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Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States, communicating a report of the surveyor of the public buildings, at the city of Washington, on the subject of the said buildings, and the application of the monies appropriated for them.

6th December, 1804.—Ordered to lie on the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate for the information of congress, a report of the surveyor of the public buildings at Washington, on the subject of those buildings, and the application of the monies appropriated for them.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 6th, 1804.

Accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, received 6th Dec. 1804.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

In reporting to you on the manner, in which the work on the public buildings of the United States has been conducted during the year 1804, I cannot avoid expressing my regret, that a sensible portion of the appropriation by congress has necessarily been expended in pulling down, or repairing what was done insufficiently, previously to the year 1803.

The application of the public money, to the separate objects of the president's house, and the capitol, including the alteration, removal, re-erection or repair of the works, will be separately stated in the accounts of the superintendent of the city, to be rendered to the treasury. But as these accounts will not be closed, until the first of January 1805, he has furnished me with the following statement, up to the present day, of payments in the present year, out of the appropriation of 1804, and a balance of the appropriation of 1803, not expended in that year, viz.

CAPITOL.

Including all alterations, additions and repairs, in the north wing, except fitting up representative's chamber, 44,548 20
For fitting up representative's chamber, 682 28
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 11,928 29
Payments on account for sundry materials, on account of the particular application whereof, has not been rendered, 509

Dollars 57,665 77

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

It is well known that the president's house was inhabited before it was finished; and that it still remains in a state so far from completion, as to want many of those accommodations, which are thought indispensable in the dwelling of a private citizen. Of all the inconveniences attending the house, the greatest was the leakiness of the roof, which has indeed never been tight. The rain water which entered the building in every part, had injured the furniture, exceedingly, and ruined many of the ceilings. This important defect arose from two principal causes: the very injudicious manner in which the gutters and the troughs conveying the water to the cistern were constructed; and the badness of the slating.

The gutters are of lead. The sheets were soldered together; the fall or current of the gutters was much too small: the openings in the roof through which the water passed into the troughs, were so contracted, as to be incapable of discharging the water of a moderate rain, consequently it overflowed, and found its way into the building: the troughs were of board lined with lead, soldered at the joints, and laid with a very little current, and all the lead was of bad quality and badly cast. All and each of the causes occasioned leakage in the

gutters and troughs. It requires very little theory or experience, to know that, wherever solder is used in leaden gutters, leakage is inevitable. In water cisterns and pipes, solder is necessary, and the joints made with it are found permanent, the temperature of the water they contain not being subject to great variation. But in gutters and slates, alternately exposed to the scorching sun, and to severe frost, the use of solder is every where inadmissible, but peculiarly so in our climate. It is besides very expensive, and in no well constructed building is it necessary. In the president's house five feet of additional current was easily procured, and by that means the new gutters were laid without solder, and with proper groovings and drips.

The first part of the season was so uncommonly wet, that no very early measures could be taken, to make a thorough repair of the roof.—The attempts at temporary repair, made with a view to save the furniture and ceilings of the house, did not succeed, and tended only to prove the necessity of a complete alteration of the whole system of guttering, and of providing new lead for the whole building. Such a general repair is always troublesome and difficult, and was much more expensive than it would have been to have executed the work right at first. It is now finished, and the roof is free from leaks. It will, I have no doubt, remain so.

The second cause of leakage was the slating. The quality of the slates was bad: but their size, especially towards the ridge, was more injurious than their bad quality. The upper courses, for a considerable distance down the roof, did not shew more than from two to two and an half inches in width; and a large majority of these slates, were only from one and an half to three inches in breadth. Slated roofs are always difficult to repair: but such a roof could not be repaired at all: and there were also other reasons, which rendered it necessary, at all events, to remove so heavy a covering as slate.

I am uninformed why the particular mode of construction, which renders this roof so heavy and so high, was adopted. If strength was proposed, capable of bearing a covering of slate laid with mortar, it has not been attained, for the framing has every where given way, and at the eastern end of the house, where there are no internal walls, it has failed so much, as to force out both the front and the back walls very considerably. It appeared therefore necessary, in the first place, to secure the timbers, as well as the walls, by strong ties of iron, which being fixed, both are now perfectly safe. In the next place, it became highly proper to take off the load of slate and mortar, even had they not leaked; for they seemed to be the principal cause of the failure of the framing. In the covering which was to supply the place of the slate, lightness was the principal requisite; but safety from fire, and economy, were also necessary considerations. Shingles and tiles were therefore out of the question, as well as lead; and the choice was confined to copper, tin, and painted sheet iron. Of these, sheet iron was by far the cheapest, and with a little attention to its painting, quite as permanent as the two former. 100 feet superficial of slating in mortar, weighs about 15 cwt.—of sheet iron, exactly 147lb. So that the building—the roof containing 12,600 superficial feet—could be relieved of a weight of about 82 tons. These reasons induced the adoption of a sheet iron roof, which has accordingly been put on.

The repair, or rather the total renewal of the roof of the president's house, forms the principal part of the expence of this building for the season. It has however been further requisite, to make a new drain from the house, of such dimensions and construction, as to prevent it from being filled up as before, and the building from being flooded from the circumjacent grounds. The cost of this improvement, and the finishing of one of the chamber apartments in the second story, bears a small proportion to the former sum.

2. THE CAPITOL.

In my former reports to you, I stated the propriety of reconsidering the plan of the south wing of the capitol; and on the reasons given in that report, and in a letter to the chairman of the committee of the house of representatives, appointed to enquire into the subject, the plan which has been the ground work of all that has been done during the season was approved and adopted.

By the arrangements of this new design, the house of representatives will fit on the principal story of the building, the whole of the ground story being appropriated to the offices of the house; a situation the most contiguous which could be obtained, and far preferable, for offices, to the north wing or the attic story.

Various causes have conspired to prevent our carrying up, this season, as large a mass of building as was expected. The first and principal of these have been the time, labor, and expence of pulling down to the very foundation, all that had been formerly erected. Bad as the workmanship appeared before the walls were taken down, the measure of removing them entirely was still more justified, by the state in which they were found to be on their demolition. Even the materials, with the exception of the bricks, were not of any important value to the new work. The stone was fit only to be used as common rubble, and most of the timber was in a state of decay, from the exclusion of air.

Another cause of delay in preparation, and an important one, was the late period at which the appropriation was made. The extreme wetness of the beginning of the season, and the floods, which filled up some of the quarries, and retarded the working of others, afterwards operated much against the progress of the building, and threw great difficulties in our way. After the work had begun, we were again interrupted by the sickness which prevailed, & which at one time, threatened, by depriving us of many of our best workmen, to put a stop to the work.

Under all these inconveniences, and others arising from the nature of the building itself, the work has been carried on. The best mode of proceeding would undoubtedly have been, to have carried up the interior with the exterior walls. But the former building stood within the area of the wing. Had the external walls been suffered to remain on the level at which the work was closed at the end of the year 1803, till the inner building could be removed, and the internal wall carried up, little progress could have been made in the former, during the present season, and the stone cutters would have been idle. It was therefore thought best, to carry up all the external walls by themselves, thereby forwarding the more slow progress of the ornamental work in free-stone, and to construct them in such a manner, as to prepare for good bond with the interior work, and for the support of the vaults the pressure of which they will be required to resist. Thus has the work been raised to the level of the sills of the attic windows externally, and by far the most tedious and expensive part of the work in free stone has been completed, excepting the cornice, and the capitals of the pilasters. Of the cornice a large portion is also wrought, and of the 30 capitals 16 are finished.

Of the interior parts of the building, all the foundations are laid, and brought up to the floor of the cellar story on the north side, and although they do not appear to view, the work done in them is very considerable. The whole south half of the cellar story is vaulted, and ready to receive the walls of the basement or office story.

Preparations to a very great extent have already been made in order to proceed vigorously with the building, as soon as the will of the national legislature shall be known to that effect, and the season will permit. All the free stone for the external walls, entablature, and balustrade is provided, and the greater part of it on the spot. For the internal colonnade, all the stone is ordered, most of it is quarried, and much of it already brought to the building. Early in the season the public quarry on the island in Acquia creek was opened, and much useful stone quarried; and it would have been much to the advantage of the public, had the extent of the appropriation permitted us to have prosecuted the work. But it was found, that to clear out the rubbish of former workings, and to provide for the conveyance of the stone to the water side, although ultimately a measure of economy, would have made too large a deduction from the funds required to carry on the building itself, and contracts for stone with individuals was therefore preferred.

In the arrangements for erecting so large an edifice as the south wing of the capitol, and for pulling down or repairing extensive works of former construction, it was not easy, perhaps it was im-

possible, so to proportion all the various contracts and engagements for labor and materials to the funds appropriated to their ultimate liquidation, as to keep within their limits, and at the same time to make exertions equal to the public expectation arising out of their extent.

In the present instance, the contracts which are made, and which are in the progress of their completion, will exceed in amount, what remains of the appropriation of last year. I must however at the same time observe, that the stock of materials wrought and unwrought, which are now actually at the building, exceeds greatly this deficiency. Should the legislature, on view of the solid, permanent and incombustible manner in which the work has been executed, and on consideration of the evidences of fidelity to their duty, which those engaged in the labor of the work have everywhere exhibited, think proper to proceed with the completion of the building, of their house, it would very much contribute to the early occupation by the house of representatives, if an appropriation exceeding 50,000 dollars were made for the next season. Such an appropriation, while it would give larger limits to the exertions which might be made, would by no means disturb that system of economy which has hitherto been pursued, but would rather conduce to the more advantageous and provident purchase of all our materials. And it is especially to be considered, that too early and extensive provision cannot be made, for those parts of the work, which must necessarily be of wood. The time is now at hand, at which further delay would be injurious and expensive, and should the sum necessary for this provision, added to the arrears which are or will become due, on outstanding contracts, be defrayed out of a future appropriation, of only 50,000 dollars; the progress of the solid parts of the building, will be materially injured, and must to a certain extent be put off to another season beyond the next.

In my letter of the 28th February, 1804, to the chairman of the committee of the house of representatives, to whom the subject of the public buildings was referred, I presumed, that three annual appropriations of 50,000 dollars each, would be sufficient to finish the south wing of the capitol. This estimate was given under statement of the extreme difficulty of estimating a work of this kind. One of the appropriations of 50,000 dollars has been granted, but from the detail of the statements I here-in submit to you, it will appear, that the whole of it could not possibly be made applicable to the actual progress of the work on the capitol.

Having thus endeavored correctly and minutely to report the progress of the work on the public buildings, during the past season, I now most respectfully submit to you all the views of the past, and for the future, which the facts suggest.

B. HENRY LATROBE,

Surveyor of the public buildings of the U. States, at Washington.

Notice.

THE Person or Persons claiming or owning the lands heretofore occupied by Stephen Foreman, called and known by the name of the *Marb lands*, lying on Long Marsh in Queen-Ann's county, are hereby notified, that unless the direct tax thereon laid by an act of Congress in the year seventeen hundred and ninety eight, is paid on or before the 10th day of January next ensuing the date hereof, the same or a part thereof will be sold under the directions of said act, and the several supplements thereto on that day. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, and will be sold for cash only, by JOHN BROWNE, Jun.

Collector 16th District of Maryland.

Nov. 20, 1804.

This is to give Notice, THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Giddes, esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this third day of December, 1804.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, Esq. Adminr.
GEO. GILLASSPY, Esq. Adminr.
Philadelphia.

December 4, 1804.

Congress

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Friday, Nov 30

Dr. Leib presented a petition and remonstrance from a number of the citizens of Washington county, state of Pennsylvania, against the election of John Hoge, recently returned as a member to this house. Referred to the committee of elections.

A message from the president of the United States, covering the treaties of the Delaware and Pehankishaw Indians, recommending provision to be made by law for carrying the same into execution.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Parkinson to the speaker, declining to accept the office of chaplain to the house was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Nicholson from the committee on that subject reported a new bill, for preserving peace in the ports and harbors in the United States, and the waters under their jurisdiction. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next, and in the mean time ordered to be printed.

General Varnum presented a petition and memorial from the agents of the company and others on the Yazoo claim. Referred to the committee already raised on that subject.

Mr. Crowninshield called for the order of the day on the bill allowing a drawback on goods exported from New Orleans, &c. and the same went through the committee of the whole [Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.] The bill was afterwards ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The order of the day on the bill to regulate the clearing of armed merchant vessels was called for, but upon the request of Mr. Nicholson, who stated the subject to be one of the highest importance now before the house, and wished a little more time to consider the same; it was further postponed till Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne the house proceeded to ballot for a chaplain in lieu of Mr. Parkinson resigned; and the Rev. Mr. J. Lawrie was elected.

On motion of gen. Varnum a committee of five was appointed to revise the rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States with leave to report by bill.

Mr. Morrow presented the memorial of Return Jonathan Meigs, praying to be allowed the salary claimed to be due to him as one of the late judges of the North Western Territory.—Ordered to be referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from James McPherson, who had been a long time prisoner with the Indians, praying congress to confirm a grant of lands made to him by the chiefs of the nation where he resided.

Referred to the committee of claims. Mr. Dawson presented the petition of Mary Gresham, widow of Joseph Gresham, praying the liquidation of a claim for services as a soldier in the Virginia line of our revolutionary army, referred to the committee of claims.

Adjourned.

Monday, December 3.

Mr. J. Randolph, after the minutes of Friday were read, said he perceived that certain persons having claims against the United States, had obtained an order of the House for a reference of their claims to a select committee, he was not then in the House, and not being acquainted with the petitioners, and not knowing who were on the committee the motion he was about to make could not be attributed to personal motives, but to a respect for regularity, in the proceedings of the House; he wished when the House had standing committees the members of which from frequent investigation were more minutely acquainted with the detail than others, that all subjects relative thereto should be sent before them rather than to select committees. For these considerations he moved to refer the petition, memorial or remonstrance, or whatever it was denominated, from certain agents of Yazoo claimants to the committee of claims, and that the committee erected for enquiring therein be discharged.

Mr. Nicholson, informing Mr. J. Randolph that another petition on the same subject had been referred the preceding day to the same committee, he asked the gentleman had not better include both in his motion.

Mr. J. Randolph incorporated the suggestion of his friend in his motion. And on the question there was 56 yeas and 27 nays—of course all controversy relating to the Yazoo claims go to that committee.

Some papers from Pennsylvania relative to the election of John Hoge were sent to the committee of elections without being read.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Louisiana, said to be signed by 2000 heads of families, which takes a view of the laws of the United States, for their territorial government. He observed that the three gentlemen appointed from that country had requested him to state that the copy which appeared in our papers in the course of last summer was by no means authentic, many expressions as well as ideas in that do not appear in this, and there are expressions and ideas used in this that are not to be found in that.

The translation that accompanies the French original though correct, may contain expressions that the House will have to pardon, ascribing them to the feelings of inhabitants so peculiarly situated, and not to any want of respect for the government of the Union; they laboured, under an idea that their morals, manners and customs had been misunderstood, and consequently complained of; and that the law of last session was passed by Congress under those mistaken impressions. They therefore pray an alteration of the law so far as to allow them to be their own legislators, not dividing the territory into two governments, and not prohibiting the importation of slaves.

Mr. Nicholson moved, after the memorial was read, to refer it to the committee appointed on that part of the President's speech which relates to the annexation of the government of Louisiana, and it was referred accordingly.

Mr. Nicholson presented the petition of John B. Walback aid-de camp to Gen. Wilkinson, and lieutenant in the army of the United States praying to be allowed for certain extra services in attending treaties made with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek nations of Indians, as well as for the loss of a very valuable horse in the enterprise.

A message was brought from the Senate by Mr. Otis, announcing that they had concurred in the bill making farther appropriation for the contingent fund of Congress.

Mr. Nicholson said that the petition he had just presented contained an enumeration of certain facts, which might be further authenticated by a reference to the Secretary of War, who was possessed of full information on all subjects of military service; he therefore moved such reference in the first instance, and when that report should reach the House, he would move to refer the whole to the committee of claims.

The engrossed bill allowing drawback on certain goods exported from New Orleans was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Rodney from the committee on the subject asked and obtained leave to report a bill for establishing a court for the adjudication of prizes taken from Trip Itane, in any country in Europe at war with that power. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A petition was presented but not read; it was stated by the member presenting it that the petitioner had been obliged to pay duties which the law did not require, and he thereupon requests the interference of Congress to reimburse the same. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the impeachment of SAMUEL CHASE, an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Gen. Varnum in the chair. The committee agreed to the eight articles with a small amendment to the 1st, and another to the 4th.

They reported the same and the House adjourned.

[The various documents adduced in support of the articles of impeachment, are here referred in committee of the whole, which we omit republishing as they appeared at full length in the Star from the 20th of March to the 24th of April last.]

Tuesday, December 4.

Mr. Wilson, elected in the stead of Mr. Moore, who has been appointed a member of the senate of the United States, appeared, and being sworn to support the constitution, took his seat.

Mr. J. C. Smith presented the petition of Sally Ruff of Kent in Connecticut, the only child of an old soldier, who was drowned the last year of the revolution, and praying to be allowed the land due to him.

Referred to the committee of claims.

A petition from the directors and agents of the Ohio company, praying permission to lease certain lots reserved within their purchase for the support of schools and religious purposes, &c. Referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. M. Clay reported a new bill respecting the marine insurance company of Alexandria, granting the power to insure against fire. The same was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield reported from the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petitions of the Library company of Philadelphia and the trustees of Princeton College for the remission of duties on certain books imported—that they have leave to withdraw their respective petitions. And on motion the House agreed to the report.

The petition of Capt. Peter Landais, commander of the Alliance frigate during part of our revolutionary war, praying an allowance for prize money due to him from that period. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Clarke reported from the committee appointed on that subject that farther time should be allowed to the claimants of lands in Georgia, South of Tennessee for registering their titles in the office of the Secretary of State. Referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday next.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday in relation to the impeachment of Judge Chase.

They refused to concur the amendments made yesterday in committee of the whole—so that the articles remain in the same form as reported by the select committee.

The report was taken up article by article.

Mr. Nicholson called the yeas and nays, and was supported by the constitutional number.

The question on agreeing to the first article was accordingly taken by yeas and nays, and there appeared to be 83 in the affirmative, and 34 in the negative.

The second article was also agreed to, yeas 83, nays 35.

The third article was agreed to, there being yeas 84, nays 34.

The fourth article being under consideration Mr. Elmer moved to amend the same by striking out the third and fourth sections thereof.

The amendment was not carried.

On the question to agree to the fourth article Mr. Lyon was excused from voting, he not having been in the House when the question was put. The yeas were 84, nays 34, of course the article was carried.

The fifth article was read and some objection being taken to the same, after a short discussion it was agreed to, yeas 72, nays 45.

The sixth article was also objected to, but passed the yeas being 73, nays 42.

The seventh article was agreed to, yeas 73, nays 42.

The 8th article being before the House, a division of the question was called for, and on the first paragraph the yeas were 74, nays 39. It was agreed to.

On the second being also the last paragraph, the yeas were 78, the nays 32, and it was also agreed to.

A question on agreeing to the whole articles was carried without a division.

Mr. Nicholson moved the appointment of members by ballot for conducting the impeachment on the part of the House; but the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM,
ON the tide water of the River Suquamish, opposite to Havre de Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each.—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to Henry Holaday, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.
GEORGE GALE.

Nov. 27. 1804.

Just Received,

And for Sale,

AT THE EASTON STAR-OFFICE, AND

BOOK STORE,

A few copies of the

DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPEDIA;

bound in calf, five volumes, octavo;

BLAIR'S LECTURES, 2 vols. octavo;

WESTLEY'S SERMONS, 9 vols. Gibb's Surveying; Amstworth's Dictionary;

Scott's dicto; School Bibles; Prayer Books; Hymn Books, of various kinds;

and a very general assortment of School Books.—Also—A few copies of the

Ladies and Gentlemen's POCKET ALMANAC, for the year 1805, on a new plan, neatly bound.

Writing paper, of different qualities; paper ditto, assorted; English and Dutch Quills; Ceiling Wax and Waters; Ink;

Powder; Ink Stands, &c. &c. &c.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

The House met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Scott and Mr. Hatcheford. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Bond and Mr. W. Neale appeared in the House.

A petition from the president and directors of the Maryland insurance company was read and referred.

The bill for the benefit of Joyce Insley, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Chesapeake insurance company; which was read.

Petitions from John C. Luttig, Enoch Churchman, Benjamin D. Galbin, Alexander and James Falton, of the city of Baltimore, Elitha Stansbury, of Baltimore, and Jane Turner, of Talbot county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Resolved, That the executive be and they are hereby requested to lay before this House a copy of the instructions of the president of the United States to William Pinkney, esq. appointing and authorizing him to negotiate with the minister of Great Britain on the subject of the bank stock claimed by the state of Maryland.

Mr. Lowrey, from the committee on the petition of James O'Bryon, delivers a report, in favour of the petitioner; which was read.

The House having dispensed with the 16th rule, the report on the petition of William Wilson and Patrick Magruder was read the second time, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act for marking and bounding lands.

A petition from Isaac Watts, of Anne Arundel county, was read and referred.

Mr. Covington delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prevent twine from going at large in the town of Bladensburg, in Prince George's county; which was read.

The bill for the benefit of Joyce Insley, the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, and the resolution in favour of William Wilson and Patrick Magruder, were sent to the Senate.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act for the establishment of vestries for each parish in this state.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands; which was read.

The bill to continue the act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the marine insurance company; which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county was read and referred.

The bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.

The speaker laid before the House a copy of the instructions of the president of the United States to William Pinkney, Esq. on the subject of the bank stock.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on the petition of John Dames, and others, delivers a report in their favour; which was read.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a bill for the benefit of William H. Landale and Thomas R. Landale, &c. and the supplement to the act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, indorsed, "will pass," which were ordered to be engrossed; also the bill to lay out & open a road through Frederick and Montgomery counties, indorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read; the bill authorizing Thomas Burk, of Frederick county, to dispose of a house and lot by lottery, indorsed, "will not pass;" and the resolution in favour of the securities of Robert Sinclair, indorsed, "assent to."

The House adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Friday, November 30.

The House met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Alexander has leave of absence. Mr. B. Mackall appeared in the House. Mr. William Lyles, a delegate from Prince George's county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The bill to continue an act, entitled, An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was committed for amendment.

Mr. Somervell delivers a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Calvert county; which was read.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act to continue an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland insurance company, passed at November session, 1795; which was read.

A petition from Henry Howard, late sheriff of Anne Arundel county, was read and referred.

According to order, the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, and for other purposes, was read the second time, and the question put, That the further consideration hereof be postponed till to-morrow? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 41, nays 20.

The House adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Saturday, December 1.

The House met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Stansbury appeared in the House. Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Howard, Mr. Cockey and Mr. Thompson, have leave of absence.

Petitions from Joseph Perrigoy and James Oswald Bowman, of Baltimore county, John Neil and Benjamin Duvall, of Frederick county, and David Watson, of the city of Baltimore, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from Lawrence Bringle, collector of Frederick county, petitions from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, a petition from James Sim, of Cecil county, a petition from John Snyder, of Frederick county, and a petition from John C. Bond, late sheriff of Harford county, were read and referred.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on the communications from the executive, delivers a report; which was read.

Ordered, That the printer to the State strike one hundred copies of said report for the use of the general assembly.

Petitions from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, were read and referred.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying execution, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 28, nays 25, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee on the petition of John Snyder, delivers a report, in his favour; which was read, and the 16th rule being dispensed with, the said report was read the second time, and the question put, That the House concur therein? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 27, nays 21.

Mr. Goldborough delivers a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct descents; which was read.

A petition from Christopher Johnson, of Baltimore county, on behalf of himself and others, was read and referred.

Mr. J. Bayly delivers a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying execution, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes; which was read.

Ordered, That the said bill have a second reading on Wednesday the 12th instant.

The bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, and the resolution in favour of John Snyder, were sent to the Senate.

The report on the petition of James O'Bryon was read the second time, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

Ordered, That the bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Union bank of Maryland, have a second reading on Thursday the 6th instant.

Mr. Montgomery delivers the bill, entitled, An act to continue an act, entitled, An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, as amended; which was read.

Mr. Shaaff delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Henry Howard, late sheriff of Anne Arundel county, to complete his collection; which was read.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act authorizing the city commissioners to open and extend Waterstreet in the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and passed.

A petition from Samuel Maynard, of the city of Annapolis, and a petition from Charles Mankin, of Charles county, were read and referred.

Mr. Shaaff delivers a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes; which was read.

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the said bill.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the resolution in favour of James Boardman, and the resolution in favour of Richard Watts, severally indorsed, "assented to;" the bill to authorize & empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, indorsed, "will pass;" which was ordered to be engrossed;

and the bill for the benefit of Benjamin Wilson, of Caroline county, a member, indorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read.

The House adjourns till Monday morning.

From the NATIONAL REGIS.

BOOK OF THE FEDERALITES.

CHAPTER II.

1. AND it came to pass after these things, when all the people in the land of Massachusetts and all the land of Columbia, had heard these things, that the Federalites mourned many days with a great mourning.

2. And the writings of the Federalites were filled with great sorrow; for they perceived their friends were defeated in all their cunning.

3. For the Federalites were fallen into the pit, which they had digged for the Republicanites: for it is written, he that diggeth a pit, shall surely fall therein.

4. And it came to pass that many, who fought with the Federalites in the great Battle, when they had heard these mighty things which were done in the land of Massachusetts;

5. That they said, how have we been deceived by these men, now let us turn from our evil ways and the deceiver who deceived us.

6. For they have fair words in their mouths but "the poison of asps is under their tongues."

7. But some of the seditious Federalites said, for it is against the laws of the Federalites that any man should speak against CALED and the SANHEEDIM of the land, that the law touching the electors was evil.

8. And now are the Federalites making falsehoods, and lies, and delusions, wherewith they may delude the people to fight for the great battle of the fourth month.

9. And now ye Republicanites, make ye ready also, for in such an hour as you think not, they will seek your harm, but fear not, and strengthen your hearts, for the hand of the Lord is with you.

THE INDUSTRIOUS ROMAN.

An industrious Roman, named Crefin, who lived at a more plentiful rate, and had better crops than his neighbors who lived on the same soil, was accused by the poorer sort, that he enchanted his grounds, fields and gardens, for otherwise, said they, "it is impossible he should have a more plentiful increase than we have, who sow the same seed, and employ the same ground, and live in extreme poverty." Crefin made but a short defence for himself, and that was in shewing an—able bodied daughter, injured to pains & labor, and all his carts, plows, oxen, and utensils of husbandry; saying, "Here, noble judges, are all the magical arts and enchantments used by Crefin; and if my neighbors and accusers would take the same care and pains in employing these creatures and implements that my daughter and I do, they might have the same increase, and live as well; but they must not expect that sloth and idleness will procure them riches."

From Alexandria we learn, that the opposition have done every thing in their power to embarrass the militia. This is the kind hint of party. They are not cunning rogues. They attack openly what they know they have to fear. The militia ought to have favor in proportion as it is attacked. Such has been the event in Alexandria. The militia never was so respectable before as since the attempts to hurt it. Another thing we learn from the conduct of the opposition.—They have no system of measures. To oppose is the cry, but no one knows what or how. And hence, like poor Desfilines' army, they fire before orders and without orders, and kill their own party. They do not give their enemy an opportunity to get into danger. They who know any thing of political party, observing the want of discipline in opposition, all agree that they are not well organized.

The effect produced by the September gale, says the Charleston Times, on the vegetation in the vicinity of the city, is somewhat surprising.—Shortly after, most of the trees budded out, and presented the appearance of a second spring. This was particularly the case with fruit trees; and we were yesterday gratified with a taste of some ripe mulberries, gathered from a tree a short distance from town.

As a thief was going to the gallows out of the town near Norwich, many of the boys ran to see the execution; which he seeing, called to them? saying, "Boys, you need not make so much haste, for there will be no sport till I come."

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hagerty, Mr. James W. Lee, ship builder, Fell's Point, to Miss Eliza Spay Lambden, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Lambden, ship builder of the same place. Immediately after, Mr. Lambden's youngest child was baptized, only four months old; the last of 16 children in 16 years and six months marriage. [Telegraph.]



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 1, 1804.

By a gentleman who left Annapolis on Saturday last, we are informed that the bill which appeared in last Tuesday's Star, to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution of this State, as relate to the general court and court of appeals, passed the house of delegates on Friday last, by a majority of two votes.

FROM ANNAPOLIS,
Monday, December 24.

Leave given to bring in a bill to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, an act to enlarge further the power of the trustees of the poor in the several counties wherein poor houses have been established; which was read.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the amendment to the bill to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, were agreed to.

The question was then put, will the house agree to the 13th amendment? to wit: "at the end of the 12th page add, provided however that it shall not be lawful for the treasurer of either shore to deposit or exchange any public money with the said bank or branch bank, unless in pursuance of authority for that purpose from the legislature." Determined in the negative, yeas 21, nays 35.

The rest of the amendments were agreed to, proposing a conference on the subject of the 13th amendment, and naming Messrs. Lloyd, Chapman, Shasif, Goldborough and Stuart, for that purpose.

On motion, ordered, That Messrs. Stanbury and Harryman be added to the committee on the bill to reform the penal laws of this State.

O motion, the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the election of the justices of the levy court by the people? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 30.

Ordered, That a committee of five be ballotted for to prepare and bring in the said bill.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Mr. J. Bayley delivers a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the election of the governor by the people, and to abolish all those parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the council to the governor, and the time and manner of electing the governor, and for other purposes; which was read.

Ordered, That the said bill have a second reading on Saturday the 29th inst.

The following resolution was propounded to the house and read.
Resolved, That that the treasurers of the western and eastern shores respectively be and they are hereby directed, not to deposit in any bank any specie which hath been received in the treasury, nor to exchange, directly or indirectly, for the notes of any other bank, such specie or notes as may be received in the treasury of either shore, unless under the direction of the legislature.

The bill to enlarge further the powers of the trustees of the poor, and the supplement to the act for the regulation of Denton, in Caroline county, and the bill to prevent the erection of booths within one mile of any Methodist meeting house in Talbot county during quarterly meeting, were severally read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

A committee was elected by ballot to prepare a bill to provide for the election of the justices of the levy courts by the people, &c.

Mr. Thomas delivers a bill, entitled, An act to alter change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body; which was read.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill, entitled, An for the encouragement of learning in this State, and for other purposes; which was read.

It is with regret, which we know not how to express, that we inform our readers that the Senate of South Carolina have rejected by a single vote the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves. Two members of the Senate being absent when this decision was made, hopes are entertained of the eventual passage of a similar bill now before the House of Representatives.

Nat. Intell.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

A New Year's Gift for the Poor.

WHATEVER may be the charitable dispositions of individuals, whether their wealth consists of hundreds or of thousands, nothing is to be expected from them, when the community is bound by the laws of the country to provide for the poor, of a certain description. That compact, called government, by which men unite their common efforts for the well being and protection of the whole, where the exertions, of industry and talents are rewarded with all the good things of this world, ought at the same time to provide for the misfortunes of those, who are bowed down by the cruel hand of poverty and disease, and deprived of the means of subsistence.

There are few, that do not understand this much, in free and well organized governments, and none that will not subscribe to this reasonable and charitable doctrine; and permit me to add, there is no criterion by which we are better enabled to judge of the *improved state of society* in any country, than the manner in which the poor are provided for in its different districts, or counties. If the poor are disregarded, the government is a tyranny, or the people little better than barbarians! If the people claim pretensions to good government, and are free, and independent, but at the same time have cold and insensible hearts towards the sons and daughters of wretchedness, their more humane and polished neighbours will form but a mean and contemptible opinion of the *improved state of their society*. What would be the sentiments of a Howard* of such a people? There can be little doubt on this subject! He would at once pronounce, they have fallen from their former state of civilization, like the Greeks under the Turkish government, where every thing is disorganization, and rapacity, or that they are just emerging from a state of barbarism!! There are melancholy reflections in Talbot county, if founded on facts! Hold, Mr. Observer! Not so fast, for, cries some wifeacre, full of his own consequence, and as important as a "little Doctor Slop"! Do you mean to make insinuations against individuals? No, I do not! Do you mean to insinuate, that Easton is not the most flourishing, and polished town on the Eastern Shore? Rism tematis, amici! I do not think I am bound to answer any such question. There is no Poor House in Easton!!! But I mean to be very plain with the *rich and polished people of Talbot*, and to tell them in very plain language, they have had very little regard for the poor house establishment from its foundation, and that the poor are not, and never have been properly provided for, and further that there is not one characteristic mark in the house, nor in the economy of it, by which a stranger would judge in favour of the *improved state of society* in the county.

If the house was a large one, and elegant in its appearance, under proper regulations, the mass of people, whether rich or poor, would not be so luke warm, and indifferent about the wretchedness of those, who are made more wretched by going there! Was the house in Easton, those whose duty it is to make them comfortable, would be more attentive! If charity did not usurp authority over the heart to do good, and to love mercy, perhaps pride or shame might do something to gladden the hearts of affliction.

Good people of Talbot county, when you ride by the Poor House (as I do sometimes) which was built by private subscription, as a *Charity School*, something more than half a century ago, examine it attentively, as you pass, (don't go into it) and say, whether the dimensions of this famous house (which, justly, does not belong to the county) exceed eighteen feet by twenty-five feet, two stories high. When you have done this, reflect in your own minds, how many human beings can be tolerably and conveniently, (don't think of the adverb comfortably) accommodated in it!! I would say twenty-five, though, to be candid, if I was obliged to live in such a house with twenty-five men, women, and children, my mind would be constantly dwelling on plague, pestilence, and famine. I am pretty certain, if none of these dreadful scourges would seize my vital frame, my active imagination would conjure up some malady equally dreadful! But, gentle, humane, christian reader, what would be your feelings, if you were told, that nearly double that number have been crowded into this tiny house, built more than half a century ago by the benevolent, and celebrated PARSON BACON, through the charity of private subscriptions!! Shall I again ask the stranger's opinion of the *improved state of society* in Talbot county, which boasts of containing the Capital of the Eastern Shore? No, I will rather weep over the helpless situation of so many wretched mortals, whose misfortunes or vices have driven them to this miserable asylum! What man is there, who has ten cents, that would not give one for their relief? What man is there, whose bowels are not moved with compassion at the bare relation of such facts? Me-

thinks, I already see a magnificent building arising in the centre of Easton, for the exercise of all those benevolent and laudable virtues, which influence the mind of the Philanthropist, as well as the Christian!! Shall we not augur, that if the icy, rigid hand of parsimony has done much evil, that good will arise, and cheer the hearts of poverty, and distress? OBSERVER.

January 1, 1805.

* See the writings, and travels of Howard.

† The same Bacon, who compiled the Laws of Maryland, and never received a farthing for his trouble.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1804.

"A resolution was yesterday laid on the table of the house of representatives by Dr. Leib, the purpose of which was to institute an enquiry into the expediency of making a provision by law to authorize the collectors of the several ports to deposit bonds for collection in the different chartered banks. The motion caused considerable confusion among the disciples of the old school, but after some discussion it was referred to the committee of ways and means, and engages much attention here. It is said that under the present mode of depositing bonds, and public monies, the bank of the United States holds in constant use with the running interest, on an average four millions of dollars of the public money. Beside the inconsistency of this monopoly, it is a serious and a solemn truth—that the use of the bank which derives the profits of so large a capital of the public favor, is conspicuously hostile to the pacific government of the country and notoriously partial to its avowed enemies. It is notorious that this Bank has interfered most shamefully in governmental affairs, and that English merchants and their adherents, are favored in preference to the real American merchant; nay it is a well known fact that many obtain favors from this favored bank, the exchange for which is an abandonment of political principle—it may be principally attributed to this cause that the mercantile interest of the country so generally is engaged in constant enmity to the government when administered in its spirit."

Boston, Dec. 18.

Capt. Tyler, who sailed from Lisbon, Oct. 28 informs, that the expectation of a war between Great Britain and Spain was still entertained there. No late news had been received from the Mediterranean.

The two Moorish frigates, which had been at Lisbon, sailed from thence Oct. 16, direct for Saltee, as was supposed. A Moorish frigate had captured two Prussian vessels, one bound to Amsterdam the other to Antwerp, and had carried them into Saltee. The United States frigate Essex sailed from Lisbon immediately after the two first mentioned frigates, in order to watch their motions; but there was no account of any American vessels being molested by cruisers from Morocco. One Moorish frigate still remained at Lisbon. Capt. T. does not furnish any later news respecting the sickness in Spain, than we possessed before.

Cesar Rodney, Esq. member of congress, from the State of Delaware, on the application of the legislature of Pennsylvania, has agreed to undertake to support the impeachment of the judges of the supreme court, before the senate.

"The American Gazettes often make mention of the WIFE of Jerome Buonaparte—It is possible that Mr. Jerome Buonaparte, not yet 20 years old, has a MISTRESS—but it is not probable he has a WIFE, since the laws of France are such, that a minor of 20, or even of 25 years, cannot marry without the consent of his parents or guardians, and without having passed in France the formalities prescribed by law. Mr. Jerome Buonaparte was born in December, 1784, and it is already a year since the American papers announce his MARRIAGE!!!"

Paris paper.

REMOVAL.

Lambert W. Spencer, & Co. HAVE removed their STORE to the first house of Col. Robert Lloyd Nicholas's, row of buildings, opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Dr. Edward Earle—where they now offer for sale a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, and Groceries, on their usual low terms.

Easton, January 1, 1805.

In Chancery,

ORDERED, That the sale made by Henry Downes, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Brook Thornton, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Tuesday of February next. Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in the Newspaper at Easton, before the first day of January next. The report states, that One Hundred and Eighteen Acres of Land, in Talbot County, was sold for 483 dollars.

True Copy, T. H. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, REG. CUR. CAN.

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ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,
1805.

JANUARY.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31						

FEBRUARY.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31			

MARCH.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31			

APRIL.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30		

MAY.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					

JUNE.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31		

JULY.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEPTEMBER.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31						

NOVEMBER.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31			

DECEMBER.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

SEASON

FOR REMEMBERING THE POOR.

STERN winter is come with cold chilling breath,

And the verdure has drop'd from the trees;

All nature seems touch'd with the finger of death,

And the streams are beginning to freeze.

When wan young lads o'er the river can slide,

And Flora attends us no more;

When in plenty you sit by a good fire side,

Sure you ought to remember the poor.

When the cold feather'd snow does in fleeces descend,

And when the prospects around;

When the keen cutting winds from the north do attend,

Hard incrustating over the ground;

When the poor harmless hare may be trac'd to the wood,

By her footstep's indent in snow;

When the tips and the fingers are started with blood;

When the marksmen a cock-shooting go;

When the poor robbin red-breast approaches the cot;

When the icicles hang at the door;

When the bowl smokes with something reviving and hot;

That's the time to remember the poor.

When a thaw shall ensue, and the waters encrease,

And the winds shall violent grow;

When the fishes from prison obtain a release;

<

APOLLO'S FOUNT.
FROM THE VIRGIN ARGUS.
M. PLEASANT.
WHEN you find a convenient corner
in your paper, please publish the enclosed
most excellent SONG composed, it is sup-
posed, by General WARREN, who fell at
the battle of Bunker's Hill, in the year
1775; thereby you'll oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

THE DOMESTIC and the GADDER.

THAT feat of Science Athens,
And earth's proud mistress Rome;
Where now are all their glories,
You scarce can find their tomb;
Then guard your rights Americans,
Nor stoop to lawless sway;
Oppose, oppose, oppose, oppose—
My brave America.

Proud Albion bow'd to Caesar,
And numerous Lords before,
To Pits, to Danes, to Normans,
And many masters more;
But we Americans can boast,
We never fell a prey;
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza—
For brave America.

Torn from a world of Tyrants,
Beneath this Western Sky,
We form'd a new dominion—
And land of Liberty!
The world shall own their masters here,
Then hasten on the day,
Exult yourselves, yourselves, yourselves—
My brave America.

We led fair Freedom hither,
When lo the desert smil'd,
A paradise of pleasure,
Was opened in the wild!
Your harvest, bold Americans,
No power shall snatch away;
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza—
For brave America.

God bless this maiden climate,
And through her vast domain,
Let hosts of heroes cluster,
Who scorn to wear a chain;
And blast the venal Tories,
That would our rights betray;
May heav'n preserve, preserve preserve,
My brave America.

Lift up your heads my heroes,
And wear with proud disdain,
The wreath who would enslave you,
Shall spread his snares in vain.
Should Europe empty all her force,
We'll meet them in array,
And shout, and shout, & shout, & shout,
For brave America.

Some future days shall crown us,
The masters of the main!
Our fleets shall speak in thunder,
To England and to Spain!
While all the Islands, o'er the ocean
spread,
Shall tremble and obey,
The Sons, the Sons, the Sons, the Sons
Of brave America.

THE CONFESSION.

BLITH Colin, a pretty young swain,
To court me walks many a mile;
I bid him return back,
Though I wish him to stay a great while.
With all by which love is express'd,
He studies my heart to beguile;
I wish him success, I protest;
Though I tell him he'll wait a great while.
He brought me a nosegay so sweet,
And thought it more pleasure than
toil,
I took it reserved and discreet,
But I let him not wait a great while.
He begged me to grant him a kiss,
So earnest he made me to smile;
Have done, I cried he said, 'tis mine,
Though I wished it to last a great while.
He tells me I ought to be kind,
That time all my beauties will spoil.
I tell him, though quite of his mind,
For I love he should ask a great while.
I fancy by what he has said,
My husband he'll be by his side,
And when he once asks me to wed,
Oh! I'll not live a maid a great while.

PUZZLING CAP.
W a f i N d a K a n d R A f y w B a t H e r
O i d e l t e r e w d I a m d n a n a m s i h t
R e h t e g
n O n t b U t h a T G O d W h O r U I E
f i h e r h u N d e R
a d l o c s d N a E n g o r f l i h t U p n A c
t e d n U s

A young gentleman who had been
striving to win the affection of his dear
Dulcinea, who had it seems a small spice
of coquetry in her constitution, depicted
his hard fortune in the following
POETICAL EXTEMPORE.
THE comical Miss,
With her eyes tell me yes,
But her elbow and tongue tell me nay, Sir,
Thus I'm kept in suspense,
With trouble immense,
And am in a very sad way, Sir.

From a late London Paper.
The DOMESTIC and the GADDER.
A correspondent has communicated the
following as a faithful description of Two
LADIES, with one or the other of whom
we have some reason to think most families
are acquainted.
Our correspondent, we presume, is in
trade as he states the account in the debtor
and creditor style, which, to prevent mistakes
we shall adopt.

THE DOMESTIC. THE GADDER.
Is never without
employment, and her
time passes so cheer-
fully as always to ap-
pear short.
Is always found at
home when she is
wanted.
Shortens her nights
—and lengthens her
days.
Is anxious that
matters go on well
at home.
Is ready at an
hours warning to re-
ceive her own or her
husband's company.
By attending to
all the duties and ne-
cessary business of the
house, is always
cheerful.
Sees every thing
with her own eyes,
and hears with her
own ears.
Is cool, deliberate,
collected and leisurely.
Is happiest in the
small circle of a com-
fortable fire side.

Can fix herself at
no employment, and
her time passes so un-
comfortable, as to be
always tedious.
Is too often abroad
where she is not
wanted, and not to
be found at home
when her presence is
most necessary.
Shortens her days
—and lengthens her
nights, and this both
literally and meta-
phorically.
Desires to know
how every thing goes
on abroad.
Has the fatigue of
some days to undergo
before she can "let
things to rights."
By neglecting every
thing is always
anxious and fretful.

Entrusts her eyes
and ears to her ser-
vants, and conse-
quently seldom hears
or sees aright.
Is eager, in a bus-
tled, confused and per-
plexed.
Prefers the smoke
and steam of crowd-
ed assemblies and the-
atres.
Thinks it impossi-
ble to do every thing,
and therefore seldom
attempts to do any
thing.
If she reads, it is
nine cases out of ten,
when she ought to be
doing something else.

Her character is
equally conspicuous,
but set up for a sea-
son.
Her children are
slovenly, imbecile evil
humors, are disgust-
ingly vulgar, or
proud and overbear-
ing.
Her husband is
soon alienated from
home, and becomes a
rake, or a tavern-
husband.
Is perpetually cre-
ating surmises and
strengthening suspi-
cions.
Dreads nothing so
much as the slightest
indisposition, which
may confine her to
herself.
Returns from a
visit, which she would
wish to last forever,
to a home, where all
is desolate, comfort-
less and confused.
In a similar case
is miserable and con-
fides the shower
which replenishes the
earth, and gives
bread to thousands,
as a provoking oppo-
sition to her will, &
an impertinent in-
terference on her plea-
sures.

Her husband would
be a monster in deed,
if not happy at home.
Her character bids
defiance to the utmost
efforts of calumny.
His a source of
satisfaction what-
ever sickness or mis-
fortune befalls her.
When she visits,
it heightens pleasure
of returning home.
Prevented by rain
from an excursion,
resumes her usual
employment, wish-
ing out the bitterness of
disappointment.

Thinks, foresees,
and is prepared for
little disappoint-
ments.
Equal in her tem-
per, and warm only
in her family and
friendly attachments.
With her you may
live upon good terms,
if deservings.
Gay without affecta-
tion, lively without
levity, and grave
without melancholy.

Is ever content
with her situation,
and as it happens to
become better, it has
no improper influence
on her mind.
Is economical with-
out meanness, polite
without affectation,
and generous with-
out ostentation.
Is envious of rich-
es, and an imitator
(however clumsily) of
the manners of high
life.
Is extravagant
without being gen-
tly, artificially pol-
ite, and generous by fits
and starts, without
doing good.

Will be Sold,
At Public Auction, at the Subscriber's Farm
near White Marsh Church,
ON Thursday the 30 day of January
next, if fair, if not, the next fair
day, on a credit of nine months, with
bond and approved security.

Valuable Work Horses,
and Farming Utensils.—Also, the Elegant
and full bred Horse MEDLEY.
THOMAS L. HADDAWAY.
December 25, 1804.

Chancery Sale.
IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable
the Chancellor of Maryland,
WILL BE SOLD,
On TUESDAY, the 29th day of January
next, at Denton,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying
and being in Caroline County—
whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two
of those lots lie in Denton; one of which
Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and
it is well improved, having a good dwelling
house, kitchen, and several out houses.—
The second lot in Denton, is unimproved,
but lies in a public part of the town. The
third lot lies in a place known by the name
of the Walnut Trees; this lot has some im-
provements and is judged to be a good
stand for business. The terms of sale are,
the purchaser must give bond with securi-
ty for the purchase money, payable in
twelve months, with lawful interest from
the date. Attendance will be given at one
o'clock, on said day, by
WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenbrough, Dec. 25, 1804.

Take Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of
Eliakim Meeds, late of Queen-Ann's
county, deceased, are requested to com-
pare forward and make immediate payment; and
all persons having claims against said estate
are requested to bring them in properly
authenticated for settlement. Those that
neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt
with as the law directs.
JOHN DODD & WIFE, Admin-
istrators of Eliakim Meeds, dec'd.
Queen-Ann's county, Dec. 25, 1804.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of
Richard Ray, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are requested to make immediate
payment; and all those having claims are
desired to exhibit them properly authenti-
cated for settlement, to the subscriber.
OBEDIAH GAREY, adm'r.
December 18, 1804.

To Rent,
And possession given the 1st of February next,
A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated
and standing on the main street—
fronting the public square; and joining
the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md.
The said house is now occupied by Mr.
Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had,
and the terms more fully known by apply-
ing to
ISAAC CANNELL.
Chester Town, Dec. 18, 1804.

Pocket Book lost.
LOST on Tuesday evening last, 11th
instant, in Easton, a small red morocco
POCKET BOOK, containing one Twenty
and three Five Dollar Bank Notes, the
numbers nor bank is remembered. Also,
sundry papers which are of considerable im-
portance to the subscriber. A reward of
FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any one
delivering the book and contents to Mr.
Patrick McNeil, in Easton, or
WOOLMAN HUGHES.
Talbot county, Dec. 18, 1804.

THE subscriber will accommodate six
or eight BOYS, with BOARD.
JOHN HARWOOD.
Easton, December 18, 1804.

For Sale,
THE LOT OF GROUND at the Head
of Chester, where the Tavern late
stood, together with the residue of the
Buildings, the brick stable and out houses,
being an excellent stand for an INN. For
terms apply to William Ferrell, at the Head
of Chester, or to the subscribers in Phila-
delphia.

JOSHUA & THOMAS GILPIN.
December 18, 1804.

To be Let
On one or a term of years, and possession the
first day of January next,
ALL the HOUSES & LOTS within
this town, belonging to Mr. Mark
Benton, viz.—That large and convenient
two story brick house, at present occupied
by Mr. Jacob Lockerman—Also, that well
known stand as a tavern, in the possession
of Mr. James Faulkner—The house occu-
pied by Mr. James Cowan, and several
other houses and lots.—For terms apply
to
OWEN KENNARD.
Easton, December 4, 1804.

A blacksmith Wanted,
OR, A SHOP AND TOOLS TO BE RENTED.
ONE that understands Ship work, in a
healthy part of the county, would be
preferred. For further particulars apply
to
THE PRINTER.
December 25, 1804.

BLANKS
FOR SAL,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.
December 25, 1804.

Pine Creek Settlement,
In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

HIS extensive, fertile and healthy
territory, comprises 120,000 acres
of land, situate on, and contiguous to,
the waters of Pine Creek, having the state
road, into the Genesee country passing
through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in
Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac
Wharton, Jesse and Robert Waln, and
James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the
subscriber, who has removed there with
his family, and the families of about forty
other persons. The settlement is now in a
rapidly increasing and improving state,
and requires only the aid of an additional
number of practical farmers, tradesmen and
mechanics, to give it all the comforts of
the oldest establishments in the state. To
all such who will become actual settlers,
the greatest encouragement will be given;
to the first fifty families (provided they re-
move in the present season or ensuing
spring) the price will not be raised beyond
what some of the tracts have actually been
sold for, viz. from three to four dollars
per acre, according to situation, quality,
&c. although the quantity already sold (ex-
ceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons
who have purchased with the only view of
residence, has considerably enhanced the
value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of ac-
tual or intended residents, are respectable
public ministers of the Society of Friends
and Methodists, and a number of respect-
able persons from England, in connexion
with the Rev. John Hey whose certificate
is annexed to that of other characters
equally well known. The views of these,
and of the subscriber, are to invite and en-
courage only such persons as intend to re-
side in the settlement, and to whom, being
of good character, every aid in his power
will be given; lumber and boards will be
furnished at easy rates, and every other
reasonable encouragement given.

These proposals are now made by the
subscriber with a confidence of their giving
satisfaction to those who may embrace
them, which is derived from an actual re-
sidence in the settlement with his family—
applications will be received by him, during
his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Waln's,
No. 204, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W.
Fisher.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a consid-
erable tract of the above land, with design
of forming an immediate settlement, by a
number of respectable families from Eng-
land, some of whom are already arrived in
this country; and purposing to establish
regular public worship for the edification of
such as may settle in the neighbourhood,
I beg leave, in addition to the above adver-
tisement, to say, that there is every prop-
er necessity to encourage well disposed
persons to settle on the above mentioned
lands.

JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.
THE Subscribers left Delaware and Ma-
ryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands
advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Samu-
el W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek,
in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylva-
nia.

Previous to our departure from our re-
spective homes, we promised several of our
friends to transmit them the result of our
observations, and it has been thought more
adviseable to comply with this engagement
through the medium of the press.—We have
passed thirty miles over the lands, exam-
ining with great care such as we have seen,
are still employed in exploring others. The
view we have taken has afforded us much
satisfaction, and determined us all to pur-
chase and settle in this country. Some-
very respectable people are already settled
here, and several little thriving farms are
springing along the whole road. Many of the
lands are high, with a rich fertile soil cov-
ering the greater part of them. In other
situations we have met with lower but war-
ring lands, with a deep soil, equaling if not
exceeding in richness anything we have ev-
er seen. The best lands in Lancaster
county have frequently been held up, and
very deservingly, as the criterion of every
thing excellent for farms, and we consider
these lands as equal, and many of them
greatly superior to those. We have seen
wheat growing here, which we believe
would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet
the seed had been merely harrowed in, the
ground never having been ploughed. We
have met with fine flax, and in some places
the farmers were so unreasonable as to com-
plain that their lands were too rich to bear
that plant. The timber every where indi-
cates strong good land, and while in some
places it is heavier than one would wish, in
others it opposes not more than the usual
impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is na-
vigable at all times when the Susquehanna
is. Our immediate settlement is near the
state road, and in the vicinity of the place
where the county town will most probably
exist, and about three or four miles from
Pine Creek. The whole country appears to
be well and sufficiently watered. In ad-
dition to the above we need only to observe,
that we confidently expect that which we
much hoped for will be realized, and that
we shall find the country remarkably health-
y.

(Signed)
WILLIAM H. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM RIDGELY,
SAMUEL SHARPLES,
WILLIAM M. WILMER,
JOHN REGISTER,
ISAAC MERRICK,
JAMES HARPER.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing and
though not certain of removing myself,
have purchased two farms for my sons.
WILLIAM WILMER.
December 25, 1804.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT BOWIE,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the general assembly of
Maryland, did, by an act passed at
November session, seventeen hundred and
ninety, entitled, An act directing the time,
places and manner of holding election for
representatives of this state, in the con-
gress of the United States, and for the re-
gulations of the said elections; and also
to repeal the act of assembly therein men-
tioned—direct that the governor and coun-
cil, after having received the returns, pa-
pers and instruments containing the num-
ber of votes for representatives of this state
in the congress of the United States, should
enumerate and ascertain the number of
votes for each and every candidate and
chosen as representative.—We, in pursuance
of the directions of the said act, do, by this
our proclamation, declare, that John Camp-
bell, esq. was elected for the first district; Leonard
Covington, esq. was elected for the second
district; Patrick Magruder, esq. was elected
for the third district; Roger Nelson, esq. was
elected for the fourth district; Nicholas
Ruxton Moore, and William Mac Creery, esqrs.
were elected for the fifth district; John Archer,
esq. was elected for the sixth district; Joseph
Hopper Nicholson, esq. was elected for the
seventh district; and Charles Goldborough,
esq. was elected for the eighth district.
Given in council, at the city of An-
napolis, under the seal of the state
of Maryland, this 28th day of No-
vember, in the year of our Lord,
one thousand eight hundred and
four.

ROBERT BOWIE.
By the governor and council,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclama-
tion be published twice in each week, for
the space of three weeks successively, in the
American, Telegraphic, and Federal Ga-
zette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Ga-
zette, at Annapolis; the National Intelli-
gencer; Mr. Smith's paper at Easton; the
Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town;
and Mr. Griev's paper at Hager's town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.
Dec. 11, 1804.

TO SETTLERS.
FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the
first quality, situated in Lycoming
county, Loyal Sock township, and on
the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the
state of Pennsylvania. The tract con-
tains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not
superior to any body of Birch and Maple
lands in Lycoming county, or in the
state of Pennsylvania.—Large quanti-
ties of white walnut, hickory, and chest-
nut timber, are found on these lands—
There are also two or three salt springs,
and a number of excellent mill seats on
the tract, and iron ore has recently been
found on it, or in its immediate neigh-
bourhood. It lies within about 15
miles of the county town of Lycoming,
and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin
W. Morris's improvements. Other
flourishing settlements have been made
within 8 miles of this tract. To persons
desirous of removing and forming an
extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these
lands are an object of the first attention,
as also to those who are anxious to pos-
sess a fine body of land in a country
rapidly progressing in improvement.

The title to these lands is indisputa-
ble. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD
EARLE, Easton; or to

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 28, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co.
Have just imported from London, and have
now on hand, a large and general assort-
ment of

GUNS,
CONSISTING OF
Fowling and Cocking Pieces,
Shot and Bullet Rifles,
With a handsome assortment of Shot
Moulds, and Powder Proofs of the lat-
est construction—Also, a quantity of
Bird Shot, which they will sell at 12
dollars cash per cwt.—They expect a
quantity of Duck Shot by the first arri-
val from Bristol.

They have just opened, and will continue
to keep a general assortment of

Wet and Dry Goods,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
which they will sell on the most reason-
able terms, for Cash or Country Pro-
duce.
Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of
Frederick county, on the 18th
of October last, a runaway negro
man, who calls himself WILLIAM
BLACKSTON, and says that he is a
free man. He is 5 feet 6 inches high,
and about 27 years of age. The clothes
which he has on are a brown cloth coat,
a swan down waistcoat, dark cloth over-
alls, a tow linen shirt, and a wool hat.—
His owner is desired to come, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take him away,
or he will be sold for his gail fees ac-
cording to law. GEORGE GREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
November 20, 1804.



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

[VOL. 3...6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1805.

[NO. 19...279.]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN TAX ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and continued for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per week.

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Thursday, December 6.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor of Virginia, inclosing documents relative to the election of Alexander Wilson to a seat in the house—Referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. J. Clay presented the petition of Stephen Kingdon, praying he may receive the drawback on goods shipped from Philadelphia but which were not put on board the George Washington until the had passed the Delaware line in the year 1801.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, to enquire into the claims barred by the statute of limitation.

Mr. Claiborne from the committee appointed, presented a bill making further provision for the payment of the debts due by the United States—Referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Nelson from the committee appointed on S. Carlan's petition reported in favor of allowing his application and recommended that a bill be brought in for that purpose—Referred to the same committee.

A message from the president informing that he had approved and signed the bill making further appropriation for the contingent fund, and made them also a communication in writing, inclosing the report of the superintendent of the public buildings at Washington.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for preferring peace in our ports and harbours and waters under the United States jurisdiction.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

After some time spent in debating and amending the same the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Dr. Leib moved that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the import and tonnage act as to allow the collector of the port of Philadelphia an additional deputy, and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

A petition from William A. Barron of the corps of engineers, praying a further allowance for his expenses in the military academy.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Thomas said, he rose with a view to propose an enquiry relative to the duty on salt—On this article a duty of six cents per bushel was first laid; in the year 1790 it was raised to twelve cents, and in the year 1797 eight cents more were added, making the duty twenty cents per bushel of 56lbs, at which rate it now stands—But, as every measured bushel of good strong salt which is imported into this country, will weigh 80 or 90 lbs, this is in reality a duty of about 30 cents per bushel.

Three years ago, when the repeal of the stamp act, excise and other internal excise laws, were before congress, an attempt was made to reduce the duty on salt, and retain a part of that system.

At that time, although he was conscious the duty on this article of real necessary consumption was too high and fell extremely heavy on the agricultural part of the community, particularly those living back from the sea board, who were obliged to use large quantities of it, for their black cattle, and other beasts of pasture, notwithstanding the increased price at which it came to them, in consequence of the transportation, and the profits charged on the amount of duty as well as original cost by the several merchants or traders through whose hands it passed, yet believe it better to allow this duty to remain as it was, while longer, rather than not be enabled to abolish that expensive, inconvenient

and anti-republican system of internal taxation.

And should it now be found, on due enquiry, that a reduction of the duty on this article, at this time, would be in compatible with the great object of paying off the national debt and meeting the other exigencies of government, for his part he would not urge it—But he was persuaded that was not the case—He believed our finances are amply sufficient to authorize the measure.

On examining the report of the secretary of the treasury he found, that besides meeting all the calls of government, including the sum appropriated annually towards the reduction of the public debt, there is a surplus of 4,882,225 dollars in the treasury, and although there are several payments to be made out of this sum, there will still be a large balance remaining.

It also appears, from a comparative view of the bonded duties of the present with former years, that there will be an increase of revenue coming into the treasury the ensuing year, and he believed there was no reasonable probability of any new causes for expenditures.

This being the case, he flattered himself, it would not be deemed unreasonable or improper to propose a reduction of the duty, on this article of necessary consumption at this time.

With this object, however, said Mr. Thomas, I wish to couple another which I consider of equal importance, as it respects the reputation of our beef, pork, fish, and butter, put up for exportation, as well as the health of our sea-port town, and seamen employed on foreign voyages.

He said by the treasury accounts it appears that the aggregate amount of salt imported into the United States during the year, ending the 30th September last, was 3,858,195 bushels of 56lbs each, of this about one fourth part or 869,335 were imported in foreign vessels—All this salt was brought from foreign places, and no part of the salt prepared from the briny waters near the Onondaga in New York, the various springs in the western states, and the sea water at Cape Cod, Portsmouth, &c. are taken into this calculation.

Of this salt some parts came from the Swedish, Danish and Dutch West Indies—other parts were imported from the British West Indies, the other British colonies, from the French West Indies, from Spain, from Teneriffe, and the other Canaries, and the Spanish West Indies—Parcels of the same salt were likewise brought from Portugal, Madeira, Cape de Verd Islands, and Italy, and about 20,000 bushels of a similar kind has heretofore annually been brought from Louisiana, which is now a part of the United States.

But notwithstanding all this trade in salt, to so many parts of the earth, the commerce in that article between the United States and Great Britain is very extensive and important—During the year he before mentioned, the proportion of imported salt which was furnished by England alone, and of the manufacture of that country, amounted to 1,271,537 bushels of 56lbs—So that it is evident at least one third of the salt consumed in our country is exported from that part of Great Britain called England, and chiefly from those countries of which Liverpool is the market.

This salt, as he understood, was prepared by the process of boiling the brine of the rock salt from Cheshire, and the water of the sea—And on account of the great plenty and cheapness of coal in Lancashire, there being also as he believed, no export duty laid on it, this salt was produced in abundance and sold on very low terms—It is employed as a ballast for British ships coming into our ports, and when arrived is sure to sell and pay freight and frequently afford a profit—Our own ships also very commonly take it in for ballast and often as part of the cargo.

This traffic would be perfectly fair and convenient if English salt was of a strength and quality fit to preserve animal flesh for provisions—But he was clearly of opinion, from his own knowledge, this was not the fact, and he had lately observed a discussion, on this subject in the British Parliament which confirmed that opinion.

The British government long ago made a distinction between English salt and foreign salt on their importation into Ireland—To encourage the introduction of salt from the Bay Biscay and the Portuguese dominions, they permitted it to be imported into that kingdom at the rate of 84lbs the bushel, while Li-

verpool salt was charged with the same duty of two shillings on the bushel of 56lbs—the reason of this distinction was undoubtedly wise and cogent, experience had proved that British salt, as brought to the market, was destitute of that purity and strength which was necessary to preserve animal flesh from taint and corruption, and fit for human food in hot climates and on long voyages.

The trade of Ireland in beef, pork and butter, was of great importance, not only to that country itself but to the whole navy and army of Britain, to keep up the character and wholesomeness of their provisions was a matter of immense national importance, and this could only be done by attention to have it preserved with salt of purity and strength—Experience had proved that the salt formed by crystallization in the open sunshine on the western shores and islands of Southern Europe, was vastly better, than that produced by artificial concentration, in a boiling heat over a fire in the north—And the government had with prudent discernment favored the introduction of Bay salt into Ireland, by permitting 84lbs to be imported for the same duty that was paid on the introduction of 56lbs of Liverpool salt.

The people of Liverpool have lately expressed uneasiness at this partiality, and an attempt has been made in Parliament, so to equalize the duty, as to give to both Bay and English salt a fair competition in the Irish market. This, however, was repelled by the Irish members, with manly discernment and spirit; on the ground, that Bay salt was of a stronger quality, less easy to dissolve, and indispensible to the salters of meats—That English or Liverpool salt would not answer for this extensive and important branch of business—That the discrimination in favor of Bay salt was politic and proper, and especially connected with the provisional trade and the health of the fleets and armies.

It is my wish, said Mr. T. that such a distinction should be made on the introduction of English salt into the United States, as has been made by the British laws themselves, on its importation into Ireland. There certainly exists the same causes for it. Like Ireland, our country abounds with provisions—beef, pork, fish and butter are great and stable articles of export; but their quality is very far inferior to the provision of Ireland—The putrefaction of beef, pork and fish, to a very serious extent, has often occurred; the loss of our property thereby was great, and the reputation of our provisions materially affected—But that was not the greatest evil—there is no doubt but that the exhalation from tainted and corrupt meats and fish in our towns as well as on board our vessels, poison the atmosphere and excite malignant fevers and other diseases.

His object was to retrieve and establish the reputation of our salted provisions in foreign markets—to prevent the loss of property by those who put up provisions for exportation, and also to prevent the evils resulting to our citizens and seamen from tainted and spoiling meats and fish. With this view of the subject he should propose in the first place, an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt generally, and in the second, the propriety of making a distinction, so as to encourage the importation of strong and pure salt, in preference to the weak and impure salt manufactured in England.

He therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt, and also into the propriety of making a distinction in the duty, so as to encourage the importation of salt from the dominions of Denmark, Sweden, the United Netherlands, Spain, France, Portugal and the British West Indies in preference to that of any other place or places; and that they report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. J. Randolph said that the resolution which the gentleman from New York had submitted, and in relation to which he had favored the house with such copious details, embraced two objects—the reduction of the duty on salt generally—and the encouragement of the importation of a particular description of that article. The last subject belonging to a class which was assigned to the committee of commerce and manufactures, he should confine himself to the first branch of the resolution: nor should he have troubled the house at all were not the motion of the gentleman from New York calculated to excite an expect-

tation, which he wished to repress, because he feared it could not be gratified. It was not to oppose enquiry, but to apprise the mover and the public that the refusal was likely to prove unpropitious to his wishes, that he had risen. The country on which the salt duty fell with peculiar force was that middle region, near enough to the sea board to be supplied altogether by importation, but too remote to have its consumption diminished by vicinage to the sea. Those whose stock had access to salt water felt the duty, but partially—those, whose situation obliged them to use salt of home manufacture only, not at all. As an inhabitant of that district of country by which the duty was principally paid, and as a friend to agriculture, he had at an early period of the session, in conjunction with his friend the Speaker, turned his attention to the practicability of reducing the duty on salt—and yet very well know sir, (said Mr. R.) that the result of our enquiry satisfied us that this desirable object was not at present attainable. He mentioned this to shew that other members felt an interest in this subject, as well as the gentleman from New York, although they had not brought it before the house. The treasury statements on which that gentleman relied for the support of his position, that we can dispense with a portion of our existing revenue, establish the opposite opinion, beyond controversy. The estimated revenue of the ensuing year after degrading the estimated expence, yielded only a surplus of 201,000 dollars, and the specie balance in the treasury, which the gentleman had brought to his aid, was large indeed, but charged with near four millions of dollars on account of Great Britain, Maryland, and American claims upon France, whose payment we had assumed by convention with that power. The delay of these claims which were expected to have been paid and for which we had made provision accordingly during the present year, had swelled the specie balance in the treasury—but certainly had not liberated that resource. On this subject what was the inference drawn by the head of that department? precisely the reverse of that of the mover of the resolution. "As the greater part of these demands will be paid in the course of the year 1805, the balance will not, probably, exceed the sum which it is always expedient to retain in the treasury." The house would recollect that by our last accounts our fleet was bombarding Tripoli—Who could answer for its fate? who could undertake to say that, before the Christmas holidays, intelligence might not be received from that quarter (as was the case last year) which would render it necessary to impose new burthens, instead of taking them off. The remarks which he had offered were not in opposition to the motion of enquiry. He thought it his duty, and was always ready to go into every profitable research whether it tended to diminish the public burthens or to promote the agriculture, trade or manufactures of the country. He had their interests much at heart. He was as much interested in lowering the import on salt as any member in that house could be, but he felt it to be his duty explicitly to state that the object at which the resolution aimed was illusory. If however the prosperous condition of our affairs should experience no reverse—if our Mediterranean warfare should have a speedy and honorable termination—if we should continue to maintain a pacific position between the belligerent nations of Europe, and no unforeseen calamity should befall us, he had well founded expectation that we might dispense with the additional duty of 8 cents on salt, at the next session of congress.

Mr. Jackson impressed with the importance of the subject, hoped it would be referred to the committee, and he would assure the gentleman from Virginia that the district of country over the mountains was greatly affected by the duty, for they did not procure salt in sufficient abundance in the interior to answer their consumption; salt usually sold there from 3 dollars and three quarters to four, and when it is considered what the merchants or traders advance was a per cent upon the first cost, it would be readily allowed that the citizens of the western country did not pay less than one dollar per bushel. It however the public exigencies are absolutely such that the duty cannot be dispensed with, he would be one of the first to vote against the reduction. But the house will not refuse its assent to reduce the duty, because it is probable that dangers may occur, or that it is possible we

may go to war with other of the Barbary powers, or even with all the world; for that too is possible. So detestable was he of getting rid of this duty, that he would rather postpone the payment of the public debt a little longer, than oppress the people with such an unequal law—Unequal and oppressive, as it was to his constituents, yet he was satisfied they would willingly bear it, if it should prove on investigation that its repeal would endanger our finances or create a failure in the payment of the public debt in a reasonable time.

Mr. Thomas had no objection to adopt the idea of Mr. J. Randolph in referring the second part to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Crowninshield said the effect of reducing the duties on salt would be the loss of 220,000 dollars annual revenue which was more than its present excess, and as to the four millions in the treasury, that would speedily be required to pay the bills drawn upon the secretary on account of the purchase of Louisiana and the whole of it was appropriated.—He called for a division of the question, whereupon the first part respecting the repeal of the duties was referred to the committee of ways and means.

After this question the second part could neither be debated nor amended—and a question to refer it was lost.

A bill respecting the post road to lead from the Atlantic to the western waters was read and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Petitions from Nancy Flinn whose husband accompanied major Trueman, killed by the Indians, and John Fenton an old revolutionary soldier, both praying relief, were referred to the committee of claims.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report in favor of the Georgia claimants of lands lying south of Tennessee, having time to register the evidence of their titles in the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, three months were allowed for the purpose. The committee of the whole rose and reported and the house agreed to the report.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the farther consideration of the report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of S. G. Ogden and the House took the same into consideration and resolved that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

A message was received from the Senate informing, that they would be ready to receive the articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase one of the associate judges of the supreme court, at 1 o'clock this day.

Mr. J. Randolph from the managers appointed on the part of the house, to conduct the impeachment against Samuel Chase, an associate justice of the United States, reported, that the managers did, this day carry to the senate the articles of impeachment agreed to by this house, on the thirtieth ultimo;—and that the said managers were informed by the senate that their house would take proper measures relative to the said impeachment, of which this house should be duly notified.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, FOR THE COUNTRY.

In consequence of repeated applications from different parts of the union, the editor of the Freeman's Journal has been induced to make arrangements for printing a gazette three times in the week, to be entitled *The Freeman's Journal for the Country*.

It will commence on the 20th of February next, on a super royal paper, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

It will contain the whole of the original matter, and the intelligence, which appears in the Daily Journal, together with the new advertisements.

The advantages resulting from a newspaper of this description, to persons residing at a distance, will be many; for, besides containing all the news which is in the daily paper, the price is moderate, and the postage is reduced to one half.

Gentlemen wishing to become subscribers, by forwarding a five dollar bank note, and their direction, will have the *Freeman's Journal for the Country*, sent on to them from the 20th of next February.

WILLIAM MCKEEL,
No. 21, Walnut-street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 7, 1804.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, enclosing abstracts made to the said Secretary from the Commissioners to make the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in the state of South Carolina. Accompanying a bill to provide for completing the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in South Carolina; and for other purposes. Presented 15th December, 1804.

Treasury Department, Nov. 24th, 1804. SIR,

The commissioners appointed to make the valuation of lands and of dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in the state of South Carolina, in conformity with the provisions of the act of July 19th, 1798, have transmitted to this department the abstracts of the said enumeration and valuations as revised by them. Those abstracts which were received in August last, are not, however, rendered in such manner as to enable the secretary of the treasury to give the necessary instructions to the supervisor for collecting the tax, and especially to fix the rate per centum which should be assessed on the lands within the state.

The following irregularities, besides several errors probably made in transcribing, appear on the face of the abstracts.

1. Although it is stated that additions, in some cases as high as fifty per cent. have been made by the commissioners to the assessors' valuations of the dwelling houses of twenty seven assessment districts, yet in those very cases, the same sums are returned as the aggregate of the valuations of dwelling houses made by the assessors and revised by the commissioners. Thus in the assessment district consisting of York county, the aggregate of the valuations of dwelling houses, as determined by the principal assessors, is stated at 9,187 dollars; the rate per centum added as prescribed by the commissioners is stated to be fifty per cent. and yet the aggregate of valuations as revised and equalized by the commissioners is stated at the sum of 9,187 dollars. It is evident that either the aggregate of valuations made by the assessor was only 6,124.67; or that the aggregate of valuations as revised by the commissioners should be 13,780.50. A similar irregularity exists in the return of every one of the twenty seven assessment districts in which the commissioners revised, and there are but seventeen in which they confirmed the assessor's valuations. It might perhaps have been ascertained by corresponding with some of the commissioners, where the error laid; but it is equally fatal to whatever species of valuations (that of the assessors, or the commissioners revision) it may be found to attach. The preceding commissioner has expressly stated that the board had not calculated the amount of addition to or reduction from the property of individuals resulting from the rate per centum which they had fixed. As the additions to the dwelling houses will often throw them in a different class from that in which they were placed by the assessors, thereby varying not only the valuation, but also the rate of taxation (according to the class in which the house may be placed); it is necessary that the lists should be completed and the number as well as the value of houses belonging to each class should be ascertained, before the total amount of the tax on houses can be known, and the total amount of the tax on lands, as well as the rate per centum to be assessed on lands can be fixed only by deducting the houses and slaves tax from the quota of the state.

2d. In relation to the valuation of lands, there are many instances in which, although an addition is stated to have been made by the commissioners, the aggregate of the revised valuations is stated at the same sum as the aggregate of the assessors' valuations; in other instances the increase does not correspond with the rate per centum stated to have been added, and there is one instance in which the sum of the revised valuations is larger than that of the assessor's valuations, though it is expressly stated that the commissioners had in that assessment district made no addition.

Under these circumstances it appears that the assessment could not legally be made until after the list of valuation had been revised and completed under the direction of the commissioners. But the long delay which has already been experienced, the heavy expence which has already been incurred, the reluctance of the commissioners who attended the last meeting of the board to be compelled to make a further sacrifice of their time, and the doubt whether one or two more years would not be consumed in completing the lists in the usual mode, induced a belief that it would be more eligible to suspend a call of the board until the meeting of congress, and to submit to their consideration whether a more certain and expeditious method might not be adopted.

The enclosed copies of the abstracts of valuations will more fully explain the difficulties which have occurred; and the accompanying letter of the commissioners will show that if the treasury shall be authorized to complete the lists of valuations (in conformity with the rates and revisions fixed by the commissioners) so as to preclude the necessity of another meeting of the board, it may be necessary to authorize the accounting officers of the treasury to settle the subordinate accounts of assessors and commissioners which have not yet been adjusted by the commissioners.

It is also suggested that as the office of surveyor of the revenue will cease with the performance of certain considerable duties in relation to the tax, no person will be found to accept it, and it seems necessary to provide for such contingency as the assessment cannot now legally be made without such officers.

Another difficulty will probably arise from the want of a sufficient number of collectors, which may in a great measure be removed by authorizing the union of two or more assessment districts into one collection district.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Hon. John Randolph,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

ABSTRACTS
MADE TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
FROM THE
Commissioners to make the valuations of
lands and dwelling houses, and the enu-
meration of slaves in the state of South
Carolina.

(COPY.)
Columbia, S. C. 14 July, 1804.
SIR,

By direction of our board of commissioners for South Carolina, I inform you that we have at length completed our business so far as to make up our report on the assessments, valuations and enumerations in this state, which are herewith transmitted to your office, and which we hope will come safe to your hands, and meet your approbation.

Many causes which we need not now enumerate have conspired to protract our meeting, and the termination of this business to so great a length—one however, in justice to such members of our board as have attended this meeting, we cannot avoid mentioning, which is the very incorrect and unfinished state of the papers of the first division when they came to our hands, so much so indeed as to exhibit strong proofs they had never passed the scrutiny of any one who had ever attended to the true meaning and design of the law, and so much so that in our opinion the objects of the law must have been very imperfectly attained by admitting them in the very informal state in which they came to our hands. This observation is only intended to apply generally as assessors of some districts in the first division have completed their returns with great attention to correctness and form.

The embarrassments arising from this source might have been much lessened, had Mr. Crofts, commissioner of that division, attended our meeting—but as one of his districts, mentioned to you in a former letter, remained unfinished, and the accounts of his division for compensation were as he said not ready, he on the 24th of April after being about six days with us obtained leave of absence for about twenty days for the purpose of arranging the above business, and has never since appeared—and altho' the returns of his unfinished district have come on to us very lately by mail, so that our progress has not (as we greatly feared) been finally arrested by the want of them—yet we have not been able to obtain a statement of the accounts of the first division, although repeated and urgent application has been made by letters stating the necessity of their being before us—this latter circumstance more particularly has induced us on due consideration to declare our opinion that we cannot admit any excuse Mr. Crofts has offered for his absence, further than the time first limited for his return. A few accounts of the assessors for the first division have come into our hands under cover with returns of their general lists, but as we could not from the absence of the commissioner, have his concurrence with them, we have just sent them under cover to him, to be again taken up at a future meeting for that purpose, should you deem it necessary and direct any such meeting to take place. It is however the express wish of such members of our board as have attended this meeting that they may never again be subjected to the necessity of sacrificing so great a portion of their private interest and convenience as they must do by devoting any considerable time in future to this business.

The abstracts attending this, are file No. 1 containing G, H, I, J, K—each respectively comprising a view of the whole state, but as we could not in such abstracts well insert the rate per centum

of addition or reduction for equalizing particular districts as they relate to each other—we have also transmitted file No. 2, containing abstracts of each of the five divisions separately, and expressing distinctly the several districts in each.

The general lists and all other papers which we thought of importance to be preserved, we have packed away in regular files in a locked trunk and deposited in charge in this place, to be delivered over as may hereafter be directed in further prosecution of this business.

The particular accounts for compensation of the respective commissioners and assessors, (except of the first division) with other incidental charges, have been regularly examined and passed; and remain filed in my keeping, as agent for the board—I transmit herewith (No. 3) a general statement thereof, and am charged to repeat in strong terms, our sense of the unpleasant and responsible situation in which the commissioners, particularly in the three upper, say 2nd, 3d and 4th divisions, find themselves—where you will see that the receipts of money heretofore applied have been by no means in a fair ratio with the other two divisions—and of this you will be the more convinced when you consider the great extent of country comprised in the three upper divisions, and examining in the abstracts the number of particular lists therein taken by the assessors.

On the subject of the accounts of one standing clerk, Mr. Waring, we found ourselves at a loss how to proceed—but considering maturely, have found no construction we can make of the law will preclude him from claiming as he does the annual compensation provided for that office—the rate to be sure has been such as we could not have foreseen, and therefore did not at first make any provision for in our contract with him—we expected at the beginning of this business to finish it within one year at farthest, and yet even at this distant period we have had great difficulty in bringing it to a conclusion—that Mr. Waring has through the whole time transacted the business of our board with great care and attention, received, filed and taken charge of papers and returns as they came into his office in Columbia, where he resides, and has continually been the organ of our correspondence, is granted by all the commissioners, and we submit it to the decision of your department to forward instructions for finally adjusting his accounts.

You will observe that in the column of "Valuations as revised and equalized by the commissioners" we have in very few instances deviated from the valuations made by the principal assessors, as it is probable the assessors in their respective districts had in their power better means of forming a correct and equal valuation of the property of individuals as comparatively related to each other—but the additions or deductions have been made on the whole districts, by which we have endeavored, taking the whole state into view, to fix a rate of fair and equalized valuation throughout—and we have left to the revenue officers (as we conceived the law intended) to calculate the amount of addition to or deduction from the property of individuals, at such ratio per centum as we have fixed, whenever the collection of the tax may be undertaken.

I am, Sir,
With great respect and esteem,
Your very humble servant,
(Signed)
J. ALEXANDER,
Agent for Commissioners of direct tax.
ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Legislature of Maryland. SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 3.

The house met. Present as on Saturday, except Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Cockey and Mr. Thomas. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Darne appeared in the house. Mr. John Forwood, a delegate from Harford county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Petitions from Henry Hagan, of Chas. county, John Hobbs, Samuel Clements, William Rago and Robert Ainsutt, of Montgomery county, William Willing, jun of Anne-Arundel county, Benjamin Duval, of Allegany county, James Williamson, William Stewart, Benjamin Vaughan, Gilbert Middleton and Jonathan Edwards, of the city of Baltimore, doctor John Smith, Jeremy Rogers and William Barclay of Harford county, and Thomas Folks, of the city of Annapolis, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from William H. Smith, and others, of the city of Baltimore, a petition from John Culhwa, of Washington county, a petition from Elizabeth Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, a petition from John Milloch and wife, of Harford county, and a petition from James Bruer, senior, of Harford county, were read and referred.

The amendments to the bill for the benefit of Benjamin Wilton, were read the second time, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The report on the petition of John Dames, and others, was read the second time and the resolution therein contained assented to.

Several bills passed, and resolutions assented to, were sent to the senate.

The bill to prevent the running at large of swine in the town of New-Windfor, was read the second time and passed.

The amendments to the bill to lay out and open a road through Frederick and Montgomery counties, were read the second time, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. J. Bayly, from the committee on the petition of Isaac Williams delivers a report, in his favour; which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, and a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, were read and referred.

The bill to enable the levy court of Montgomery county, to alter and change the direction of a road therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county was read and referred.

Mr. J. Bayly delivers, a bill entitled, An act to dispose of the Eden school lands in Somerset county, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

The following message was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The office of register of wills being vacant in Allegany county, we propose, with the concurrence of your house to proceed to an election to supply the vacancy on the instant. is put in nomination by his house.

A petition from Peter Bowie, of Montgomery county, was read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act respecting the acknowledgment of deeds.

A resolution was propounded to the house and read—that this house, on Monday next, will proceed to the appointment of a director to the bank of Baltimore in behalf of the state for the ensuing year. Ordered to lie on the table.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of learning in this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass"; which was ordered to be engrossed; the bill for the benefit of Joyce Ingle, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments"; which amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed; the resolution in favour of John Snider, endorsed, "dissent from"; and the resolution in favour of William Ennalls, endorsed, "assented to with the proposed amendment"; which amendment was read and agreed to.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Harford county, delivers a report; which was read.

Mr. Chapman, from the committee on the petition of Rebecca Stewart, delivers a report, in her favour which was read.

Leave given to withdraw the resolutions respecting the compensation to be made to William Pinkney, for the recovery of the bank stock.

The bill authorizing Henry Howard, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collection, was read the second time and passed.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, December 4.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. M. R. Mackall, M. Scott and Mr. Hatcheson appeared in the house. Mr. Stuart has leave of absence.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Chester-town, in Kent county, was read and referred.

The following resolutions were laid before the house and read (respecting compensation to William Pinkney, Esq; similar to those published in the proceedings of Monday, November 29.)

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chapman delivers a bill, entitled, An act to compel the registers of wills in the several counties therein mentioned to keep each his office at the seat of justice in the county of which he shall be register; which was read.

Mr. Darne delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Zachariah Maccubbin, an insolvent debtor of Montgomery county; which was read.

The bill to enable the levy court of Montgomery county to alter and change the direction of a road therein mentioned, and the bill authorizing Henry Howard, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collection, were sent to the senate.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, was read and referred.

Ordered, That Mr. Chapman and Mr. Hebb be added to the committee on the petition of Charles Mankin.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Laurence Brengle,

collector of Frederick county, to complete his collection; which was read.

Ordered, That the bills to repeal an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying execution, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, have a second reading on Monday next.

Petitions from Joseph Wood, of the city of Baltimore, Francis Loudenslager and Josias Slade Bull, of Baltimore county, praying acts of insolvency were read and referred.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee on the petition of John C. Bond, delivers a report in his favour; which was read.

The further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in Calvert county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. J. Bayly delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting the acknowledgment of deeds; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the regulation of officers fees, and for other purposes.

The bill to continue an act, entitled, An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 56, nays 8.

The following order was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That the printer to the state furnish each member of the house of delegates, during the remainder of the session, with a copy of the proceedings of this house, to be delivered daily, commencing with the proceedings of this day.

The supplement to an act to prevent swine going at large in the town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county, was read the second time, and passed.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county was read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

New York, Dec. 19.

The arrival last night, of the ship Alonzo, capt. Gibbs, from London, has put us in possession of London papers to the 22d of October, four days later than our imperfect advices, via Norfolk. Though we find nothing in the papers of any great political importance, we are furnished with much interesting marine information, culled from Lloyd's Lists, and London Gazettes.

It appears, from the prints by this arrival, that the Spanish frigates captured off Cadiz, had arrived in England—but by our last accounts, no war had been declared. Yet the accounts from Madrid stated, that the Spaniards were preparing for hostilities, though they seemed to sigh for an adjustment of the misunderstanding between that court and Great Britain.

The probability of a coalition between Russia, Denmark and Sweden, against the usurper of France, was, according to a statement in The Times, daily growing weaker; and his Prussian majesty was determined to do all in his power to preserve a strict neutrality.

It is stated with confidence, that an embargo had taken place in Holland—upwards of twenty vessels at the Texel which had cleared for Emden and other ports, have been detained on suspicion of going to England.

All vessels arriving in the ports of the Batavian republic, having on board English goods, are detained. Neutral vessels in ballast were still allowed to enter Dutch ports.

The Leyden Gazette, and the English Merchant, published at Schiedam, have been suppressed by the French commander in Holland. What changes has the constitution of this devoted country yet to undergo?

Fresh orders were sent off from London to British commanders, on the 16th of October, with respect to Spanish vessels, no doubt of a firm and decided tenor.

The news of the destruction of a number of French gun boats, &c, on the French coast, is contradicted.

Nothing new had occurred relative to the invasion. The French were still prepared to make the attempt—and the British ready and willing to receive them.

A tradesman of the name of Druin, fished in the river Oise by St. Maixent, with his dog by his side. A child, playing on board one of the ships, fell unperceived in the water; nobody observed it but the dog, who immediately jumped into the water, got hold of the child, and carried him by his gown to his master's side, a distance of thirty yards. This animal had the sagacity to hold the child's head above water, so that he had swallowed but little water, and soon recovered. The owner of the ship offered Druin several livres d'ors for the dog, but was answered, that the day before he would have parted with it but that now no money will tempt him to separate himself from an animal which had saved the life of a human being. [Paris paper.]

APOLLO'S FOUNT.
A SOLILOQUY,
AFTER HEARING A DISCOURSE UPON LOVE.
BY MISS LEWIS.

WELL, what this Love is, for my life I can't guess,
Which causes such wailings, such sighs, and diltres,
I wish I could see him—but what do I mean?
They say, tho' he's felt, he can never be seen;
And may I never feel him, if he gives such smart,
So tortures, so teases, and wounds the poor heart:
His eyes complain, that he freezes, then burns,
And gives them a strange pleasure, and pains too, by turns;
Tis surprising to hear of his wonderful nature,
To be sure, he must be a prodigious odd creature.
I've a strange inclination to know what it is—
Suppose I should try—what I and forfeit my power?
Too dear for such knowledge I'm sure I should pay,
If ease from my bosom should fly quite away;
But I'm told that one day, whether I will or no,
He'll pierce through my breast with his arrows of woe;
Why, what shall I do? I'll lock up my heart,
And then bid defiance to him, and his darts:
And when'er from my cottage I venture to roam,
For fear I should lose it, I'll leave it at home;
The key shall be reason, secure it will lie,
Now love all thy arrows I boldly defy.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY.

With an allegorical description of her person.
As you are a tenant at will, in a very handsome and genteel house, and are now capable of furnishing it in the most perfect manner, ruling it by the maxims of economy and decorum, permit a friend to give a few cursory hints in an affair of so much importance.
Your building is composed of some of the finest materials I ever saw, and is so much the more liable to discover any flaw or spot that may accidentally touch it; it is erected of a proper height, a just size, reared on a regular plan, and furnished with the most accurate proportion; on the top stands an eminent turret furnished with a room of globular form, which I observe has two crystal windows in the front; these are so constructed as to be exceeding useful, as they command an extensive prospect, and it always keeps clean and bright, will prove a very great ornament to the house. I advise you not to look through them at every object that passes by; be sure to shut them soon at night, and you may open them as soon as you please in the morning: In each side I discover a small portal to receive company; take care they do not always stand open for then you will be crowded with visitors and perhaps with many such as you will not like; let them never be shut against the instructing parent, the advising friend, or the supplicating orphan. I took notice of one gate in front, at which all your company go out, let that be generally barred close—be cautious what visitors you let out publicly, lest any ill character be seen coming from it, and you draw a scandal upon your house. It will be necessary, therefore, to lay a strict injunction of vigilance on your two porters who stand sentinels in liveries of the deepest scarlet, just without the ivory palisades. I have seen some people paint the two panels just below the windows, but I would advise you to the contrary, for your natural colours far exceed the decorations of art; beneath this is the great hall in which you have a small closet of exquisite workmanship—this is the place I suppose of your secret retirement, open to none but yourself or some intimate friend. I advise you to keep this always clean, furnished well; make it a little library of the first practical authors, and visit it frequently, especially when you return home from church, or leave a circle of acquaintance, which you have met at the tea table. Let the outside of the house not appear hung round with escutcheons, nor like a coach of state bedaubed with gilt and colouring, but let it be plain, neat, and clean, to convince the world that it is kept more for use than ornament. You are sensible time effaces the beauty and demolishes the strength of the noblest structure, and therefore will not be surprised to find your little tenant subject to the same change; doubtless it has often wanted repairs, though you have lived in it no longer, which are plain intimations that the house will day one fall; you may soon be turned out—the landlord may give you warning or may not.

this is uncertain; be ever ready to go when called upon, and then you will not be afraid to leave it at the shortest notice. One thing I would observe too, is that when you quit the house, no other tenant will inhabit it, but will lie in ruins; yet the proprietor will some time or other re-build it for your reception in a more durable manner, with the same materials; but so refined and modified, that it will be liable to no accident or decay, and as it is absolutely necessary that your habitation be renewed in some other place, I heartily wish it may be in a fine country, under a mild climate, and well sheltered from all storms—then will your situation be happy and honorable, and your lease expire.

Chancery Sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, On TUESDAY, the 29th day of January next, at Denton, THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying and being in Caroline County:—whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two of those lots lie in Denton; one of which Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and it is well improved, having a good dwelling house, kitchen, and several out-houses. The second lot in Denton, is unimproved, but lies in a public part of the town. The third lot lies at a place known by the name of the Walnut Trees: this lot has some improvements and is judged to be a good stand for business. The terms of sale are, the purchaser must give bond with security, for the purchase money, payable in twelve months, with lawful interest from the date. Attendance will be given at one o'clock, on said day, by WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee. Greenbrough, Dec. 25, 1804. 6.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1805.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, 2; Margaret Allen. John Bennett; Garrison Blades; Capt. John Bush; William Brownell; Solomon Betton; Hugh Bowers; Mary Browning; 2; Solomon Barrett; William Bowers; John Berry; Dr. James Bordley. William Cox; James Colston; John Crouch; John Colgan; James Clayland; Aaron Connolly. Captain Robert Dodson; Joseph Dawson; Mary Dawson; George Dawson. James Earle, 4; Charles Emory; Peter Edmondson; Samuel Elbert. Isaac Faulkner; Duncan McFarlane; Hannah Freeman; William Farrits; Melvin Green & Fairbanks. John Goldborough, 9; James Garnett, 3; Zebadiah Gregory; Jacob Gibson; John Gardner. Elizabeth Hay; Turbutt Harris; Robert Hay; Joseph Huzza; Samuel Harrison; Silvy Hindman; Thomas Hanna. John Jeffries, 2; Henrietta Ingram; Henry Johnson. Thomas Kemp; David Kerr, junr. Edward Lloyd; John Lucas, 3; Corbin Lee; A. Landen; Lloyd's Servant. William Melny; Sulannah Mathews; Mikah Martin; Robert Martin; Solomon Martin. Henry Nicols; Cassandra Nicols; Bernard Nadell, 2. James Owens. Noah Porter; John P. Paca; James Price; Thomas Parrott; Dr. Eliza Pelum; Capt. Abner Parrott; Perry Proufe; Eliza L. Pelham; James Purley. John Quimby. John M. Robinson. William Scott; James Seth; Hugh Sherwood; James Stoakes. William Talbot; Edward Turner; Margaret Tripp; William Troth; Joseph T. Thomas; Anna M. Tighman; Benjamin Tomlinson; L. L. Thomas; E. Tighman. Margaret Valliant; Ann Valliant; William Varnum; Thomas Vickers; James Veitch. John Webley; Philemon Willis; Thomas Wickerham; Anthony Whitely; James Wilton; the Rev. Simon Wilmer; Hugh Workes; Dr. Charles H. Winuer; Edward White.

In Chancery,

December, 1804. Charles Frazier, } THE object of the bill in this cause, versus Samuel Parsons, } is, to obtain a decree to foreclose a Mortgage, executed by the Defendant, on the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and two, for conveying to the Complainant, a lot of ground in the town of Centerville, in Queen-Anne's county, to secure the amount of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, current money; and to indemnify the complainant, as his security, for the purchase of said lot. On a sale of the said lot and premises to be applied to the purposes mentioned in the said deed of mortgage. The bill states that the Defendant has removed out of the State of Maryland, to parts unknown; and it cannot be ascertained whether he be dead, or whether he be living. It is therefore adjudged, and Ordered, that the Complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Easton News paper, before the first day of February next, give notice of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that the absent Defendant, or such other person or persons, as may conceive themselves interested, may be warned to appear here on or before the first day of July next, to shew cause, if any, he or they may have, wherefore a decree should not be passed, as prayed. True Copy. Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD. REG. CUR. CAN.

Pine Creek Settlement, In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy territory, comprises 120,000 acres of land, situate on, and contiguous to, the waters of Pine Creek, having the State road, into the Genesee country passing through it. The proprietors of it, who reside in Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, Jesse and Robert Waln, and James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the subscriber, who has removed there with his family, and the families of about forty other persons. The settlement is now in a rapidly increasing and improving state, and requires only the aid of an additional number of practical farmers, tradesmen and mechanics, to give it all the comforts of the oldest establishments in the State. To all such who will become actual settlers, the greatest encouragement will be given; to the first fifty families (provided they remove in the present season or ensuing spring) the price will not be raised beyond what some of the tracts have actually been sold for, viz. from three to four dollars per acre, according to situation, quality, &c. although the quantity already sold (exceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons who have purchased with the only view of residence, has considerably enhanced the value of the remainder. In the number of purshasers, and of actual or intended residents, are respectable public ministers of the Society of Friends, and Methodists, and a number of respectable persons from England, in connexion with the Rev. John Hey whose certificate is annexed to that of other characters equally well known. The views of these, and of the subscriber, are to invite and encourage only such persons as intend to reside in the settlement, and to whom, being of good character, every aid in his power will be given; lumber and boards will be furnished at easy rates, and every other reasonable encouragement given. These proposals are now made by the subscriber with a confidence of their giving satisfaction to those who may embrace them, which is derived from an actual residence in the settlement with his family—applications will be received by him, during his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Waln's, No. 204, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W. Fisher. BENJAMIN W. MORRIS. Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a considerable tract of the above land, with design of forming an immediate settlement, by a number of respectable families from England, some of whom are already arrived in this country; and purposing to establish regular public worship for the edification of such as may settle in the neighbourhood, I beg leave, in addition to the above advertisement, to say, that there is every prospect necessary to encourage well disposed persons to settle on the above mentioned lands. JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.

THE Subscribers left Delaware and Maryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Samuel W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek, in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania. Previous to our departure from our respective homes, we promised several of our friends to transmit them the result of our observations, and it has been thought, more advisable to comply with this engagement, through the medium of the press.—We have passed thirty miles over the lands, examining with great care such as we have seen, are still employed in exploring others. The view we have taken has afforded us much satisfaction, and determined us all to purchase and settle in this country. Some very respectable people are already settled here, and several little thriving farms are strung along the whole road. Many of the lands are high, with a rich fertile soil covering the greater part of them. In other situations we have met with lower but waving lands, with a deep soil, equaling if not exceeding in richness any thing we have ever seen. The best lands in Lancaster county have frequently been held up, and very deservedly, as the criterion of every thing excellent for farms, and we confidently think these lands as equal, and many of them greatly superior to those. We have seen wheat growing here, which we believe would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet the seed had been merely barrowed in, the ground never having been ploughed. We have met with fine flax, and in some places the farmers were so unreasonable as to complain that their lands were too rich to bear bar plant. The timber every where indicates strong good land, and while in some places it is heavier than one would wish, in others it opposes not more than the usual impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is navigable at all times when the Susquehanna. Our immediate settlement is near the State road, and in the vicinity of the place where the county town will most probably exist, and about three or four miles from Pine Creek. The whole country appears to be well and sufficiently watered. In addition to the above we need only to observe, that we confidently expect that which we much hoped for will be realized, and that we shall find the country remarkably healthy.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. WELLS, JOHN WILD, ABRAHAM RIDGELY, SAMUEL SHARPLES, WILLIAM H. WILMER, JOHN REGISTER, ISRAEL MERRICK, JAMES HARPER. I subscribe entirely to the foregoing and though not certain of removing myself, have purchased two farms for my sons. WILLIAM WILMER. December 25, 1804. 12W

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co. Have just imported from London, and have now on hand, a large and general assortment of GUNS, CONSISTING OF Fowling and Locking Pieces, Shot and Bullet Rifles, With a handsome assortment of Shot Moulds, and Powder Proofs of the latest construction—Also, a quantity of Bird Shot, which they will sell at 12 dollars cash per cwt. They expect a quantity of Duck Shot by the first arrival from Brittol. They have just opened, and will continue to keep a general assortment of Wet and Dry Goods, Suitable for the approaching Season, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce. Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804. 1f

TO SETTLERS. FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lycoming county, Loyal Sock township, and on the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the State of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Lycoming county, or in the State of Pennsylvania.—Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands.—There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Lycoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement. The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Easton; or to RICHARD PETERS, Jun. No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 20, 1804. 1f

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding election for representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, and for the regulations of the said elections; and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned—direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and chosen as representative.—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that John Campbell, esq. was elected for the first district; Leonard Covington, esq. was elected for the second district; Patrick Magruder, esq. was elected for the third district; Roger Nelson, esq. was elected for the fourth district; Nicholas Ruxton Moore, and William MacCreery, esqrs. were elected for the fifth district; John Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Joseph Hipper Nicholson, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district. Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four.

ROBERT BOWIE. By the governor and council. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk of the council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the American, Telegraph, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper at Easton; and the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Grievs's paper at Hager's-town. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk. Dec. 11, 1804. 6W

Runaway Negro,

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 18th of October last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM BLACKSTON, and says that he is a free man. He is 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 27 years of age. The clothes which he has on are a brown cloth coat, a swansdown waistcoat, dark cloth overalls, a tow linen shirt, and a wool hat.—His owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law. GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county. November 20, 1804. 8

In Chancery,

December 27th, 1804. The object of the bill filed in this Court, is to obtain a decree for recording a deed, dated on the twenty third day of September, 1797, from William Irons to Frederick Armstrong the complainant, for a lot of ground, being part of a tract of land called London Bridge Renewed, lying in Kent county. The bill states that the deed hath been duly executed and acknowledged, but hath not been recorded agreeably to law, without any fraudulent intention in the party claiming under the same.

It is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, Ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Easton, once in each two successive weeks, before the 15th day of February next, or served upon the said William Irons before the end of January next, to the intent that the said William Irons, his heirs, or devisees, or representatives, and, any other person conceiving himself interested, may have notice of the present application, and of the object and intention of the present bill, and may be warned to appear in this Court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the fifth day of the Term of said February next, viz. the 27th of said month, to shew cause, if there be any, why a decree should not pass as prayed. True Copy. Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD. REG. CUR. CAN. January 1, 1805. 2

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale or rent, the property where he now resides, in Greenbrough, Caroline county. The dwelling and out houses are convenient, and stand in a healthy situation. There is, also, belonging to it, an excellent kitchen garden. It will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, and possession given the 1st of January next. CALEB BOYER. December 11, 1804. 5

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ekanah Meeds, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement. Those that neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN DODD & WIFE, Administrators of Ekanah Meeds, dec'd. Queen-Anne's county, Dec. 25, 1804. 3

To Rent,

And possession given the 1st of February next. A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated, and standing on the main street—fronting the public square; and joining the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md. The said house is now occupied by Mr. Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had, and the terms more fully known by applying to ISAAC CANNELL. Chester-Town, Dec. 18, 1804. 1f

This is to give Notice, THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this third day of December, 1804. TRISTRAM THOMAS, } Administ. Easton. GEO. GILLASSPY, } Philadelphia. December 4, 1804. 1f

To be Let

For one or a term of years, and possession the first day of January next. ALL the HOUSES & LOTS within this town, belonging to Mr. Mark Benton, viz.—That large and convenient, two story brick house, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Loocherman—Also, that well known stand as a tavern, in the possession of Mr. James Faulkner.—The house occupied by Mr. James Coates, and several other houses and lots.—For terms apply to OWEN KENNARD. Easton, December 4, 1804. 1f

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM, ON the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each.—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to Henry Hollyday, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises. GEORGE GALE. Nov. 27, 1804. 1f

A Blacksmith Wanted, OR, A SHOP AND TOOLS TO BE RENTED. ONE that understand Ship work, in a healthy part of the country, would be preferred. For further particulars apply to THE PRINTER. December 25, 1804. 3



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1805.

[NO. 20....280.]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and continued for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per week.

Congress

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Monday, December 10.

Mr. Nicholson had leave of absence for eight days.

The secretary of war reported against granting lieutenant Walback his claim for expenses and the loss of his horse during the time he attended general Wilkinson as a commissioner to certain Indian nations, upon the principle that there was no provision made by law for such cases.

Referred to the committee of claims.

A message from the senate by Mr. Otis their secretary, informing that they had passed a bill for the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States to which they desired the concurrence of the house.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved to refer to the committee on post offices and post roads a resolution authorizing a road to be laid out from Tennessee to New Orleans.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of ways and means brought in a bill authorizing the completion of the valuation of houses, lands and slaves in South Carolina; which had been inaccurately done under the law of 1793. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on Thursday next.

Mr. J. Clay presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce at Philadelphia, remonstrating against the bill intended to restrain merchant vessels from arming. Referred to the committee of the whole on the bill regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels.

Mr. Lawndes presented a petition in behalf of the claimants of Georgia lands in the upper Mississippi country, praying congress to take up the subject and decide thereon during the present session.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Eustis presented a petition from Hannah Hobby, widow of the late marshal of the district of Maine, praying that she may be exonerated as the administratrix of her late husband, from the payment of 6000 dollars due by him to the United States.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Nelson presented a petition from Elisha Bell and others, praying to be allowed 3000 acres of land due to his grandfather, captain Alexander Bell, for services rendered during the French and Indian war of 1758-9, or a proper consideration in lieu thereof.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Findley from the committee of elections reported in favor of John Hoge, lately elected a member of the house for the state of Pennsylvania; that he is entitled to his seat. The report was on motion of Dr. Leib made the order of the day in committee of the whole for Friday next.

Mr. Eppes from the committee appointed on that subject asked and obtained leave to report a bill to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

A message from the senate informing that the senate had entered into a resolution relative to the trial of Samuel Chase, which was delivered to the Speaker, but not read. We learn that the purpose of this resolution was that the senate had fixed the second day of January, for the appearance of Judge Chase before the senate, having directed him to be summoned fifteen days previous thereto.

Mr. Rodney called for the order of the day on the bill for establishing a court for the adjudication of prizes in certain cases.

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

After some time spent in discussing the bill, filling up the blanks and amending some of the sections, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. They were immediately taken upon the house, and gone through, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 11.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter including sundry resolutions entered into by the inhabitants of the county of Alexandria, against a recession of that part of the district of Columbia to the state of Virginia, which, on motion of Mr. Lewis, was referred to the committee of the whole on the subject of a recession of the district, except the city of Washington, to the states of Maryland and Virginia.

The message received yesterday from the senate was read, containing a resolution directing the secretary of the senate to summon Samuel Chase, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, to answer the articles of impeachment, and that the return thereof be made the second of January, and that the service should be at least fifteen days before the return day.

Mr. Early observed that the law authorizing the claimants of Georgia lands South of Tennessee to register the evidence of their titles under Great Britain or Spain in the office of the secretary of state had expired last month, and thereupon he moved that a committee be appointed to revive the same, allowing further time for that purpose. A committee of five was appointed accordingly.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Francis Adams, a collector of internal duties in the district of Virginia; praying to be reimbursed 50 dollars expended in defending a suit brought against him in his official character.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Seaver presented a petition from Ebenezer Brown, a sergeant in our revolutionary army, praying a commutation of half pay or a pension in consideration of the wounds he received and his consequent disability.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Rodney presented the petition of Joseph Hodgson, applying for a compensation for the loss he sustained by the burning of his house, whilst occupied as the war office in this city.

Referred to the committee of claims.

The order of the day on the unfinished business of yesterday being the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill establishing a court for the adjudication of prize causes in certain cases, was taken into consideration and the last clause of the bill, on motion of Mr. Rodney, was recommitted to the select committee of seven, who reported the bill.

Mr. Nelson presented a bill for the relief of Samuel Carson, of Alexandria. Referred to committee of the whole for Wednesday next.

Mr. R. Stanford wished to call up the resolutions on the recession of a part of the district of Columbia to the states of Maryland and Virginia. If any gentleman wished for the delay of a day or two, he had no objection to their indulgence, though for his part he saw no necessity for suspending a decision.

Mr. Lewis wished that all the inhabitants of the district might be heard on this subject before Congress decided, he hoped therefore the subject would not be pressed upon the house at this time.

Mr. Stanford was perfectly content to let the matter rest a little longer.

Mr. Lewis then called for the order of the day on the bill authorizing the erection of a dam or causeway across the western arm of the Potomack from Mason's island to the Virginia shore.

General Varnum in the chair.

After a long debate the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, but before the House decided on the same, an adjournment was moved and carried.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, December 12.

Mr. J. Clay presented a memorial from Thomas Ketland, praying to be allowed a drawback of the duties on goods imported from Batavia to Philadelphia in the ship Washington, in 1801, and since exported to Europe in other vessels, the drawback being refused under a misconstruction of the law by the officers of the customs and decided by congress at the last session under a misapprehension of the facts. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition from Sarah Blagden, widow of lieutenant colonel Blagden of the cavalry, praying compensation for sundry services performed by the deceased during our revolutionary war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Lyon presented a petition and memorial from sundry inhabitants of the

counties of Randolph and St. Clair, in the Indiana territory, stating their claim as actual settlers to the pre-emption right to certain lands, and trusting that congress will enable them to obtain their lands on moderate terms. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Dana from the committee of claims reported severally on the petitions of James M'Pherson, for lands granted him by certain Indian chiefs whilst prisoner among them, that the Indian deed was so defaced and so utterly void of proof and so peculiarly objectionable, as to induce the committee to report a resolution that the petition be rejected.

This resolution was concurred in by the house.

On the petition of Mary Ralston, the report was against the justice or legality of the claim against the United States, her husband as an inspector of the port of Philadelphia receiving a per diem compensation, could not claim his pay beyond the time of his service. His sickness was one of those misfortunes upon which claims upon humanity might be founded, but not upon the United States. Resolved that she have leave to withdraw her petition.

On the request of Dr. Leib this report was suffered to lie on the table, to give time for further enquiry into the merits of the claim.

Also on the petition of Moses White and Charlotte Hazen, that from an attentive consideration of the case the prayer of the petition is reasonable and ought to be granted. Referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Gen. Varnum from the committee appointed on that subject presented according to order, a bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole for Friday next.

Mr. Newton presented the petition of Gideon Parrot, an old soldier in our revolutionary war, stating his being engaged in several battles and receiving several wounds in the service, by which and his advanced age, he is rendered incapable of obtaining a decent support; and praying to be placed on the pension list. Referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the unfinished business of yesterday, on the bill relating to the dam or causeway to be erected across the Potomack from Mason's island to the Virginia shore, was considered by the house, and after some attempts to modify the bill, all of which proved unsuccessful, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson called for the order of the day on the bill relative to the clearance of armed merchant vessels, if gentlemen were prepared to consider the same. He thought a law on this subject should be enacted as speedily as possible; for a number of merchants in our harbors had embarked extensively in an illicit commerce, which he conceived dangerous to our peace and national honor.

Mr. J. Clay requested the bill might be suffered to lie until the memorial from the chamber of commerce of Philadelphia was printed, which had been ordered a few days since.

Mr. Jackson did not know of this memorial or of an order of printing; if the business could be understood on its being read to the house by the clerk, he should incline to consider the bill; he withheld, however, the house to decide on the postponement.

Dr. Eustis wished the bill to lie on the table.

A question was taken for postponing till to-morrow, and carried, 72 voting in favor of the motion.

Mr. Thomas called for the order of the day on the report on the petition from the New York and Dutchess counties state companies, recommending a resolution that it is not expedient at this time to increase the duties on slate.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report.

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Thomas moved the committee of the whole to concur in the report of the select committee, which was agreed to without a division.

The committee then rose and reported its concurrence, and the resolution was thereupon adopted by the house.

Mr. Stanford would have called up the resolutions for the recession of the territory of Columbia to the states of Virginia and Maryland, but on account of the absence (as he understood occasioned by indisposition) of two or three gentlemen who feel interested in the de-

cision; but he gave this notice that he should call it up when he saw them in their places, which he hoped would be to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson called up the order of the day on the bill making application of the monies heretofore appropriated by law for making a post road from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the Ohio river.

Mr. Eppes informed that the senate had a bill on the same subject at this moment before them, and that too in the same form.

Mr. Jackson withdrew his call—and then the house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

The engrossed bill, authorizing the erection of a dam or causeway from Mason's island to the west bank of the Potomac, was read, and, on its final passage, the yeas and nays were called, and were—

Ayes 66—Noes 39. The bill thereupon passed the house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter, addressed to the worthy gentlemen in congress, from John Gregory, a black man, a native of Nanfemey, in Virginia, praying to be liberated from the British service, on board the Alcega, where he is detained. Referred to the secretary of state.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury was also laid by the speaker before the house, accompanied by a report made in pursuance of an act of congress, passed twenty seventh May, 1793. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dana reported on the following cases, from the committee of claims:

On the petition of Timothy Phelps, late sheriff in Vermont, who had been prosecuted there in maintaining the claim of New York against the same. The committee observe, that whatever claim he has upon the justice or magnanimity of those states, he has none upon the treasury of the United States, and they proposed as a resolution, that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted. The house took the same into consideration, and concurred in the report of the committee of claims.

On the petition of John Panty for sundries supplied certain recruits in 1759—remarking that they saw nothing in this claim to preclude its going before the accounting officers, and therefore proposed to resolve, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition. This resolution was also concurred in by the house.

On the petition of John Steele, late secretary of the Mississippi territory of the United States. The committee observed that his claim to compensation for expenses and for the duties he performed as secretary subsequent to the expiration of his office, was just and fair. But his claim to compensation for executing certain duties of the governor was not admissible inasmuch as he knew before his acceptance of the office of secretary that the law devolved such duties of the governor's upon him. They recommended a resolution in conformity to this statement, and the report was referred to the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Eustis presented a petition from Gilbert Pouch praying his loss by depreciation on certain specie contracts entered into with the deputy quarter master general for the transportation of certain clothing and military stores, during our revolutionary war, may be made up to him. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Walton presented a petition from George Allie of Tennessee, stating that he had been a long time prisoner with the Shawanese Indians, who have for sundry services rendered them, given him a tract of land on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Kentucky river, where he and his wife now reside, and praying congress to quiet them in their claim to the same. Referred to the committee of claims.

A petition from James Middleton and others, securities for a collector of the United States internal taxes, praying a suit instituted against them in the year 1800, for the recovery of 800 dollars lost by their principal, may be paid for three years. Referred to the committee of claims.

Gen. Stanton presented a petition from William Ogden, an old soldier, praying a pension in consideration of his incapacity to obtain a livelihood in consequence of the wounds he received in fighting the battles of our revolutionary war. Referred to the committee of claims.

The order of the day was called for by Mr. Patton on the bill to regulate the

clearance of armed merchant vessels, Gen. Varnum in the chair.

Several amendments were made in the committee of the whole; the first important one is in italic and was to oblige the owner and master or commander to give bond in a sum equal to double the value of the vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo. The second to subject the officers and seamen who should use their arms to depredate, outrage, unlawfully or violently abuse subjects, vessels or territory of nations in peace with the United States, to the same punishments as would be incurred if the like offences had been committed on shore.

The committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments, which being taken up in the house, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. R. Griswold on agreeing to the first amendment before mentioned; and being supported by the constitutional number of one fifth of the members present, they were taken accordingly and were yeas 53—nays 55—the amendment was not agreed to.

A discussion took place on the amendment relative to the punishment of offences committed by armed merchant vessels as above stated, and some doubts arising as to the accuracy with which the section was penned, a motion was made at a late hour for an adjournment which was carried. Adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland. SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday December 5, 1804.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Stuart. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Bowles delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Cuthwa, jun. of Washington county; which was read.

A petition from Benjamin Ogle, of Frederick county, was read and referred.

Mr. Dorsey, from the committee on the petition of Elizabeth Johnston, delivers a report in her favour; which was read.

Ordered, That the resolutions respecting the compensation to be allowed William Pinkney, Esq; for his services in the recovery of the bank stock, be recommitted for amendment.

A petition from Moore Falls, of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.

The bill respecting the religious sect of people called Jews, was read the second time, agreeably to the order of the day, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Determined in the negative, yeas 24, nays 30.

A memorial from the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, was read and referred.

Mr. Ringgold delivers a bill entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to runaway servants and slaves; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Thursday, December 6.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Cockey appeared in the house.

The bill to dispose of the Eden school lands in Somerset county, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the second time, and the question put, that the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 55, nays 3.

According to order, the house took into consideration the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland, and, on the second reading thereof, the question was put, That the capital stock of said bank consist of three millions of dollars? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 38, nays 27.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Friday, December 7.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Blake and Mr. Potter appeared in the house.

Several bills passed, with the message respecting the appointment of a register of wills for Allegany county, were sent to the senate.

Petitions from James M'Evoy, James C. Neilson, William P. Mathews and Charles Davis, of the city of Baltimore, William Williams, of Baltimore county, Ezekiel Wile, of Worcester county, James Cowan, Thomas Ozments and John Vickers, of Talbot county, praying acts of insolvency, were read & referred

A petition from Mary Anne Elizabeth Prietly, of the city of Annapolis, a petition from Charles Gardener, of Charles county, and a petition from William Gardener, of Charles county, were read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from a committee of visitors and governors of Saint John's college, enclosing a statement of their disposal of the public donation; which was read.

The speaker laid before the house a report by the president and trustees of Charlotte Hall school, giving an account of the present state of said school; which was read and referred.

A petition from John Stansbury, of the city of Annapolis, and a petition from sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, were read and referred.

The bill for the relief of John Cuthwaite, jun. was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Fillostout delivers a bill, entitled An act to lay out and open a road thro' Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county; which was read.

Mr. Goldborough delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of discharging debts already incurred in erecting buildings for the accommodation of a seminary of learning established in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, That the order of the day be postponed? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, and the question was put, that the third and fourth section thereof be struck out? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That an amendment offered to said bill be received? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 49, nays 17.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Saturday, December 8.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Spencer has leave of absence.

The clerk of senate delivers the further additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor in Calvert county, the bill to enable the levy court of Montgomery county, to alter and change the direction of a road therein mentioned, and the supplement to the act authorizing the city commissioners to open and extend Water street in the city of Baltimore, severally endorsed, "will pass"; which were ordered to be engrossed; the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for improving the navigation of Corlica creek, in Queen Anne's county, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment"; which amendment was read; the resolution in favour of James O'Brien, and the resolution in favour of John Dames, and others, severally endorsed, "assented to"; also a message on the subject of the appointment of a register of wills for Allegany county, and a letter from the treasurer, notifying that he had received a warrant on the office of discount and deposit at Baltimore for the first instalment of the loan to the city of Washington, and interest thereon; which were read.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Maryland, and the question was put, that the words "and no director, having served for three years, shall be eligible for the two succeeding years thereafter" be struck out? Determined in the negative, yeas 22, nays 37.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, December 10.

The house met. Present as on Saturday, except Mr. Spencer. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Mr. Veazey, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Lloyd appeared in the house. Mr. Ireland, Mr. Hebb, Mr. Somervell, Mr. Ayres and Mr. Goldborough, have leave of absence.

The amendment to the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for incorporating the navigation of Corlica creek, was read the second time, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

A memorial from Thomas Herty, of the city of Washington, was read and referred.

Mr. Thompson delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open several roads in Queen Anne's county; which was read.

The bill for the relief of Zachariah Maccubbin was read the second time, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Determined in the negative.

Ordered, That the printer to the state be directed immediately to furnish, and procure to be bound, five copies of the acts of assembly since the year 1799 in the present session, for the use of the house of delegates.

Petitions from Benjamin Arnold, of Baltimore county, and Washington Drane, of Montgomery county, praying acts of insolvency, were and referred.

Resolved, That Edward Johnson be and he is hereby appointed on the part of this house director in the bank of Baltimore in behalf of the state for the ensuing year.

Mr. Upton Bruce, a delegate from Allegany county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Resolved, That this house will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, on the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Maryland, and question was put, that the words "the whole number of shares reserved", be struck out of the 16th article? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 37, nays 17. The question was then put, that the words "when entitled to four directors, two directors shall be chosen by the senate, and two by the house of delegates", in the same article be struck out? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 45, nays 17.

The question was then put, That the house adjourn? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 28, nays 27.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Monday the president of the United States communicated to congress the following

MESSAGE,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The enclosed letter, written from Malta, by Richard O'Brien, our late consul at Algiers, giving some details of transactions before Tripoli, is communicated for the information of congress.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 3rd, 1804.

Copy of a letter from Richard O'Brien, late consul at Algiers.

Richard O'Brien, late consul at Algiers—to John Gavins, consul at Gibraltar. (Copy)

MALTA, 5th Sept. 1804.

DEAR SIR,

1st. The American frigates, corsairs gun boats, and bombards attacked Tripoli castle, corsairs and gun boats on the evening of the 3d of August, and after a severe contest captured three Tripoline gun boats, whose crews were ninety six men:—of this number forty six were killed, and fifty made prisoners. Among the latter number eighteen were severely wounded. We lost lieutenant James Decatur, and thirteen men killed, and wounded.

2d. On the 7th of August, the American force attacked Tripoli, to the west part of the city: after a great deal of gun boat firing, and also of two bombards, they silenced a seven gun battery and threw several shells into the town. In these two attacks, Tripoli must certainly have lost 500 men. We lost a small gun boat, and twelve men: amongst this number lieutenant Caldwell, and Mr. Dorley. The boat blew up by the fire of wads of another boat.

3d. On the morning of the 29th of August, at half past one A. M. the American gun boats, &c. and two bombards entered the harbor of Tripoli, and within 600 feet of the bawhaw's castle commenced the attack. They fired one hundred and twenty rounds each, sunk three of the enemy's gun boats, and a merchant polacre. At day light, the Constitution led in within pistol shot of the chief of the batteries, fired nine broad sides, received twelve shot in the hull, lost four men killed, and two wounded in one of her boats by shot. In Tripoli, they have mounted in the city presenting the east, north, and west, 115 guns, had 45,000 Arabs, and the inhabitants to defend the city, had 19 tail of gun boats, two schooners, and two galliots, and a brig. The Americans had the Constitution, Argus, Syren, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprize, six gun boats, and two bombards. The whole American crews amounted to 890 men, and the Neapolitans 120. The latter behaved well. In the latter action captain Chauncey, officers, and crew of the John Adams, volunteered their services to the Constitution and gun boats. We have been expecting to be joined by commodore Barron, and frigate: but he will be too late to end the affairs this year, as the summer season is all but over for gun boats, and Tripoli in winter can only be blockaded by corsairs, at times off and on. This extract will show that our present force is only adequate to irritate Tripoli, but will not be adequate to reduce it to American terms, and to obtain our fellow citizens:

12th Sept. 1804.

On the evening of the 5th arrived here commodore Barron, and captain Campbell. The former failed on the evening of the 7th, and the latter for Tripoli, on the morning of the 8th. No doubt but they arrived off Tripoli on the 10th, and if court joined, will give Tripoli a general attack.

We have learned since by the return of a vessel here, which carried water to the fleet, that on the night of the first the Americans sent in a vessel prepared with fifty barrels of powder, and a number of bomb shells; that the vessel had got close into the harbor of Tripoli amongst the enemy's gun boats, and said vessel was set fire to: by some accident or other the ship blew up, before the officers and crew could get clear, and in consequence the officer, midshipman, and twelve men were blown to atoms. I believe it is captain Smith, of the Vixen. The Constitution, gun boats and bombards led in, and had a long and severe action. I have not been able to obtain from the Maltese crew any better account on this subject, as they have not brought any one letter. They were conveyed by one of our brigs of war, which did not enter this port, but went to Syracuse. I have not been well. I left the fleet the night of the 22d ult. and when the John Adams returns here and discharges, I shall proceed with my family in said ship for the United States. Will you please to forward a copy of this letter to the secretary of state.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

John Gavins, Esq. &c. &c.

P. S. The expected frigates, joined with the present force will do it or drive the bawhaw and divan out of Tripoli.

14th September, 1804.

SIR, I have to inform you, that it is captain Somers, with lieutenant Wadsworth, and Mr. Hard, midshipman, that is blown up by the explosion of the fire ship, at their entering among the gun boats of Tripoli. Captain Smith in the Vixen arrived here this day, he left Tripoli three days past—he says that commodore Barron, and Campbell, arrived there the 9th, that on the 7th the gun boats bombards, with the Syren, Enterprize, Scourge, and John Adams, left the coast of Tripoli, for Syracuse. The President, Constitution, Constellation, and Argus, remain off Tripoli—that it is considered if the weather would be favorable that the three frigates would attack the place—I do not think that without the gun boats and bombards, they will reduce Tripoli to American terms, or obtain the liberation of our fellow citizens. The season is too far advanced for the gun boats and bombards to remain with safety on the coast of Tripoli.

I am respectfully, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

John Gavins, Esq. &c. &c.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the chairman of the committee of ways and means including sundry additional estimates of appropriation, for the year 1805. Accompanying a bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and five, presented the 31st December, 1804.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 27th, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from the register of the treasury, stating at about nine thousand dollars, the expense of erecting a fire proof building for the safe keeping of the records of the treasury, as submitted in the estimates of appropriations for the year 1805.

I have also the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from the secretaries of state, war and navy, requesting that an appropriation might be made for the erection of dwelling houses for the messengers attached to their offices. Two dwelling houses which accommodate the messengers of the secretary, comptroller, auditor and register of the treasury, were erected in 1800-1, for the sum of 4,910 dollars, and the expenses defrayed by an appropriation, made by act of March 3d, 1801.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. John Randolph, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

(COPY.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, 24th Nov. 1804.

SIR,

From an accumulation of vouchers to the public documents, and the danger to which the walls of the building occupied by the treasury department would be subjected, from a weight too great in the upper story, it was deemed expedient, some time since, to floor the cellars of the said building for the reception of the public records, under an expectation that from keeping the windows open for a free circulation of air, they might answer for a place of deposit, but upon trial it has been found unsuitable, and the records deposited therein are in danger of being greatly injured by moisture.

Upon this subject being mentioned to you by the auditor of the treasury and myself, you were pleased to approve of forming an estimate of the expense which would attend the erecting of a fire-proof brick building, for the recep-

tion of the treasury records, and I have now the honor of transmitting such an estimate of the expense which would attend the erection of a building of this description.

The place designed in the plan is between the messenger's houses, with two fronts, one towards the treasury, the other on G street, the elevation of the building is exhibited in plans A and B and the projection of the arches for the fire-proofs annexed to section of B.

Dolls. Ctr.

The estimated amount of the expense of A, proposed with stone frames & iron doors, is stated at, 8,959 06 To which add plastering not included, 200 Architects' superintendency and procuring materials and workmen at 5 per cent, say, 500

9,959 06

The estimate B, contemplating wooden frames, built in a reveal without iron doors, 7,342 31 Plastering not included, 300 Extra digging as above, 200 Architects' superintendency, &c. 390

8,232 31

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH NOURSE.

(COPY.)

Washington, Nov. 14th, 1804.

SIR,

To avoid the expense to which we are exposed for the rent of houses for the messengers of the departments of state, war, and navy, general post office, and the accountants of the war and navy departments, and to provide against the accidents of fire to the building occupied by these departments; we conceive that it would be expedient for congress, to make provision for building six small brick houses, with necessary buildings attached to them, and for purchasing two fire engines, and erecting pumps, &c. We therefore submit the following estimate of monies, necessary to effect these objects, and request that you will lay the same before congress.

Dollars.

Six small brick buildings, at 1000 6,000 Other necessary buildings, 1,200 Two fire engines, 1,400 Pumps, 350 Buckets, 200

9,150

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON,

H. DEARBORN,

R. SMITH,

GID: GRANGER.

Secretary of the Treasury.

LOUISIANA.

On the arrival of Wm. H. Harrison, governor of Louisiana district, at the town of St. Genevieve, he was waited upon by a committee on the part of the people of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon districts, and presented with the following address.

To his excellency William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, and of the district of Louisiana.

SIR,

In behalf of the people of the districts of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, we have the honor to salute you, to testify to you and the American government, their entire approbation of your appointment to the executive duties of the district of Louisiana.

Indeed we address as it were clothed with an absolute and arbitrary power, under and within the pale of the constitution of the United States with your co-partners in the offices of legislation, to make such laws and to execute them in such manner as may seem to you just and right. But, sir, when we reflect upon your known attachment to the principles of republicanism, your capacity and exertions as a public officer, to confer happiness on the community, when we contemplate the wife and humane policy of those at the helm of national affairs, whence all authority in subordinate stations is derived, and that we are members of the great family of the American government, we rest assured that our rights will be assiduously preserved and cherished.

Living as we do in a country so friendly and hospitable to the human species, possessing and inhabiting lands so fertile and luxuriant with many other natural advantages, which might here be detailed, and which hitherto have been but little known, we look forward with the pleasing expectation that the time is not far distant when we shall become a free and independent state. This happy period will either be hastened or retarded by our attachment to republican principles, our disposition for liberty, and the representation of those who may be placed as watchmen over us to give information of our moral fitness to enter into a state of absolute freedom.

Although we are just emancipated from the chains of despotism, our country an infant settlement, and our situa-

tion such as forbids for the present a government of our choice—a government of laws enacted by ourselves or representatives—yet we cherish a fond hope that these privileges will be extended to us by the general government as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the meantime while under the auspices of your benign administration, we have every reason to believe we shall enjoy all the blessings of practical justice, among which the protection of our lives, liberties, and property are the most essential, secured by just and equal laws, under the protection of which the most defenceless, the most simple, and the most ignorant among the people may be safe against the artifice, fraud, and obliquity of the boldest and most unconscionable oppressor.

We rejoice in anticipating the enjoyment of those blessings in that happy fate, which call from us the shackles of oppression—which raised us from a condition to which we before were compelled to submit, and which joined us to a free and magnanimous people—who acquired their liberty by the loss of their blood. Blessings secured to us, to our children, and to posterity, by mild and pacific means without a call to arms.

We rejoice with you, sir, on the enjoyment of that equality of rights which secures the same protection to each individual, and requires that all men of every description should be amenable to justice and the laws, which opens the doors of honor and preferment to every one, and the pretensions of no citizen are limited but by the distinctions of merit and capacity.

Whilst sir, we rejoice in privileges so congenial to the mind of every American, (let his extraction be what it may,) permit us in behalf of the inhabitants of the districts of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, to congratulate you on your appointment to the executive authority of the country, whereby an additional token of the good opinion of congress in your wisdom and talents to dispense justice and to rule over a free people in their hearts and affections has been manifested, also to present you their aid and support to carry into effect all such laws, as may be founded upon the sound principles of republican liberty and equality.

It is not to you we look for the form of a representative government, we only expect the substance, and we have the fullest confidence in your patriotism and love of liberty, to bestow it on us, with all its accompanying benefits—in truth, sir, the firm and dignified measures of our present administration justify inspire this confidence. It rests with you and your coadjutors to confer the chosen boon upon the freemen of upper Louisiana. And, whilst we congratulate you on the confidence of your fellow men, we offer up our most fervent prayers for your future welfare, and tender you our most cordial and sincere wishes, that you may continue to merit and to deserve well of your country.

SAM. HINCH,

W. FENWICK,

RUFUS EASTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Important!

Information from Genoa to October 15, states, that the American squadron had, by the bombardment of Tripoli, compelled the Bawhaw to sue for peace; that the Americans had lost 40 men and 6 officers; and that among the latter were capt. Somers, and Lt. Decatur, who destroyed the Philadelphia frigate.

If the number of persons killed in attacks upon Tripoli is correctly stated in the above paragraph, information must have reached Genoa of some operation of which we have not heretofore heard. The bombardments of which we before had accounts, took place early in August, and the number of killed was very few, compared with that mentioned. Much later intelligence might certainly have reached Genoa previous to the 15th Oct.

FROM SPAIN.

By capt. Tucker, who has arrived at Marblehead in 57 days from Bilbao, we have information that the Biscay insurgents have laid down their arms, and that order has been restored. The news of the capture of the Spanish frigates was received, but war with England was not expected. British vessels were not detained.

Fever in Spain.—A letter from Cadiz, of Oct. 13, says, few females are affected by the fever; and it assaets principally among young men.

"Mr. Monroe, the American minister is gone to Madrid, to assist Mr. Pinkney in endeavouring to prevent a rupture between Spain and the U. States. It is said that the dispute is likely to be adjusted, and that the Spanish Government will not insist upon the three points which we mentioned in our paper of Saturday. Indeed, had the Spanish Government determined not to abandon them, war would have been inevitable. It is even said, that intelligence has been received by his majesty's ministers of the retrocession of the three points by the Spanish government who have expressed their resolution not to interrupt the relations of peace and amity with the United States."

En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 15, 1805.

In order to give Mr. Chase's speech entire in this morning's paper, we have been obliged to omit a variety of matter, which we had in type for this morning; and agreeable to promise we shall continue the trial as fast as possible; and recommend to our readers, to take care of their papers, in order to have the whole proceedings, as no instance, for many years, may call forth more of the eloquence of the American nation, than the present trial. To obviate the risk of losing a part, we would suggest the idea of filing their papers, instead of lending them to those whose enmity to the editor will not permit them to subscribe.

Senate of the United States.
HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Wednesday, January 2, 1805.
MR. PRESIDENT,

I appear, in obedience to a summons from this honorable court, to answer articles of impeachment exhibited against me, by the honorable, the house of representatives of the United States.

To these articles, a copy of which was delivered to me with the summons, I say, that I have committed no crime or misdemeanor, whatever, for which I am subject to impeachment according to the constitution of the United States. I deny, with a few exceptions, the acts with which I am charged; and that, contend, that all acts admitted to have been done by me, were legal; and I deny, in every instance, the improper intentions with which the acts charged, are alleged to have been done, and in which their supposed criminality altogether consists.

But in charges of so heinous a nature, urged by so high an authority, a simple denial is not sufficient. It behoves me, for the legal justification of my conduct and for the vindication of my character, to meet each charge with a full and particular answer; to explain and refute at length, every principle urged against me; to state the evidence by which I am to disprove every fact relied on in support of the accusation; and to detail all the facts and arguments on which my defence is to rest. The necessity of an answer embracing all these objects in cases of impeachment is obvious; and the right to make it, is secured by law and sanctioned by uniform practice.

Such an answer it is my intention to make. It is my purpose to submit the whole ground of my defence to the view of this honorable court, of my country, of the world, and of those who are to conduct the prosecution. So will my judges come to the trial with that full knowledge, of the whole matter in dispute, which is essential for enabling them to understand and apply the testimony and the arguments; and the honorable managers will be better prepared, to refute such parts of my defence, as they may think untenable.

But in a case of this kind, where the accusation embraces so great a variety of charges, of principles, and of facts, it is manifest that preparing such an answer, as I have a right to make and as my duty to myself, my family, my friends, and my country requires my hands, a considerable time must be necessary.

Many of the principles involved in this impeachment, are very important, not only to me, but to the liberties of every American citizen, and to the cause of free government in general. These principles ought to be maturely considered, and clearly explained. They present a wide field of legal investigation; many of them require laborious and extensive research, and although some of them have accompanied the prosecution from its commencement, and have thus been for a considerable time subjected to my consideration; some, on the other hand, have been very recently introduced.

Of this description is the principle wherein the 5th and 6th articles rest; relative to the extent in which courts of the United States are to be governed, not only in their decisions, but in their proceedings, by the state laws. A principle, which was not brought into view until a few weeks ago, and the explanation of which will require a careful consideration of the conduct and proceedings of the supreme and circuit courts of the United States, from the first establishment of our federal system.

The same articles involve the construction of two state laws of Virginia, which I am charged with having infringed in the trial of Callender, which were not mentioned on the trial, or during any of the introductory proceedings, and of which I never heard until these articles were reported a few weeks ago. It is manifest, that in order to fix the true construction of these laws, about which

professional men have differed in opinion, recourse must be had to the decisions of the courts of that state, as explained by their records; or, in case those records should be silent, to the recollection and opinion of professional men, accustomed to preside or attend in the courts where those laws are enforced. It is manifest, that such an investigation cannot be accomplished in a short time.

The facts on which this prosecution rests, except the last article, are alleged to have taken place more than four years ago; some of them at Philadelphia, some at Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, and some at Richmond, in Virginia. These facts are very numerous, and the greater part of them are of such a nature, as to depend for their criminality or innocence, on minute circumstances, or slight shades of testimony, and often on the different manner in which the same circumstances may affect different spectators, all equally disposed to represent truly what they observe. The most material facts are alleged to have happened in Richmond and Philadelphia. In the former of these places I am an utter stranger, and in the latter, I know personally but very few individuals. These circumstances render it very difficult for me, to ascertain the persons who witnessed the various transactions in question, and are able, after this lapse of time, to give accurate testimony concerning them; and this difficulty is very increased, by the distance of those places from that of my residence. I assure this honorable court, that from the moment when this prosecution assumed a serious appearance and a definitive form, at the last session of congress, I have turned my attention to the subject of my defence, and my answer, and have, exerted myself in finding out and procuring the requisite testimony; but the difficulties which I have stated, added to my ill state of health during a great part of the last year, have prevented me from making such progress, as to afford me the hope of being able to obtain the object in a very short time. I have done much, but much, very much remains to be done, even in those parts of the prosecution where I had some notice by the proceedings of last session. In those very material parts which have originated during the present session, every thing is still to be done.

It may perhaps be thought, that although these preparations might be necessary for the trial, they are not for the answer. But such an opinion I trust would on examination be found erroneous.

The answer, in cases of impeachment, must disclose the whole defence, and the defence must be confined to the matters stated in the answer. Otherwise the prosecutors might be surprised at the trial, by objections, which with previous notice, would be in their power to refute or explain. The accused therefore, before he puts in his answer, ought to have time sufficient for making himself thoroughly master of his defence, of the grounds on which it rests, and of the facts and evidence by which it is to be supported. He ought to be completely prepared for the trial; between which and the answer no delay need to take place, except such as may be necessary for convening the witnesses.

In so material a part of his preparation for defence, as the drawing up of his answer, it will not, I presume, be denied that he ought to have an opportunity of obtaining the best professional assistance, which it may be in his power to procure. This assistance is rendered peculiarly necessary to me, by the very precarious state of my health; which affords me, at this season of the year particularly, but short and uncertain intervals, of fitness for mental or bodily exertion. Should my answer be required in a short time, I have no reason to suppose, that I shall be able to obtain such assistance of this kind as I so much need, and as probably I shall otherwise have in my power. Professional gentlemen, engaged extensively in business, are at all times too liable to interruption, and too much occupied to devote themselves exclusively to an affair of this nature, so as to complete it within a short period; and at this season of the year they are for the most part particularly and indispensably engaged.

These reasons in favour of a liberal allowance of time for preparing the answer derive great additional force from one further consideration which I hope may without impropriety present to the view of this honorable court. Reputation ought to be more dear to every man, and is more dear to me than the honors or emoluments of office. In cases of impeachment, the facts which appear, the explanations which are given, the arguments which are urged, at the trial, are sometimes wholly omitted in the statements given to the public and often misrepresented, or stated too distinctly to be generally understood. It is to the answer that the world must look, for the justification of the accused. It is by his answer alone, that he can furnish a clear and authentic explanation of his conduct and motives, supported by such a statement of his proofs, as can be extensively read, clearly understood, and easily remembered. He may therefore, claim from justice, and expect from the

high dignity and responsible character of this honorable tribunal such time for preparing this very important document, as may enable him to bestow on it all the care and labor which it requires, and to give it all the force of which it may be susceptible.

In stating these considerations, Mr. President, in support of my request for a continuance of this case, I disclaim all intention of affected delay. Feeling a consciousness of my integrity, and a just pride of character, which place me far above the fear of events, I am anxious to meet this accusation, and I rejoice in an opportunity of refuting it. I know that my conduct, though liable to a full portion of human error, has at all times been free from intentional impropriety. I know that in all the instances selected as the grounds of accusation, I have discharged my official duties, with a sacred and inviolate regard to my oath, my character, the laws of my country, and the rights of my fellow citizens. I know that I can prove my innocence as to all the matters alleged against me. And acrimonious as are the terms in which many of the accusations are conceived, harsh and opprobrious are the epithets wherewith it has been thought to assail my name and character, by those who were "pulling in their nurse's arms," whilst I was contributing with my utmost aid to lay the ground work of American liberty; I yet thank my accusers, whose functions are members of the government of my country, I highly respect, for having at length put their charges into a definitive form, susceptible of refutation; and for having thereby afforded me an opportunity of vindicating my innocence, in the face of this honorable court, of my country and of the world.

But this vindication situated as I am, and as this case is, cannot be the work of a few weeks. Much time has been employed in preparing the accusation; less will be required for the defence; but a short time will not suffice. I am far from presuming to prescribe to this honorable court, whose sense of justice, and disposition to grant every proper indulgence, I cannot doubt, but it may perhaps be not improper to suggest that by the first day of next session, the answer could be prepared and put in; and that the trial might then take place as soon afterwards, as the witnesses could be collected. I declare that it will be impossible for me to prepare my answer in such time as to commence the trial during this session with any prospect of bringing it to a close before the session must end; and were I to omit that full answer which I wish to give, it would be impossible for me, in the course of this session, (only two months of which now remain) to ascertain all the facts necessary for my defence; to find out and bring to this place, the witnesses and written testimony; or to make arrangements relative to that assistance of counsel which my case requires, my age and infirmities render essential, and a longer time would enable me to procure.

I hope, Mr. President, I may be permitted to observe, that my private and professional reputation for probity and honor has never been called in question. I have sustained a high judicial character for above sixteen years, and during the first six, I presided at the trial of more criminals than any other judge within the United States. During the whole period of time my official conduct has never been arraigned, except only in the trials of Cooper, Fries and Callender, above four years ago. For the truth of these assertions I appeal to all who know me; and particularly to the two honorable senators from Maryland.

In respect to the present prosecution I will make but one remark. That I am impeached for giving on the trial of Callender, several judicial opinions, Judge Griffin my associate, concurred; my opinions are held to be criminal, or that they flowed from partiality, and an intention to oppress Callender; but the same opinions given by my associate have been considered perfectly innocent.

I have now only to solicit this honorable court to allow me until the first day of next session to put in my answer, and to prepare for my trial; and I submit myself as to the further proceedings in this case, to the discretion of this honorable court, in whose integrity, impartiality and independence I repose the highest confidence. I will not for a moment believe that the spirit of party can even enter and pollute these walls, or that popular prejudice or political motives will be harbored in the bosom of any member in this honorable body.

On the country, I hope and expect that all its decisions will be governed by the immutable principles of justice, and a sacred regard to the constitution and the law of the land, which every member of this court is bound by duty, and the obligation of a christian judge, to support and observe.

After the judge had concluded his speech, he was ordered to reduce his motion to writing as follows.

I solicit this honorable court to allow me until the 1st day of next session to put in my answer, and to prepare for trial. *[All further proceedings are postponed until the 1st of next month.]*

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE purest treasure, mortal times afford,
Is forfeits reputation—that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay.

THE disputes of individuals, should seldom be intruded on the public, but as this necessity involves my character, and the character of my friend, I submit it with frigid indifference to their consideration.

At the time I delivered a challenge from Mr. Alexander Stuart, junr, of the State of Delaware, to Mr. Jarvis Spencer, of this State, and before his acceptance, I informed Mr. Spencer, that if a meeting took place, the State of Delaware must be excluded, as Mr. Stuart was a citizen of that State, and that he had already been fined considerably in a duel he had fought with Mr. Robert Wright, junr. when not a citizen of that State.

It becomes necessary to observe, that at the time I delivered the challenge to Mr. Spencer, he required a seven-night's consideration, as to the acceptance. Mr. Stuart, and myself being equally confident that he was not entitled to such indulgence, I waited on him a second time—informing him that Mr. Stuart had business that demanded his attention, and that we would not admit of a delay. On the next day, I received the acceptance through the hands of Mr. Wright.

After the elapse of a few days, his friend, Mr. Knight, waited on me for the purpose of apprising me of the time, and place. I objected, as I had done before, to the State of Delaware;—and mentioned the Jersey shore, opposite New Castle, as the most eligible place—he observed he was not authorized to appoint any other place, than Delaware.—After which, I observed to Mr. Knight, we would meet him at Warwick, at 11 o'clock, the place appointed by him—but never admitted that we would fight in the State of Delaware.

Our object in going to Warwick, was to prevail on Mr. Knight, and Mr. Spencer, to proceed to another State. On enquiry we were informed that the State of Pennsylvania, was but a few miles distant from Warwick—where, had he been disposed, he might have gratified our feelings. When we met at Warwick, an interview took place between Mr. Knight, and myself. The terms on which the gentlemen were to fight I replied were honorable, except the State of Delaware, to which I objected. They still persisted in not going to any other State. After which, I handed the following communication to Mr. Knight.

To WILLIAM KNIGHT, Esq.

Permit me, sir, to express my astonishment at the ungenerous proposition made by Mr. Spencer, to fight in Delaware.—Two circumstances compel me to decline fighting in that State—first my residing there; and second, being strongly impressed with a belief, that I am at this time under a recognition of 2,000 dollars for myself, and a similar sum for my security, to keep the peace of Delaware. These facts are, and ought to be conclusive to a generous mind. I will fight Mr. Spencer, in any State in the Union, except Delaware.

Yours, &c.
ALEXANDER STUART, junr.
Warwick, January 2, 1805.

After reading a few lines, and discovering the object, he asked if we would meet them. (Delaware understood) I replied in the negative. He then withdrew. The following publication appeared at the Tavern-door before the parties had quit the house.

To the People.

I hereby publish to the world, Jarvis Spencer, a COWARD. I having challenged him, and he refusing to fight in any State but Delaware, where I reside, and where I am at present bound in a recognition of 2,000 dollars, and a security in a similar sum. This circumstance, slipped my memory, and was unknown to my friend, Mr. Ringgold, until late last evening.

Mr. Spencer, was acquainted with the first circumstance, viz. my residence; and his friend refused to receive a communication, informing him of the latter. If Mr. Spencer wishes to prove himself a man of courage, I will fight him in any other State, but Delaware. But he DARE not meet.

ALEXANDER STUART, junr.
Warwick, 2d January, 1805.

I have stated facts—facts that no equivocation can ever supersede; and if Mr. Knight, dare deny them, he asserts that which is not truth. If he takes umbrage at any expressions I have used, and will call on me, I will give him satisfaction.

If the object of his pursuit is a paper-war, I now file my objections to it; and if he pursues such conduct, I shall view him, as his friend Mr. Spencer, a COWARD, and PALTRON.

HENRY RINGGOLD,
Second, and Friend of Alexander Stuart, Junr.
Kent county, Md. January 5, 1805.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

For the disposal of certain copies of the Laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That three hundred copies of the laws of the United States, which have been procured by the Secretary of State, in obedience to the law passed for that purpose, and three hundred copies of the Journals of Congress, which have been procured in pursuance of the resolution of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be placed in the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate, for the time being, be and he is hereby authorized to receive three hundred copies of the laws of the United States, out of the one thousand copies reserved by law for the disposal of Congress as soon as the same shall be printed, after each session; which he shall cause to be placed in the library, and assorted respectively with the sets of copies mentioned in the first section of this act; excepting only, that at the close of the present session which will complete the Eighth Congress, and in like manner after each particular session in future, which shall complete a Congress, he shall cause the several copies reserved by him as aforesaid, for all the sessions of each respective Congress, to be bound in one volume, making three hundred volumes for the Congress, as aforesaid, which he shall cause to be placed in the library, assorted with the respective sets of copies mentioned in the first section of this act. And the several copies of the laws and Journals of Congress, mentioned in this act shall not be taken out of the library, except by the President and Vice President of the United States, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives for the time being. And the expense of binding shall be paid, from time to time, out of the fund appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, be, and they are hereby empowered to establish such regulations and restrictions in relation to the copies of the laws and Journals of Congress, directed by this act to be placed in the library, as to them shall seem proper, and from time to time, to alter and amend the same: Provided, that no regulation nor restriction shall be valid, which is repugnant to the provisions contained in the act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to make up the deficiency of the appropriation heretofore made, for the purchase of four hundred copies of the laws of the United States, the sum of eleven hundred and forty-four dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
January 2, 1805.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

The mail from Washington has not arrived since the 31st ult.—nor has any information from Annapolis been received for some days.

DIED—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. James Holmes, of this town.

Will be Sold,
AT PUBLIC VENDUE, On Friday, the 18 day of February next, at the plantation of Henry Cuffin, late of Caroline county, dec'd.
ALL HIS PERSONAL ESTATE,
consisting of one Negro Boy, and two Negro Girls, for a term of years; Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils. About forty barrels of Indian Corn, Corn Blades, and Top Fodder.—A yoke of Oxen; and many other articles too tedious to mention.—all of which property will be sold on six months credit, except the corn, which will be sold for cash, by the purchasers giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at nine o'clock, when attendance will be given, and further particulars made known by
JOHN BOON, Executor
of Henry Cuffin.
Caroline county, January 13, 1805. 3

For Sale, or Hire,
A NEGRO MAN, who hath been employed in a Black Smith's shop, for a number of years.
OWEN KENNARD.
Easton, January 15, 1805. 3

Just Received,
AT THE EASTON STAR OFFICE, AND BOOK STORE,
And for Sale by the ream, or quire, A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
Writing and Printing Paper.
—ALSO—
A few reams of Extrafine WRAPPING PAPER.
Public Offices, and Country Merchants, can be supplied on good terms.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1805.

JAMES ARTHUR; Henry Briscoe; Samuel J. Banister; Miss P. Bailey; Joseph Bowler; Thomas Berry; James Burchell; William Brown; Daniel Bryon; John Brice; John Carvill; Abner Coker; Anna Caulk; Henry Cavender; Mrs. Curry; near Church Hill; Mrs. Ann Calvert; John Duhamel; 2; Abisha Davis; Mrs. Ann Duhamel; Wilton Edwards; Joseph Foresters; William Frisby; John Ford; Miss Henrietta M. Foreman; Thomas Foreman; James Grant; Daniel Groome; James Garnett; Mr. Guichard; William Graves; Richard McGriffham; John Hall; Lazarus Harley; Richard Harrison, Esq.; James Henderson; Susan Hines; Isabella Jones; Mary Jones; John Ireland; W. Knights; Lucas & Garnett; John Lucas; 2; Rebecca Lucas; James Lenox, & Son; Theophilus Russell; Rebecca Lane; a quail Meeks, jun.; Dr. Mathews; St. Lege Meeks; Mary Mann; James McCab; Dr. Charles Price; William Price, sen.; John Page; 2; Mary Yeates; 2; Zacharius Roberts; Ann Ringgold; Isaac Ridgrave; Miss Anna Robinson; Margaret Ruffin; William Severe; Samuel Johnstone; James Cooper; Alex. Surratt; William Senfon; Alex. Stuart; Solomon Scott; Elizabeth Spencer; Sealing Thomas; John Thompson; Davis Taylor; Dr. Samuel Thompson; John Tilden; Nancy Thompson; Robert Walters; James Walters; Thomas Wallace John Walker; George Williamson; Peter Orndall; Robert Wilson.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Centreville, January 1, 1805.

JOHN BROWN; James Brown; William Barney; John Brown, of Joel; John Cole; Mrs. James McCab; Robert Dawson; Joseph Durdling; John Doda; jun. Rev. Henry L. Davis; Messrs. Frazier & Earnell; Miss Delia Foreman; Daniel Freeman; Charles Frazier; Joseph Graham; Jacob Gibson; Fred. Glance; Henry Honey; Rebecca Hammond; James Kent; jun.; John Keets, sen.; John Keet; jun.; James Lenox; John Leatherberry; Miss Mary Miner; Daniel McGinnis; Jeffrey Mealy; Mary Morgan; John Meeds; jun.; Samuel Mulligan; Thomas Neavitt; David Nicols; Samuel Nicols; Mrs. Julia Pace; Richard Ridgway; Thomas Rogers Richard Srocket; Emory Sudler; Jane Rigg; Davis Taylor; Solomon Scott; Mrs. Eliza Tilghman; Thomas Yewell; Mrs. Eliza Walker.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1805.

WILLIAM ATKINSON; 2; Margaret Allen; John Bennett; Garrison Blades; capt. John Bulk; William Brownwell; Solomon Betton; Hugh Bowers; Mary Browning; 2; Solomon Barrett; William Bowers; John Berry; Dr. James Bordley; William Cox; James Colston; John Croach; John Colgan; James Clayland; Aaron Connolly; Captain Robert Dodson; Joseph Dawson; Mary Dawson; George Dawson; James Earle; 4; Charles Emory; Peter Edmondson; Samuel Elbert; Isaac Faulkner; Duncan McFarlane; Hannah Freeman; William Farfitt; Meli Green & Fairbanks; John Goldborough; 9; James Garnett; 3; Zebadiah Gregory; Jacob Gibson; John Gardner; Elizabeth Hay; Tustuff Harris; Robert Hay; Joseph Huzza; Samuel Harrison; Silvy Hindman; Thomas Hanna; John Jekieries; 2; Henrietta Ingram; Henry Johnston; Thomas Kemp; David Kerr, jun.; Edward Lloyd; John Lucas; 3; Corbin Lee; A. Landen; Lloyd's Servant; William Meloy; Susanah Mathews; Mikah Martin; Robert Martin; Solomon Martin; Henry Nicole; Cassandra Nicol; Bernard Nadell; 2; James Owens; Noah Porter; John P. Pica; James Price; Thomas Parrott; Dr. Eliza Pelham; Capt. Abner Parron; Perry Proufe; Eliza L. Peiman; James Purley; John Quimby; John M. Robinson; William Scott; James Seth; Hugh Sherwood; James Stokes; William Talbot; Edward Turner; Margaret Tripp; William Troth; Joseph T. Thomas; Ann M. Tilghman; Benjamin Tomblin; L. L. Thomas; E. Tilghman; Margaret Valliant; Ann Valliant; William Yarnum; Thomas Vickers; James Vetch; John Wbley; Philemon Willis; Thomas Wickenham; Anthony Whitely; James Wilson; the Rev. Simon Wilmer; Hugh Workes; Dr. Charles H. Winder; Edward White.

Removal.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Clock & Watch Making Shop, to the house lately occupied by Mr. William Brownwell, next door to Mr. Solomon Lowry's, tavern, Washington-street; where he has for sale, at the most reduced prices, CLOCKS, WATCHES, SEALS and KEYS, of different kinds; and solicits a share of public patronage.

JAMES TROTH.
Easton, January 8, 1805.

Twelve five Cents Reward.
RANAWAY from the Widow of John Turner, late of Talbot county, dec'd two apprentice boys, one by the name of William Sparks, and the other by the name of Richard Sparks. All persons are forwarned harboring, or employing them, or masters of vessels from carrying them away as they will be subject to prosecution.
NATHAN FOWNSEND, at nry in suit, for Lydia Turner.
January 8, 1805.

Chancery Sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, On **TUESDAY**, the 29th day of January next, at Denton, **THREE LOTS OF GROUND**, lying and being in Caroline County; whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two of these lots lie in Denton; one of which Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and it is well improved, having a good dwelling house, kitchen, and several out-houses. The second lot in Denton, is unimproved, but lies in a public part of the town. The third lot lies at a place known by the name of the *Walnut Trees*; this lot has some improvements and is judged to be a good stand for business. The terms of sale are, the purchaser must give bond with security, for the purchase money, payable in twelve months, with lawful interest from the date. Attendance will be given at one o'clock, on said day, by **WILLIAM CRAWFORD**, Trustee.
Greenborough, Dec. 25, 1804. 6

In Chancery.

December, 1804.
Charles Frazier, } **THE** object of the bill in this cause, }
versus } filed, is to obtain a decree }
Samuel Parsons. } to foreclose a Mortgage, executed by }
the Defendant, on the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and two, for conveying to the Complainant, a lot of ground in the town of Centreville, in Queen-Anne's county, to secure the amount of two hundred and fifty five dollars, current money; and to indemnify the complainant, as his security, for the purchase of said lot. Or for a sale of the said lot and premises to be applied to the purposes mentioned in the said deed of mortgage.

The bill states that the Defendant has removed out of the State of Maryland, to parts unknown; and it cannot be ascertained whether he be dead, or whether he be living.

It is therefore adjudged, and Ordered, that the Complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Eastern News paper, before the first day of February next, give notice of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that the absent Defendant, or such other person or persons, as may conceive themselves interested, may be warned to appear here on or before the first day of July next, to show cause, if any, he or they may have, wherefore a decree should not be passed, as prayed.

True Copy.
Test, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.**
REG. CUR. CAN.

In Chancery.

December 27th, 1804.
Frederick Armstrong, } **THE** object of the bill filed }
versus } in this Court, is to obtain a decree for recording a deed dated }
William Trons. } on the twenty third day of September, }
1797, from William Trons to Frederick Armstrong the complainant, for a lot of }
ground, being part of a tract of land called }
London Bridge Renewed, lying in Kent }
county. The bill states that the deed hath }
been duly executed and acknowledged, }
but hath not been recorded agreeably to }
law, without any fraudulent intention in }
the party claiming under the same.

It is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, Ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Easton, once in each of two successive weeks, before the 15th day of February next, or served upon the said William Trons before the end of January next, to the intent that the said William Trons, his heirs, or devisees, or representative, and, any other person conceiving himself interested, may have notice of the present application, and of the object and intention of the present bill, and may be warned to appear in this Court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first day of the Term of said February next, viz. the 27th of said month, to show cause, if there be any, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.
Test, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.**
REG. CUR. CAN.

For Sale.
A VALUABLE PAPER MILL, the property of Aaron Mattson, & Son. John Mattson, wishing to remove to another state, and his Father being far advanced in years, they have determined to offer for sale the following valuable

Paper Mill, & Plantation, now in good order, and lying in Allston Township, Delaware county, on the South branch of Chester creek, five miles from Chester-Town, Pennsylvania. Together with six or eight acres of land, with two dwelling houses thereon. The Mill is calculated for two Vats, and stands on an excellent stream of water. Also, if the purchaser chooses a good Farm, adjoining, of one hundred acres of Land, with valuable improvements thereon, consisting of a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, well finished, and convenient, with seven rooms besides the entry, cellars and garret, a kitchen, and an adjoining stone building, for the accommodation of workmen, and servants, a spring house, good barn, stables, and other out houses. For terms apply on the premises to

AARON MATTSON.
January 8, 1805. 6

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret Green field, has conducted herself in such manner towards me, and having left me public from harboring, or trusting her in my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contract, after this date.

JAMES GREENFIELD.
January 8, 1805. 3

Public Sale.

Will be sold on a credit of nine months, On Wednesday the 23d instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of John Troth, deceased, all the stock of *Hoggs*, Black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a likely Negro Boy, about thirteen years old, for a term of years, fifty or sixty barrels of long corn, all the corn fodder and hay. The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months of all sums above eight dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with interest thereon; the cash will be required for all sums under eight dollars. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Attendance will be given by

HENRY JOHNSON, adm'r of John Troth, dec'd.
January 8, 1804. 3

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT BOWIE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time places and manner of holding election for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for the regulations of the said elections; and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned—direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and chosen as representative—We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this proclamation, declare, that John Campbell, esq. was elected for the 1st district; Leonard Covington, esq. was elected for the second district; Patrick Magruder, esq. was elected for the third district; Roger Nelson, esq. was elected for the fourth district; Nicholas Ruxton Moore, and William Mac Creery, esqrs. were elected for the fifth district; John Archer, esq. was elected for the sixth district; Joseph Hopper Nicholson, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, esq. was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four.

ROBERT BOWIE.
By the governor and council.
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk of the council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphic, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Grier's paper at Hager's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.
Dec. 11, 1804. 6w

TO SETTLERS. FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lycoming county, Loyal Sock township, and on the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the State of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Lycoming county, or in the State of Pennsylvania—Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber are found on these lands. There are also two or three full springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighborhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Lycoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Easton; or to **RICHARD PETERS, Jun.** No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 20, 1804. 11

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co. Have just imported from London, and have now on hand, a large and general assortment of

GUNS,

CONSISTING OF Fowling and Cocking Pieces, Shot and Bullet Rifles, With a handsome assortment of Shot Moulds, and Powder Proofs of the latest construction—Also, a quantity of Bird Shot, which they will sell at 12 dollars cash per cwt. they expect a quantity of Buck Shot by the first arrival from Bristol.

They have just opened, and will continue to keep a general assortment of Wet and Dry Goods, Suitable for the approaching Season, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.
Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804. 11

In Chancery.

DECEMBER 20, 1804.
ORDERED. That the sale made by Hugh Sherwood, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Cooper, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 28th day of February next; *Prova* dec'd, a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern news-paper, before the 22d day of January next. The report states that a Mill Seat, with one hundred and fourteen acres and one fourth of an acre was sold for three thousand dollars.

True Copy,
Test, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.**
REG. CUR. CAN.

REMOVAL.

Lambert W. Spencer, & Co. HAVE removed their STORE, to the first house of Col. Robert Lloyd Nichols, row of buildings, opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Dr. Edward Earle—where they now offer for sale a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, and Groceries, at their usual low terms.
E. Easton, January 1, 1805. 3

Will be sold.

At the late residence of John Troth, deceased, On Wednesday the 23d inst. at the time of the sale of his property, a

5 or 6 likely Young Negroes, for a term of years, on the same terms as laid fair; the property of the late Rebecca King, deceased, of this county.

JAMES WILSON, Adm'r of John Troth, dec'd.
Talbot county, January 8, 1805. 3

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of a Captain Robert Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement.

MABLE LOWREY, } adm'r
THOMAS LOWREY, } trustees.
Talbot County, January 8, 1805. 3w

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale or rent, the property where he now resides, in Greenborough, Caroline county. The dwelling and out houses are convenient, and stand in a healthy situation. There is, also, belonging to it, an excellent kitchen garden. It will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, and possession given the 1st of January next.

CALEB BOYER.
December 11, 1804. 5

To be Let

For one or a term of years, and possession the first day of January next.

ALL the HOUSES & LOTTS within this town, belonging to Mr. Mark Benton, viz. That large and convenient two story brick house, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Lockerman—Also, that well known stand as a tavern, in the possession of Mr. James Faulkner—The house occupied by Mr. James Cowan, and several other houses and lots. For terms apply to

OWEN KENNARD.
Easton, December 4, 1804. 11

FOR SALE.

A very valuable FARM, ON the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to **Henry Hallyday**, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.

GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804. 11

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this third day of December, 1804.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, }
Easton, } Administ
GEO. GILLASSPY, }
Philadelphia. }
December 4, 1804. 11

To Rent.

A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated, and standing on the main street—fronting the public square; and joining the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md. The said house is now occupied by Mr. Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had, and the terms more fully known by applying to

ISAAC CANNELL.
Chester Town, Dec. 18, 1804. 11

A Blacksmith Wanted.

OR, A SHOP AND TOOLS TO BE RENTED. NB. That understand Ship work, in a healthy part of the country, would be preferred. For further particulars apply to

THE PRINTER.
December 23, 1804. 3

Pine Creek Settlement.

In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy territory, comprising 120,000 acres of land, situated on, and contiguous to, the waters of Pine Creek, having the state road, into the Genesee country passing through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, Jesse and Robert Waln, and James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the subscriber, who has removed there with his family, and the families of about forty other persons. The settlement is now in a rapidly increasing and improving state, and requires only the aid of an additional number of practical farmers, tradesmen and mechanics, to give it all the comforts of the oldest establishments in the State. To all such who will become actual settlers, the greatest encouragement will be given; to the first fifty families (provided they remove in the present season or ensuing spring) the price will not be raised beyond what some of the tracts have actually been sold for, viz. from three to four dollars per acre, according to situation, quality, &c. although the quantity already sold, exceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons who have purchased with the only view of residence, has considerably enhanced the value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of actual or intended residents, are respectable public ministers of the Society of Friends, and Methodists, and a number of respectable persons from England, in connexion with the Rev. John Hey, whose certificate is annexed to that of other characters equally well known. The views of these, and of the subscriber, are to invite and encourage only such persons as intend to reside in the settlement, and to whom, being of good character, every aid in his power will be given; lumber and boards will be furnished at easy rates, and every other reasonable encouragement given.

These proposals are now made by the subscriber with a confidence of their giving satisfaction to those who may embrace them, which is derived from an actual residence in the settlement with his family—applications will be received by him, during his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Waln's, No. 204, Spruce Street, and by Samuel W. Fisher.

J. BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a considerable tract of the above land, with design of forming an immediate settlement, by a number of respectable families from England, some of whom are already arrived in this country; and purposing to establish regular public worship for the edification of such as may settle in the neighbourhood, I beg leave, in addition to the above advertisement, to say, that there is every prospect necessary to encourage well-disposed persons to settle on the above mentioned lands.

JOHN HEY.
PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.

THE Subscribers left Delaware and Maryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Samuel W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek, in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our respective homes, we promised several of our friends to transmit them the result of our observations, and it has been thought more advisable to comply with this engagement through the medium of the press.—We have passed thirty miles over the lands, examining with great care such as we have seen, are still employed in exploring others. The view we have taken has afforded us much satisfaction, and determined us all to purchase and settle in this country. Some very respectable people are already settled here, and several little thriving farms are strung along the whole road. Many of the lands are high, with a rich fertile soil covering the greater part of them. In other situations we have met with lower but waving lands, with a deep soil, equaling if not exceeding in richness anything we have ever seen. The best lands in Lancaster county have frequently been held up, and very deservedly, as the criterion of every thing excellent for farms, and we consider these lands as equal, and many of them greatly superior to those. We have seen wheat growing here, which we believe would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet the seed had been merely harrowed in, the ground never having been ploughed. We have met with fine flax, and in some places the farmers were so unreasonable as to complain that their lands were too rich to bear that plant. The tin ber every where indicates strong good land, and while in some places it is heavier than one would wish, in others it opposes not more than the usual impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is navigable at all times when the Susquehanna is. Our immediate settlement is near the state road, and in the vicinity of the place where the county town will most probably exist, and about three or four miles from Pine Creek. The whole country appears to be well and sufficiently watered. In addition to the above we need only to observe, that we confidently expect that which we much hoped for will be realized, and that we shall find the country remarkably healthy.

(Signed)
WILLIAM H. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM RIDGELY,
SAMUEL SHARPLES,
WILLIAM H. WILMER,
JOHN REGISTER,
ISAAC MERRICK,
JAMES HARPER.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing and though not certain of removing myself, have purchased two farms for my sons.

WILLIAM WILMER.
December 25, 1804. 12w



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1805.

[NO. 21....281.]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and continued for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per week.

Senate of the United States.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Wednesday, January 2.
THE UNITED STATES,
versus
SAMUEL CHASE.

Silence having been enjoined by the chief,

Mr. Otis (Secretary) read the return on the summons of Samuel Chase, made by Mr. Mathers, sergeant at arms, who was sworn that he served the said Samuel Chase with a copy of the summons and a copy of the articles of impeachment. Proclamation was made that Samuel Chase appear conformably to the summons, or that his default would be recorded.

SAMUEL CHASE appeared accordingly.

The President of the Senate (Mr. Burr) informed Mr. Chase, that having been summoned to answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, the Senate were ready to receive any answer he had to make.

Mr. Chase requested, in consideration of age, and infirmity, the indulgence of a chair, which being immediately furnished, he seated himself near the centre of the area of the Senate chamber in front of the President. The members were seated in boxes covered with crimson on each side of the President and in a line with his chair.

Mr. Chase rose, and made several observations of a general nature on the articles of impeachment.

The President said this day had been appointed to receive any answer he might make to them.

Mr. Chase said his purpose was to request the allowance of further time to put in his answer.

The President desired him to proceed.

Mr. Chase began his argument in favor of an extension of the time for putting in his answer. After making his exordium he denied being guilty of all or any of the articles exhibited against him; but said the charges were too heinous and urged by so high authority, that a simple denial would not be sufficient. It behoved him therefore to evince the rectitude of his conduct by meeting each charge distinctly.

The President here interrupted him; and asked if the paper he was reading was intended for his answer, if so it would be put on file. If it was the prelude to a motion he meant to make praying to be allowed further time for putting in his answer, he would confine himself strictly to what had relation to that object. From the tenor of what had been urged it appeared to him as intended for an answer to the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Chase said it was not his answer that he was reading; but that he was assigning reasons, why he could not now answer, in order to show that he was entitled to further time to prepare and put in his answer.

President. You, who are so conversant in the practice of courts of law, know very well that a motion for time cannot be founded on mere suggestions, but must be founded on some facts to prove the propriety of the motion.

Mr. Chase said he meant to show the impracticability of his answering at this time, from the very articles themselves, and it was for that purpose he had had an allusion to them.

The President said with the caution he had given he might proceed, provided no objection were made by any gentleman of the Senate.

Mr. Chase proceeded with his arguments without interruption until he came to that part in which he stated he could prove his innocence by the uniform tenor of his life—which would show that whilst those who accused him were pulling in their nether arms, his arms were raised, and the utmost exertions of his mind employed, in laying the foundations whereon are erected the liberty, happiness and prosperity of our country.

The President here interrupted him, and said that observations of egulure or

recrimination were not admissible; it would be very improper for him to listen to observations on the statements of the House of Representatives before an answer was filed.

Mr. Chase said he had very few words more to add, and he should then finish for the present. He was permitted to proceed, and concluded with declaring that he might be allowed 'till the first day of the next session to put in his answer and prepare himself with counsel for his trial.

The President desired him if he had any motion to make to reduce it to writing.

Mr. Chase hereupon stated his motion in writing which was as above stated, and was afterwards read by the Secretary.

The President then informed him that the Senate would deliberate on his motion, and that the court would be opened to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Senate immediately, on the invitation of the President, left the Senate Chamber, and proceeded to a private committee room.

During the whole of these proceedings, neither the Managers, or House of Representatives were present.

Thursday, January 3.

The Secretary administered to the President the following oath. "You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Samuel Chase, you will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws of the United States."

The like oath was administered by the President to 27 of the members present, and three others made solemn affirmation to the same effect.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from Samuel Chase, inclosing an affidavit sworn before Mr. Justice Hamilton, assigning various facts and reasons for being allowed further time to give in his answer.

Mr. Bradley moved the Senate to come to the following resolution:

Ordered, That Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, do file his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, with the Secretary of the Senate, on or before the day of

Mr. Giles moved to strike out all the words after the word ordered, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the day of shall be the day for receiving the answer and proceeding on the trial of the impeachment of Samuel Chase."

Mr. Hillhouse moved a division of the question, taking it first on striking out.

Mr. Giles asked if the whole was not one motion.

The President declared that any member of the court had the right of requiring a division of a question where it was susceptible of a division, and he conceived the amendment proposed was capable of being divided.

The question was then taken on striking out by calling over the names of the members, and there appeared Ayes 20—Noes 10.—So the words were stricken out.

The question was next taken in like manner upon inserting the words moved by Mr. Giles, and was carried—Ayes 22—Noes 8.

Mr. Tracy moved to fill up the blank with the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Breckinridge moved to fill it up with the 4th of February next.

The President said the first question would be on the most distant day, viz. the 1st Monday in December next.

On this question there appeared 12 Ayes and 18 Noes. So the motion was lost.

The President then put the question on the 4th day of February next, which was carried in the affirmative—21 Yeas and 9 Noes.

The question on the order, as amended, was then put and carried—Ayes 21—Noes 9.

The Secretary was directed by the President to deliver a copy of this order to the House of Representatives, and another copy to Samuel Chase.

After enquiry by the President whether any gentleman had anything further to offer, the Senate withdrew to a private chamber.

The following is the Affidavit of Judge Chase, presented to the Senate on the 3d inst.

City of Washington, D.C.

Samuel Chase made oath on the holy evangel of Almighty God, that it is not in his power to obtain information respecting the facts alleged in the articles of impeachment to have taken place in the city of Philadelphia, in the trial of John Fries; or of the facts alleged to have taken place, in the city of Richmond, in the trial of James T. Callender, in time to prepare and put in his answer, and to proceed to trial, with any probability that the same could be finished on or before the fifth day of March next. And further, that it is not in power to procure information of the names of the witnesses, whom he thinks it may be proper and necessary for him to summon, in time to obtain their attendance, if his answer could be prepared in time sufficient for the finishing of the said trial, before the said fifth day of March next: and the said Samuel Chase further made oath, that he believes it will not be in his power to obtain the advice of counsel, to prepare his answer, and to give him their assistance on the trial, which he thinks necessary, if the said trial should take place during the present session of Congress—and that he verily believes, if he had at this time, full information of facts, and of the witnesses proper for him to summon, and if he had also the assistance of counsel, that he could not prepare the answer, he thinks he ought to put in, and be ready for his trial, within the space of four or five weeks from this time. And further, that his application to the honorable the Senate, for time to obtain information of facts, in order to prepare his answer, and for time to procure the attendance of necessary witnesses, and to prepare for his defence in the trial, and to obtain the advice and assistance of counsel, is not made for the purpose of delay, but only for the purpose of obtaining a full hearing of the articles of impeachment against him, in their real merits.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Sworn to this 3d day of January, 1805, before

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Congress

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Monday, December 17.

The amendment proposed to the bill by the Senate concerning drawbacks on goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the district of Orleans, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg presented the petition of Hannah Crawford of Pennsylvania, praying relief in consideration of the loss of her husband who was killed in an action with the Indians whilst a colonel in the Virginia line during our revolutionary war.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Also, A petition was presented by Catharine Davis of Baltimore county in Maryland, praying that compensation may be made for the services of her late husband whilst a soldier in the regiment of Royal Americans commanded by colonel Bouquet, in the years 1780 and 1781.

Referred to the committee of claims.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Amelia county, state of Virginia, praying that a post office may be established at the county court house. Referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

After going through the same the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, the same were taken up in the house and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Friday next.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendment reported from the committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels. Some further amendments being made the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next, and in the mean time it was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Latimore a committee was appointed to consider what alteration if any was necessary to the act regulating the grants of lands and providing for the disposal of lands of the

United States south of Tennessee; and authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay a committee of five were appointed to consider the petitions from Alexandria, Washington city and Georgetown, on the subject of erecting a permanent bridge across the Potomac.

On motion of Mr. Thompson the message of the president relating to the public buildings in Washington was referred to a committee of seven.

And then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 18.

An engrossed bill, respecting the clearance of armed merchant vessels, was read the third time; and on motion recommended to a select committee.

The bill, authorizing the Marine Insurance company of Alexandria, to extend their insurances to buildings, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Wednesday, December 19.

A memorial from sundry manufacturers of refined sugar in the city and state of New York, was read, praying that a drawback of duty may be allowed on the exportation to foreign countries, of sugar refined within the United States, equivalent to the duty on raw sugars employed in the manufacture of the refined sugar for export, under such regulations as will tend effectually to secure the public revenue from injury in the amount and collection thereof.

The said memorial, together with the memorial of sundry merchants, shipbuilders, farmers, planters and other persons concerned in navigation, residing in St. Mary's county, in the state of Maryland, presented November 23d, 1803, and praying "that the office of the collector of the district and port of Nanjemoj, may be removed to some convenient place on St. Mary's river, in the said state;" and also, the memorial and petition of sundry merchants, farmers, planters, makers of vessels, owners, shipbuilders, and others of the district of Nanjemoj, in the state of Maryland, in opposition to the prayer of the said recited memorial presented the tenth of January last, were ordered to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A memorial of Anne Ledyard, of the state of New York, widow and administratrix of Isaac Ledyard, deceased, was read, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay due for the services of the deceased, as an hospital surgeon and assistant purveyor in the continental army during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, to which he conceived the legal representatives of the deceased are justly entitled by resolutions of congress under the former government, and also, that a mistake made by the commissioner of army accounts, to the injury of the deceased in a settlement of his claim against the United States, amounting as is suggested by the memorialist, to a sum between eight hundred and one thousand dollars, may be rectified.

Referred to the committee of claims. The memorial and petition of Wm. T. Smith, of the city of Philadelphia, praying "that certain certificates of funded debt may be granted to him, in lieu of two loan office certificates heretofore issued in favor of the memorialist, by the commissioner of loans, of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively," presented on the seventh of February last, was referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom was committed on the 6th inst. the bill making further provision for extinguishing the debts due from the United States.

An engrossed bill to provide for completing the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in South Carolina, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill giving power to the stockholders of the marine insurance company of Alexandria to insure against fire, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to amend the act entitled, "an act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants' service," was read the third time and passed.

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections, of the 16th inst. to whom was referred, on the 30th ult. a petition of sundry citizens of the county of

Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, complaining of an undue election and return of John Hoge, to serve in this house as one of the representatives for said state."

After considerable debate the committee rose.

Thursday, December 20.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair. On the bill to amend the charter of Alexandria. The principal feature of this bill is the extension of the right of suffrage.

A motion to strike out the first section produced considerable debate; and was lost by a large majority.

The bill, after undergoing several subordinate amendments, was reported to the house, who took it into immediate consideration, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Friday, December 21.

Mr. Stewart brought up the petition of Captain Thomas Campbell of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment from the files of last session, praying that the commutation of his half pay or a sum equivalent thereto which he paid into the treasury, in lieu of the pension granted to him by a law of Congress in 1791, may be refunded to him for the reasons therein stated.

Referred to the committee of claims. Mr. Lyon presented the petition of Sally Lusk praying to be allowed the ferry and tract of land on which she resides between the Indiana territory and Kaskaskia: referred to the committee appointed on the petition from Randolph and St. Clair counties in said territory.

Mr. Rodney presented the petition of John Christian Topliff an old soldier in the Delaware regiment who had been wounded through the right foot and ankle, but to far recovered as to be able hitherto to earn a livelihood for himself, wife and children by working on a farm, he therefore did not apply for a pension at the time prescribed by law: but his wounds have recently opened, and that and old age have disabled him from continuing to labor in his vocation. He prays relief from Congress.

Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Lyon presented a petition from Eliza Winters who had been robbed on the Mississippi by a banditti, known by the name of Mason's party, for whose apprehension or extermination a reward of 500 dollars was offered by the proclamation of government; one of his own party shot Mason, and two of the gang were afterwards apprehended, and upon testimony convicted. He prays an allowance for his expenses, time and trouble in this business.

Referred to the committee of claims. The house on motion of Mr. Eppes took up the consideration of the bill regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels; the consideration of the new section mentioned in the proceedings of yesterday were resumed. Mr. Eppes moved an amendment thereof, and after some discussion it was ordered that the new section reported by the committee of the whole together with the amendment should be printed for the use of the members, with a view of making it critically correct, of which some doubt was entertained in its present shape.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair. After some time spent in considering the same. The committee rose, reported progress and asked and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Just Received,

AT THE EASTON STAR-OFFICE, AND BOOK STORE,

And for Sale by the ream, or quire, A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT Writing and Printing Paper.

—ALSO—

A few reams of Extrafine WRAPPING PAPER.

Public Offices, and Country Merchants, can be supplied on good terms.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

A few copies of the DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Bound in calf; five volumes, octavo: BLAIR'S LECTURES, 2 vols. octavo: WESTLEY'S SERMONS, 9 vols. Gibbon's Surveying; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Aitken's arith; School Bibles; Prayer books; Hymn Books, of various kinds; and a very general assortment of School Books.

Legislature of Maryland.
SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, December 11.

The house met. Present as yesterday. The proceeding of yesterday were read. Mr. Bond appeared in the house. Ordered, That the order of the day be postponed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorizing Henry Howard, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collection, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment"; which amendment was read, agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed; the bill to prevent the running at large of swine in the town of New Windsor, the supplement to the act to prevent swine from going at large in the town of Bladenburg, and the bill to dispose of the Eden school lands, severally endorsed, "will pass"; which were ordered to be engrossed; the resolution in favour of William Wilton and Patrick Magruder, endorsed, "assented to"; ordered to be engrossed; the resolution in favour of Thomas Hawkins, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment"; which amendment was agreed to; an account of taxes received by Samuel H. Howard, register in chancery; which was read; and a letter from the executive, enclosing an account and vouchers from Samuel Chase, agent for the recovery of the bank stock; which were read referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, and after making several amendments thereto, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? Referred in the affirmative, yeas 50, nays 10.

Resolved, That the house will, on tomorrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

Petitions from John Lowrey and Peter Stewart, of Baltimore county, Sele Lucker, of the city of Annapolis, William Phillips, of Cecil county, Zachariah Maccubbin, of Montgomery county, and Jane Green, of Caroline county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Petitions from John Worthington, of Anne-Arundel county, sundry inhabitants of Washington county, and sundry inhabitants of Denton, in Caroline county, were severally read and referred.

Mr. M'Pherson, from the committee on the petition of William Gardiner, delivers a report, in his favour; which was read.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on the communication of the executive of the 28th of November, delivers a report; which was read.

Mr. M'Pherson, from the committee on the petition of Charles Gardiner, delivers a report, in his favour; which was read.

Mr. Goldborough, from the committee on the report of the trustees of the academy at Eikon, delivers a report; which was read.

Petitions from sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county, the trustees of the poor of Queen-Anne's county, George Lightner, and others, of the city of Baltimore, and Benjamin Finkle, of the state of Ohio, were severally read and referred.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county was preferred and read.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to improve and repair the streets in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Swearingen delivers a bill, entitled, An act to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county; which was read.

Mr. Chapman delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to ascertain and establish a permanent salary to the governor; which was read.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change or abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals; which was read.

Mr. Somervell delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, December 12.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceeding of yesterday were read.

A message was sent to the senate, praying immediately, to proceed to the election of a register of wills for Allegany county, naming Mr. Hatcherson and Mr. Selby to join in counting the ballots.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county was read.

A petition from Moses Legg, of

Queen-Anne's county, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county, was read and referred.

Mr. Miller, from the committee on the petition of John Sterrett, and others, delivers a report, in their favour; which was read.

A petition from Jacob Lookerman, clerk of Talbot county, was read and referred.

The bill authorizing Lawrence Bringle, late sheriff of Frederick county, to complete his collection, was read the second time and passed.

A message was received from the senate agreeing to proceed immediately to the election of a register of wills for Allegany county.

The house proceeded to ballot for a register of wills for Allegany county, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Mr. George Bruce was elected, and was recommended accordingly.

Ordered, That the resolutions relative to the compensation to William Pinkney, Esq. have a second reading on Friday next.

According to order, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate companies to establish several turnpike roads through Baltimore county; Mr. Lowrey in the chair. After sometime spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported, that the committee had, according to order, taken the subject referred to them into their consideration, and had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

The question was then put, That the committee have leave to sit again? Determined in the negative.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution to "enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the completion of the public buildings belonging to the United States near Philadelphia," submit the following

REPORT.

That there remains unfinished the fourth wing of the arsenal, which has not been raised higher than the ground floor; and that according to the estimate, the sum of 15,550 dollars will be required to complete it, so as to make it correspond with the north wing.

That 10,000 dollars have already been expended by the United States on this wing and some of the materials necessary to its completion, and considering that in its present condition it is entirely useless to the government, that the materials which are provided are sustaining injury, and that the foundation of the building is exposed to dilapidation and decay, the committee are of opinion that economy dictates its completion. They, therefore, offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the sum of dollars be appropriated for the completion of the arsenal belonging to the United States on the river Schuylkill.

No. I.

Estimate, and valuation of the total expense of finishing the building called the barracks of the United States arsenal, on Schuylkill, similar to the north wing already built; after deducting the value of the materials wrought and unwrought now on the premises.

Carpenters work and materials, 9,000
Bricklayers do. and do. 5,650
Painting and glazing, 800
Glass, 100

Total to complete the building, 15,550
Erecting a rough board fence round the lot, 1,500
Masons estimate of a stone wall to support the bank, including all materials, 1,850

3,350

Total expense of finishing building, fence, and stone wall, Dollars. 18,900

No. II.

Contains an estimate of the quantity of curbstone, including the expense of laying it on the ground at the arsenal; also of regulating the ground, graveling the roads, &c. amounting to 4,436 dollars and 34 cents.

COMMUNICATED.

A recipe for the cure of the Palsy.

Take the twigs of southern wood, which grows in wet ground, or gardens, is very brittle, breaks short, and is of a yellowish cast, smells sweet—in some states, it is called button wood, bearing a ball or button. Put the branches into a brass kettle and boil a strong decoction, and pour it into a tub, cover yourself with a blanket till you feel warm, dip a coarse cloth in the tub as hot as can be borne, rub the part affected ten or fifteen minutes and go to bed. This method being pursued five or six weeks night and morning, has been known to produce great cures. The decoction may be used repeatedly, by boiling it when wanted.

The New York prints state the arrival at that city of captain Hamilton, from Naples, and that he has brought dispatches to government, from commodore Preble. We learn, on enquiry, that the Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from the Navy agent at Naples, dated October the 30th, which, however, furnishes no information in addition to that previously received and published.

Other accounts give some circumstances not unworthy of notice. The letter from commodore Barron, of the 28th September, alluded to in our last, further states, that he was preparing to attack Tripoli (without the gun and mortar boats) with the frigates, the President, the Constitution, the Congress, and the Constellation—and that this attack would be made as soon as they had completed the repairs of the few injuries received by the Constitution in the action of the 1st September.

It appears also, that commodore Preble and Mr. O'Brien, under the impression that the gun boats and mortar boats could not longer, with any prospect of success, keep the sea, directed them on the 7th of September, two days previous to the arrival of commodore Barron off Tripoli, to repair to Syracuse, on which day they accordingly left the fleet.

A letter from an officer on board the President, dated Syracuse harbour, Sept. 28th, states the following facts, which are too interesting, too illustrative of the high heroism of our seamen, and too honorable to the memory of the deceased, to be withheld from the public.

"I wrote you from Gibraltar the 13th August and from Malta the 6th instant, since which we have been off Tripoli, and arrived here two days since. Two days previous to our arriving off Tripoli a boat was filled with 100 barrels of powder started in loose, and 300 shells; the command was given to our friend Somers, who had with him lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel, with about ten men, his orders were to get in as high the town and batteries as possible and put fire to the trains, he had with him a small boat to effect his escape from the harbor off which was captain Stewart in the Syren waiting for him. When we arrived off Tripoli we were informed that he got well in and set fire to the trains, but by some accidents it was supposed the train communicated to the dry powder before they got off a sufficient distance from the vessel. But by arrival here last night of a small vessel from Malta, the captain of whom was Tripoli at the time of the explosion, he informs that Somers had got well in, when two gun boats full of men were sent to board them, which they effected, 100 Tripolitans being on board of his boat, he found he must either fall into their hands or blow himself up; he chose the latter and with his own hands put the match to the powder, which instantly dashed to pieces the boats, and every person in them. About 100 shells fell into the town and castle, at this instant there was the greatest conflagration every where and with two hundred men I believe the castle might have been taken."

Among the brave fellows, who thus ended their days, and laid a well founded claim to glory, were captain Somers, of Jersey, lieutenant Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, midshipman Israel, of Maryland—whose names have been stated before, but which are now given with greater precision to prevent mistakes.

The vessel blown up was a lugger, of but little value, taken from the enemy.

Nat. Intel.

Louisville, December 7.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst. the electors of President and Vice-President met at the State-house and gave an unanimous vote for THOMAS JEFFERSON as President and GEORGE CLINTON as Vice President of the United States for the next term. When the vote was announced a salute of 17 cannon was fired by the artillery corps under the command of capt. Bostwick. The electors and general officers of militia joined with the governor.

In the evening, the town was brilliantly illuminated and a ball given. Joy sat on every countenance and pleasure was the ruling sentiment. When we viewed the scene through which we had passed; the doubts, anxieties and fears of the last election and contrasted them with the different circumstances of the present; not a soul but expanded with the sweet emotions it excited. We now behold, not the dangers of stamp, sedition and excise laws, but light taxes, liberty and plenty secured on a basis too firm to be shaken. Every patriot felt proud of his country when he uttered the name of Jefferson; every Georgian felt proud of his state when he reflected there was not a federalist in the legislature.

We learn through a channel deserving confidence, that Capt. LEWIS was on the 19th of August, 350 miles up the Missouri, that he had met with no accident and had been received in a very friendly way by all the Indians. It is expected he will winter 1300 miles up the river among the Mandan Indians, about lat. 48°.

Nat. Intel.

At a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, held on Tuesday last at the city hall of the city of New York, in and for the said city and county, William P. Van Ness, Esq. was tried and convicted of being the bearer of a challenge from the vice-president of the United States to the late gen Hamilton, and for aiding and abetting in the fatal duel which terminated in the death of the latter. The evidence was so clear and positive, that the jury returned a verdict without retiring from their box.

[N. York. Mer. Adv.

The trial of Nathaniel Pendleton Esq. implicated in a similar charge as the second of gen. Hamilton, will, we understand, take place on Wednesday; & that of Richard Riker, Esq. (the district attorney) and Mr. Robert Swartwout in the course of the session—Mr. Woodworth, the attorney-general, having come on for the especial purpose of conducting these prosecutions on the part of the state.

The cause of col. William S. Smith against Mr. James Cheetham, for a libel, was tried at a sitting of the supreme court on Monday; and called into exercise some of the first rate talents of the bar. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 200 dollars damages.

The polls for the election of representative in congress, in the room of Dr. Mitchell, were closed Friday last. We have not been able to procure a statement of the votes in each ward; but no doubt can be entertained of the almost unanimous return of George Clinton, jun. no other candidate having been set up in opposition to him. In the fifth ward we understand Mr. Clinton had 151 votes out of 175. Of the 24 scattering votes, Dr. James Smith had 15; the residue were for nearly as many different persons.

[N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Another attempt was made on Wednesday evening last, at New York, to set fire to the house No. 95 Pearl-street. A large firebrand was discovered yesterday morning on the lower floor which had made considerable progress.

The number of deaths in the city of New-London, during the year 1804, amounted to 28 persons only, of whom 10 were males and 18 females. The population, in the year 1801 according to the census taken at that time, was 2,931.

Raleigh, (N. C.) Dec. 24.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. W. P. Little introduced the following resolutions in the Senate, which passed that body 32 votes to 8.

"Resolved, that this general assembly have the highest confidence in the integrity, abilities and republicanism of the present administration of the general government of the United States; and that they highly approve of the wife, pacific and honorable measures pursued by the said administration in the acquisition of the important and valuable territory of Louisiana.

This resolution was carried in the House of Commons 57 to 19.

Mr. Little also introduced the following resolution, which passed both houses without a division:

"Resolved, that the unanimous thanks of this general assembly be returned to Major Jesse Franklin, for the great assiduity and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of Senator in the Congress of the U. States."

London, October 26.

Last week arrived at Portsmouth, the Spy, capt. Clark, from the South Seas, laden with several tons of gold and silver, belonging to Mr. Murry, of Gosport, being the produce of a cargo of British manufactures, with which this ship was dispatched about a year since, and with which she has been trading very successfully with the inhabitants of South America. The bullion was landed on Monday afternoon, and deposited in Gosport bank from whence it was conveyed on Tuesday morning in three waggons, to the bank of England under a strong guard. It was contained in upwards of 100 large and small casks, weighing about ten tons, and its value is estimated at about £.100,000. The accession of so much specie into the country, at a time when it is so much wanted, is very fortunate; and we hope it will assist the circulation of the new dollars, of which part of the cargo, to the amount of £.47,000 consist.

ANCIENT PRINTING OFFICE.

A very extraordinary festival was celebrated at Bresslaw on the 25th of August, on a subject which well deserves the commemoration of Literature and Liberty. The City Printing-Office, belonging to Messrs. Cross and Barth, had reached on the above mentioned day the 300th year of its establishment; and has besides been carried for upwards of two centuries and an half by the same family. Such circumstances loudly call for festive celebration; and among other means employed to perpetuate the jubilee, a very beautiful medal has been struck whose devices are happily appropriate to the occasion.

London Paper.

Yesterday, being New Year's day, the President was waited upon by a large concourse of ladies, citizens, and strangers of distinction, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed.

There prevailed throughout the company a lively joy at the return of another year, crowned with it the continued enjoyment of peace liberty and prosperity.

On no preceding occasion has the company been so numerous; an evidence of the increasing confidence of the people in the administration of their public concerns.

Nat. Intel.

The Young Rollins, (BRATTLE, a youth of 14,) brought 900l. sterling, in one week in October last, by his performances, to the Liverpool Theatre—A third of that sum was his share.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1804.

STB.

I forward you a Scheme of the Orphan's Lottery, soliciting your benevolent aid towards establishing to great and permanent a blessing for the Orphans, by permitting the Scheme to appear in your useful paper, gratis.

KEZIA NORRIS, Secy of the Impartial Free School. THOMAS P. SMITH, Esq.

BALTIMORE CITY. ORPHAN'S LOTTERY. SCHEME of a LOTTERY. For the Benefit of the Impartial Free School. For the Education of ORPHAN'S of every denomination.

1 Prize of	20,000
1 do.	10,000
2 do.	5,000
2 do.	3,000
4 do.	2,000
10 do.	1,000
15 do.	500
30 do.	200
150 do.	100
250 do.	40
500 do.	30
1,200 do.	20
4,000 do.	12

The last drawn Ticket of every 1,000 will be a prize of 200 dols.

Dolls. 200,000 6,666 Prizes } Not Two Blanks to 13,314 Blanks } a Prize.

20,000 Numbers. Subject to a Deduction of 12 1/2 per cent. The Tickets to be sold in Halves, at Five Dollars each.

The Managers respectfully solicit the aid of the Public to accomplish the object of the above Lottery—Considerable exertions for several years having been already made by an association of Ladies, for the education of poor Orphans of all denominations, Teachers in every part of the City have been paid quarterly for the schooling of children, and in some instances assisted with necessary clothes, from the precarious resources of subscriptions; public and private donations, charity sermons, &c.

The Legislature of Maryland have been pleased to grant a Lottery to raise a fund upon more stable and permanent principles, for the support of this Institution; and the Mayor and City Council, in sanctioning it, by an ordinance, have also given a very honorable testimony of their good wishes, by relinquishing the customary tax. The Managers therefore confidently hope, that the above scheme, as well from the benevolence of its intention, as the principle of adventure, will be inviting to every citizen, in this, or any other part of the United States. Adventurers in this Lottery, while they feel the conscientious and consoling reflection of having thereby contributed their mite to the permanent establishment of a Free School, for the education of poor children, male and female, of every denomination; will also in a pecuniary point of view, experience advantages superior to any other scheme heretofore offered.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Managers have thought proper to strike off the tickets in halves, leaving it optional with the purchaser to take the whole or half ticket.

The Managers have given bond for the faithful performance of their trust. Sixty days after the drawing is finished the Prizes will be paid.—If not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, they will be considered as relinquished for the Orphans.

MANAGERS.

John Coulter, Fell's-Point, Market-street, No. 39.

Jehosua Ingham, No. 69, Bond-street, E. Point.

William Carman, O'Donnell's Wharf.

William Livesey, Pratt-street, No. 10.

Nicholas Norris, No. 42, South-st.

N. B. Letters to either of the Managers, enclosing the Cash, post-paid, will be duly attended to. The Managers promise to keep a Register of all names of Adventurers at a distance, and to furnish them with the face of their Tickets, to any part of the Continent, when the drawing is finished.

Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1804.

En. Shore General Advertiser
LASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 22, 1865.

Notice to Delinquents.

THE very many, and frequent demands which the Editor of the STAR, has made for a settlement from those indebted to him, for Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. has been with a hope that a sense of justice on the part of those indebted, might stimulate them to have made payment, without driving him to the painful necessity of compelling them by law; but finding this cheap, and gentle mode of collecting his debts, has succeeded (to his benefit) but in a very small degree; and from the necessity of making those appeals GENERAL, the REAL SUPPORTERS of the STAR, are deprived of that justice due to their punctuality, while the actual delinquent is known only to the Editor, and himself.

Having a just regard for the feelings of every honest man, he has for several years (through the medium of the paper) applied for payment from those indebted, without having recourse to "John Doe" and "Richard Roe," but in one or two instances. During a part of which time, a sufficiency to carry on the paper has not been received, though had left than one half that was due, been paid, there would have been a surplus: other funds were of necessity appropriated, from a wish not to use compulsory measures.

Finding from experience that Newspaper DUNNING, will not pay the paper maker, and other heavy expenses attending the publication, which must be paid in advance, the Editor intends CLOSING the above mentioned GENTLEMEN, "John Doe," and "Richard Roe," with good, and sufficient AUTHORITY, to wait on those whose nice sense of honor will not permit them to reduce their accounts within the limits of six months, previous to the first day of May next.

In the mean time, he respectfully solicits their perusal of the following extracts; and sincerely wishes that those who stand in need, may be benefited thereby.

PATRONAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.

There is, perhaps, no class of men in society, who pay so often, and so regularly, as the publishers of country newspapers; and in no class is the custom more justifiable, or attended with less success. The merchant sells generally for ready pay: the farmer's surplus produce commands high ready pay: professional men, and most of our mechanic brethren, have their set customers, comparatively few in number, and the amount of their bills make their demands respected, or justify compulsion: while the Printer, from the peculiar nature of his business, is alone compelled to *trust every body*. His accounts, which are usually from fifty cents to two or three dollars, are multiplied to several hundreds, and his customers are scattered over a wide district of country. Of this great number, which is necessarily composed of all classes and conditions, there is some who cannot pay—a few will not pay—and many more, from the insignificant amount of a Printer's bill, forget to pay—These three classes fill a large portion of his subscription list. The Printer has still other difficulties to surmount: Newspapers, by many, are considered as a *luxury*, with the use of which they can dispense, for what is cheaper, make out by borrowing! Now such persons sometimes take it in *judgment* if the Printer sends them his accounts, and should be necessitated to repeat his call, it is not unfrequently the case, that he has to repent his temerity, by an order to erase from his book the names of his insulted subscribers!

The languid support given by republicans to the papers which advocate their cause, has been matter of general and reiterated complaint with their editors. It is a fact too clearly demonstrated, that printers, of all the public's humble servants, are most slenderly patronized, and most poorly paid. There are few country papers of any degree of eminence, whose weekly expense, only to circulate their papers, is from 30 to 40 dollars a week, part of which must be promptly paid, and all must be paid, within three months from the time of contracting; while but little dues, amounting to 4, 8, 12 and 16 shillings from each man, spread over different parts of a widely extended country, remains, most part of it unpaid, for years.

The long agitated reform of the Judiciary of Maryland has at length prevailed by the subjoined vote in the House of Delegates. No doubt, we are advised, is entertained of the concurrence of the Senate. The act submitted, and whose conclusive adoption, as it is amendatory

of the constitution, depends upon the assenting Legislature, is entitled "An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals."

In the lieu of the old system, this act provides for the establishment of six district courts, each composed of a chief judge and two associate judges; and for the establishment of a court of appeals composed of the chief judges of the several districts.

The Yeas and Nays on the passage of this act were as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Thomas, Moore, Hutchison, Stanbury, Lemmon, Brown Harrison, Fed. Ennalls, Shering, Alexander, Veazy, Miller, Covington, Blake, Lowery, Thompson, Sturgis, Predeaux, Williams, Clarke, Waters, Cockey, Hawkins, Bond, Ayres, Montgomery, Forwood, Holdbrook, Rich, Stephen, Bowles, Yates, Ryngold, Claggett, Bruce, B. Tomlinson—36.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. R. Neal, W. Neal, Hebb, Barber, Scott, Mercer, Hall, Dorsey, Howard, B. Mackall, Pranhams, Stewart, Chapman, M. P. Henson, Lloyd, Meloy, Spencer, Goldsborough, T. Bayley, Jackson, Cornan, Hyland, S. Frazier, J. Bayley, Contee, Muir, Shaff, Handy, Potter, Linthecum, Selby, Darne, Bayard, J. Tomlinson—34.

The best information we can obtain justifies the declaration that the Legislature of Maryland are assiduously occupied in deliberations of the greatest importance to the present and future happiness of their constituents—A bill has been introduced into the House of Delegates, calculated to effect a radical reform in the penal code; and we understand that there is no doubt that mild system of punishments, of which Pennsylvania is honorable for the example, will be adopted, with the improvements pointed out by experience.

A new system for the government of the militia is likewise before the Legislature; and the subject of education is allowed on all hands to be pre eminently entitled to regard.

Republican legislators of Maryland! The eyes, not only of your constituents, but of the union, are fixed upon you! Never did men possess more power to do good! Your motives are honest, your views are enlightened—May your measures be wise, liberal, and decisive!

Nat. Intel.

ANNAPOLIS, January 2.

Yesterday, according to order, the House took into consideration the bill to provide for the election of the governor by the people, &c. and after proposing several amendments, and going through the bill, the question was put, will the House refer the further consideration of said bill to the next general assembly? Determined in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 42.

The bill was then passed—Yeas 37—Nays 26.

SENATE OF MARYLAND.

Wednesday, January 2.

This day the bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, passed the Senate. Yeas 9—Nays 3.

ENTIRE RETURNS

Of the election of President and Vice-President.

	President.	Vice-President.	President.	Vice-President.
	Jefferson.	Clinton.	Pinkney.	King.
New Hampshire,	7	7	—	—
Massachusetts,	19	19	—	—
Rhode Island,	4	4	—	—
Connecticut,	—	—	9	9
Vermont,	6	6	—	—
New York,	19	19	—	—
New Jersey,	8	8	—	—
Pennsylvania,	20	20	—	—
Delaware,	—	—	3	3
Maryland,	9	9	2	2
Virginia,	24	24	—	—
North Carolina,	14	14	—	—
South Carolina,	10	10	—	—
Georgia,	6	6	—	—
Tennessee,	5	5	—	—
Kentucky,	8	8	—	—
Ohio,	3	3	—	—
	162	162	14	14

LEVI LINCOLN, Esq. Attorney General of the United States, resigned his office on the first day of January, instant.

Dr. Waterhouse, of Boston, in one of his late college lectures, stated an alarming fact, viz. that instances of depraved health had increased and were increasing among the scholars; and that there were more hectic and consumptive complaints within three or four years past, than for upwards of twenty years previous. The cause of this declining health being sought for, it was found to originate principally from an indolent

or sedentary habit, brought on and continued by the custom of Smoking Segars.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated Nov. 26th, 1864.

"The rumour of a Spanish war has subsided—but an affair, however, happened the other day which has given great offence to the Spanish Marquis. A man by the name of Mr. ****, was arrested by order of the governor of Penfacola, deprived of his property, and detained for a month on board of a Spanish vessel. He effected his escape with some difficulty, and returned to Orleans. Some short time after, finding the commander of the vessel here, he commenced an action against him for his goods—the man was arrested—the Marquis sent a verbal message to the governor, demanding his discharge, and threatened to leave the country immediately if it was refused.

"Our Wm. C. C. (as the Frenchmen in derision call him) acted decisively. He replied that he would not answer a verbal demand; but if the Marquis was in haste, his passports were ready for him—an application was made by his counsel to the court for the same purpose, and met with the same success, the man was not discharged, and the Marquis has not left the country. They found some difficulty in arresting the fellow: the sheriff at first was prevented by about 20 Spanish officers with drawn swords, they however thought proper to return them quietly to their scabbards, on seeing a file of soldiers fix bayonets, prime and load."

Extract of a letter from Washington, addressed to the Editor of the New York Evening Post, dated January 9.

"I have recently received a letter from a friend who accompanied our fleet to the Mediterranean, written at Malta under date of 20th Sept. last. I will extract a part of it for your use. If you have become possessed of the same, or nearly the same information before you receive this, which I think probable, you will give me credit for good intentions, and the account between us will be settled.

"The following extracts will, perhaps, be acceptable:—

"Commodore Barron's Squadron arrived here on the 5th, and fell in with Commodore Preble, off Tripoli, on the 9th inst. The enterprise of this judicious and gallant commander has effected astonishment here. You will undoubtedly have the fact in detail before the public. With the small force under his command, he has stamped an impression on the Barbary mind, which will not be erased this generation, and has restored the character of our arms, to its proper value among the neighboring nations. As evidence of this conclusion, I extract the following paragraph from a letter addressed to the commodore, by a distinguished commander in the British navy, whose abilities and valor have raised him to high rank, great eminence, and to the government of the most important post in this sea.

"I beg leave to repeat my congratulations on the services you have rendered your country; and the fair breadth of escapes you have had, in testing to distinguish an example to your countrymen, whose bravery and enterprise cannot fail to mark the character of a great and rising nation in a manner that will ultimately be attended with the best and most important consequences to your country.

"If I were to offer my humble opinion, it would be that you have done well in not purchasing a peace with money. A few brave men have been sacrificed, but they could not have fallen in a better cause. And I even conceive it better to risk more lives, than to submit to terms which might encourage the Barbary states to fresh demands and insults."

"Thus much from the letter of the British commander (probably Sir Alexander Ball) to Commodore P. on which my friend observes—'This encomium has the more weight, as it comes from a quarter too independent to use adulation, and very capable of judging of the most brilliant actions.'"

My friend then adds—
"The Pope of Rome expresses himself thus on the subject—'The American commander, with a small force, and in a short space of time, has done more for the cause of Christianity, than the most powerful nations of Christendom have done for ages.'"

Philadelphia, January 5.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their hall, on Friday, the fourth of January, 1865, the following persons were duly elected officers of the Society:

President—Thomas Jefferson.
Vice Presidents—Gasper Wistar, Robert Patterson, Benjamin Smith Barton.
Secretaries—John Redman Cox, Adam Seybert, Thomas C. James, Thomas T. Hewson.
Counsellors for three years—James Woodhouse, Samuel Duffield, William Shippen, Zachaeus Collins.

Cyranos—Charles Willson Peale, John Church, Robert Hare, jun.
Treasurer—John Vaughan.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held on the 21st of December the Magellanic Gold Medal was awarded to the author of an essay on a number of the pernicious insects of the United States—and the sealed letter accompanying the essay being opened, Doctor Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, was announced as the author of the crowned subject.

ADAM SEYBERT, sec'y.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

THE benevolent "Friend to the Poor" expresses a wish, that "Observer" had sketched out a plan, by which the condition of the Poor of Talbot county might be made more "comfortable" than at present, supposing that 40 or 50 men, women and children, are compressed in a "tiny house 18 by 25 feet, two stories high"! He is not loath to expect, the fancies of his brain, or the charitable suggestions of his heart will ever influence the plans of wise heads! He professes to have no other motive, than that of awakening the sensibility of the public to build a more commodious house, and thinks, if his observations are impartially attended, there cannot a doubt remain on the minds of his fellow-citizens on the subject! He is persuaded if the condition of those "children of adversity" is such, upon investigation, as stated, that the county wants neither ability, nor inclination to make it better. It is true, in the warmth of his zeal, he had in imagination, erected a "magnificent house in the centre of Eoston," which has vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision"! Tho' he still indulges a hope, that those, who are "clothed in purple and fine linnen, and fare sumptuously every day," will consider the poor as justly entitled to something more than the crumbs, which fall from "their tables," when every individual is compelled by law, to pay his "mite" for their "comfortable support."

Let it be remembered, some of our neighbouring counties have built "magnificent" houses, as an "asylum" for the sons and daughters of adversity; and in a neighbouring state, houses like palaces have been erected, which arrest the attention of "strangers" as they pass, when the "icy, rigid hand of parsimony" would be pointed at with the finger of scorn and indignation. There the little children are trained up to industry, and are not ignorant of the rudiments of an English education, to make them good citizens! There the old and infirm enjoy all the comforts of life, and are not permitted to be idle, when they can be usefully employed! There the sick and diseased come to be healed of their diseases, and are obliged to pay for the benefit of the house, when they are able! There manufactures are carried on to some degree of perfection; and perhaps in such places only, should they be encouraged, in this country, while labour is so high, and can be so much more advantageously engaged in the noble art of agriculture, trade, and navigation and the arts on which they are dependent. But let it be ever held in mind, that he is always disposed to submit to the better judgment of an impartial public; and that he is not altogether so conceited as some others, neither so much a bigot to his own crude notions, as the French lady, who observed to Dr. Franklin, "I do not know, how it is fir, but I never knew any body always in the right, except myself." OBSERVER.

January 15.

W. H. Harrison, governor of Louisiana district, has obtained a most important and valuable acquisition of territory from the Sac and Fox nations of Indians. The treaty, ceding the territory to the United States, was signed at St. Louis on the 3d November. According to the Indiana Gazette, the country ceded has a front of 600 miles upon the Mississippi, and contains 80,000 square miles, equal to 51,200,000 acres, chiefly of the first rate land, and part of it abounding in minerals. The boundaries are—beginning at a point on the Missouri, opposite the mouth of the Galena river; thence in a direct course to a point to strike the river Jefferson, at the distance of 30 miles from its mouth, and down the Jefferson to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Ouachita, and up the same to a point where the Fox river called Sabagan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river, and down the same to the Mississippi.

The legislature of North Carolina have incorporated a Bank at the town of Wilmington, whose capital is limited to 250,000 dollars.

MARRIED—On Wednesday the 9th inst by the Rev. Mr. Latta, Mr. Charles S. Sewell, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss Catherine Keagy, of Lancaster, (Pa.)
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Simon Wilmer, Mr. Samuel Groome, merchant, (of the House of Owen Kennard & Nephew,) of this town, to the agreeable MRS. MARGARET DENNY, of this county.

The mail due from Washington yesterday, did not arrive, owing to the extremity of the weather. From which cause we have to apologize to our patrons for the present appearance of the STAR, as the cold nature of our Printing materials, (in conjunction with the inclement season of the year) is almost equal to the frozen state of our COLLECTIONS.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

Concerning Drawbacks on Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territory 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," prohibits the allowance of draw-backs of duties on goods, wares and merchandize, exported from the port of New Orleans, other than those imported into the same place directly from a foreign port or place shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be exported from the United States, or the district of Mississippi, in the manner prescribed by law, to any foreign port or place, situated to the westward or southward of Louisiana, shall be deemed and taken to be entitled to such drawback of duties as would be allowable thereon, when exported to any other foreign port or place, any thing in the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, January 5, 1865.
TH. JEFFERSON.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the REAL ESTATE of John Trub, deceased, as advertised for to-morrow, is postponed (from the extremity of the weather) to WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, when the same will take place, weather permitting. To which time the sale of sundry NEGROES, advertised by James Wilson, is also postponed.
January 22, 1865.

To be Rented.

For one, or more Years.
A BLACKSMITH SHOP, with a complete set of TOOLS & all, a Dwelling House, and Garden. This shop is within one quarter of a mile of Rutb's Forge, and the situation equal to any in the county, for country work. Any person inclined to rent, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT WALTERS, near Church Hill, or the publisher, at Centreville.
JOHN HACKETT.
January 22, 1865.

Notice is hereby given.

TO those holders of STOCK in the EASTERN BRIDGE COMPANY, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the Treasurer of said Company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer,
Washington, January 16, 1865.

Sheriff's Sale.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County, YELLOW CITIZENS,
THROUGH the solicitation of a number of my friends, in different parts of the county, I have consented to become a Candidate for the next SHERIFF, for Talbot county; and now take the liberty of making you acquainted with my intention, through this medium. Should you deem me entitled to your suffrage, from a long experience in public life, by electing me, the all of integrity, and attention to business shall be devoted by me to give general satisfaction; and the honor will be gratefully acknowledged by the
Public's very humble servant,
ROBERT SPEDDEN.
Easton, January 22, 1865.

Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in a GROCERY STORE—one from 14 to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he must be of good parentage, and produce good recommendations of his industry and sobriety. None need apply without the above qualifications.
NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD.
Centreville, January 22, 1865.

Book for Sale.

FOUND by a school man, containing in October last, a large black leather BOOK, containing a great variety of papers, that may be useful to the owner—the book is tied with a leather strap, and has part of a steel clasp on one side. The owner may have the same by proving his property, and paying two dollars to the finder, and the expense of his advertisement, by applying at the STAR Office.
Easton, January 22, 1865.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

WINTER.

WHEN the trees are all bare, not a leaf to be seen,
And the meadows their beauties have lost;
When nature's disrobd of her mantle of green,
And the streams are fast bound by the frost;
When the peasant inactive stands shivering with cold,
As bleak the winds northerly blow;
When the innocent flocks run for ease to the fold,
With their fleeces besprinkled with snow:
In the yard where the cattle are fodder'd with straw,
And they feed forth their breath like a stream;
And the neat-looking Dairy-maid fees the milk thaw
Flecks of ice that she finds in her cream;
When the lads and the lasses, in company join'd,
In a crowd round the embers are met—
Talk of Fairies and Witches that ride on the wind,
And of Ghosts, till they're all in a sweat:
Heav'n grant, in this Season, it may be my lot,
With the Nymph whom I love and admire,
While the icicles hang from the eaves of my cot,
I may thither in safety retire!
Where, in neatness and quiet, and free from surprise
We may live, and no hardship endure,
Nor feel any turbulent passions arise,
But such as each other can cure.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

A petition of the honorable Society of OLD MAIDS, of our vicinity, to the Printers.

GREETING.

Presented by a committee, consisting of Misses Tabitha Habakkuk, Rachael Toothandnail, Diana Gadabout, Peggy Fluster, and Ann Steward.

We've come, Messrs. Printers, in woe-ful condition,
On our knees to present, e'en one small petition;
Being sadly harass'd by that vile race, the men,
Though instead of protesting, insult us women.
They thought, that we women were brutes, to be sure,
That we have no more soul than a Norwegian bear,
That our passions are frigid, congeal'd, void of fire,
Destitute of all beauty the youths to inspire.

Considering these things, at a meeting last week,
In an open assembly, where each one could speak;
Miss Lucy Toothless took her seat in due state,
Giving three raps for silence, op'd the grand debate:

Dear sisters, pray listen, and give good attention,
Nor frustrate the motives of this new convention,
I have news to inform you, will make your hearts break,
But I pray be compos'd, and attend for my sake:

That vile race of insects, which we, Bachelors call,
Have lately had a meeting at Bachelors Hall;
At which they resolved, to wed none over thirty,
Nor pay e'en compliments to any past forty!

Restrictions they also have pass'd on their sex,
Lord! how I could scratch them it does me to vex!
That, no fop nor fripple shall e'er come near us,
But, forever that all mankind shall fore-swear us.

Our only resort is to choose a committee
Of five worthy sisters, both handsome and witty,
To wait on the Printers and request a repeal,
Of those acts lately pass'd under Bachelors' seal:

We know they have influence over those giddy coots;
They are easily led by the nose e'en like brutes;
For should they once see us, with fair reason their guide,
They would burn all their acts, and seek pardon beside.

Pray, good Messrs. Printers, now exert all your skill,
To save a society, tottering down a steep hill:
Only, whisper one word to those going astray,
And show them the difference between midnight and day.

Also, stop Master Dickey, don't let him

him appear
Again in your papers, at least for one year;
If you should, we (tho' women) will stick to him like leeches,
And 'tis ten to one, Dickey, we pull down your b—s.

THE ADIEU.

By Samuel Rogers, Esq.

Once more enchanting girl adieu,
I must be gone, while yet I may,
Oft shall I sigh to think on you,
But here I must not, cannot stay.
The sweet expression of that face,
Forever shifting, still the same;
Ah! no, I dare not turn to trace,
It melts my soul, it fires my frame.
Yet give me, give me e're I go
One little lock, of those so blest,
That lend your cheek a warmer glow
And on your white neck love to rest.
Say, when to kindle soft delight
That hand shall chance to dwell on meet,
How could its thrilling touch excite
A sigh so short and yet so sweet?
Oh? say—but no it must not be;
Adieu! enchanting girl, adieu!
Yet still methinks you frown on me
Or never could I fly from you.

Will be Sold.

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, On Friday, the 1st day of February next, at the plantation of Henry Cuffin, late of Caroline county, dec'd. ALL HIS PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of one Negro Boy, and two Negro Girls, for a term of years.—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils. About forty barrels of Indian Corn, Corn Blades, and Top Fodder.—A yoke of Oxen; and many other articles too tedious to mention.—all of which property will be sold on six months credit, except the corn, which will be sold for cash, by the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at nine o'clock, when attendance will be given, and further particulars made known by JOHN BOON, Executor of Henry Cuffin. Caroline county, January 15, 1805. 3

Public Sale.

Will be sold on a credit of nine months, On Wednesday the 23d instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of John Troth, deceased, all the stock of Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a likely Negro Boy, about thirteen years old, for a term of years, fifty or sixty barrels of long corn, all the corn fodder and hay. The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months on all sums above eight dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with interest thereon; the cash will be required for all sums under eight dollars. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Attendance will be given by HENRY JOHNSON, adm'r of John Troth, dec'd. January 8, 1805. 3

Chancery Sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, next, at Denton,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying and being in Caroline County:—whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two of those lots lie in Denton; one of which Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and it is well improved, having a good dwelling house, kitchen, and several out-houses. The second lot in Denton, is unimproved, but lies in a public part of the town. The third lot lies at a place known by the name of the Walnut Trees: this lot has some improvements and is judged to be a good stand for business. The terms of sale are, the purchaser must give bond with security, for the purchase money, payable in twelve months, with lawful interest from the date. Attendance will be given at one o'clock, on said day, by WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee. Greenborough, Dec. 25, 1804. 4

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office in Chester Town, Md. January 1, 1805.

JAMES ARTHUR; 2; Henry Briscoe; Samuel J. Banister; Miss P. Bailey; Joseph Bowler; Thomas Berry; James Butcher; William Brown; Daniel Bryon; John Brice; John Carvill; Abner Coker; Anna Caulk; Henry Cavender; Mrs. Curry; near Church Hill; Mrs. Ann Calvert; John Duhamant; 2; Abisha Davis; Mrs. Ann Duhamant; Wilton Edwards; Joseph Foreakers; William Frisby; John Ford; Miss Henrietta M. Foreman; Thomas Foreman; James Great; Daniel Groome; James Garnett; Mr. Guichard; William Graves; Richard McGrisham; John Hall; Lazarus Horley; Richard Harrison, Esq.; James Henderson; Susana Hines; Isabella Jones; Mary Jump; John Ireland; Wm. Knight; Lucas & Garnett; John Lucas; 4; Rebecca Lucas; James Lenox; & Son; Theophilus Russell; Rebecca Lane; Agulla Meeks, junr.; Dr. Matthews; St. Le ger Meeks; Mary Mann; James McCabe; Dr. Charles Price; William Price, sen.; John Page; 2; Mary Yeates; 2; Zacharius Roberts; Ann Ringgold; Isaac Rodgrave; Miss Ann Robinson; Margaret Rafin; William Sater; Samuel Johnstone; James Sloop; Alex. Surrill William Sienfon; Alex. Stuart; Solomon Scott; Elizabeth Spencer; Starling Thomas; John Thompson; Davis Taylor; Dr. Samuel Thompson; John Tilden; Nancy Thompson; Retent Walters; James Walters; Thomas Wallace; John Walker; George Williamson; Peter Ormald; Robert Wilton.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Locoming county, Loyal Sock township, and on the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the state of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Locoming county, or in the state of Pennsylvania.—Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands.—There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Locoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Esq.; or to RICHARD PETERS, Jun. No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 20, 1804. 11

Removal.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Clock & Watch Making Shop, to the house lately occupied by Mr. William Brewster, next door to Mr. Solomon Leane's, tavern, Washington-street; where he has for sale, at the most reduced prices, CLOCKS, WATCHES, SEALS, and KEYS, of different kinds; and sells also a share of public patronage. JAMES TROTH. Easton, January 8, 1805. 3

For Sale.

A VALUABLE PAPER MILL, the property of Aaron Mattson, & Son John Mattson, willing to remove to another state, and his Father being far advanced in years, they have determined to offer for sale the following valuable

Paper Mill, & Plantation, now in good order, and lying in Aron, Township, Delaware county, on the South branch of Chester creek, five miles from Chester-Town, Pennsylvania. Together, with six or eight acres of land, with two dwelling houses thereon. The Mill is calculated for two Vats, and stands on an excellent stream of water. Also, if the purchaser chooses a good Farm, adjoining, of one hundred acres of Land, with valuable improvements thereon, consisting of a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, well finished, and convenient, with seven rooms besides the entry, cellars and garret, a kitchen, and an adjoining stone building, for the accommodation of workmen, and servants, a spring house, good barn, stables, and other out houses. For terms apply on the premises to AARON MATTSO. January 8, 1805. 6

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co. Have just imported from London, and have now on hand, a large and general assortment of

GUNS,

CONSISTING OF

Fowling and Cocking Pieces, Shot and Buller Rifles, With a handsome assortment of Shot Moulds, and Powder Proofs of the latest construction.—Also, a quantity of Bird Shot, which they will sell at 12 dollars cash per cwt.—They expect a quantity of Duck Shot by the first arrival from Bristol.

They have just opened, and will continue to keep a general assortment of

Wet and Dry Goods, Suitable for the approaching Season, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce. Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804. 11

Twenty five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Widow of John Turner, late of Talbot county, dec'd two apprentice boys, one by the name of William Sparks, and the other by the name of Richard Sparks. All persons are for warned harbouring, or employing them, or masters of vessels from carrying them away, as they will be subject to prosecution. NATHAN TOWNSEND, attorney in fact, for Lydia Turner. January 8, 1805. 3

FOR SALE.

A very valuable FARM, ON the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each.—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to Henry Hollyday, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises. GEORGE GALE. Nov. 27, 1804. 11

In Chancery.

DECEMBER 20, 1804.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Hago Sherrwood, Trustee for the late real estate of James Cooper, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 28th day of February next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern news-paper, before the 22d day of January next. The report states that a Mill Seat, with one hundred and fourteen acres and one fourth of an acre was sold for three thousand dollars.

True Copy,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, REG. CLERK.

Will be Sold.

At the late residence of John Troth, deceased, On Wednesday the 23d inst. at the time of the sale of his property, as advertised this morning, 5 or 6 likely Young Negroes, for a term of years, on the same terms as said sale; the property of the late Rebecca King, deceased, of this county. JAMES WILSON, Adm'r. Talbot county, January 8, 1805. 3

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Captain Robert Lowrey, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement. MABLE LOWREY, } administ. THOMAS LOWREY, } Talbot county, January 8, 1805. 39

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale or rent, the property where he now resides, in Greenbrough, Caroline county. The dwelling and out houses are convenient, and stand in a healthy situation. There is, also, belonging to it, an excellent kitchen garden. It will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, and possession given the 1st of January next. CALEB BOYER. December 11, 1804. 5

To be Let

For one or a term of years, and possession the first day of January next, ALL the HOUSES & LOTS within this town, belonging to Mr. Mark Benton, viz.—That large and convenient, two story brick house, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Lockerman—Also, that well known stand as a tavern, in the possession of Mr. Jacob Faulker.—The house occupied by Mr. James Cowan, and several other houses and lots.—For terms apply to OWEN KENNARD. Easton, December 4, 1804. 11

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this third day of December, 1804. TRISTRAM THOMAS, Esq. Administ. GEO. GILLASPY, Philadelphia. December 4, 1804. 11

To Rent.

A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated, and standing on the main street—fronting the public square; and joining the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md. The said house is now occupied by Mr. Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had, and the terms more fully known by applying to ISAAC CANNELL, Chester Town, Dec. 18, 1804. 11

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret Greenfield, has conducted herself in such a manner towards me, and having left my bed and board, this is therefore to forwarn the public from harbouring, or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JAMES GREENFIELD. January 8, 1805. 2

For Sale, or Hire.

A NEGRO MAN, who hath been employed in a Black-Smith's shop, for a number of years. OWEN KENNARD. Easton, January 15, 1805. 3

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Centreville, January 1, 1805.

JOHN BROWN; James Brown; William Barney; John Brown, of Joel; John Cole; Mrs. James McCabe; Robert Dawson; Joseph Durdin; John Dods, junr. Rev. Henry L. Davis; Messrs. Frazier & Purnell; Miss Delia Foreman; Daniel Freeman; Charles Frazier; Joseph Graham; Jacob Gibson; Fred. Glance; Henry Honey; Rebecca Hammond; James Kent, jun.; John Keets, sen.; Joshua Kennard; James Lenox; John Leatherberry; Miss Mary Minor; Daniel McGinnis; Jeffrey Masly; Lucy Morgan; John Meeds, jun.; Samuel Mullican; Thomas Neaville; David Nicols; Samuel Nicols; Mrs. Julia Pace; Richard Ridgeway; Thomas Rogers Richard Stocker; Emory Sudler; Jane Rigg; Davis Taylor; Solomon Scott; Mrs. Eliza Tilghman; Thomas Yewell; Mrs. Eliza Walker.

Pine Creek Settlement,

In Locoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy territory, comprises 120,000 acres of land, situate on, and contiguous to, the waters of Pine Creek, having the state road, into the Genesee country, passing through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, Jesse and Robert Wain, and James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the subscriber, who has removed there with his family, and the families of about forty other persons. The settlement is now in a rapidly increasing and improving state, and requires only the aid of an additional number of practical farmers, tradesmen and mechanics, to give it all the comforts of the oldest establishments in the state. To all such who will become actual settlers, the greatest encouragement will be given; to the first fifty families (provided they remove in the present season or ensuing spring) the price will not be raised beyond what some of the tracts have actually been sold for, viz. from three to four dollars per acre, according to situation, quality, &c. although the quantity already sold (exceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons who have purchased with the only view of residence, has considerably enhanced the value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of actual or intended residents, are respectable public ministers of the Society of Friends, and Methodists, and a number of respectable persons from England, in connexion with the Rev. John Hey whose certificate is annexed to that of other characters equally well known. The views of this, and of the subscriber, are to invite and encourage only such persons as intend to reside in the settlement, and to whom, being of good character, every aid in his power will be given; lumber and boards will be furnished at early rates, and every other reasonable encouragement given.

These proposals are now made by the subscriber with a confidence of their giving satisfaction to those who may embrace them, which is derived from an actual residence in the settlement with his family—applications will be received by him, during his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Wain's, No. 204, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W. Fisher.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a considerable tract of the above land, with design of forming an immediate settlement, by a number of respectable families from England, some of whom are already arrived in this country; and purposing to establish regular public worship for the edification of such as may settle in the neighbourhood, I beg leave, in addition to the above advertisement, to say, that there is every prospect necessary to encourage well disposed persons to settle on the above mentioned lands.

JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.

THE Subscribers left Delaware and Maryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Samuel W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek, in Locoming County, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our respective homes, we promised several of our friends to transmit them the result of our observations, and it has been thought more advisable to comply with this engagement through the medium of the press.—We have passed thirty miles over this land, examining with great care such as we have seen, are still employed in exploring others. The view we have taken has afforded us much satisfaction, and determined us all to purchase and settle in this country. Some very respectable people are already settled here, and several little thriving farms are sprung along the whole road. Many of the lands are high, with a rich fertile soil covering the greater part of them. In other situations we have met with lower but waving lands, with a deep soil, equaling if not exceeding in richness any thing we have ever seen. The best lands in Lancaster county have frequently been held up, and very deservedly, as the criterion of every thing excellent for farms, and we consider these lands as equal, and many of them greatly superior to those. We have seen wheat growing here, which we believe would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet the seed had been merely harrowed in; the ground never having been ploughed. We have met with fine flax, and in some places the farmers were to unreasonable as to complain that their lands were too rich to bear that plant. The timber every where indicates strong good land, and while in some places it is heavier than one would wish, in others it opposes not more than the usual impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is navigable at all times when the Susquehanna is. Our immediate settlement is near the state road, and in the vicinity of the place where the county town will most probably exist, and about three or four miles from Pine Creek. The whole country appears to be well and sufficiently watered. In addition to the above we need only to observe, that we confidently expect that which we much hoped for will be realized, and that we shall find the country remarkably healthy.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM RIDGELY,
SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM H. WILMER,
JOHN REGISTER,
ISAAC MERRICK,
JAMES HAPPE.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing and though not certain of removing myself, have purchased two farms for my sons.

WILLIAM WILMER,
December 25, 1804. 12



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1805.

[NO. 22....282.]

THE TERM OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and continued for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per week.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY PALLADIUM.

Frankfort, 12th December, 1804.

SIR,

No circumstance relating to the history of the western country, probably, has excited, at different times, more general attention and anxious curiosity, than the opinion that a nation of white men, speaking the Welch language, reside high up on the Missouri. By some the idea is treated as nothing but the suggestion of bold imposture and easy credulity; whilst others regard it as a fact fully authenticated by Indian testimony and the report of various travellers, worthy of credit. The fact is accounted for by the fact, by recurring to a passage in the history of Great Britain, which relates that several years before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a certain Welch prince embarked from his native country with a large party of emigrants,—that after some time a vessel or two came back with the account that they had discovered a country far to the westward, and that they set sail again with a fresh reinforcement and never returned any more. The country which these adventurers discovered, it has been supposed, was the continent of North America, and it has been conjectured, that they landed on this continent some where in the gulph of Mexico, and from thence proceeded northwards till they got out of the reach of the hostile natives, and feasted themselves in the upper country of Missouri. Many accounts accordingly have been published within the last 30 years of persons who in consequence of accident or the ardour of curiosity have made themselves acquainted with a nation of men on the Missouri, possessing the complexion of Europeans, and the language of Welch men. Could the fact be well established, it would afford, perhaps, the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty occasioned by a view of the various ancient fortifications with which the Ohio country abounds, of any that has ever been offered. The fortifications were evidently never made by the Indians. The Indian art of war presents nothing of the kind. The probability too is that the persons who constructed them were at that time acquainted with the use of iron; the situation of those fortifications, which are uniformly in the most fertile land of the country, indicates that those who made them, were an agricultural people, and the remarkable care and skill with which they were executed, afford traits of the genius of a people, who relied more on their military skill than on their numbers. The growth of the trees upon them, is very compatible with the idea that it is not more than 300 years ago that they were abandoned.

These hints, however, are thrown out rather to excite enquiry, than by way of advancing any decided opinion on the subject. Having never met with any of the persons who had seen these white Americans, nor even received their testimony near the source, I have always entertained considerable doubts about the fact. Last evening however, Mr. John Childs of Jefferson county, a gentleman, with whom I have been long acquainted, and who is well known to be a man of veracity, communicated a relation to me, which at all events, appears to merit serious attention. After he had related it in conversation, I requested him to repeat it, and committed it to writing. It has certainly some internal marks of authenticity. The country which is described was altogether unknown in Virginia, when the relation was given, and was probably very little known to the Shawanese Indians. Yet the account of it agrees very remarkably with later discoveries. On the other hand, the story of the large animal, though by no means incredible, has something of the air of fable; and it does not satisfactorily appear how the long period which the party were absent was spent,—though Indians are however, so much accustomed to loiter away their time, that many weeks and even months, may probably have been spent in indolent repose.

Without detaining you any more with preliminary remarks, I will proceed to the narration as I received it from Mr. Childs.

Maurice Griffith, a native of Wales, which country he left when he was about 16 years of age, was taken a prisoner by a party of Shawanese Indians, about forty years ago, near Voss's fort, on the head of Roanoke river, in Virginia, and carried to the Shawanese nation. Having staid there about two years and an half, he found that five young men of the tribe, had a desire of attempting to explore the sources of the Missouri. He prevailed upon them to admit him as one of the party. They set out with six good rifles, and with six pounds of powder a piece, of which they were of course very careful. On reaching the mouth of the Missouri they were struck with the extraordinary appearance occasioned by the intermixture of the muddy waters of the Missouri, and the clear, transparent stream of the Mississippi. They staid two or three days amusing themselves with the view of this novel sight: they then determined on the course which they should pursue, which happened to be so nearly in the course of the river, that they frequently came within sight of it as they proceeded on their journey. After travelling about thirty days through pretty farming wood land, they came into fine open prairies, on which nothing grew but long, luxuriant grass. There was a succession of these, varying in size, some being eight or ten miles across, but one of them so long, that it occupied three days to travel through it. In passing through this large prairie they were much distressed for water and provisions, for they seldom saw either beast or bird, and though there was an abundance of salt springs, fresh water was very scarce. In one of these prairies the salt springs ran into small ponds, in which as the weather was hot, the water had sunk and left the edges of the ponds covered with salt, that they fully supplied themselves with that article, and might easily have collected bushels of it. As they were travelling through the prairies, they had likewise the good fortune to kill an animal which was nine or ten feet high, and of a bulk proportioned to its height. They had seen two of the same species before, and they saw four of them afterwards. They were swift footed, and they had neither tusks nor horns. After having passed through the long prairie, they made it a rule never to enter on one which they could not see across, till they had supplied themselves with a sufficiency of jerked venison, to last several days. After having travelled a considerable time through the prairies, they came to very extensive lead mines, where they smelted the ore and furnished themselves with what lead they wanted. They afterwards came to two copper mines, one of which was three miles through, and in several places they met with rocks of copper ore as large as houses.

When about fifteen days journey from the second copper mine, they came in sight of white mountains, which though it was in the heat of summer, appeared to them to be covered with snow. The sight naturally excited considerable astonishment, but on their approaching the mountains, they discovered, that instead of snow, they were covered with immense bodies of white sand. They had in the mean time passed through about ten nations of Indians, from whom they received very friendly treatment. It was the practice of the party to exercise the office of spokesman in rotation; and when the language of any nation through which they passed was unknown to them, it was the duty of the spokesman, a duty in which the others never interfered, to convey their meaning by appropriate signs.

The labor of travelling through the deep sands of the mountains, was excessive, but at length they relieved themselves of this difficulty by following the course of a shallow river, the bottom of which being level, they made their way to the top of the mountains, with tolerable convenience.

After passing the mountains they entered a fine, fertile tract of land, which having travelled through for several days, they accidentally met with three white men in the Indian dress. Griffith immediately understood their language, as it was pure Welch, though they occasionally made use of a few words with which he was not acquainted. However as it happened to be the turn of one of his Shawanese companions to act as spokesman, or interpreter; he preserved a profound silence, and never gave them

any intimation that he understood the language of their new companions.

After proceeding with them four or five days journey, they came to the village of these white men, where they found that the whole nation were of the same colour, having all the European complexion. The three men took them through their village for about the space of fifteen miles, when they came to the council house, at which an assembly of the king and chief men of the nation was immediately held. The council lasted three days, and as the strangers were not supposed to be acquainted with their language, they were suffered to be present at their deliberations. The great question before the council was, what conduct should be observed towards the strangers.—From their fire arms, their knives and their tomahawks, it was concluded they were a warlike people,—it was conceived that they were sent to look out for a country for their nation, that if they were suffered to return, they might expect a body of powerful invaders, but that if these six men were put to death, nothing would be known of their country, and they would still enjoy their possessions in security. It was finally determined that they should be put to death. Griffith then thought that it was time for him to speak. He addressed the council in the Welch language. He informed them that they had not been sent by any nation; that as they were actuated merely by private curiosity, they had no hostile intentions: that it was their wish to trace the Missouri to its source, and that they should return to their country satisfied with the discoveries they had made, without any wish to disturb the repose of their new acquaintances. An instant astonishment glowed in the countenances not only of the council but of his Shawanese companions, who clearly saw that he was understood by the people of the country. Full confidence was at once given to his declarations: the king advanced and gave him his hand. They abandoned the design of putting him and his companions to death, and from that moment treated them with the utmost friendship. Griffith and the Shawanese continued eight months in the nation: but were deterred from prosecuting their researches up the Missouri, by the advice of the people of the country, who informed them that they had gone a twelve months journey up the river but found it as large there as it was in their own country. As to the history of this people he could learn nothing satisfactory. The only account they could give was that their forefathers had come up the river from a very distant country. They had no books, no records, no writings. They intermixed with no other people by marriage; there was not a dark skinned man in the nation. Their numbers were very considerable. There was a continued range of settlements on the river for fifty miles, and there were, within this space three large water courses which fell into the Missouri on the banks of each of which likewise, they were settled. He supposed that there must be 50,000 men in the nation, capable of bearing arms. Their clothing was skins well dressed. Their houses were made of upright posts and the bark of trees. The only implements they had to cut them were stone tomahawks. They had no iron, their arms were bows and arrows. They had some silver, which had been hammered with stones into coarse ornaments, but it did not appear to be pure. They had neither horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, nor any domestic tame animals. They lived by hunting. He said nothing about their religion.

Griffith and his companions had some large iron tomahawks with them. With these they cut down a tree and prepared a canoe to return home in:—but their tomahawks were so great a curiosity, and the people were so eager to handle them, that their canoe was completed with very little labour. When this work was accomplished, they proposed to leave their new friends,—Griffith, however, having promised to visit them again.—They descended the river with considerable speed, but amidst frequent dangers from the rapidity of the current, particularly when passing through the white mountains. When they reached the Shawanese nation, they had been absent about two years and a half. Griffith supposed that when they travelled, they went at the rate of about fifteen miles a day. He staid but a few months with the Indians after their return, as a favorable opportunity offered itself to him to reach his friends in Virginia. He came with a hunting party of Indians to

the head waters of Coal river, which runs into New river not far above the falls. There he left the Shawanese, and easily reached the settlements on Roanoke. Mr. Childs knew him before he was taken prisoner, and saw him a few days after his return, when he narrated to him the preceding circumstances.—Griffith was universally regarded as a steady honest man, and a man of strict veracity. Mr. Childs has always placed the utmost confidence in his account of himself and his travels, and has no more doubt of the truth of his relation, than if he had seen the whole himself. Whether Griffith be still alive or not he does not know.

Whether his idea be correct or not, we shall probably have a better opportunity of judging on the return of captains Lewis and Clark—who though they may not penetrate as far as Griffith alleged that he had done will probably, learn enough of the country to enable us to determine whether the account given by Griffith be fiction or truth.

I am Sir your humble servant
HARRY TOULMIN.

From the Baltimore American.

McFARLANE & FRAYLEY.

Annapolis, January 11, 1805.

The enclosed is a report of the committee on the amendment proposed by Massachusetts to the constitution of the United States, laid on the table by Mr. Montgomery, which it is understood was drafted by that gentleman. Mr. Shaafi, a federalist, was the chairman of the committee, and agreeably to parliamentary proceeding ought to have presented the report to the Speaker; but as it contained so much democratic sentiment, he declined the honor of laying it on the table, and the duty then devolved on the second person named on the committee. There is little doubt but every federalist in the legislature, will on its passage vote against the report; but it is believed they will to a man vote for the resolutions annexed to the report, so that the rejection of the Massachusetts amendment will be unanimous in the legislature of this state.

A Correspondent.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee, delivered to the Speaker the following report.

The committee to whom were referred the communications of the Governor of Massachusetts, enclosing resolutions, purporting to be the "Doings of the legislature of that commonwealth," and proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, Reports,—That they have given the same that serious and deliberate consideration, which a measure of such magnitude, contemplating such an important innovation upon the principles of our constitution, is entitled to, and are of opinion that it would be unwise, dangerous and impolitic, in the state of Maryland, to concur in the adoption of the same. The state of Maryland, from the principle that representation is apportioned among the several states according to numbers, in the manner in the said constitution provided, it has its full weight of representation in the councils of the Union; and it would be unwise to diminish, or to relinquish it; neither ought it to be matter of clamour or complaint with any of the states not enjoying the compound ratio of representation, because the states which participate in the advantages resulting from this principle, are subjected to additional taxation, as taxation is apportioned among the several states according to representation: and there is less cause for this uneasiness, when it cannot be contested, that the states which do not partake of this benefit, have others to counterbalance it; besides the principle of representation is fixed in the constitution, being avowedly the result of a spirit of compromise and mutual concession among the several states at the time of its formation and adoption, and there being other great, important and prominent features of the constitution ingrafted into it, and dependent upon the same conciliating spirit of compromise and mutual concession, it would be dangerous by adopting the amendment proposed, to shake those great and fundamental articles of the federal compact, and by sanctioning a measure that should be fraught with this destructive and disorganizing tendency, loosen the ties by which the states are now happily confederated, disseminate the seeds of disunion, and finally eventuate in anarchy; a state of things to which every reflecting mind must look forward with terror and abhorrence.

Emphatically has it been offered to the solemn contemplation of the people of America, by the exalted patriot and able statesman, our beloved Washington, that "towards the preservation of their government, and the permanency of their present happy state, it is necessary that they not only discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that they resist with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretences." "One method of assault," he proceeds, "may be to affect, in the form of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus undermine what cannot be directly overthrown." Thus warned from such exalted authority, it behoves the people of the United States to touch, with awful caution, the principles of the great charter upon which rests so eminently the general welfare! At this crisis, when a fair, full and successful experiment of the wise, energetic and salutary principles and provisions of our constitution has been made, and its wisdom undeniably established, when the administration of this constitution is so ably conducted in its several departments, and tranquility, safety and happiness, thereby diffused throughout the Union, equal rights protected, and the interests of the whole so eminently protected, and preserved, it would be highly impolitic to hazard the general harmony, in giving a constitutional sanction to a measure, which, we consider, can be productive of no possible general good, but may tend in its mischievous effects, to unhinge the leading principles upon which some of the most valuable and salutary provisions of the constitution are founded, and thereby introduce material discord, and a subversion of all government; the proposed amendment, therefore, being, in the opinion of the committee, unwise, unsafe and impolitic, and as they are friends to the constitution, and hostile to any measures which have a tendency to endanger the Union, they submit the following resolutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the legislature of Maryland, the amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, ought not to be adopted.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be, and he is hereby requested to transmit an official copy of the foregoing resolution to the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By order.

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.
True copy from the original
G. HOWARD, Clk.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lycoming county, Loyalsock township, and on the waters of Loyalsock creek in the state of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Lycoming county, or in the state of Pennsylvania.—Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands.—There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Lycoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Easton; or to RICHARD PETERS, Jun. No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 20, 1804.

To Rent,

And possession given the 1st of February next.

A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated, and standing on the main street—rounding the public square; and joining the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md. The said house is now occupied by Mr. Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had, and the terms more fully known by applying to ISAAC CANNELL, Chester-Town, Dec. 18, 1804.

Congress

OF THE
UNITED STATES.
House of Representatives.

Monday, December 24.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. J. C. Smith, from Thursday next to the end of the session.

Mr. Holmes requested on the part of Colonel Thompson his colleague, leave of absence from this day 'till Saturday next, and leave was granted accordingly.

Mr. Lewis requested and obtained leave of absence for his colleague Mr. Griffin, from this day 'till Saturday, and Mr. Stephen for the same term.

Mr. Leib from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported on the motion for completing the arsenal on the Schuylkill, a resolution that dollars be appropriated for the completion of the arsenal near the river Schuylkill, which being read, on motion was referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Hastings moved to refer the petition of Captain Thomas Marshal Baker, of the militia, praying to be placed on the pension list, in consideration of wounds received in an engagement with the British on Rhode Island in 1778; or such other relief as Congress in their wisdom and justice shall deem meet. It was accordingly referred to the committee of claims.

On the third reading of the enrolled bill, regulating the clearance of armed merchant vessels, a debate of considerable length took place. Messrs. Dana, R. Gifford, and Dennis spoke at considerable length against the same, and were replied to by Messrs. Eppes, Smith, Jackson and Ellis.

The yeas and nays on the passage of the bill were called for by Mr. J. Clay, and were ayes 76—noes 33—and the bill was passed accordingly.

A message was received from the Senate with a bill for dividing the Indiana territory into two territories.

The engrossed bill for amending the charter of Alexandria being on its third reading.

Mr. Lewis proposed a postponement 'till the 15th January next.

Mr. Gregg did not wish to long a delay, he proposed this day week, to which the mover consented, and on the question to postpone the bill to that time, it was lost—46 to 48.

Mr. Stanford moved to postpone 'till Friday next, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the petition of the inhabitants of Randolph county, in Virginia, praying the establishment of a post road from the town of Franklin to Clarkburg, to pass through Beverly, was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

And then the House adjourned 'till Wednesday next.

Wednesday, December 26.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter he had received from Mons. De Bourc De Marville, of Elizabeth-town, New Jersey, stating that he had discovered the means of preserving the life of persons shipwrecked at sea, and requesting Congress to promote the extension of such an useful discovery.

The bill declaring Cambridge, in Massachusetts, a port of delivery, was read a third time and passed; as was also

The bill for disposing of certain copies of laws of the United States, received from the Senate.

The bill from the Senate, dividing the Indiana territory into two governments, was read twice and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Bayle laid on the table a resolution to amend the rules of the House, by adding that a standing committee should be erected for the consideration of all matters relating to the sale or distribution of the vacant lands, belonging to the United States, to be styled the Land Committee.

Mr. Gregg presented a petition from Messrs. Young, who, accompanying Mr. L. Adams, one minister plenipotentiary to Holland, in 1799, as his secretary, was taken by the British, and confined in prison, on a charge of high treason, requesting that his salary may be paid to him in full, he having, under these circumstances, never received more than the half. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Palmer presented the petition of David Johnson, on his own behalf, as well as on account of his father, David Johnson, a lieutenant in our revolutionary army, praying compensation for wounds and losses. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Merriweather presented the petition of Forrest Green, of the third Virginia regiment, now residing in Georgia, praying that, in consideration of a wound received in the action of Brandywine 11th September, 1777, he may be allowed a pension, the better to enable him to support himself, his wife and eight children. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sandford, on motion, obtained a reference to the committee of claims on the petition of Arthur St. Clair, late major general, praying the liquidation and settlement of a claim for a specification, which he advanced major W. Butler, for the purpose of reimbursing soldiers in 1776.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1805, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the report of the committee of claims, on the petition of John Steele, late secretary of the Mississippi Territory, went to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

After some time spent in considering the report, the committee of the whole rose and reported their concurrence to the report of the select committee, and, on motion, the committee of claims was instructed to report a bill in his favor.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the House went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Charlotte Hazen.

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

After a long conversation on the subject of this claim, the committee rose and reported the bill, with an amendment—The House proceeded to consider the same, and, after some discussion, the bill passed to its third reading. Fifty-one for, and thirty six against it.—Ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for carrying into complete effect the 10th article of the treaty with Spain, which, being read twice, was ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole on Friday.

Adjourned.

Thursday, December 27.

Mr. Leib presented a petition from the board of directors of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, praying Congress to lay an additional duty on all books imported into the United States for sale.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Claiborne presented the petition of Amy Darden, praying that compensation may be made to her as the widow, relict and administratrix of David Darden, for the celebrated horse Romulus, procured in the year 1781 into the service of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debts of the United States.

Mr. Lyon presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the town and county of Alexandria, praying for the incorporation of a company to erect a bridge across the river Potomac, from the end of the Maryland avenue to Alexandria. Referred to the committee to whom was referred, the several other petitions on this subject which were presented at the last session.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late brigadier general Moses Hazen, was read a third time, and on the question shall the bill pass, the yeas and nays being called by Mr. Early, and were yeas 60—nays 38.

And the bill passed accordingly.

Mr. Jackson gave notice that on Monday next he should call up the motion respecting the expenditure of the monies appropriated for public roads connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Tenney the letter of yesterday on the subject of saving the lives of persons shipwrecked at sea, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Washington building and fire insurance company.

Gen. Varnum in the chair. After going through the same and making a few amendments thereto, not affecting the principles of the bill the committee rose and reported their assent to the same.

The House considered the amendments and incorporated them in the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Hastings moved to refer the petition of Abner Snow, presented 27th December, 1803, an old militia soldier, claiming to be indemnified his expenses for the cure of his wounds, received in the actual service of the United States, during our revolutionary war, referred to the committee of claims. Adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland. SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, December 13.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Ennals has leave of absence.

Mr. Lowrey delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for erecting buildings for the use of the poor of Queen-Anne's county, and for other purposes; which was read.

The additional supplement to the act to improve and repair the streets in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill for the relief of John Cushman, junior, the bill authorizing Lawrence Brengle, collector of Frederick county, to complete his collection and the bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, were sent to the senate.

The bill to lay out and open several roads in Queen-Anne's county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Petitions from Elizabeth Keetch Cartwright, of Saint-Mary's county, Hambleton Graham, of the city of Baltimore, and James Maydwell, of Alexander, and Daniel Siler, of Baltimore county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill to lay out and open a road in Anne-Arundel county.

The report on the petition of Rebecca Stuart, was read the second time and the resolution therein contained assented to.

Leave given to withdraw the resolutions respecting the compensation to William Pinkney for the recovery of the bank stock.

The following resolutions being proposed to the house were read, (in substance similar to those withdrawn)

Ordered, That the said resolutions have a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Chapman, from the committee on the report and memorial of the president and trustees of Charlotte Hall school, delivers a report; which was read.

The Clerk of the senate delivers the additional supplement to the act respecting the settlers on the reserved lands westward of Port Cumberland, endorsed, "will not pass" the resolution in favour of John Norris, endorsed, "assented to" with the proposed amendments; which amendments were read; the resolution in favour of Henry Galloway, endorsed, "assented to;" and a bill, entitled, An act to straighten and amend the post-road leading from Church-Hill to Centreville, in Queen-Anne's county, endorsed, "will pass;" which was read.

The house took into consideration the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and after proposing a number of amendments thereto, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Friday, December 14.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Ennals. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Handy and Mr. Thomas appeared in the house.

Mr. Shaaff, from the committee on the petition of Samuel Maynard, delivers a report in his favour; which was read.

Petitions from sundry inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county, Sarah Boswell, of Baltimore county, and Joseph Booth, of Saint Mary's county, were severally read and referred.

Mr. Ringgold delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a market house in the town of William's Port, in Washington county; which was read.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act for introducing a copious supply of wholesome water into the city of Baltimore; which was read.

Petitions from sundry inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county, Thomas C. Earle, and others, of Queen-Anne's county, and Frederick Green, of the city of Annapolis, were severally read and referred.

A petition from John B. Sayre, of the city of Baltimore, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

The house according to order, took into consideration the resolutions respecting the compensation to be made to William Pinkney, and the first resolution was unanimously assented to.

The question was then put, That the blank in the second resolution be filled with the words "fifteen thousand dollars?" Determined in the negative, yeas 30, nays 36.

The question was then put, That the said blank be filled with "fourteen thousand dollars?" Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the said blank be filled with "thirteen thousand dollars?" Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, that the said blank be filled with "twelve thou-

sand dollars?" Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 47, nays 21.

The resolutions being read throughout, the question was put, that the house adjourn to-morrow? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and after proposing several amendments thereto, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Saturday, December 15.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Ayres appeared in the house.

Petitions from Samuel Goodwin, Benjamin Thomas and Henry Brown, of the city of Baltimore, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Mr. Bruce, from the committee on the petition of Benjamin Finkle, delivers a report, in his favour; which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, was read and referred.

The bill to open and lay out a road through Tuckahoe neck, in Caroline county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to continue the act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and the supplement to the act for erecting buildings for the use of the poor of Queen-Anne's county, severally endorsed, "will pass;" which were ordered to be engrossed; and the supplement to the act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, in Kent county, and for other purposes, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read.

The supplement to the act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Miller delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of James Sim, of Cecil county; which was read.

Mr. Contee delivers a bill, entitled, An act annulling the marriage of John Boyd, of Prince-George's county, and Elizabeth his wife; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill authorizing a lottery to open a road from Liberty-town, in Frederick county, through New-Market to Hyattstown, in Montgomery county.

A memorial from John Galloway, of the city of Annapolis, and a petition from sundry inhabitants of Allegany county, were read and referred.

The resolutions respecting the compensation to William Pinkney were sent to the senate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and after sometime spent therein, the further consideration thereof was postponed.

Ordered, That the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, have a second reading on Friday next.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, December 17.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Mr. Tillotson has leave of absence for a few days.

Petitions from Joseph Hall, of Montgomery county, and Thomas Vaughan, of Baltimore county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the destruction of crows in Caroline county, for a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly, and for other purposes, and a bill to establish a uniform mode for the relief of insolvent debtors.

A petition from the field officers of several regiments, and a petition from Henry Joseph Stier, late of Prince-George's county, were read and referred.

Mr. J. Bayle, from the committee to whom was recommended the report on the petition of Isaac Williams, delivers a report; which was read.

A petition from Robert Morgan, of Harford county, was read and referred. Mr. Lloyd delivers a bill, entitled, An act to prevent the erection of booths within one mile of any Methodist meeting-house in Talbot county during quarterly meeting; which was read.

Mr. Linthicum delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for opening a road from Liberty-town, in Frederick county, through the main square of Newmarket to Hyattstown, in Montgomery county; which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, a petition from Frederick Armingster, of Kent county, a memorial from Benjamin Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, and a petition from Dorothy Reece, of Baltimore county, were read and referred.

Mr. Peter Rich, a delegate from Caroline county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and after a number of amendments were proposed, adjourned till to-morrow morning.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Congress, have under consideration an act to prevent our merchant vessels from arming without the due and regular authority of government. There is no nation on earth, but what, from the prerogative of its sovereignty has the same provision; either by orders from the chief magistrate, or from its legislature. Ships are under the legal protection of their own country, wherever they are, and of consequence ought to be under the regulation of its law. As the state is obliged to give the ship protection, so the ship is not to do any thing against the law of nations to involve the state in war.

Wherever a province, a colony, or any part of the dominions of a nation is in a state rebellion, it is an act of war in a neutral power to aid and support it. Those who doubt this position may read Vattel, Burlamaque, and other writers on the law of nations, where the principle is amply maintained.

The island of St. Domingo is unfortunately in a state of rebellion, as denounced by France, to which it belongs; perhaps it is the process of a revolution, but this we have no concern in. It will amount to a declaration of war against France, by our government to give them aid or assistance. If our government does not take due pains to prevent its subjects from it, our negative conduct will have the same effect. There is no necessity for books to maintain this position. We need only to enquire, whether if Ireland should be again in a state of rebellion, Great Britain would allow the people of the United States to arm their vessels, and fight their way on the seas, to supply the Irish rebels with arms, ammunition and stores.

The United States did not consider themselves in rebellion after the declaration of independence, but the king of England considered them to be so till the final treaty of peace in 1783. France, Spain and Holland were not allowed, nor did they attempt to send a vessel here before the year 1778: then the king of France notified to the court of London, that he had found the United States in a complete state of independence, and had treated them as a sovereign power; this was answered by an immediately declaration of war on the part of England.

Those men who are eagerly wishing and assiduously attempting to involve us in a war, ought to reflect seriously on the consequences. If they want a change, as they undoubtedly do, in the national plan of government, the price to be paid for it, if it should be obtained, must be a great one. It cannot be done without the calamities of a civil intestine war being added to those of a foreign war. Our country is so situated, that there is scarcely the hope of a re-union of any considerable part of it. No one of proper feelings can wish to see internal commotion, confiscations, and the incidents of civil war. Our foreign trade must be entirely ruined by a war with France: Spain becomes a party of course, and Holland is obliged to obey the Gallic power. The Mediterranean trade would be entirely subverted by the Algerines, Tripolitans, and Turks, aided and promoted by France and Spain. The East India, Chinese, and even the West India commerce would be at an end. Privateering, a legalized demoralizing piracy, would immediately be made the only business of every American plank which should be floated on the seas. Our shores invaded, would demand armies of defence; our revenues at an end would demand the fraudulent supplies of a paper medium; our public funds subverted would involve the widow and orphan in distress; our banks overthrown would involve the whole nation.

Think on this just picture ye real patriots, ye men of Washington's school, who have read and love the sentiments of his memorable address, urging you to preserve your neutrality, and then, say, if you will not, if you ought not, to execute the men, the Junto, the combination, who are incessantly and insidiously attempting, from motives of ambition and avarice, to involve you in all these calamities and distresses!

The papers which style themselves *Federal Gazetteers*, teem with pretended arguments in favor of what the writers call the freedom of commerce. Their arguments are pretentiously founded in an idea that each nation, has in itself, the right of free navigation and trade. This idea, as applied in the present case is delusive, it is insidious, wicked, and abominable. It is carrying the principle of equality further, in national law, than Robespierre and his party carried it in municipal or civil rights. This corrupt distortion of legal principle, is the more odious because that it is intended for the horrid purpose of involving millions in distress and ruin. COMMON SENSE.

E. N. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 29, 1805.

The post-rider who carried the mail from this place, to Haddaway's, on the 18th instant, returned on Saturday evening last, and informs that the mail remained at the ferry; and that the bay to far as the eye could discern, with the assistance of a spy-glass, was covered with ice, and supposed to be entirely across—that no intercourse had taken place between the two shores during his stay—that one of the boats was on the Western shore; and would no doubt, embrace the first opportunity.

But few papers were received by Saturday's mail, and none of importance—which we offer as an apology, for the meagre appearance of this morning's Star.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.—This great and illustrious character is unquestionably re-elected President of the United States, for the four years succeeding the 4th of March next, by almost the unanimous voice of the American people. Four years ago, and he was elected by a bare majority; but such has been his wise administration—such the skill with which he has guided the national bark, and such the increasing wealth, stability and dignity of the republic, during his administration, that the utmost reliance and confidence is placed in his wisdom as a patriot and lover of freedom. We ask with emphasis where is the man more deserving the affections of the people, more ardent in their happiness and welfare, than the Chief who now commands? In vain we call our eyes around to discern the man. We indeed behold patriots and citizens, justly estimated for their talents, their integrity, and their advancement of the public weal; but none more so, than the present chief magistrate.

The happy turn of political affairs is little short of a phenomenon to the astonished world. From our remotest boundaries in the north, to the utmost latitude in the south, the cause of republicanism prevails; and becoming reverence is paid to the councils of our country. Even old Massachusetts, long the pride and boast of the federalists, has joined the republican standard, and throws her constitutional weight in the scale of JEFFERSON and CLINTON.

In vain the lover of freedom takes a retrospect of events that have past, and brings them into competition with those of the present, without a secret exultation at the propitious change—with out an honorable manifestation of triumph and gratitude. If we look a few years back, we behold one of our most decided opponents at the helm of state; the churning scyphopant balked himself in the sunshine of governmental patronage and favor—and the willing slave bowed submissively to the imperious mandates of the master. The independent citizen, whose conscience forbade him to pay homage to the powers that then existed; whose sense of right and wrong warned him to aid a cause inimical to liberty, and direful to the public welfare, were the qualified victims of governmental malignity, and popular sacrifice. Their language was similar to that of Barbarossa.

Who merits, Shall meet protection, and who merits not.

Shall meet my wrath in thunder.

But on a sudden the scene changed, even at a moment when the fetters of aristocracy were fastening upon us to the infamy degradation of ourselves, and the consummate slavery of posterity.—So radical was the change, that men must be perversely blind not to notice them. Look at every part of our internal and external affairs, and they are susceptible of important reformation. Our fertile plains no longer abound with incumbrances of indolent and voluptuous citizens; instead of waste, ruin and destruction, evils inseparably attached to military combinations, the earth produces its wonted luxuriance; and progressive inroads of vice upon virtue, by an abandoned soldiery, no longer goad the feelings of the pious, or disturb the calm serenity of the chaste and moral. Our national debt is diminishing with unheard of and astonishing progression. Our lands and our houses are exempted from that rigid taxation which was a conspicuous feature of the Adams' administration. In fine, every thing roils smoothly on which tends to advance the welfare of the people, and glory of the nation.

[Newark Centinel.

New-Castle, Jan. 16.

On Tuesday last Governor Mitchell met both Houses of the Legislature and delivered the following speech, and

then took the required oaths of office.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

IN presenting myself before you, agreeably to your notice, to take upon myself the duties of the chief magistrate of the State, I feel the importance of the trust and great responsibility attached to the office. In discharging these duties, my most unremitting exertions shall not be wanting. And though I cannot promise myself I shall not be entirely free from error, yet I assure you, gentlemen, and all my fellow citizens, that according to the best of my humble abilities I shall endeavor to fulfil the great charge committed to me with diligence and fidelity. And whatever my failings may be, I hope a candid interpretation will be put upon them; and that they will be attributed to mistake or ignorance, rather than to a disregard to the welfare and happiness of our fellow-citizens.

To perform the functions, enjoined by the constitution on the executive department; to cause the laws faithfully to be executed; to watch over the rights of the State; and to co-operate with the general government, so as to produce harmony, and more and more to strengthen and confirm our union, will require my most assiduous attention and your powerful aid. To the legislature of the State, I shall look for assistance. As the immediate representatives of the people, clothed with their authority, I shall confidently expect of them that countenance and support, which their august station will enable them to afford.

In a free government, so happily constituted as our own, in which each individual citizen has a right to speak as he pleases so that he does not contravene the laws of the land, a difference in political sentiments is naturally to be expected. It is the price of our freedom, and the privilege of the citizen. But let not our differences arise to faction; and let us remember, in asserting our own rights, not to violate those of others. We are all members of the same family, possessing a common interest, and bound by the same ties. Therefore, we should, in our respective situations, promote those charities, which belong to men united for their common good; and regarding their country's prosperity, as the chief source of their own felicity.

The principles, upon which I shall act, are to be found in our revolution, in the constitution of this State and of the United States, and in our laws. These several expressions, of the will of the people, contain every thing necessary to our security and liberty; and shall be the political creed, by which my conduct shall be regulated in the administration of the government.

I shall now proceed to take the oaths which the law requires; and should any communication be necessary before your adjournment, it shall be made by message.

NATHANIEL MITCHELL.

STANDING ARMY.

A traveller who had a good opportunity to make observations, thus describes the *Standing Army*—Both friends and opposers of the bill for raising the army in '98, acted upon mistaken grounds.—The friends of the measure maintained that it was necessary to repel a *French invasion*. Its opponents apprehended nothing less than a destruction of our liberties. The army was incompetent to either of these objects. Its commander, Gen. Hamilton, was an ambitious man, and as a leader of soldiers, might have been a dangerous man. But as the chief of a band of *ragamuffins*, was no more an object of dread, than a *good ancient Pistol*. I have reconnoitred that army, and from a minute survey, can assure the public, that the soldiers were better calculated to storm a *hen roost* than to force a *redoubt*—that they drank more rum than they spilt of the blood of Frenchmen—*stole more turkeys than they took captives*, and received more *drubbings* from the hands of the drummer at the head of the regiment, than they gave to the enemy in the field of battle.—The officers were better read in *Hoyle*, than in *Vauban*—relished the smoke of a *segur* better than the smell of *gun-powder*—were more the votaries of *Bacchus*, than the champions of *Mars*; and during two bloody campaigns became the fathers of more children than they killed men. All these things according to the estimate of Robert Goodloe Harper, were accomplished at the trifling expence of two millions of dollars a year.

Rep. Spy.

Chillicothe, December 24.

The legislature of this State have passed a resolution, rejecting the amendment proposed by the State of Massachusetts, to the constitution of the United States, respecting the election of federal representatives. The resolution passed almost unanimously.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, on motion of Mr. Lewis leave was given to bring in a bill to change the names of the counties of Hamilton, Ross and Adams.

Senate of the United States.

January 14.

On motion of Mr. Ellery.
Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of shewing every mark of respect due to the memory of the hon. Samuel J. Potter, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm.

Pennsylvania Judges.—As many of our readers probably know not the causes which have induced the legislature to investigate the official conduct of Judges Shippen, Yeates and Smith, we think a brief history of them will not be uninteresting.

The circumstances which led to it, as far as we are able to judge from documents published, are these. A certain Thomas Paffmore, merchant of Philadelphia city, brought an action against Messrs Petit and Bayard, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the year 1802, on a policy of Insurance. After the institution of the suit, it further appears, that by consent of parties, the matter of controversy was submitted to referees, whose verdict should be conclusive; and that after several meetings on the subject they awarded in favor of said Paffmore about 500 dollars, which proceedings were duly recorded in the prothonotary's office. The defendants not being satisfied with the verdict, appealed from the award on the following grounds: viz. 1. that the plaintiff had a meeting with the referees when the defendants were not present or notified. 2. that the plaintiff communicated to the referees his affidavit of what another person told him respecting the object of reference, in the absence of the defendants, &c.—Mr. Paffmore, probably much irritated, and the day after the application for a new trial was granted, pulled up a paper on the walls of the coffee-house, flaring that the said Petit and Bayard are quibbling underwriter—that they had kept him out of about 500 dollars 9 months; and that by an affidavit of said Bayard, which was not true, they would be able to keep him out of his money 3 months longer; and concludes by calling said Bayard a liar, a rascal and a coward—and offered two and an half per cent to any person who would insure their not becoming bankrupts in 4 months from the date thereof. This was construed into a contempt of the court, and a motion was made, and assented to by the Judges, that the said Paffmore be arraigned before the court, to answer certain interrogatories, which he did in writing. After which the court decreed that the said Thomas Paffmore should be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, in the debtor's apartment, for the space of 30 days, and pay a fine of 50 dollars to the commonwealth. Mr. Paffmore considered the sentence of the Judges arbitrary and tyrannical, neither warrantable by law or by the constitution of Pennsylvania, petitioned the Legislature for a redress of grievances; and the enquiry is now making in the high court of impeachment.

We have been thus circumstantially minute, because the subject is likely to excite much public attention; and without a history of facts our readers would be unable to judge whether the Legislature of Pennsylvania did their duty or not. For our part we are well satisfied that if the Judges have trampled upon the rights of a citizen, and unjustifiably cast him into prison, they will be impeached; but if on the other hand it appears that Paffmore's conduct merited the judgment inflicted upon him, and that it was strictly consonant with the law and constitution, they will be honorably acquitted.

Centinel of Freedom.

New York, Jan. 11.

The trial of Nathaniel Pendleton, Esq. who was indicted for acting as the second of Gen. Hamilton in the unfortunate duel by which the latter was lost to his country, came on yesterday in the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery now sitting in this city.—The prosecution was conducted by the attorney general on the part of the State; and the defendant was ably assisted by the talents of Mr. Benson, Mr. Ratcliff, Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Benson, Mr. Colden. The court was crowded. The trial continued from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening and the jury, retiring for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of GUILTY.

The punishment prescribed by law for the offence of which Mr. Van Ness and Mr. Pendleton have been found guilty, is a complete disfranchisement for the term of twenty years.

Philadelphia, January 14.

EULOGY

ON DOCTOR PRIESTLY.

Dr. BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Philosophical Society, having been previously appointed by the society to deliver an Eulogium to the memory of their associate Dr. Jos. PRIESTLY, the same was accordingly delivered in the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 3d of January instant, be-

fore the society; who went in a body from their Hall to the church, preceded by their Patron, the Governor of the State. Invitations were given, on this occasion, to—the Rev. Clergy of the city—the College of Physicians—the Medical Society—the Gentlemen of the Bar, with the Students of Law—the Trustees and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, with the Students in the Arts and in Medicine—the Judges and Officers of the Federal and State Courts—the Foreign Ministers and other Public Characters then in the city—the Mayor, Aldermen and City Councils—the Trustees and Session of the First Presbyterian Church—the Directors of the City Library—the Managers and Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Alms House, and of the Dispensary—the Proprietor and Director of the Philadelphia Museum—the Contributors towards the Cabinet and Library of the Society.

After the conclusion of a very interesting Eulogium, the Society returned their thanks to the Orator, and requested a copy for the purpose of publication.

As the public confidence in Mr. Jefferson increases the virulence of his enemies increases. But every attempt at ridicule leads to the discovery of some virtue, and every attempt to injure, brings some new friends. The continuance of the same malignity, for a short time, will give him the hearts of all honest men.

POSTSCRIPT.

Yesterday evening arrived in town Mr. Robert H. Goldborough, one of the representatives from this county, in the Legislature of this State, from Annapolis, round the head of the bay, accompanied by members from the lower counties; we were unable to collect any thing material further than—that the Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock P. M. after passing 110 Laws—among which the following are the most important, a copy of which we were politely favored with by Mr. Joseph Ennalls, a representative from Dorchester county; and are all the lateness of the hour at which they were received, will permit us to publish this morning—the remainder in our next.

An act to continue an act, entitled an act relative to the administration of justice in this State, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act for the valuation of real and personal property within this State.

An act to incorporate the Union Bank of Maryland.

An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company, under the name of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, at Chester town.

An act to erect a town in Talbot county, by the name of St. Michaels, and to appoint commissioners.

An act authorizing the levy courts of Kent and Queen Ann's counties to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over Chester river, at the Head of Chester.

An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of the civil government.

An act incorporating the justices of the levy court in the respective counties in this State for the purpose therein mentioned.

An act to withdraw certain funds from the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, and the town of Easton, and placing the same in the respective treasuries, subject to the appropriation of the legislature.

An act to authorize a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna.

An act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for improving the navigation of Corlica creek, in Queen-Ann's county.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act for erecting buildings for the use of the poor of Queen Ann's county, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors.

DIED.—On Thursday last, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Thomas Wood, of this town.

To be Rented;

For the present year, and Possession given immediately.

THAT well known stand for a Country Store, at the Head of Wye River, where Doctor Wilson, and his Brother before him, kept so long a very profitable Retail Store; and where an enterprising, industrious man, might do much business, with a vessel and grain, it being the route of most of the grain in that neighbourhood, is to be sold to the highest bidder, for terms apply to the subscriber, or John Nabb, esq. who lives on the premises.

JACOB GIBSON.

January 29, 1805.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

To divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all that part of the Indiana Territory, which lies north of a line drawn East from the fourtieth bend or extreme of lake Michigan, until it shall intersect lake Erie, and East of a line drawn from the said fourtieth bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due North to the Northern boundary of the United States shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called Michigan.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established within the said territory, a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, for the government of the territory of the United States North West of the river Ohio; and by an act passed on the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, entitled "An act to provide for the government of the territory North West of the river Ohio; and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States, North West of the river Ohio, by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers for the said territory, who, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall respectively exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, & receive for their services the same compensations as by the ordinance aforesaid and the laws of the United States, have been provided and established for similar officers in the Indiana Territory; and the duties and emoluments of Superintendent of Indian affairs shall be united with those of Governor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as, in any manner, to affect the government now in force in the Indiana Territory, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof, within the said territory of Michigan, from and after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June next.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process and proceedings, which, on the thirtieth day of June next, shall be pending in the court of any county which shall be included within the said Territory of Michigan; and also all suits process and proceedings which, on the said thirtieth day of June next shall be pending in the general court of the Indiana Territory, in consequence of any writ of removal, or order for trial at bar, and which had been removed from any of the counties included within the limits of the Territory of Michigan aforesaid, shall in all things concerning the same, be proceeded on, and judgments and decrees rendered thereon in the same manner as if the said Indiana Territory had remained undivided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That Detroit shall be the seat of government of the said territory, until Congress shall otherwise direct.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January 11, 1805.

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Declaring Cambridge in the State of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town or landing place of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, shall be a port of delivery, to be annexed to the District of Bolton and Charlestown, and shall be subject to the same regulations as other ports of delivery in the United States.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

January 11, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Chincery Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of three Lots of Ground, lying in Caroline county, advertised in this paper, by order of the Chancellor of Maryland, to be sold this day, at Denon, is POSTPONED, from the inclemency of the weather, to TUESDAY, the 26th day of February next, when the same will take place, on the terms before mentioned. By order of the creditors of William Gibson, deceased.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greensborough, Jan. 29, 1805.



APOLLO'S FOUNT.

WINTER SONG.

ST ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.
FROM HIS RURAL POEMS.

DEAR boy throw that icicle down,
And sweep this deep snow from the door;
O'd Winter comes on with a frown,
A terrible frown for the poor.
In a season so rude and forlorn,
How can age how can infancy bear,
The silent neglect and the scorn
Of those who have plenty to spare!
Fresh broached is my cask of old ale,
Well tunc'd now the frost is set in;
Here's Job come to tell us a tale,
We'll make him at home to a pin.
While my wife and I bask o'er the fire,
The roll of the seasons will prove,
That time may diminish desire,
But cannot extinguish true love.
O the pleasures of neighbourly chat,
If you can but keep scandal away,
To learn what the world has been at,
And what the great Orators say;
Though the wind through the crevices
sing,
And hail down the chimney rebound,
I'm happier than many a King,
While the bellows blows bawls to the
found.
Abundance was never my lot:
But cut of the trifle that's giv'n,
That no-curlie may alight on my cot,
I'll distribute the bounty of Heav'n;
The fool and the slave gather wealth,
But if I add nought to my store,
Yet while I keep conscience in health,
I've a mind that will never grow poor.

THE VICTIM OF TYRANNY.

TUNE—"Mary's Dream."

THE night was cold, keen blew the blast,
The rain in whelming torrents fell,
When Pat with sorrow overcast,
His plaintive tale was heard to tell:
"My tender wife, and children dear,
Are from my sight forever torn,
How can I longer tarry here!
My friends are all to dungeons borne.
I had a tyrant landlord, bawls,
Who saw my heart to Erin yearn'd,
Even with the ground my cot did rafe,
And fired my substance dearly earn'd.
Unmov'd, remorseless now he fees,
My cottage falling as it burns,
My wife for mercy, on her knees,
From her, with ruthless frowns he
spurns.
Ah! when will that blest'd day arrive,
When UNION bright, on downy wing,
(UNION, for which we all should strive)
Shall to old Erin comfort bring?
Ah! when it comes we'll all unite,
Corruption from our land to chase,
And then we'll see the prospect bright,
Of friendship, happiness, and peace.

From the Virginia Argus.

WRITTEN ON SEEING A YOUNG LADY
PASS BY (IN A CARRIAGE) WEeping.

DEAR creature, why thus wipe your
eyes?
Has some lov'd swain his exit made?
His spirit down above the skies,
His body low in silence laid?
Perhaps, some lover! who can tell?
Has bid adieu to yon sweet lass?
Who by the hand of death has fell,
And lies beneath yon new terrass?
Ah! my heart bleeds to see you weep,
To see you shed that precious pearl;
For in my heart is hidden deep
Pure love for a most beautiful girl:
Whom long I lov'd, but ah! in vain:
For she was rich, and I was poor;
I did not try, her love to gain—
Perhaps I ne'er shall see her more.
I hope my lovely girl's not dead,
Though far from me she's gone away:
May Heaven's blessings crown her head,
And peace smile on her ev'ry day.

ABERTONIUS.

THE KISS.

Wa, niti in l-fo. nufquam potueri doceri.
OVID LIB. 11. DEC. 5.

"Give me, my love, that billing kiss;
I taught you one delicious night,
When, turning, epicures in bliss,
We try'd inventions of delight.
"Come gently steal my lips along,
And let your lips in murmurs move;
Ah! no—again—that kiss was wrong;
How can you be so dull my love!
"Cease, cease," the blushing girl reply'd,
And in her milky arms she caught
me;

"How can you thus your pupil chide?
You know 'twas in the dark you taught
me."

MODESTY.

BY AARON HILL.

As lamps burn silent, with unconscious
light,
So modest ease in beauty shines most
bright;
Unassuming charms, with edge resistless,
fall,
And she, who seems no mischief, does it
all.

ENTERTAINMENT.

ADDRESS—TO SINGLE LADIES.

"A multitude of admirers is an object too generally coveted by young females: Yet it is certainly a very improper method to be taken by such who wish to be happy in matrimony. Sensible and well meaning, worthy and sincere men, are seldom attracted within the circle of those who adopt this conduct; and even if they should chance to fall within such a circle, it is very seldom that they long retain the slight chains of such a love. It is remarkably improper, as well as absurd, for a lady, who has already a sensible lover, to languish for a number of flatterers to admire her: Should the miss of her aim, she fancy's herself unhappy; should she succeed, she is likely to be so in reality. A gentleman who values his own honor, or understands the dignity proper for the female whom he addresses, and is desirous to possess, will by no means, admit of this plurality of lovers, no sooner than the laws would admit of a plurality of husbands. A neatness without excess, in point of dress; a prudent restraint of the tongue; a moderation in taking diversions; and an unaffected ease and politeness, joined to the usual accomplishments, must complete the character of an accomplished lady, in a single state, and will in the end outweigh the transitory though delightful charms of a beautiful person."

Rules for Ladies to guess at the Dispositions of their Husbands.

To guess at the state or disposition of the minds of people, is their particular tone of voice, or manner of speaking.—Socrates thought there was more to be learned this way than from the face.—When a gentleman sent his son to Socrates, that he might be informed of his genius and disposition, after he had looked at the youth some time, he said "Speak, my boy, that I may see thee." Diogenes used to say, "That he always wondered why people were so exact as never to buy a pot of earthen ware but they would try it by the sound of ringing it; but when they bought a man, they thought it sufficient to look at him."

As due medium is the best in many things, it is certain it is best with regard to the tone of our voice. If it is not too much upon the grave or the acute, the too deep or too shrill, the intense or the too remiss, the too high or too low, it is a token of a great felicity of temper, and a great many other good qualities, which make a man not only happy, in himself, but useful to the world. A grave, deep strong voice, betokens boldness, pride, obstinacy; an acute small voice denotes timidity and cowardice, and more particularly so, the acute remiss voice; but the acute intense, or strained voice, is a sign of indignation and anger. A man whose speech is vehement and hasty, seldom wants a temper of the same qualities; it proceeds from a warmth of constitution which causes an extraordinary quickness and hurry in every thing.—A slow, remiss, soft way of speaking, generally indicates mildness and lenity, if proceeding from a coldness of temperature by which the animal spirits are kept from that violent agitation which is the occasion of all the rougher and more boisterous. A flammerer is generally of a fiery temper, he being too much precipitated by his spirits which cause that confusion and indirection there is in the voice.

The Widow Outwitted.—Not a hundred miles from the Lowlights, North-Shields lives a buxom widow, who was lately afflicted by a military fearagant with the proposal of matrimony. After a vigorous siege of five days, the farranged to his eloquence and the marriage day was appointed; but in the interim the cautious dame assigned her whole property, the chief of which was a free house, to her brother. The sergeant accidentally heard of the fraud, and as he happened to be more enamoured with the freehold than the widow, told her plainly, "Though the was weighty enough to load a baggage waggon, yet he would not marry her, unless her whole property was also put in the scale."—She was not willing to lose him, so applied to her brother to cancel the deed; but, alas! he obstinately refused, on which news the sergeant withdrew his suit, and the widow remains a widow bewitched!

Lon. Pap.

A lady in the course of conversation happening to say variation, was reminded by Paddy O Bramble, that the word was variation. The lady observed, that it was all the same thing, and seemed a little offended, until Paddy said, "Oh! Madam, Heaven forbid there should be any difference between U and I."

Married at Philadelphia, Mr. William Moon, to Miss Mary Star. A wit is of opinion, that by uniting a Moon with a Star, something like a Sun might be produced.

Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of the PERSONAL ESTATE of John Troth, dec'd, as advertised for to-morrow, is postponed (from the extremity of the weather) to WEDNESDAY next, the 30th inst. when the same will take place, weather permitting. To which time the sale of sundry NEGROES, advertised by James Wilson, is also postponed. January 22, 1805.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on a credit of nine months, ON Wednesday the 23d inst. at fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of John Troth, deceased, all the stock of Horses, Black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a likely Negro Boy, about thirteen years old, for a term of years, fifty or sixty barrels of long corn, all the corn fodder and hay. The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months on all sums above eight dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, with interest thereon; the cash will be required for all sums under eight dollars. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Attendance will be given, by HENRY JOHNSON, Adm'r of John Troth, dec'd. January 8, 1805.

Will be sold,

At the late residence of John Troth, deceased, ON Wednesday the 23d inst. at the time of the sale of his property, as advertised this morning, 5 or 6 likely Young Negroes, for a term of years, on the same terms as laid sales the property of the late Rebecca King, deceased, of this county. JAMES WILSON, Adm'r. Talbot county, January 8, 1805.

Chancery sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, On TUESDAY, the 29th day of January next, at Denton,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying and being in Caroline County—whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two of these lots lie in Denton; one of which Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and is well improved, having a good dwelling house, kitchen, and several out-houses.—The second lot in Denton, is unimproved, but lies in a public part of the town. The third lot lies at a place known by the name of the Walnut Trees; this lot has some improvements and is judged to be a good stand for business. The terms of sale are, the purchaser must give bond with security, for the purchase money, payable in twelve months, with lawful interest from the date. Attendance will be given at one o'clock, on said day, by WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee. Greenbrough, Dec. 25, 1804.

Will be sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, On Friday, the 1st day of February next, at the plantation of Henry Cuffin, late of Caroline county, dec'd, ALL HIS PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of one Negro Boy, and two Negro Girls, for a term of years.—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils. About forty barrels of Indian Corn, Corn Blades, and Top Fodder.—A yoke of Oxen; and many other articles too tedious to mention.—all of which property will be sold on six months credit, except the corn, which will be sold for cash, by the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at nine o'clock, when attendance will be given, and further particulars made known by JOHN BOON, Executor of Henry Cuffin. Caroline county, January 15, 1805.

To be Rented,

For one, or more Years, A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, with a complete set of TOOLS; also, a Dwelling House, and Garden. This shop, is within one quarter of a mile of Ruff's Bo rough, and the situation equal to any in the county, for country work. Any person inclined to rent, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT WALTERS, near Church Hill, or the subscriber, living in Centerville. JOHN HACKETT. January 22, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, TO those holders of STOCK in the EASTERN BRIDGE COMPANY, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the Treasurer of said Company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs. By order of the Directors, WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer. Washington, January 16, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM, ON the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each.—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to Henry Hollyday, esq. near Balton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises. GEORGE GALE. Nov. 23, 1804.

Pine Creek Settlement, In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy territory, comprises 120,000 acres of land, situate on, and contiguous to, the waters of Pine Creek, having the State road, into the Genesee country passing through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, Jesse and Robert Wain, and James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the subscriber, who has removed there with his family, and the families of about forty other persons. The settlement is now in a rapidly increasing and improving state, and requires only the aid of an additional number of practical farmers, tradesmen and mechanics, to give it all the comforts of the oldest establishments in the state. To all such who will become actual settlers, the greatest encouragement will be given; to the first fifty families (provided they remove in the present season or ensuing spring) the price will not be raised beyond what some of the tracts have actually been sold for, viz. from three to four dollars per acre, according to situation, quality, &c. although the quantity already sold (exceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons who have purchased with the only view of residence, has considerably enhanced the value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of actual or intended residents, are respectable public ministers of the Society of Friends and Methodists, and a number of respectable persons from England, in connexion with the Rev. John Hey, whose certificate is annexed to that of other characters equally well known. The views of these, and of the subscriber, are to invite and encourage only such persons as intend to reside in the settlement, and to whom, being of good character, every aid in his power will be given; lumber and boards will be furnished at early rates, and every other reasonable encouragement given. These proposals are now made by the subscriber with a confidence of their giving satisfaction to those who may embrace them, which is derived from an actual residence in the settlement with his family—applications will be received by him, during his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Wain's, No. 304, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W. Fisher.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a considerable tract of the above land, with design of forming an immediate settlement, by a number of respectable families from England, some of whom are already arrived in this country; and purposing to establish regular public worship for the edification of such as may settle in the neighbourhood, I beg leave, in addition to the above advertisement, to say, that there is every prospect necessary to encourage well disposed persons to settle on the above mentioned lands.

JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.

THE Subscribers left Delaware and Maryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Samuel W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our respective homes, we promised several of our friends to transmit them the result of our observations, and it has been thought more advisable to comply with this engagement through the medium of the press.—We have passed thirty miles over the lands, examining with great care such as we have seen, are still employed in exploring others. The view we have taken has afforded us much satisfaction, and determined us all to purchase and settle in this country. Some very respectable people are already settled here, and several little thriving farms are strung along the whole road. Many of the lands are high, with a rich fertile soil covering the greater part of them. In other situations we have met with lower but waving lands, with a deep soil, equalling if not exceeding in richness any thing we have ever seen. The best lands in Lancaster county have frequently been held up, and very deservedly, as the criterion of every thing excellent for farms, and we consider these lands as equal, and many of them greatly superior to those. We have seen wheat growing here, which we believe would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet the seed had been merely harrowed in, the ground never having been ploughed. We have met with fine fax, and in some places the farmers were so unreasonable as to complain that their lands were too rich to bear that plant. The timber every where indicates strong good land, and while in some places it is heavier than one would wish, in others it opposes not more than the usual impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is navigable at all times when the Susquehanna is. Our immediate settlement is near the State road, and in the vicinity of the place where the county town will most probably exist, and about three or four miles from Pine Creek. The whole country appears to be well and sufficiently watered. In addition to the above we need only to observe, that we confidently expect that which we much hoped for will be realized, and that we shall find the country remarkably healthy.

(Signed),

WILLIAM E. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM RIDGELY,
SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM H. WILMES,
JOHN REGISTER,
ISRAEL MERRICK,
JAMES HARPER.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing and though not certain of removing myself have purchased two farms for my sons.

WILLIAM WILMER.

December 25, 1804.

Sheriff's Office.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County, FELLOW CITIZENS,

THROUGH the solicitations of a number of my friends, in different parts of the county, I have consented to become a Candidate for the next SHERIFF, for Talbot county; and now take the liberty of making you acquainted with my intention, through this medium. Should you deem me entitled to your suffrage, from a long experience in public life, by electing me, the all of integrity, and attention to business shall be devoted by me to give general satisfaction; and the honor will be gratefully acknowledged by the

Public's very humble servant,

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

Easton, January 22, 1805.

Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in a GROCERY store—one from 14 to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he must be of good parentage, and produce good recommendations of his industry and sobriety. None need apply without the above qualifications.

NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD.

Centerville, January 22, 1805.

Pocket Book Found.

FOUND by a coloured man, sometime in October last, a large black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a great variety of papers, that may be useful to the owner—the book is tied with a leather throp, and has part of a steel clasp on one side. The owner may have the same, by proving his property, and paying two dollars to the finder, and the expense of this advertisement, by applying at the SEALED OFFICE.

Easton, January 22, 1805.

To be Let

For one or a term of years, and possession the first day of January next.

ALL the HOUSES & LOTS within this town, belonging to Mr. Mark Benson, viz.—That large and convenient, two story brick house, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Lockerman—Also, that well known stand as a tavern, in the possession of Mr. James Faulkner.—The house occupied by Mr. James Cowan, and several other houses and lots.—P. T. terms apply to OWEN KENNARD.

Easton, December 4, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this third day of December, 1804.

TRISTRAM THOMAS,

GEO. GILLASPY,

December 4, 1804.

For Sale, or Hire.

A NEGRO MAN, who hath been employed in a Black-Smith's shop, for a number of years.

OWEN KENNARD.

Easton, January 15, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co. Have just imported from London, and have now on hand, a large and general assortment of

GUNS,

CONSISTING OF Fowling and Locking Pieces, Shot and Bullet Rifles, With a handsome assortment of Shot Moulds, and Powder Proofs of the latest construction—Also, a quantity of Bird Shot, which they will sell at 12 dollars cash per cwt.—They expect a quantity of Duck Shot by the first arrival from Bristol.

They have just opened, and will continue to keep a general assortment of

Wet and Dry Goods,

Suitable for the approaching Season, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE PAPER MILL, the property of Aaron Mattson, & Son, John Mattson, wishing to remove to another state, and his Father being far advanced in years, they have determined to offer for sale the following valuable

Paper Mill, & Plantation,

now in good order, and lying in Aston, Township, Delaware county, on the South branch of Chester creek, five miles from Chester-Town, Pennsylvania. Together, with six or eight acres of land, with two dwelling houses thereon. The Mill is calculated for two Vats, and stands on an excellent stream of water. Also, if the purchaser chooses a good Farm, adjoining, of one hundred acres of Land, with valuable improvements thereon, consisting of a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, well finished, and convenient, with seven rooms besides the entry, cellars and garret, a kitchen, and an adjoining stone building, for the accommodation of workmen, and servants, a spring house, good barn, stables, and other out houses. For terms apply on the premises to

AARON MATTSON.

January 8, 1805.