer of any stock or share  
in this company, shall, ipso facto, become  
and be a member of this company, ac-  
cording to these articles of association.

**ARTICLE 11.** It is hereby expressly  
and explicitly declared to be the object and  
intention of the persons who associate  
under the style or firm of the President  
and Directors of the Union Bank of Ma-  
ryland, that the joint stock or property  
of the said company, (exclusive of divi-  
dends to be made in the manner herein  
after mentioned) shall alone be responsi-  
ble for the debts and engagements of the  
said company. And that no person who  
shall or may deal with this company, or  
to whom they shall or may in any-wise be  
indebted, shall, on any pretence what-  
ever, have recourse against the separate  
property of any present or future mem-  
ber of this company, or against their per-  
sons, further than may be necessary to  
secure the faithful application of the  
funds thereof to the purposes to which,  
by these presents, they are liable: But all  
persons accepting any bond, bill or note,  
or other contract of this company, signed  
by the president and countersigned or at-  
tested by the cashier of the company,  
for the time being, or dealing with it in  
any other manner whatsoever, thereby  
respectively give credit to the said joint  
stock or property of the said company,  
and thereby respectively disavow having  
recourse, on any pretence whatever, to  
the person or separate property of any  
present or future member of this com-  
pany, except as above mentioned. And  
all suits to be brought against this com-  
pany, (if any shall be,) shall be brought  
against the president for the time being,  
and in case of his death or removal from  
office, pending any such suit against him,  
measures shall be taken, at the expense  
of the company, for substituting his suc-  
cessor in office, as a defendant; so that  
persons having demands upon the com-  
pany may not be prejudiced or delayed by  
that event: Or, if the person suing, shall  
go against the person first named as de-  
fendant (notwithstanding his death or  
removal from office) this company shall  
take no advantage, by writ of error or  
otherwise, of such proceeding on that  
account; and all recoveries, had in man-  
ner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon  
the company, so far as to render the com-  
pany's said joint stock or property liable  
thereby, and no further; and the com-  
pany shall immediately pay the amount of  
such recovery out of their joint stock, but  
not otherwise. And in case of any suit  
at law, the president shall sign his ap-  
pearance, upon the writ, or file common bail  
thereto; it being expressly understood,  
and declared that all persons, dealing  
with said company, agree to these terms,  
and are to be bound thereby.

**ARTICLE 12.** Dividends of the profits of  
the company, or of so much of the said  
profits as shall be deemed expedient and  
proper, shall be declared half yearly, dur-  
ing the months of June and December,  
and be paid in the months of July and  
January in every year; and shall, from  
time to time, be determined by a ma-  
jority of the said directors, at a meeting  
to be held for that purpose; and shall in  
no case exceed the amount of the net  
profits actually acquired by the company;  
so that the capital stock of the company  
shall never be impaired by dividends;  
and at the expiration of every three years,  
a dividend of surplus profits shall be  
made: But the directors shall be at li-  
berty to retain at least one per cent. up-  
on the capital, as a fund for future con-  
tingencies.

**ARTICLE 13.** If the said directors shall,  
at any time, willfully and knowingly  
make or declare any dividend which shall  
impair the said capital stock, all the di-  
rectors present at the making or declar-  
ing such dividend, and consenting there-  
to, shall be liable in their individual ca-  
pacities to the company, for the amount or  
proportion of the said capital stock so di-  
vided by said directors; and each direc-  
tor who shall be present at the making or  
declaring of such dividend, shall be de-  
emed to have consented thereto, unless he  
shall immediately enter, in writing, his  
dissent on the minutes of the proceedings  
of the board, and give public notice to  
the stockholders that such dividend has  
been declared.

**ARTICLE 14.** These articles of agreement  
shall be published in at least two new-  
papers printed in the city of Baltimore,  
one in Frederick-town, one in Hagar's-  
town, one in the city of Annapolis, and

one in Easton, for one month; and for  
the further information of all persons,  
who may transact business with, or in any  
manner give credit to, this company, every  
bond, bill, note or other instrument or  
contract, by the effect or terms of which  
the company may be charged or held li-  
able for the payment of money, shall spe-  
cially declare, in such form as the board  
of directors shall prescribe, that payment  
shall be made out of the joint funds of  
"The United Bank of Maryland," ac-  
cording to the present articles of asso-  
ciation, and not otherwise: a copy of the  
eleventh article of this association, shall  
be inserted in the bank book of every  
person, depositing money or other valu-  
able property with the company for safe  
custody; or a printed copy shall be de-  
livered to every such person before such  
deposit shall be received from him. And  
it is hereby expressly declared, that no  
engagement can be legally made in the  
name of the said company, unless it con-  
tain a limitation or restriction to the ef-  
fect above recited. And the company  
hereby expressly disavow all responsibility  
for any debt or engagement, which may  
be made in their name, not containing a  
limitation or restriction to the effect a-  
foresaid.

**ARTICLE 15.** The company shall in no  
case be owners of any ships or vessels, or  
directly or indirectly be concerned in  
trade or the importation or exportation,  
purchase or sale of any goods, wares or  
merchandise whatever, (bills of exchange  
& bullion only excepted) and except such  
ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchan-  
dises, as shall be truly pledged to them  
by way of security for debts due, owing  
or growing due to the said company, or  
purchased by them to secure such debts  
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time happen among the directors, by  
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sidue of the directors, for the time being,  
shall elect a director to fill the vacan-  
cy, if they shall deem it necessary, until  
the next election of directors.

**ARTICLE 17.** This association shall con-  
tinue until the first Monday of July,  
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-  
five, unless a charter is sooner obtain-  
ed: But the proprietors of two-thirds  
of the capital stock of the company, may,  
by their concurring votes, at a general  
meeting, to be called for that express  
purpose, dissolve the same, at any prior  
period, provided that notice of such  
meeting, and of its object, shall be pub-  
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ed in the city of Baltimore, one in Fre-  
derick-town, one in Hagar's-town, one  
in the city of Annapolis, and one in  
Easton, for at least six months pre-  
vious to the time appointed for such meet-  
ing.

**ARTICLE 18.** The company shall not  
purchase or hold any lands, tenements,  
or other real estate, other than what  
may be necessary for the convenient trans-  
action of its business, unless such lands,  
tenements, and real estates, shall have  
been, bona fide, mortgaged to the com-  
pany by way of security, or conveyed to  
it in satisfaction of debts previously  
contracted in the course of its dealings,  
or purchased to secure debts contracted  
with, or due to the said company: and  
in every instance in which the company  
may become owners or claimants of  
lands, tenements, or real estates, the  
board of directors are empowered to sell  
or dispose of the same in such manner  
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**ARTICLE 19.** A number of stockholders,  
not less than fifty, who together shall be  
proprietors of one thousand shares, may  
for any purpose relative to the institution,  
at any time, apply to the president and  
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stockholders; and if by them refused,  
the said number of stockholders, proprie-  
tors of not less than that number of  
shares, shall have power to call a general  
meeting of the stockholders, giving at  
least sixty days notice in two public new-  
papers in the place where the bank is  
kept, specifying in such notice the object  
or objects of such call.

**ARTICLE 20.** Immediately on the dis-  
solution of this association, effectual mea-  
sures shall be taken by the directors then  
existing, for closing all the concerns of  
the company, and for dividing the capi-  
tal and profits which may remain among  
the stockholders, in proportion to their  
respective interests.

In witness whereof we have here-  
unto set our names, or firms, the  
day of April, in the year of  
our Lord one thousand eight hun-  
dred and four.

March 6, 1804.

one in Easton, for one month; and for  
the further information of all persons,  
who may transact business with, or in any  
manner give credit to, this company, every  
bond, bill, note or other instrument or  
contract, by the effect or terms of which  
the company may be charged or held li-  
able for the payment of money, shall spe-  
cially declare, in such form as the board  
of directors shall prescribe, that payment  
shall be made out of the joint funds of  
"The United Bank of Maryland," ac-  
cording to the present articles of asso-  
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eleventh article of this association, shall  
be inserted in the bank book of every  
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able property with the company for safe  
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cy, if they shall deem it necessary, until  
the next election of directors.

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tinue until the first Monday of July,  
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the stockholders, in proportion to their  
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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States, and the French Republic; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the same duties which by law now are, or hereafter may be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, on the tonnage of vessels, and on the passports and clearances of vessels, shall be laid and collected on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic; and on vessels arriving in, or departing from the said territories: And the following acts, that is to say the act entitled,

An act to establish the treasury department.

An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels.

An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to establish the compensations of officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes.

An act for the more effectual recovery of debts due from individuals to the United States.

An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money.

An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of lands in certain cases, by the marshals of the United States, and to confirm former sales.

An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned.

An act to establish a mint, and to regulate the coins of the United States.

An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.

And the act supplementary to and amendatory of the two last mentioned acts, or so much of the said acts as is now in force, and also so much of any other act or acts of the United States as is now in force, or may be hereafter enacted, for laying any duties on imports, tonnage, seamen or shipping, for regulating and securing the collection of the same, and for regulating the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the same; for granting and regulating drawbacks, bounties and allowances in lieu of drawbacks; concerning the registering, recording, enrolling and licensing of ships and vessels; to provide for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individuals; for the recovery of debts due to the United States; and for remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities; shall extend to and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories: Provided however, and it is hereby further enacted, that ships or vessels which on the twentieth day of December last were owned by persons then residing in the above mentioned territories and who either were citizens of the United States, or had resided in the said territories during five years next preceding, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of vessels of the United States, whilst they shall continue to be wholly owned by such persons, or by citizens of the United States; Provided, nevertheless, that the persons claiming such privileges for their ships or vessels, shall in every other respect comply with the provisions of the acts for registering, recording, enrolling and licensing of ships or vessels, and who, if not citizens of the United States, shall have previously taken an oath of allegiance to the United States; which oath the collector of the port is hereby authorized to administer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of the United States now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted, concerning the bank of the United States, and for the punishment of frauds committed on the same; for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; for the protection of American seamen; for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service; and for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inspected; shall extend to and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of any law or laws, laying any duties on the importation into the United States of goods, wares, and merchandise from the said territories, (or allowing drawbacks on the importation of the same from the United States to the said territories,) or respecting the commercial

intercourse between the United States and the said territories, or between the several parts of the United States through the said territories, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding section, be, and the same hereby is repealed: and all duties on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise from the said territories, as well as all duties on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise into the said territories, on the transfer of ships or vessels, and on the tonnage of vessels, other than those laid by virtue of the laws of the United States, shall, from the time when this act shall commence to be in force, cease and determine: Provided however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the fees and other charges usually paid in the said territories on account of pilotage, wharfage, or the right of anchoring by the levy of the city of New-Orleans, which several fees and charges shall, until otherwise directed, continue to be paid and applied to the purposes as heretofore.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, to the end that the laws providing for the collection of the duties imposed, by law, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and the laws respecting the revenue and navigation of the United States may be carried into effect, within the said territories, the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty above mentioned, and also all the navigable waters of the rivers, creeks, bays, and inlets, lying within the United States, which empty into the gulph of Mexico, east of the river Mississippi, shall be annexed to the Mississippi district, and shall, together with the same, constitute one district, to be called the "District of Mississippi." The city of New-Orleans shall be the sole port of entry in the said district, and the town of Bayou St. John shall be a port of delivery; a collector, naval officer, and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at New-Orleans, and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at the port of Bayou St. John; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, not exceeding three surveyors, to reside at such other places, within the said district, as he shall deem expedient, and to constitute each, or either of such places, ports of delivery only. And so much of any law or laws, as establishes a district on the river Mississippi, south of the river Tennessee, is hereby repealed, except as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred before the commencement of the operation of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the shores and waters of the town of Natchez, shall be one district, to be called the district of Natchez; and a collector shall be appointed, who shall reside at Natchez, which shall be the only port of entry or delivery within the said district of any goods, wares, and merchandise, not the growth or manufacture of the United States: Provided nevertheless, That it shall be the duty of every master or commander of any ship or vessel destined for the said port of Natchez, to stop at New-Orleans, and there deliver to the collector of the said port a manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, agreeably to law, on penalty of five thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of said collector to transmit a certified copy of such manifest to the collector of the said port of Natchez, and to direct an inspector to go on board such ship or vessel and proceed therewith to the port of Natchez, and there report such ship or vessel to the collector of said port of Natchez, immediately after his arrival, when the duty of said inspector shall cease.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That foreign ships or vessels shall be admitted to unlade at the port of New-Orleans, and at no other port within the district of Mississippi; and ships or vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, shall not be admitted to unlade at any port within the district of Mississippi other than New-Orleans; and ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at the port of New-Orleans, and at no other port within the district of Mississippi: Provided, however, That nothing in this act contained, shall authorize the allowing of drawbacks on the exportation of any goods, wares, and merchandise from the said port of New-Orleans, other than on those which shall have been imported directly into the same, from a foreign port or place.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, bound to a port of delivery only, other than the port of Bayou St. John, in the district of Mississippi, shall first come to at the port of New-Orleans with his ship or vessel, and there make report and entry, in writing, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, port fees, and charges, in manner provided

by law, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and any ship or vessel, bound to the port of Bayou St. John, may first proceed to the said port, and afterwards make report and entry at the port of New-Orleans, within the time by law limited; and the master of every ship or vessel, arriving from a foreign port or place, or having goods on board of which the duties have not been paid or secured, and bound to any port within the district of Mississippi, (other than New-Orleans, or Bayou St. John) shall take an inspector on board, at New Orleans, before proceeding to such port; and if any master of a ship or vessel, shall proceed to such port of delivery, contrary to the directions aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be received in any court of competent jurisdiction, with the costs of suit.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That during the term of twelve years, to commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the above mentioned treaty shall have been notified, at Paris to the French government, French ships, or vessels, coming directly from France, or any of her colonies, laden only with the produce or manufactures of France, or any of her said colonies: and Spanish ships or vessels, coming directly from Spain, or any of her colonies, shall be admitted into the port of New Orleans, and into all other ports of entry which may hereafter be established by law, within the territories ceded to the United States by the above mentioned treaty, in the same manner as ships or vessels of the United States, coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, and without being subject to any other, or higher duty on the said produce or manufacture, than by law now is, or shall, at the time, be payable, by citizens of the United States on similar articles, imported from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, in vessels of the United States, into the said port of New Orleans, or other ports of entry in the territories above mentioned; or to any other, or higher tonnage duty, than by law now is, or shall at the time be, laid on the tonnage of vessels of the United States coming from France, or Spain, or from any of their colonies, to the said port of New Orleans, or other ports of entry within the territories above mentioned.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the district of Mississippi shall give bond for the true and faithful discharge of his duties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and shall be allowed in addition to the fees and emoluments of his office, in lieu of all other commissions, one and a half per cent. on all monies by him received, on account of the duties arising from goods, wares and merchandise imported into the said district, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels; and the naval officers and surveyors of the said district shall, respectively, receive an annual compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to their other fees and emoluments.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, to cause to be built and equipped one revenue cutter, in addition to those heretofore authorized by law, which cutter may be officered, manned and employed, in the same manner, and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the same fund, as is provided for defraying the expense of the revenue cutters heretofore authorized by law.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays emptying into the gulph of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascagoula inclusive, into a separate district, and to establish such place within the same, as he shall deem expedient, to be the port of entry and delivery for such district; and to designate such other places, within the same district, not exceeding two, to be ports of delivery only. Whenever such separate district shall be erected, a collector shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry; and a surveyor shall likewise be appointed, to reside at each of the ports of delivery, which may be established, and such collector and surveyor shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their other fees and emoluments, an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars. And the said collector shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence thirty days after the passing thereof.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
A. BURR,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
February 24th, 1804.  
APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.  
Wanted Immediately,  
At the STAR-OFFICE an Apprentice  
To the Printing Business.

We hereby Notify,  
THAT on Monday the 9th day of April ensuing, Books, containing the Articles of Association, for establishing a New Bank in Baltimore city, at Benjamin Denny's Tavern, in Denton, will be opened, for such persons as wish to become Stock Holders, to subscribe their names, either in person or by proxy, and the number of Shares by them respectively taken, and continue open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. for the term of three days, unless sooner filled. By  
WILLIAM POTTER,  
WILLIAM WHITELY, & } Comrs.  
ISAAC PURNELL,  
Caroline County, March 20, 1804. 3

By Virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th instant, at the late dwelling of Elizabeth Hinfon, deceased; part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming utensils, &c. &c. Six months credit on all sums over three pounds, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; and cash will be required for all sums under three pounds. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by  
JOHN BLAKE, Administrator of  
Eliza Hinfon.  
Easton, March 20, 1804. 2

Notice.  
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, as Trustee for the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, are hereby notified, that suits will be indiscriminately instituted at the ensuing Terms of the General & county Courts, to compel the payment of all claims which shall remain unsatisfied in the hands of the Subscriber on the first day of April next.  
JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.  
March 13, 1804. 3

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the Commission Business—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,  
RICHARD NICOLS.  
Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 1f

This is to give Notice,  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Anns county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas J. Seth, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of to the subscriber at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of February 1804.  
WILLIAM RICHMOND.

FOR SALE,  
THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison-street, from the old Market-house up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.  
This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of Easton. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by  
Robert Lloyd Nicols.  
Easton, March 6, 1804. 8

To be rented, for the present Year,  
TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c. Also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to  
SAMUEL BALDWIN, or  
WILLIAM MELUY.  
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

For Sale.  
THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, nine miles from Chester Town.—There is on the premises a dwelling house four rooms below—two above, with other convenient out buildings an apple orchard, &c. There will be sown 100 bushels or more of wheat, and possession given the 1st of January next.  
Stock and farming utensils of all kind may be had at the option of the purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to  
HENRY RINGGOLD.  
Kent County, March 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,  
An House and Lot,  
Situate on Harrison-street, which may be entered upon the first day of January next, for terms apply to the Editor of the Star. March 20, 1804. 1f

Notice,  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Croney, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.  
JACOB CRUSON,  
AND  
DEBORAH CRONEY, } Administrators  
March 13, 1804. 39

NEW SCHOOL.  
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he shall open a SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this town, in the house lately occupied by Edward Markland, wherein: purposes teaching the common branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, the latter especially, in a familiar and practical manner. As likewise several branches of Mathematics, viz. Surveying and Navigation—the use of the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-Keeping, double and single entry.  
He purposes opening a Night School, on the evening of the same day. Where BOARDING may be had for a considerable number of Pupils.  
JAMES IDDINGS.  
16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. 1f

A Blacksmith Wanted,  
OR A  
Shop and Tools, to be Rented.  
ONE that understands Ship Work, would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the printer.  
February 28, 1804. 1f

Notice.  
WAS committed to the goal of Kent county, as a runaway, on Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Woman who calls herself JENNY, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on a light kersey jacket and petticoat. She says she is free and came last from Mr. James Smith's of Caroline county. She has been delivered of a child since she was committed. If she is not released she will be sold for her usual fees, according to law.  
WILLIAM MOFFETT, Sheriff,  
of Kent county, Maryland.  
February 20, 1804. 1f

THE WELL KNOWN RUNNIG HORSE  
COCK-FIGHTER,  
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD this Spring—Fifteen hands high—His colour a beautiful sorrel, and his form the most perfect symmetry.—Will stand the ensuing season, to commence the 1st day of April, and end the 1st of July, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton; on Thursdays and Fridays at Mr. John Nabb's; and on Saturdays and Mondays at my house, on Wye-River—And be put to mares at Eight Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the single leap, to be paid by the 1st of October next.  
Cock-FIGHTER was got by Fox, who was got by the celebrated imported horse Venetian, bred by Sir James Pennymann, of Yorkshire, and got by Doge; his Dam by Jenison Shaftoe's Snap, who was sire to Goldfinder, Gnawpolt, Daily, and other good runners; his grand Dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian; his Dam by Crab; his grand Dam by Decars Dimple, who was got by Leeds's Arabian; his Dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcy Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Doodworth. Leeds Arabian was the sire of Leeds, Baito, Old Fox, and the grand sire of Childers. Venetian's performances on the Turf may be seen by referring to the "Racing Callenders for 1777, 1778, and 1779." Bellair, the Dam of Fox, was got by Orhelo; her Dam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's stud) by Spot; her Dam by Cartouch; her great grand Dam by Old Traveller; her great, great, grand Dam by Sedbury; her great, great, great, grand Dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

Cock-FIGHTER's Dam was Flora, by Venetian; his grand Dam by Latona, by Fitzhugh's (of Chatham) True Whig; his great grand Dam the noted running mare, Creeping Kate, by Colonel F. Thornton's Old Cub; his great, great grand Dam by Colonel Tayloe's Yorick.  
The performances of Cock-Fighter, are too well known, to need repetition.—For speed and bottom, he is not to be surpassed. He has covered but two mares, from one of which I have a Filley—from the other, Major Tighman a Colt—for size, bone, figure, and promising appearance, both of them are equal to any that can be produced in this State.  
EDWARD LLOYD.  
Wye House, March 13, 1804.