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From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DIFFERENCE. No. VIII.

In this view of the financial operations of the government, it may be proper concisely to notice a topic, brought up from time to time to suit party purposes. About the close of the year 1802 the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund made a contract with a Mr. Baring, whereby they sold him 2,220 shares of Bank Stock, for an advance of 45 per cent. making 1,287,600 dollars, on the condition that he should pay an equivalent sum of the foreign debt due by the United States at the exchange of 41 cents the guilder. At the close of the ensuing session, within two days of its termination, Mr. Bayard brought forward a motion of enquiry, on the ground that the Commissioners had no legal authority to sell the Bank shares, and that if they had the power, they had sacrificed the interest of the United States by the low price at which they had been sold. We shall pass over the disingenuous manner in which this enquiry was urged, with the single remark, that no other motive but the desire to wound the administration in the tenderest point, without giving them an opportunity to justify their conduct, could have produced the motion at the time it was submitted. Fortunately, however, the friends of the administration manifested, on this occasion, a vigilance and knowledge that confounded their enemies.

In this discussion it was contended that the commissioners had no legal authority to sell the Bank shares. In answer to this declaration, reference was had to the act of Congress of 1796 in relation to the payment of the public debt. The act authorizes the commissioners of the sinking fund to borrow five millions, for the purpose of paying such debts to the bank of the United States, to the bank of New York, and such instalments of the foreign debt, as were then due or should become due in the course of the year 1796. The law provided that this authority might be exercised in three different ways: the two first authorized loaning the money from individuals, and the third authorized the commissioners, if they deemed it most advantageous, to sell such, and so many of the shares in the bank of the United States, as they might think proper, for the above purpose. Of the sum due to the bank of the United States in the year 1796, it was shewn that 2,740,000 dollars remained due on the 1st of January 1802. For the purpose of in part paying this debt, the Commissioners sold the bank shares. The power given in 1796 to sell the bank shares being unlimited in point of time and the objects to which only it was limited remaining in existence, it appeared as clear as day light that the authority was legal. Such, moreover, appeared to have been the contemplation of the legislature in the antecedent year (1802) who had passed a law providing for the discharge of the public debt, in which it is provided that the power given to redeem certain instalments of the Dutch debt "shall not be construed to repeal, diminish, or affect the power given to the commissioners by an act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States (the very act in question passed in 1796) to borrow certain sums of money, and to sell the shares in the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, in the manner, on the terms, and for the purposes provided by the said act."

To prove that the interest of the United States was not sacrificed by the sale, but that on the contrary, it was eminently promoted by it, we shall extract from Mr. Nicholson's speech the following statements, which, it is conceived, will be satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind.

"The 2,220 shares sold at 45 per cent. advance, or for 580 dollars each, and produced the sum of 1,287,600 dollars. By selling to Baring, the commissioners of the sinking fund were enabled to make an advantageous contract with him for the payment of the debt in Holland,—

The bank of the United States had refused to contract to make thereimittance; the Manhattan bank in New York offered to contract, but the lowest rate offered was at forty three cents the guilder. Mr. Baring offered to contract at forty one cents the guilder, provided the commissioners would sell him their shares in the bank of the United States. This proposition they acceded to, and sold the 2,220 shares for

Gained on the purchase of bills of exchange for 3,140,417 guilders at 41 cents each, instead of 43 cents; the difference 2 cents per guilder, equal to 62,809,

This sum makes the real proceeds of the bank shares, and shews the true amount received by the United States for them. But the gentleman from Delaware says the sale might have been made at 50 per cent advance, and we might likewise have received a half yearly dividend; and this he thinks would have been a better bargain. Let this be tried.

Suppose the 2,220 shares sold at 50 per cent. advance or for 600 dollars each.

Add the half yearly dividend at 4 per cent. which it is said we might have received likewise, besides getting the 50 per cent. advance, the dividend of 4 per cent or 16 dollars per shares equal to

This would have given us for our shares the sum of,

In this case, however, we should have been obliged to pay at the rate of forty three cents the guilder, instead of 41 cts. and the difference of 2 cents per guilder on 3,140,417 guilders would have been against us, instead of in our favour. This therefore is to be deducted, and is equal to 62,809 dollars,

Making the true proceeds of our shares agreeably to this operation, only,

But the gentleman from Delaware supposes that we might have retained our bank shares, and might have advanced money from the treasury to buy the bills on Holland; in which case, if we had kept them another year, we might then have sold them at 50 per cent. advance, and should have received two half yearly dividends upon them, equal to 8 per cent. or thirty-two dollars the share. If this calculation is made, it will be found that we have still made money by the contract.

Suppose the 2,220 shares sold at 50 per cent. advance, they would have yielded, as before stated,

Add the two half yearly dividends at 4 per cent. each, or 32 dollars for each share,

This then would have been the amount received by the United States,

We must however have given 43 cents the guilder for 3,140,417 guilders, instead of 48 cents, which the purchase was made from Mr. Baring at; or 62,809 dollars more, which must therefore be deducted, and is,

And it shews that we should only, in that case, have received for our 2,220 shares the sum of,

Or 10,178 dollars less than the com-

missioners received; and if to this sum of 10,178 dollars be added the year's interest, which we must have paid to the bank for the amount of debt paid by the proceeds of the shares, which interest calculated at 6 per cent. on 1,287,000 dollars, is equal to

To which add the former sum of

And it shews that we should have lost by this operation the sum of

Thus, in every point of view, it appears that the sale made by the commissioners was highly advantageous."

CURTIS.

From the National Intelligencer.

Attempts have been recently made by letters from, and representations of occurrences at Madrid, to excite the feelings of the public on the issue of a question of great magnitude to the United States. It is said that the king of Spain has refused to ratify the convention for the indemnification for spoiled property, on several grounds, among which is assigned the legislative authority given to the president to erect a port of entry on the Mobile and its waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico east of that river. Whether it be true that Spain has refused on this, or any other ground, to ratify the convention, we shall not undertake to say; much less to determine the accuracy of the fact that Mr. Pinkney has demanded his passports and is about returning to the United States; or whether we are on the eve of a war with Spain. We shall only observe that the pictures drawn in some of the Eastern prints appear to us so extravagantly coloured as to lead to a suspicion that they are intended to cover some commercial project. Waving, however, all considerations arising out of these circumstances, as unlikely from the little knowledge respecting them in possession of the public, to afford much important light, we have considered it proper to attempt laying before the public a view of the merits of the interesting question,— "What are the boundaries of Louisiana," as acquired by the United States from France by the late treaty of cession. This point, independent of any connection it may have with the ratification of the convention, or with any pending negotiation, is extremely important; and although the discussion of it, at this time, may be premature, as it has been brought into public notice, it appears necessary, to avoid erroneous impressions, to state the prominent facts on which its decision must depend. We shall at present attempt little more than this; our object being to take sure ground, and to exhibit a short and clear view of facts, and to draw those inferences only which immediately flow from them.

In order to exhibit this view the more distinctly, it is necessary to go back to an early period of the colonization of Louisiana.

In the year 1673, M. Joliet and Marquette, two French Canadians, excited by the information of the Indians, explored and struck the Mississippi, which they descended to the Arkansas. Their representations awakened the curiosity of M. de la Sale, who, in the year 1680, under the permission of the French government, explored the Mississippi. On the lower part of the Illinois he garriooned a fort called Crevecoeur; and he sent father Hennepin down the Mississippi until he reached the ocean. In 1682, M. la Sale and M. Jontin went down the river with sixty men, named the country Louisiana, built a fort in the Chicklaw territory, 60 leagues below the Ohio, by the name of Prudhomme. M. la Sale then returned to France. The French government entering with ardour, into his scheme of forming settlements along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi from sea to sea, placed under his direction four sales, with men and stores. He failed in 1684; but missing the mouth of the Mississippi, landed on the 18th of February in the Bay of St. Bernard. Here he made two successive establishments.

About this time the Chevalier Tonti descended the mouth of the Mississippi, and on ascending the river formed a permanent settlement on the Arkansas. Not long after this period several other small settlements were made by enterprising Frenchmen.

In 1689 war commenced between France and Spain, which lasted till 1697, during which period nothing appears to have been done by France to succour her

colony. In 1691, M. D'Iberville was dispatched as governor. He established two settlements, one at Isle Massacre, which he called Isle Dauphin, and the other at Mobile. It may be proper to observe that during the war, in 1696, Spain had taken post at Pensacola.

From those facts it follows that France enjoyed the actual and undisturbed possession of the coast from the Mobile to the Bay of St. Bernard, and from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Illinois, which, together with other territory, comprises what is now called West Florida, but which then, together with the country as far as Canada, went by the common name of Louisiana.

In this condition things stood, when Louis XIV. by letters patent, on the 14th Sept. 1712 granted to M. Crozat, the exclusive commerce of this country for fifteen years. This document is important, as it appears to contain the first formal recognition of the extent of the French possessions. The extracts in point, are as follows:

"Louis by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre: To all who shall see these letters, greeting. The care we have always had to procure the welfare and advantage of our subjects have induced us, notwithstanding the almost continual wars which we have been obliged to support from the beginning of our reign, to seek for all possible opportunities of enlarging and extending the trade of our American colonies, we did in the year 1683 give our orders to undertake a discovery of the countries and lands which are situated in the Northern part of America between New France and New Mexico. And the Sieur de la Sale, to whom we committed that enterprise, having had success enough to confirm a belief that a communication might be settled from New France to the Gulf of Mexico by means of large rivers; this obliged us immediately after the peace of Ryswick to give orders for the establishing a colony there, and maintaining a garrison, which has kept and preserved the possession, we had taken in the very year 1683 of the lands, coasts and islands which are situated in the gulph of Mexico between Carolina on the East, and Old and New Mexico on the West. But a new war having broke out in Europe shortly after there was no possibility, till now, of reaping from that new colony the advantages that might have been expected from thence because the private men, who are concerned in the sea trade were all under engagements with other colonies, which they have been obliged to follow: And WHEREAS upon the information we have received concerning the disposition and situation of the said countries known at present by the name of the province of Louisiana, we are of opinion that there may be established therein a considerable commerce, so much the more advantageous to our kingdom in that there has hitherto been a necessity of fetching from foreigners the greatest part of the commodities which may be brought from thence, and because in exchange thereof we need carry thither nothing but commodities of the growth and manufacture of our own kingdom; we have resolved to grant the commerce of the country of Louisiana to the Sieur Anthony Crozat, our Counsellor, Secretary of the Household, Crown and Revenue, to whom we entrust the execution of this project. We are the more readily inclined hereunto, because his zeal and the singular knowledge he has acquired in maritime commerce encourage us to hope for as good success as he has hitherto had in the divers and sundry enterprises he has gone upon, and which have procured to our kingdom great quantities of gold and silver in such conjunctures as have rendered them very welcome to us.

"For these reasons, being desirous to shew our favor to him, and to regulate the conditions upon which we mean to grant him the said commerce, after having deliberated this affair in our council, of our certain knowledge, full power, and Royal authority. We by these Presents, signed by our hand, have appointed and do appoint the said Sieur Crozat solely to carry on a trade in all the lands possessed by us, and bounded by New Mexico, and by the lands of the English of Carolina, all the establishments, ports, havens, rivers, and principally the port and haven of the Isle Dauphine, heretofore called Massacre; the river St. Lewis heretofore called Mississippi from the edge of the sea as far as the Illinois, together with the river of St. Philip, heretofore called the Missouries, and St. Jerome, heretofore called Ouabache with all the coun-

tries, territories, lakes within land, and the rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river St. Lewis.

"The ARTICLES—1st—Our pleasure is, that all the aforesaid lands, countries, streams, rivers and islands, be and remain comprised under the name of the government of Louisiana, which shall be dependent upon the general government of New France, to which it is subordinate; and further that all the lands which we possess from the Illinois be united, so far as occasion require to the general government of New France, and become part thereof, reserving however to ourselves the liberty of enlarging as we shall think fit the extent of the government of the said country of Louisiana."

This is a solemn declaration that the waters running directly or indirectly into the Mississippi, and the country they embrace, constituted the province of Louisiana. Within these limits France continued without disturbance to extend her settlements till the year 1763. During this period were formed the treaties of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, and of Rastadt in 1714, to which Spain was a party, and which in none of their provisions invalidate the rights of France.

In 1718, the French took Pensacola from Spain, to whom it was restored at the peace of 1719; since which the Perdido, between Mobile and Pensacola, has been the acknowledged boundaries between Louisiana and Florida.

The boundaries of Louisiana, then, as held by France, were the coast and islands from the Perdido to the Rio Norte; up that river to its source; thence to the high lands and round the sources of the Missouri and Mississippi, and their waters to the Alleghany mountains, along those mountains and the high lands surrounding the waters of the Mobile to the head of the Perdido, and down that river to the Ocean.

There was, it is true, a collision between these claims and those of the English colonies, whose charters extended from sea to sea; but these interfering claims were adjusted by the treaty of Paris of 1763; by which the Mississippi and Iberville were made the limits of the English possessions on the East, and Louisiana on the West.

Thus far then, that is to the year 1763, there is no doubt that, what is now denominated West-Florida, was a part of Louisiana.

To the war which commenced between France and England in 1755, Spain in 1762 became a party on the side of France. England having been so successful as to conquer a considerable portion of the Island of Cuba from Spain, negotiations were entered into for a peace. In these negotiations G. Britain required Florida and that part of Louisiana between the Iberville and the Perdido, in exchange for Cuba. To enable Spain to offer these as an equivalent, France, by a secret treaty dated Nov. 3, 1762, (the same day on which the preliminary treaty of peace was signed) consented to cede to Spain all Louisiana. By the definitive treaty, signed on the 10th February, 1763, France ceded to England all Louisiana east of the Mississippi, except the Island of New-Orleans, which, with the remainder of the province she ceded to Spain. The cession to England, although formally on the part of France (for the treaty between France and Spain was still secret) was substantially made by Spain, who had become the real proprietor of all Louisiana.

England immediately divided her newly acquired possessions into two distinct governments; to one she gave the name of West-Florida, which embraced the tract west of the Apalachicola; and to the other, embracing the residue of her possessions, she gave that of East-Florida. This is the first that we hear of West-Florida, it being a name given by Great-Britain to a subdivision of her territory.

At the close of the American war in 1783, G. Britain restored to Spain, Florida, and the country east of the Iberville. Spain, on taking possession, continued, with some modification, the English arrangements placing, however, West-Florida under the jurisdiction of the governor of Louisiana, who resided at N. Orleans; and since that time this territory, as well in public instruments, and in general conversation, has gone by the names of Louisiana or West-Florida, sometimes the one and sometimes the other name being used.

On the 1st of October, 1800, by the

treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain ceded to France the "colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain—that it had when France possessed it—and such as it ought to be after the treaties passed subsequently between Spain and other States."

On the 30th of April 1804, France ceded to the United States all the territory which she had thus acquired from Spain.

These are the facts on which a decision is to be made whether the cession by France to the U. States does, or does not embrace that portion of country called West Florida?

In the first place, Spain stipulates to cede Louisiana with the same extent that it actually has [in 1800] in the hands of Spain. To determine the import of this stipulation it is only necessary to ascertain the extent of country embraced by the term *Louisiana*. It has been clearly shown that previous to the cession of France to Spain, Louisiana extended to the Perdido. Had any thing occurred previously to the treaty of St. Ildefonso, to contract its limits? If nothing had occurred, the limits must be considered as unaltered. That portion of territory, ceded in 1763 to G. Britain, was receded to Spain in 1763 with the new name of West Florida, given by England. Restored to Spain, although this name was not formally dismissed, the territory which it covers, was re-annexed to the government of Louisiana, and the old arrangements, previous to its cession to England, re-instated. By these arrangements Louisiana, as to its extent, was replaced in the same situation it occupied previous to the cession of a part of it to G. Britain, which was the same with that it held when possessed by France under whose arrangements West Florida formed a part of it.

But as if solicitous to remove all ambiguity, the treaty proceeds to stipulate, in the second place that *Louisiana shall be ceded in the same extent it had when France possessed it* (that it previously in the year 1763). Now the fact is that France never possessed this province, with any extent which did not include the English province of West Florida.—It may have occurred to the framers of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, that doubts might arise as to the meaning of the term "the province of Louisiana," after the cession of a part of it to Great Britain, and its reced to Spain. Hence the propriety of dissipating all such doubts by declaring that the new cession should be in the same extent it had when France possessed it. This effectually set aside all regard to the regulations of England. Supposing, then, the first stipulation to be of doubtful import, the second, so plain as not to admit of any other construction, comes in to remove all doubt. For it is an established principle of construction, that where there are two passages tending to the same end, one of which is doubtful, and the other clear, the last shall preponderate. The denial of this construction to the stipulation will be tantamount to saying, that it shall have no meaning at all, which in so solemn and important a treaty, and on so important an occasion as the transfer of territory, so altogether inadmissible.

In the third place it is stipulated that the stipulation shall be such as it ought to be after the treaties passed subsequently between Spain and other States—that is subsequently to the cession by France, which was in the year 1762. Now, subsequently to this was formed the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States, by which the former confirmed to the latter a degree of latitude (from 32 to 31 degrees) which she had alleged to be a part of Louisiana uncaded to France, and consequently belonging to her.

According to these stipulations, taken together, Spain ceded Louisiana to France exactly as France possessed it previous to the year 1763, with the only exception of a reservation of the rights acknowledged by Spain to attach to the United States, and in this precise shape France, thus possessed of Louisiana has ceded it to the United States. If the facts we have stated, and the inferences deduced from them be correct, it follows that the Perdido is the boundary of Louisiana, and consequently that West Florida is a part of the cession to the United States.

The subject may admit of a much wider illustration; and several of the points, which we have but cursorily noticed would doubtless be enforced by many incidents and arguments that might be adduced with them; but we waive these for the present, under the persuasion that the concise sketch now offered is sufficient to evince the just pretensions alleged to be entertained by our government. It is possible that some of the facts assumed may not be correct; but we have taken pains to avoid error, and have omitted to introduce all doubtful matter.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Psalters, Hymn Books, Methodist ditto, and a variety of School Books, Writing and Letter Paper assorted, for sale at the Star office.

October 9, 1804.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New York, October 29.

By the ship Susan, capt. O'Connor, in 37 days from Dublin, we have received Dublin papers to the 21st September, containing London dates to 16th. From a cursory perusal of those papers, it appears, that

A courier arrived at Gottenburg from Petersburg on the 26th of August, with important dispatches from Sir John Borsale Warren, for Lord Harrowby. When he left it great preparations were making—for a grand review before the emperor of 60,000 choice troops.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The most intelligent professional men differ so much in opinion respecting the probability of invasion, that it is only dispassionately combining the matter related by each, that any thing like judgment can be formed.—Some of our first naval authorities on the coast so late as last Thursday, expressed their decided belief, that if Buonaparte was ever serious in his threats (which they conceived were merely intended to involve us in heavy expence and by exciting apprehensions for internal safety, prevent our detaching for foreign conquest) his late visit to Bologne had occasioned him to relinquish it, by demonstrating that from the length of time his flotilla would require to get out of port, the greater part of it would risk almost certain destruction from the elements, or from our fire, before a junction could be formed with them by the rest. We, on the other hand, yesterday received letters from three of our blockading squadrons, dated on Thursday, which state that the enemy's preparations appeared to correspond with the accounts, that they were complete; our correspondents adding they attributed the continuance of the flotillas in port to the want of water, in consequence of the neap tides. Little alteration had taken place at Flushing, or at Bologne, except by the arrival of one praam and 50 other vessels from Ostend, at which latter place there remained seven praams, ship rigged, each mounting from two to twenty four guns, 18 and 24 pounders; and 150 sail of brigs, cutters, and galliots, similarly armed. Admiral Vatchell had gone with the last, as with the preceding squadron, to Bologne, from whence he returned by land to Ostend.

In corroboration of this statement, it is positively alleged, that government yesterday received information which induced a belief, that the invasion would be attempted within a fortnight.

A letter from Jersey of September 12, says:

"A fleet of about 17 or 18 sail of the enemy were discovered yesterday in the east port of the island, supposed to have sailed from St. Malo. Several of the cruizers on this station weighed anchor, and obliged to run on shore near Portland, about five leagues from this island; but we have not heard to-day whether they are still there or not."

A letter from Russia of the 20th ult. mentions that a new treaty of alliance between England and Russia was on the tapis, and that his imperial majesty had invited the court of Vienna and Berlin to become parties in it.

A Russian messenger arrived at Berlin on the 25th ult. with dispatches of importance, which was immediately answered by a letter in the king's own hand writing.

The firing off Boulogne was renewed on Friday.—Several of the enemy's gun boats (some accounts say 100, others 20, or 30), were on Thursday outside the harbor.

Buonaparte is stated to have sent a messenger from Boulogne, with his answer to the emperor of Russia's ultimatum. In this project, his majesty has demanded indemnity to the king of Sardinia, the evacuation of the Neapolitan territories, and the deliverance of Hanover.

A secret expedition was said to be in contemplation on the subject had taken place at Walmer castle, between Mr. Pitt, Lord Melville, Sir Home Popham, and Sir Sidney Smith.

The proposed impregnable battery is the invention of Mr. John Gillespie, a native of Scotland. We understand that a meeting was held on Wednesday with this ingenious person, at Mr. Pitt's house at Putney, and that it is intended immediately to carry his project into execution. The first lord of the admiralty, Sir Sidney Smith, and several other persons, met the inventor at the chancellor of the exchequer's on the occasion; and certain craft in the river were pointed out on which the machinery is to be erected. We believe the scheme is brought forward under the particular recommendation of Sir Sidney Smith.

The battery is so contrived as to be bomb proof; and will carry 32 pounders, or pieces of ordnance of any calibre; it moves on an axis to any point of the compass with the utmost facility; and is provided with an optical tube, by which the engineer is greatly assisted in the direction of his fire. Such, we understand, are the advantages of this discovery, and we sincerely wish it may answer the representation given of it by

those whose judgment we have no reason to question. While the philosopher will lament the new expedients for human destruction, which ingenuity may contrive, the politician will not neglect to avail himself of those means of defence, which are offered to supply the most effectual means of public security.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

LOUISIANA, No. II.

We have already noticed the view of recovering all the children of France which was the real, original and acknowledged object of the French government in their treaty of 1800, with the king of Spain. Similar dispositions have been manifested, as to parts of the ancient territories of France, which time and circumstances had delivered from her, and joined to the Spanish kingdom. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this subject. The history of the ancient and modern world will furnish various instances of separations from France, which she has avowedly endeavored to regain.

It has also been observed, that "retrocession" in relation to France, is to be fairly extended to her second acquisition of all of Louisiana, and of the Louisiana, which she once had, and which were not passed to other States. Retrocession is a term properly relative to France, who had ceded it to various powers, and who knew that Spain possessing nearly the whole territory, and all the French children, was able to retrocede the whole to her, except an unimportant part of the mere territory. Spain, as was well known to France, could give back to her all the banished children of France—all the Louisianians.

We submit this as the origin, basis, extent, and end of the negotiation and treaty for the Louisiana territory between France and Spain. As successors to the former in the title, we can safely appeal to the honor and candor of the two cabinets.

The provisions and language of the treaty of 1800, between France and Spain, must be construed collectively in such manner as to render the whole consistent, according to the rules of interpretation of all the great acts of regular and civilized governments. When, therefore, we find the idea clearly conveyed, that parts of the Louisiana intended cannot be returned, in virtue of the retrocession, because such parts have been irrevocably ceded by Spanish treaties with other States, we are bound to search with diligence and candor, for the pieces or parcels of territory intended. This measure leads us at once to the East of the Mississippi. We find it impossible to confine the application of the treaty to the country west of that river. Great Britain and the United States, or the United States exclusively of Great Britain, and the treaties of Spain with us, or with us and Great Britain, must and could alone have been contemplated in that part of the instrument between France and Spain. It is certain that we acquired no part of the Louisiana territory, west of the river Mississippi, "by treaties with Spain." No meaning is left to this final and important qualification of the retrocession, unless we consider Spain as engaging to place again in the hands of France, all that part of the original French province or colony of Louisiana, which lies east of the Mississippi, so far as she was mistress of the same in the year 1803. We may fairly add, that a final qualification of a treaty cannot be controlled by a qualification, which precedes it.

Here then is an interpretation of the treaty of retrocession, in all the latitude of the avowed cause, basis, and end of the negotiation and contract. It is important to observe, that it is in no greater latitude. It is in truth, in the most perfect conformity with the cause, basis and end of the negotiation and of the treaty itself.—Neither falls below the other.—Neither rises higher than the other.—Neither clashes with the other. The treaty is thus made a fair and consistent act in reasonable pursuance of the declared objects of the negotiation. But if we exclude from the operation of the treaty of 1800, the Louisianians and the territory south of 31st deg. and east of the Mississippi, we consent to the frustration of the declared object of the French government, and we render the final qualification of the retrocession, which expressly refers to Spanish treaties with other States, perfectly unmeaning and without any end or design.

We have made, in our first and second numbers, two points. We could safely rest their fairness and solidity upon the honor and candor of the two European cabinets. It cannot be that Spain will ultimately allow herself to be estranged from a friendly people and a just government, in a case so reasonable on our part.

COLUMBUS.

NATCHEZ, September 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, (L.) to the Editor, dated Sept. 19, 1804.

"A Hunter lately returned from the

head of Sabine, who reports, that while he was out he fell in with a party of the Panis Indians, who informed him that they had seen the bodies of three Americans, who had been recently killed, in the Prairie, between the head of Sabine and their villages, on Red River. If it was so, very little doubt is entertained but they were the bodies of three young men that went out into that part of the country, about three months ago, by the names of Knox, Anderson and House, who it is said were in search of silver mines.

"The Osage Indians are charged with their murders; but it would seem extraordinary that while their chiefs are at Washington city, negotiating a peace with the President, that those they left behind should be committing depredations on the citizens of the U. States, in our own territory; but there are those who from some circumstances, are more inclined to believe they were killed by a party of Spanish soldiers, sent out for that purpose; who say, Knox, Anderson and House, from Rapids, a Spaniard was there making strict enquiry about them, relative to the object of their voyage, their rout, &c. and was heard to say, that there either was, or would be, a party sent out from Nagadoches, in pursuit of them."

To the Editor of the Monitor.

N. Orleans, Sept. 12, 1804.

Sir,

The following memorial was addressed by the Ursuline Nuns of this city to the President of the United States. As the memorial itself, together with the President's very friendly and encouraging answer may afford pleasure to the inhabitants of Louisiana, all of whom, doubtless, take a deep interest in the prosperity of this religious establishment, I request you to insert them in your next number both in French and English.

I am, Sir,

Your humble serv't.
PATRICK WALCH,
Vicar-General.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the U. States of America.

SIR,

Emboldened by the favorable mention you have been pleased to make of their Order, the Nuns of Ursula at N. Orleans take the liberty of addressing you on a subject highly interesting to their institution. They believe that without any direct application, the treaty of cession and the sense of justice which marks the character of the United States, would have secured to them the property they now possess; but considering it a sacred deposit, they would fail in a duty they deem essential, were they to omit requesting that it may be formally confirmed to them and their successors, and that you may be pleased to communicate this request to the Congress of the U. States in such a manner as you may deem proper.

Our request is dictated by no wish of personal gratification or private aggrandizement. Secluded from the world, its luxuries and vanities, wealth, and the enjoyments it brings, would to them have no attraction;—devoted to religious duties, temporal advantages are not the objects of their pursuits; but bound by a solemn obligation to employ their revenue in charitable uses, and their time in the education of youth they cannot but be anxious to know that the property which is to enable them to fulfil the duties will be secured to them.—It is not, therefore, their own cause, but that of the public which they plead. It is the cause of the orphan, of the helpless child, of want, of the many who may be snatched from the paths of vice and infamy under their guidance, and be trained up in the habits of virtue and religion to be happy and useful; of society which will be the burthen of indigent and the depredations of vice; of their country itself, which cannot but acquire honor in fostering and protecting such beneficent purposes.

These considerations they know, sir, will have weight with you. They anticipate your support, because they deserve it; and they conclude with their ardent wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the country whose affairs you direct.

We have the honor to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
N. Orleans, June 1804.

To the Sœur Therese de St. Xavier Farjon Superior, and the Nuns of the Order of St. Ursula, at New-Orleans.

I have received, holy sisters, the letter you have written me, wherein you express anxiety for the property vested in your institution by the former governments of Louisiana. The principles of the Constitution and Government of the United States are a sure guarantee to you that it will be preserved to you sacred and inviolate, and that your institution will be permitted to govern itself according to its own voluntary rules without interference from the civil authority. Whatever diversity of shade

may appear in the religious opinions of your fellow-citizens, the charitable objects of your institutions cannot be indifferent to any, and its furtherance of the wholesome purposes of society, by training up its younger members in the way they should go, cannot fail to ensure the patronage of the government it is under; be assured it will meet all the protection which my office can give it.

I salute you, holy sisters, with friendship and respect.

(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

[BY AUTHORITY]

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America, To all whom it may concern.

The citizen Martel having been appointed by the French government, commissary of commercial relations of the French republic for the State of Kentucky, and no port of foreign entry being designated in his commission for his residence, I have thought proper in order to further the intent of his commission to recognize him as commissary as aforesaid, to reside at the city of New Orleans, and declare him free to exercise there, such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the similar agents of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth year.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, Sec'y of State.

Governor Claiborne has addressed the following circular letter to the several civil commandants.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1804.

SIR,

On the first of October, the act of congress, "erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," will be in force, but I deem it proper to inform you, that your powers as civil commandants will not at that time cease.—You will therefore exercise the authority which by law you are now invested, until some provision, upon the subject, shall be made by the legislative body to be created by the act aforesaid, and of which you will be duly notified. It is expected, that as heretofore, you will communicate to the governor all occurrences of importance in your district, and in case of difficulty, consult his opinion, and await his advice.

I take this opportunity to thank you, for the zeal and fidelity with which you have discharged the duties of your office, and to request that with the same motives of regard for the public good which have hitherto guided your conduct, you will continue to administer justice in mercy, and to maintain that harmony, security and good order, so essential to the happiness of our fellow citizens. Accept assurances of my respect and esteem.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

The federalists who are eternally prating about they know not what, sometimes Virginia influence, sometimes the loss sustained by the purchase of Louisiana, are desired to recollect that Pennsylvania and New York, two of the most enlightened and powerful States in the Union, are as completely for the present measures of national economy and frugality, as Virginia, and even more united in support of those measures. Why then always Virginia? It must be highly flattering to that State, to be thus forever censured by the Anglo-federal faction. But, as to Louisiana, we would remind them, that Messrs. Ross and Morris, who are now despised by their own partisans, advised a war to obtain this second Paradise; which they, and all their followers, then said was invaluable! It is our belief, that if this territory was to be sold at auction to-morrow, it would bring at open market and under the hammer, thrice the sum it cost! If a farm sells for three times its original purchase money, is the vender a loser?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

HAVING been called on to say, for whom I would vote were I an Elector of President and Vice-President of the U. States.

In answer to this question, I do hereby unequivocally declare, that Mr. Jefferson the present President of the United States, would be my decided choice as President; and that Mr. George Clinton late Governor of the State of New-York, would be my choice as Vice-President; and for whom, in such an event I will vote.

SAM. T. WRIGHT.

Centreville, Oct. 27, 1804.

STAR
O R,
En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 6, 1804.

ELECTION FOR ELECTOR OF
President and Vice-President of the United States

The Voters of the Eighth Election District of Maryland, composing Talbot and Caroline counties, and the First Election District of Dorchester County, will please to take Notice that MONDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, is the day by law for holding said Election, at the several places for holding Elections for Assembly. Col. PERRY SPENCER, has been fixed on as the Candidate, and will serve the district if elected—of which we entertain no doubt, as he has once served in that capacity with fidelity; and we know of no opposition.

Yesterday was the day by law for the Meeting of Congress; and also, for convening the Legislature of this State—if we may calculate on Republican elasticity, (a majority of whom will be in both bodies) it is probable that quorams were formed the first day; and shall therefore hold ourselves in readiness for the President's Speech, to Congress; and of the appointment of officers in the Legislature, for next Tuesday's Star.

Extract of a letter from Commodore PREBLE to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 14th June 1804, on board the United States frigate Constitution off Tripoli.

"Yesterday I anchored off the harbor and sent Mr. O'Brien on shore under a flag of truce to endeavor to ransom our unfortunate countrymen, and if the Bashaw should desire it, to establish a peace. Mr. O'Brien did not succeed in his mission, he landed at noon and returned on board at 1-2 past 2 o'clock P. M. You will see by his instructions how far he was authorized to go for the ransom. I presume if the terms had been accepted that our government would have been satisfied, but they were refused, and we have no alternative but to oblige him to accept them or others more favorable for us."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate President, dated Gibraltar Bay, August 14, 1804.

"We arrived here on the 12th inst. after a passage of 39 days—the Adams proceeded on to Malta the 26th ult. We have learnt that Commodore Preble has procured a number of gun boats at Naples, ready for the bombardment of Tripoli, in consequence of which I understand that we shall remain here only long enough to water, and receive on board some provisions, and proceed aloft—we shall probably sail to-morrow or next day—We have also learned that the Bey of Tunis has made some demand on Commodore Preble, with which he refused to comply, the Bey in consequence, has allowed him six weeks from the 4th of June to make up his mind and give him an answer, which if still unfavorable, or if not given by the time limited, he shall declare war—nothing further has been heard of it. The Emperor of Morocco has also ordered out his cruizers supported for Americans in consequence of Mr. Simpson, our consul, refusing his passport to a vessel belonging to the emperor, loaded with wheat for Tripoli. Mr. Simpson has advised the commodore of these proceedings and requested two frigates may be left here, this request, I believe, cannot be complied with. A copy of these dispatches will be forwarded to the secretary of the navy by the commodore."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 5 July, 1804, on board the Constitution, Messina Harbour.

"We have taken on board here 700 bomb shells, and powder in proportion and the bomb vessels being ready, we sail to-morrow morning. I hope my next letter will announce to you our success against Tripoli, the restoration of our unfortunate countrymen to the sweets of liberty, and our country an honorable peace."

Extract of a letter dated TUNIS, July 10.

"At length Naples has felt a spasm of energy; and its Squadron for the first time made a visit to this port: but we cannot imagine the reasons which prevented the admiral's making himself master of the whole naval force of this Regency. On the 26th ultimo, one ship of the line, and three frigates, entered the road of the Gouletta, showing English colours; (most of the corsairs were ready for sea, and anchored at a considerable distance from the batteries) a frigate laid along side of the Tunisian frigate, and commenced the attack by a general discharge of musquetry, shewing at the

same time the Neapolitan flag; some of the Tunisians on board the frigate instantly cut the cables, while others endeavored to make their escape by swimming to the shore: the Tunisian frigate, drifted under the forts, receiving without any resistance, the full force of the enemy's great guns. She was completely equipped and ready for sea; nine of her crew were killed, about twenty wounded; and an equal number of prisoners made, which were taken up by the boats of the Neapolitans: She is considerably damaged in her hull, has two shot between wind and water, and her foremast somewhat injured. There were no soldiers in the forts, except a few Moors who were not sufficient to man half a dozen guns; they notwithstanding kept up a tolerable brisk fire for nearly two hours after the Neapolitans had ceased; and until they stood out of the Roadstead—no damage was done to any of the other corsairs, and not one captured, except a small Galatia off Porto Farina."

Washington, October 29.

Commodore BARRON arrived at Gibraltar with his Squadron on the 12th August last. On his arrival he found several dispatches from Mr. Simpson, our consul at Morocco, all stating in strong terms the hostile disposition of the Emperor of Morocco against our commerce, and the preparations making by him to send out three frigates and two galleys upon a cruise. Mr. Simpson urging the necessity of leaving two frigates upon that station, the commodore accordingly left the Congress, captain Rogers, and the Essex, captain James Barron. The following extract of a letter from Capt. Rogers to the Secretary of the Navy, discloses the result.

United States Frigate Congress, Gibraltar Bay, August 30, 1804.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you that I have this instant arrived here with the Congress and Essex direct from Tangier, from which place I sailed on the 27th inst. The passage has been long owing to a strong Levant gale which lasted from the night of the 27th until the morning of the 29th, and drove us through the Straits into the Atlantic.

In my last communication dated Tangier Bay, 17th inst. I informed you of Commodore Barron's having sent the Congress and Essex on this coast, in consequence of advices received from Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangier, of my intention to leave the Essex to watch the conduct of two galleys at that place, and of my proceeding immediately to Salle to inform myself of the movements, and if possible, of the intentions of the emperor's three ships mentioned in Mr. Simpson's communication to Commodore Barron, copies of which the latter gentleman has forwarded to you: I did so and arrived and anchored before Salle on the 20th (taking Arzila, Mamora and Larache in my route) where I found the three ships in question, and to all appearance nearly ready for sea. After lying three hours at anchor, within about five miles of the town with American colours flying, and a signal indicative of friendship, and a wish to communicate with the shore, without any apparent disposition of the like on their part, I weighed anchor and stood within a range of a common shot of the ships, without any further success of bringing about a communication, although every means which a friendly demeanor could suggest, were used. However I have no reason to suppose that hostile intentions on their part were the cause of my not succeeding, but that they either did not comprehend the meaning of the signal, or were afraid to venture off. On the 21st after repeating again in the same way as on the preceding day, my willing to exchange civilities without any appearance of success, and fearing that a further attempt on the subject might lead to suspicions unfavorable to a good understanding, I made sail and pursued my course back to Tangier, where I again on the 27th joined the Essex. At Larache I found the ship Melhoda (cited as Tripoline) in a state of ordinary, but at Arzila and Mamora there was not a single vessel of any description. On my return again to Tangier I made the usual signal to communicate with our consul, and in an hour after had the pleasure of receiving advices from him corroborating my own opinion, "that whatever grounds there might have been for suspicion, that they were so far removed as to admit of one of the ships leaving this coast." Two days after I left Tangier for Salle, the two galleys which the Essex was left to watch, sailed, and one of them were boarded by her in fight of Tangier. This circumstance serves to prove that they had no orders to capture American vessels, or they certainly would not have gone to sea while the Essex was in fight. These two galleys, with the three ships at Salle, comprise the greater part, if not the whole marine force of Morocco. Since the galleys sailed I have heard of their being at Cadiz. The ships are inside of Salle Bar, and I have reason to believe there is but little probability of their going to sea this summer, as I am told there never has been an instance of their large cruizers going

to sea for the purpose of cruising, after the 19th September. I shall leave this instant I get water on board sufficient for 6 or 7 weeks which I am in hopes will not take longer than to-morrow evening, and proceed direct to Tripoli, where I flatter myself, (if captain Preble has not made a previous attack) I shall yet arrive in time, to co-operate with Commodore Barron; for I should be greatly mortified if the Congress did not share a part of the credit to be derived from the reduction of Tripoli, by inscribing a lasting and honorable remembrance of her name on its walls.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in Philadelphia, is taken from a print of the former place, dated London, August 17, 1804.

"The strongest measure possible has been taken to testify the disapprobation of government, in respect to the conduct of the captain of the Cambrian frigate, by sending out captain Beresford to supersede him; captain B's commission is signed to day for that purpose—So that you should have every reason to be satisfied with the disposition of our government. Our officers are much mistaken in thinking that they raise their importance, and that of their country, by taking upon themselves to set the laws and neutrality of other countries at defiance."

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Trenton, October 17.

"Our election has terminated highly in favor of republicanism. Of our council, consisting of 13 members, but four are federal—of our assembly consisting of 40 members, but twelve are federal—and in joint-meeting, where all the important appointments of the state, are made, the republicans have a majority of twenty one."

On recurring to our files for the last year we find the majority in joint-meeting was then fourteen. The difference, therefore, between fourteen and twenty-one, marks the republican gain during the past year.

Nat. Intel.

The following is taken from the "Herald" a federal paper printed in this town—we give it verbatim, without comment, as we deem it to be that kind of complaint (so far as refers to us) which need only be made public to relieve every thinking mind, as to improper impressions that might hereafter be attempted.

From the Herald of Tuesday last.

The Editor of this paper is under the painful necessity of informing his creditors that he shall apply to the next Legislature of the State of Maryland for an act to relieve him from his debts.—This piece of information he is aware will be by them unwelcomely received:—But if the Editor may be permitted briefly to relate the causes which unavoidably impel him to a measure so extremely averse to his inclination, he flatters himself that those who are concerned will become softened into that sympathy which mankind ought to experience and manifest for the misfortunes of one another.

When the Editor first settled at this place, though patronized by many respectable friends to the Press, and to his undertaking particularly, he commenced his Editorial career upon the support of about 300 subscribers, each at two dollars per annum.—With this small encouragement he prosecuted, with rigid economy his profession for about nine years, without any accession to his list of subscribers. About this time the political affairs of this country assumed a particular and angry complexion, and an intemperate zeal animated the contending parties:—The greater part of those who had been his patrons, but who now differed from the opinions which he maintained upon political subjects, withdrew their subscriptions from his paper; and some of them (if they may not be charged with attempting it) would have been pleased with the destruction of his Press, and the ruin of his family: And he has never had the fortune to find that these losses have been repaired by correspondent exertions on the part of his political friends. Added to these circumstances, an Opposition Press was established in the same town, which necessarily tended to injure the emoluments of his own, not only by its political effects, but also by partaking of the custom which before had been exclusively his. And moreover the frequent indispositions of the Editor for more than two years past have unavoidably prevented those efforts and attentions which he was ever willing to employ for the benefit of his creditors as well as for the support of his family. To these causes of his present inability may be joined, the great advances of the necessities of life, of labor, and of the materials which are indispensable in the Printing Business, without the power on his part of raising his professional prices beyond their original standard—the backwardness and delay of several of his customers in making their payments—and in many instances the actual insolvency of the parties.

When these circumstances are taken into serious and liberal consideration, the Editor indulges himself in the hope that

those who are concerned will accede to his intention.—He most religiously avers that he never, in the whole course of his life, contracted a debt with dishonorable motives.—But such is the fate of man, that he cannot always foresee the dangers of a tempestuous season produced by the intemperance of the times.

The Editor, to bring himself to this mode of seeking relief, (though it is a privilege permitted by his country) has sustained in his mind the greatest conflict he has ever met with—and he is most unfeignedly sorry for his creditors, that he should be thus driven to so unwelcome an alternative.

JAMES COWAN.

A majority of this and one or two other states obstinately oppose the general voice of the nation, and yet complain of want of influence in the national councils. In opposition to the general will, especially such an irritating, abusive opposition, they cannot expect to have much influence. The complaint is ridiculous. It ought, however, to teach republicans the importance of using all prudent, reasonable, fair means to obtain a state majority and administration to act in unison with the nation, and thus to regain our proper share of influence in the legislative and executive affairs of the nation. It ought at the same time, to furnish moderate federalists with a motive to cease their unavailing opposition and let the state harmonize with the general government and thus enjoy a cessation from the conflicts of parties.

Republican Spy.

Schuykill Permanent Bridge.

The following receipts at the Permanent Bridge, for the last three weeks, ending on the twenty-first of this month, may be relied upon as authentic—and offer the most unequivocal evidence of the increasing value of the Bridge Stock, viz.

	Dolls.	Cents.
For the week ending		
October 7,	292	00
Do. do. 14,	292	65
Do. do. 21,	272	00

Including some stage tolls which are paid quarterly

In the first week the number of foot passengers amounted to 9,079, of which number 5,318 passed the Bridge on Sunday the 7th.

In the second week the number of foot passengers amounted to 9,622, of which 6,387 passed on Sunday the 14th.

In the third week the number of foot passengers amounted to 9,308, of which 6,652 passed on Sunday the 21st.

Poulson's paper.

JEROME BUONAPARTE—Interesting and pleasing intelligence is received by a gentleman from France respecting Jerome Buonaparte and his lovely bride. It is confidently reported and credited in the first circles at Paris, that the Emperor forgives his brother Jerome, and takes the youthful couple into favor. This circumstance is said to have been effected or aided by a portrait of the lady, which had been transmitted to the mother of Buonaparte, and being much celebrated for its beauty, was sent for by the Empress Josephine.

[New York Morning Chronicle.]

M. Jerome Buonaparte and his fair spouse have at length taken their departure for France. The mode they adopted to lull curiosity, and obtain a sufficient start before the news could reach any English vessel on the coast, reflects some credit on the ingenuity of the inventor, and if Jerome be the man, gives him a small title to the station of imperial high admiral of the French navy. It appears that since his return from the eastward he had fitted up in a very handsome style the elegant seat of Mrs. Dulany, about 8 miles from the city, which it was given out, he meant to make his permanent residence, at least during the war between Great Britain and France. His absence from the streets or parties in the city for two or three days at a time, of course no longer excited suspicion. Matters thus arranged, he attended the theatre on Wednesday night last with his lady, and when the play was over they repaired on board a packet at one of the wharves, which had been engaged for the purpose, and proceeded down to North Point, where, with one or two of her relations, who accompany them to France, they were put on board the fast sailing schooner Cordelia captain Powers, which had been fitted up and ballasted for the purpose. On Sunday it began to be whispered about that Jerome was off; but there seemed so much of a quizz in the tale, that no one out of the secret believed it till it could be no longer doubted.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Jackson, Mr. DAVID KERR, Jun. Merchant, to Miss MARIA PERRY, both of this town.

Will be Sold,
At public auction, on the Court-House Green, on TUESDAY the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, on three and six months credit, for two thirds of the purchase money from the 1st of January next, and the other to be paid on taking possession of the property at that time, TWO handsome Lots situated opposite the Market place and Court-House—one from 24 to 26 feet front, with the improvement—the other about 16 feet front, and improvements. The two lots are on a lease of 15 years. The situations are commanding, and it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the property previous to the sale; which will positively take place on the above day, if fair. Bonds will be required with interest from the day of possession for the remaining two-thirds.

Also, will be offered on the above day, a handsome Lot of Ground containing four acres and one quarter, adjoining Mr. David Nice's and Dr. Johnson's lots, near Easton, well inclosed, manured, and now sowed in wheat. It will be sold on the above terms.

THOMAS M'KEALE.

Easton, Nov. 6, 1804.

Public Sale.

A N Elegant Full Bred HORSE, 4 years old, will be offered for sale at Easton, on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock, when his pedigree may be seen.

Nov. 6, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber for property bought at her vendue last Winter, will please to make immediate payment to George Parrott, who is duly authorized to receive the same, those who neglect to comply with this notice, must expect to be dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons. Also, all persons having claims against the Estate of John James late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 15th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate agreeable to law: and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE PARROT,

Attorney in fact for Isabel

la James, administratrix of

John James, deceased.

Nov. 6, 1804.

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 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.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber,

a Negro Man by the name of

CHARLES, commonly called Charles

Johnson, and a Negro Woman by the

name of HANNAH, that was hired out

the beginning of the present year.

CHARLES aged about 40 years, is

about 5 feet nine inches high; slender

made, bow-legged, walks very upright,

very black, thin visage and has a lump

on his upper lip, speaks flow when spoken

to, can read a little; he ran off about

the 20th September last;—his clothes

unknown.

HANNAH went off April last, she

is about 20 years of age, about 4 feet 10

inches high, thick made, rather a yellowish

complexion, round full face, speaks

flow when spoken to, has small eyes;—

her clothes unknown.

If the above Negroes are taken up in

the County and brought home, Forty

Dollars will be given; or Twenty Dol-

lars for either, and all reasonable charges

paid; and if both taken up out of the

State, and confined in any jail so that I

get them again, the above reward; or

for either taken up out of the State and

confined in any jail so that I get him, or

her, the sum of Fifty Dollars.

HUGH M'ALLISTER,

near Queen's-town.

Queen-Ann's County,

Nov. 6, 1804.

VOLUME II

OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S

Life is received at the Star-Office.

Sept. 6, 1804.

Advertisements omitted shall ap-

pear in our next.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

From Poems published under the assumed title of LITTLE MOORE, the elegant translator of Anacreon.

SWEET Lady look not thus again,
Those little pouting smiles recall
A maid remember'd now with pain,
Who was my love, my life, my all.
Oh, while this heart delicious took
Sweet poison from her thrilling eye,
Thus would she pout, and lip, and
look,
And I would hear, and gaze, and sigh.
Yes I did love her—madly love—
She was the dearest, best, deceiver!
And oft the swore she'd never rove,
And I was destin'd to believe her.
Then lady, do not wear the smile
Of her, whose smile could thus be-
tray:
Alas, I think the lovely wife
Again might steal my heart away.
And when the spell that stole my mind,
On lips so pure as thine I see,
I fear the heart which she resign'd,
Will err again and fly to thee.

An Account of the Burning of Bachelor's Hall.

By the Old Bachelor.
Fair Venus was so often mis'd from the
skies.
And Bacchus as frequently absent like-
wife,
That the synod began to enquire out the
reason.
At length it was found they had open'd
a ball,
At a place by the Mortals call'd Bache-
lor's Hall;
Where Venus disclos'd ev'ry fun she
could think of,
And Bacchus made nectar for mortals to
drink of.
Jove highly displeas'd at such riotous
doings,
Sent Time to reduce the whole building
to ruins.
But Time was so slack with his traces
and dathes,
That Jove in a passion consumed it to
ashes.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Talbot County in Ma-
ryland, Letters of Administration on the
personal estate of John Turner late of
Talbot County, deceased.

To be sold at public vendue,
ON WEDNESDAY the 14th No-
vember, (if fair) if not the next
fair day, at the late dwelling of John
Turner, of Talbot County, deceased;
consisting of a valuable stock of Horses,
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with a crop of
Corn, and some Corn fodder—Also,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farm-
ing Utensils, with other articles too re-
dious to mention. The property will be
sold on a credit of nine months, on all
furns over Four Dollars, and cash for all
under. The purchaser giving bond or
note with approved security bearing in-
terest from the date—Further particu-
lars will be made known on the day of
sale, and attention given by

LYDIA TURNER, Ex'trix,
of John Turner, deceased.
N. B. The Sale to commence at 10
o'clock, all the Corn that will be sold on
the above day, will be sold for Cash only.
NATHAN TOWNSEND,
Attorney in fact.
Talbot County, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to said deceas-
ed's Estate are requested to come for-
ward and settle their accounts, and all
those having claims against the said es-
tate are requested to exhibit the same leg-
ally authenticated to
N. TOWNSEND, her att'ney

Bargains for Sale.
THE Subscriber on account of his
bad health, wishes to sell off his
stock of GOODS on hand, for which
reason he offers his Goods at first cost,
for cash or country produce, only except
the purchaser buys to amount of Twenty
Dollars or upward, in which case a cre-
dit of four months may be had by giving
note with security if required.
Those indebted to the subscriber are
requested to make immediate payment as
no further indulgence can be given.
JOSEPH DURING.
Centreville, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice.
A BOX about 12 by 18 inches,
containing a variety of Patent Me-
dicines, was in the summer of 1803, put
on board of Capt. S. Thomas' Packet,
directed to "James Clayland, Esq.,"
which box has since remained in Capt
Thomas' possession—the subscriber hav-
ing paid him the freight—since which
time no letter or other information has
been received from the owner of said
box. This is therefore to inform those
to whom the same may belong, to prove
property, pay charges, and take it away.
JAMES CLAYLAND.
Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Dancing School.

M. R. M'FARLANE respectfully in-
forms the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Easton, and its vicinity, that he pro-
poses opening a School to teach Dan-
cing, at the house of Mr. Prince's—
On MONDAY the 5th Nov. next.
Those Ladies and Gentlemen who
may honour him with the tuition of their
children, may rely on his utmost ex-
ertions for their improvement.
He will teach the most fashionable
Cotillions and Country Dances with the
Steps adapted to them.
N. B. For terms, apply at Mr. Prince's
where Mr. M. lodges.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons who purchased prop-
erty at the Sale of the subscriber
in March last, are informed that their
Notes will become due on the 7th of
November next; and those who do not
come forward and discharge the same,
suits will be instituted against at No-
vember term, without respect to per-
sons, as an immediate settlement of said
sale must be made.

THOS. APPELGARTH, jr.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

THE Subscriber will take an AP-
PRENTICE, from 14 to 15 years
of age, to the
Clock and Watch Making Business.
On immediate application being made
to
JAMES TROTH.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice is hereby given,
THAT that the Subscriber intends
to apply to the General Assembly
of this State, for an act of Insolvency
to relieve him from debts which he is un-
able to pay.
his
JACOB M. FALCONAR.
mark
Kent County, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Will be Sold at Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 7th of November next,
if fair, if not the next fair day, at the
late dwelling plantation of Samuel Dick-
inson, deceased,
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &
FARMING UTENSILS.

NINE months credit will be given
on all furns above ten dollars, the
purchaser giving bond with approved se-
curity—and for all furns not exceeding
ten dollars, the cash will be required on
the delivery of the property—The sale
to begin at ten o'clock.
SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, Ex'or.
October 23 1804. 3

Cattle and Sheep for Sale.

ON TUESDAY the 6th of Novem-
ber next, (if fair) if not the next
fair day, will be offered for public sale,
at the farm of the subscriber adjoining
the Court-House Bridge, a number of
Cattle and Sheep; among the former
there will be some valuable Steers, and
several good Milk Cows—12 months
credit will be given for all furns above
Six pounds upon giving bond with ap-
proved security—Further particulars will
be made known on the day of sale.
The sale will begin at 12 o'clock in
the forenoon.
HENRY HOLLYDAY.
Ratcliffe, Oct. 23, 1804. 2

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at George-
town Roads, Oct. 23, 1804.

A.	Mary Ambrose 2
B.	Wm. Bordly, Esq. Wm. Barnes Kessiah Bowers.
C.	Cornelius Comegys, Comegys & Vansant Esq. 3. George Corrie Luseay Comegys James Conner Elizabeth Comegys.
D.	Joseph Douglass, Esq.
E.	Abraham Falconer Sarah Falconer.
G.	Ann Graves Elizabeth Grindage
H.	Dr. Benj. Hall James Howard John Hutter, Sadler Wm. Haffett Joseph & John Hart.
K.	John Kenedy Robert King
L.	Ann Lambdin
M.	Dr. John Maxwell Casperus Megines Joseph Mann Richard Moffett 2
N.	Thos. Nicholson.
P.	Hyland B. Pennington.
R.	Elizabeth Rice James Rayne.
S.	Wm. Semans Betsey Singles Sally Maffey Mary Savin
W.	John Symons.
Dr. Simon Wilmer	Dr. Robt Ward
Robert Walter	James Welch
Rachael Woodland	John Williams
Mary Woodland	David Wiley.

The Trustees of the
Centreville Academy,
HAVE engaged a Teacher of the
Latin and English Languages.
The School has commenced and is re-
ady for the reception of Scholars, the
prices of Tuition are Seven Pounds, Ten
Shillings per annum, for Latin Scholars,
and Five Pounds per annum, for English
Scholars to be paid quarterly—The scho-
lars to be entered with the secretary.
By Order,
WM. CLAYTON, sec'y.
Centreville, Oct. 23, 1804. 39

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON WEDNESDAY the 7th day of
November next, if fair, if not
the next fair day, at the late dwelling of
John Wilson, deceased, of Talbot county,
near Kingtown; consisting of a va-
luable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,
with the Crop of Corn, and some Corn-
fodder—Also, Household & Kitchen Fur-
niture, Farming Utensils, with other ar-
ticles too tedious to mention. The prop-
erty will be sold on a credit of nine
months, the purchaser giving bond or
note with approved security bearing in-
terest from the date—Further particulars
will be made known on the day of sale,
and attendance given by
WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and
ANN WILSON, Ex'trix of
J. Wilson, deceased.
N. B. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
All the crop of Corn that will
be sold on the above day, will be sold
for cash only.
Talbot county, Oct. 16, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to said deceas-
ed's Estate, are requested to come for-
ward and settle their accounts; and
those having claims against said estate,
are requested to exhibit the same legally
authenticated to
WM. WILSON, Ex'r. and
ANN WILSON, Ex'trix.

For Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem-
ber 7, 1804. 125D.

To be Rented.

FOR the ensuing year, the House
and Lots where Doctor Martin
now lives.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804. 11

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of
Frederick County, on the 22d
of September last, Negro ELIJAH, who
says he is about 22 years old, very black;
a bold, impudent fellow; 4 feet 10 in-
ches high; has three suits of clothes,
and says that he belongs to one James
Fittbeck, living in Culpepper County,
State of Virginia. If his owner does not
release him, he will be sold for his goal
fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804. 8

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of
Frederick county, on the 7th
of September last, Negro MERRY-
MAN, about 17 years old, of a yellow-
ish color, is 5 feet 7 inches high; has
one brown cloth coat, one pair of strip-
ed cotton overalls, one striped waist-
coat, and an old wool hat. He says his
master's name is John Beverit, and that
he lives in Fauquier County, State of
Virginia. If his owner does not release
him he will be sold for his goal fees
agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804. 8

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honora-
ble the High Court of Chancery, the
subscriber will sell at public sale, at
Long's tavern, in Prince's Ann's, So-
mer's county, on Tuesday the 13th of
November next, at 12 o'clock in the
forenoon, All the Estate legal and equita-
ble of JAMES EWING, late of Somerset
county, deceased; in and to the follow-
ing tracts, parts of tracts, and parcels
of Land, lying and being in Somerset
county aforesaid, to wit:—All that tract
or parcel of land called Howard's Pur-
chase; all that parcel of land called
Turkey Ridge; all that tract or parcel of
land called Dorman's Folly; also, that
tract of land called Dorman's Addition.
Also, that tract or parcel of land called
the Addition; likewise all that parcel of
Marsh lying on Monikin Creek, con-
taining 20 acres: all which lands were
conveyed by a certain John Welkins, late
of Somerset county, unto the said James
Ewing: a Plat whereof will be exhibit-
ed on the day of sale. The improve-
ments are, a valuable brick dwelling
house, out houses, &c. The terms of
sale are, the purchaser or purchasers
of the above lands, or any part thereof,
shall give bonds to the trustee, with such
security as he shall approve, for the
payment of one half the purchase mo-
ney, with interest thereon, within one
year from the day of sale, and the re-
sidue, with interest thereon, within two
years from the said day of sale.

HANS CREEVEY.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against
the above named James Ewing, are
hereby requested to produce them, with
vouchers of the truth thereof, to the
Chancellor, in the Chancery-office, with-
in three months from the said 13th day
of November, the day of sale above-
mentioned.

Oct. 16, 1804. H. C.
t. 3N

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those TWO FINE
SCHOONER'S, lately the property of
Capt. Dawson, called the
Centreville; & the Farmer.

WHICH they will run constantly
as PACKETS, and GRAIN
BOATS, between the town of Centre-
ville, and the city of Baltimore.
One of the vessels will leave Centre-
ville, and the other will leave Baltimore,
on every Wednesday and Saturday pre-
cisely at 9 o'clock.

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

Nicholson & Attwood,

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

Old Cognac 4th proof.	} SPIRITS.
French Brandy.	
Jamaica & Antigua	
New-England Rum.	
Apple & Peach	} BRANDIES.
Best Holland Gin.	
Whiskey 6 years old.	} WINES.
Inferior do.	
Madeira,	
Sherry, Malaga & Port	
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson & Southong	} TEAS.
Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.	
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Su- gars.	} this springs importation.
Molasses, Soap & Candles.	
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.	
Do. do. Salt.	
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, An- chovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.	} Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. 11

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman,
ABOUT 26 years of age, who is
well acquainted with House work,
and is a very good Cook, Washer and
Spinner—Also, a smart active Negro
Girl between 9 and 10 years of age.
Apply to the Printer hereof.
Oct. 23, 1804. 3

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

Eastonians Look On!

Every thing indicates a hard approaching
Winter, when Firewood will be dear,
and probably difficult to get so market.

ON the first Tuesday of November
Court in Talbot; I shall offer for
sale, (if not sold before privately) that
convenient lot of Wood-land known by
the name of Turkey Neck Addition, con-
taining 33 acres by patent, conveniently
situated on the public road leading to
Kingtown, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from
Easton, adjoining the lands lately posses-
sed by John Regier, deceased. The
title is good, and one half of the land
clear of disputes, the other half by fan-
ciful constructions and imaginary bounda-
ries given to the adjacent lands are made
to cover the other half, but when the
boundaries are legally established, and
the true locations given, I have little
doubt the whole land will be found clear
of elder surveys. The terms of sale
will be on a credit of three, six, nine
and twelve months, approved paper will
be taken in payment, a plat of the land
and all the adjacent lands is now in my
possession, and may be seen by applica-
tion. I shall not contend for a large
price for the land, as it came low to me,
having purchased it without ever seeing
or knowing any thing of its situation or
location, which is likely to turn out a
profitable speculation to me, and no
doubt will be a good one to the next
purchaser, as there is wood enough on
it to pay for the land three times, at
40 dollars per acre which I hope to get
at least for the undisputed part.
JACOB GIBSON.
Oct. 16, 1804.

To be Rented.

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

WILLIAM POPE, Sec'y.
August 13, 1804. 11

To be Rented.

FOR the ensuing year, the Tene-
ment at the Head of Shoal Creek
in Dorchester County, which is now in
the occupation of Mr. John Vickars.
This place is the property of Mrs. En-
nalls, to whom it would be an object to
have a good blacksmith settled there, for
the convenience for her own Farms.
For such a tradesman it would be an ad-
vantageous situation, being not more
than two miles from Cambridge, and in
a well settled neighbourhood. The
Dwelling House is new and very con-
venient for a small family, as it consists
of two rooms below and one above stairs,
having each a fire place; and the tenant
may be accommodated with a lot con-
taining from five to ten acres of land—
Also, to be rented the Farm in Poplar
Neck, Caroline County, whereon Ri-
chard Willoughby formerly lived as over-
seer—It consists of three fields contain-
ing each about eighty or ninety thousand
corn hills. For terms apply to
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dorchester County, Oct. 2, 1804. 6

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that has
been deemed expedient to change the
form of the Mediterranean passport, issued
to vessels of the United States; that from
the eighth day of July next, that those
of the new form will be used at the custom-
houses to every vessel, for which appli-
cation may be made, on a compliance
with the terms prescribed by law, and
surrendering the former passport of which
the may be possessed, if any, in which
latter case no fees will be required for
the exchange; and that by an arrange-
ment agreed upon by the Barbary pow-
ers, with whom we are at peace, either
the old or the new form of passport will
be sufficient to protect the vessels of the
United States, from capture until the 1st
of July, 1805, after which the old form
of passport will be unavailable and the
new one alone in use.
Department of State, 23d of May, 1804. 3

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

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1804.

[NO. 11....271.]

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

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DEFENCE. No. IX.

Passing on to a view of the measures of the war department of the government, we are naturally led to offer a few remarks on the policy of the United States. There is probably no civilized nation on earth whose welfare is not connected with the maintenance of peace. Yet true, and even true as this observation is, there is scarcely a single nation that long maintains it. The ambition of rulers, the prejudices of the people, the injustice of nations, are the constant causes that kindle wars for which a plausible pretext is never wanting. When, therefore, the United States took rank among the independent nations of the earth, and held out the promise of a free government, in which the oppressed find an asylum, it was with a deep and fearful anxiety that the philanthropist marked the steps which the took. The enemies of republican institutions predicted internal divisions and external wars; and announced the early dissolution of her union. In the first stages of the government, both before and after the formation of the constitution, too many grounds of apprehension arose.—An Indian war, disastrously pursued, was succeeded by an insurrection, and in the rear were observed some dark omens of war with Britain, and afterwards with France, the most powerful nations of Europe. During this alarming period the republicans declared themselves the friends of peace, and their efforts promised but little success in longer averting war, when public opinion placed the government in their hands. Then the voice of faction sounded still louder, and proclaimed an impending war with England, long since charged upon the members of the administration as a favorite measure.

Four years having nearly elapsed, and these awful warnings have turned out to be "mere spirits," and have "dissolved into thin air." All impending alarm has been removed. The savages have been hushed into a profound peace, the whole interior is blessed with a harmony, that has not been disturbed in the smallest district of the union, the citizens have not in a single remembrance complained of a solitary grievance, and all Europe is at peace with us. Has this been effected by a vast military apparatus; by an impressive display of cannon and bayonets and uniforms? No. The first measure of the administration was, as we have already seen, to reduce the army from five to three thousand men; thereby diminishing the annual expence of 52,000 dollars. With this small force, every necessary purpose of an army has been answered, and this too amidst circumstances of no little difficulty. When the present secretary came into office, he found the department in that situation that necessarily arose from the character of his predecessor. It is not the end of these remarks to make injurious reflections on the last administration not absolutely necessary to elucidate the view we are taking. But it is a fact, whose notoriety cannot be extended, that the former secretary was as little qualified for the transaction of the business devolved, upon him as, perhaps, any man living.

The war department requires a regular attention to numerous details, and a prompt decision upon occurring cases. Whatever may have been the attention bestowed by Mr. McHenry, his measures were taken with so much tardiness, that the simplest operation was protracted till its utility was nearly lost. His table was soon covered with an accumulation of business; every thing was delayed, and much was entirely lost in the heap. The best friends of the administration called aloud for a reform.

This reform was attempted by general Dearborn; with what success the public has long since seen. With habits, directly opposed to those of his predecessor, he has restored the energy and regularity so essential to all military arrangements. With a much smaller sum than that allowed under the preceding administration,

he has preserved peace on the frontiers and has distributed the force in such a manner as fully to protect the fortifications. Nor ought it to be omitted that the acquisition of Louisiana has not augmented the army a man, or cost the nation, for that purpose, a single cent. Some slight dissatisfaction has arisen in relation to the treatment of col. Butler, and the derangement of certain officers. But the former is the act of a court martial, and the punishment he has received is in truth that of his political friends; and the derangements are, for the most part, the necessary effects of law. Some brave and able officers may have been dismissed; but it is not alleged that those remaining in service are inferior to them; and though the politics of nearly all the officers are adverse to those of the administration, not one of them has been removed on that account.

The superintendence of the military department, during a period of peace, admits of the display of little that is brilliant. It does not however thence follow that its duties are unimportant. To estimate the importance of their faithful discharge, it is only necessary to reflect on the injurious effects that result from their abuse. As there is nothing more dangerous to the liberties or subversion of the morals of a people, than large standing armies, so no greater benefit can be conferred by government than the keeping them within the strictest limits. The importance of this point is ably illustrated in the instructions of the Virginia legislature to their senators, underdood to be the production of Mr. Madison.

"Although the constitution submits the right of raising armies to the discretion of congress, yet, it evidently contemplated the militia as the great bulwark of national defence, as well, to use the language of the constitution, to repel invasions, as to execute the laws of the union and suppress insurrections, and contemplated the right of raising armies for pressing and extraordinary emergencies, is the only fair and adequate defence of the nation, is a political axiom hitherto held sacred in the United States. This is not only the obvious meaning of the constitution, but is still more strongly evinced by the practical construction thereof under the former administration, as will appear by reviewing its proceedings for several successive years after the government was put into operation.—Shortly after that event, the first president in his speech of the 8th of January 1790, called the attention of congress, to the great business of providing for the national defence in the following words: "A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end, an uniform and well digested plan is requisite." Acting under the same impression in his speech on the 25th of October, 1791, he again reminded congress of the militia, as the great depositary of national force; speaking of the several objects referred to the consideration of congress, in referring to the militia he observes: "The first is certainly an object of primary importance, whether they are viewed in reference to the national security, or to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order: in connection with this, the establishment of competent magazines and arsenals, and the fortifications naturally present themselves to consideration. The safety of the United States under Divine Protection, ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrangements, exposed as little as possible to the hazard of fortuitous circumstances."

"These recommendations being considered as relating exclusively to the militia, gave rise to a law (more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.) The president again recurring to the militia, as the safe and adequate defence of the nation, in his speech on the third of December, 1793, after speaking of the necessity of procuring arms and other military apparatus, emphatically observes:—"Nor can such arrangements with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of a militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depositary of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act has organised them so as to produce their full effect." And again, af-

ter the the militia had demonstrated their efficacy in promptly marching to suppress an opposition to the laws in Pennsylvania, on the 18th of November, 1794, in his speech the president observes:—"The devising and establishing a well regulated militia, would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope, that the present session will not pass, without carrying to its full energy, the power of organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and thus providing in the language of the constitution, for calling them forth, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, as auxiliary to the state of our defence to which congress can never too frequently recur; they will not omit to enquire whether the fortifications which have been already licensed by law, be commensurate with our exigencies."—These quotations require no illustration. They demonstrate the principle contended for by the general assembly. Until the fifth congress this principle appears to have been duly respected. It was then materially varied by the substitution of a military establishment, and by volunteer corps officered by the president, and not by the states, as the constitution requires, that the militia should be, at the same time refusing to arm and equip any portion of the militia for the purposes of defence.

"The solicitude of the Virginia assembly for disbanded the army and re-inflating the great constitutional principle of national defence is greatly increased by referring to the enormous sums appropriated for supporting the army and navy. During the last year, whilst money was procured at eight per centum, the appropriations for the support of the army alone amounted to 4,200,000 dollars—for fortifications 700,000—for the navy 4,350,000—amounting in the whole to 9,250,000, exclusively of a great and unascertained sum of voluntary subscriptions for building and equipping vessels of war for which the subscribers receive an interest at six per centum.—Thus imposing an annual debt or an annual tax upon the people of nearly two dollars for every individual throughout the United States—to say nothing of the moral and political evils incident to a standing army, and some of which are already developing themselves in the United States. Considering the great distance of the United States from the powerful nations of Europe, the natural strength of the country, the spirit of the people, and the fate of one invading experiment made at a time, and under circumstances, infinitely unfavorable to the United States compared with their present situation; the general assembly are persuaded that as long as the nations of Europe continue at war with each other, no formidable invasion is to be apprehended at all, nor a sudden and formidable invasion at any time. Under this prospect of things the general assembly hold it as the dictate of policy in the federal government to husband the public resources, to arrange and prepare the militia, and to cultivate harmony by removing as far as possible, causes of jealousy and disapprobation. With these advantages it cannot be doubted that the United States would be in a better posture for facing any danger that can be seriously apprehended, than can be given them by the present military establishment, accompanied with the anticipation of resources, and the accumulations of public debts and taxes inseparable therefrom."

From this concise view of the measures and principles of the Washington administration, it is manifested they coincided with those pursued by the present. By both a militia is considered "as the only safe and adequate defence of the nation." Washington declares—"that they may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States;" and Jefferson pronounced "a well disciplined militia our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them." Washington in all his annual communications to Congress, recommended the improvement of the system for the organization of the militia; Jefferson, in all his messages, has evinced the same sense of the importance of the object. Of this his first message affords a good specimen of the spirit of all the rest:

"A statement," says he "has been formed by the Secretary of War, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations, where garrisons will be expe-

dient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing; nor is it considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up in time of peace, for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy will chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighboring citizens, as formed into a militia. On these, collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time show themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect; nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia which we could do were an enemy at our door."

It is true that under neither administration, has that system been carried to the perfection to which it is susceptible, and without the accomplishment of which, the patriot ought not to rest satisfied. Much, however, has been done, with so conspicuously good an effect, as to animate future efforts, and to justify the hope that at no distant day the militia will be placed on such a footing as nearly, if not entirely to supersede the necessity of a regular army.

CURTIS.

CONNECTICUT.

It will be cheerfully presumed, that men of both parties will be glad to see any thing, calculated to elucidate the state of religious liberty and the rights of conscience in these states. What is right should be confirmed, and what is wrong should be corrected every where.

The laws of Connecticut declare, that they have formed the state in ecclesiastical societies, or religious districts, which cover the face of the whole state, and they are all of the congregational or independent sect of christians. This is done for the purpose of settling and supporting the clergymen of their general church, which the laws of Connecticut call "their established worship and ministry." It is essentially a part of their constitutional institutions. Their lay officers have the power by law to support their ministers by tax and compulsion. If persons do not "support" some other ministry or priest, they may be taxed to support the independent ministers. Now "the Friends" or Quakers, Methodists, Moravians or United Brethren and others, disapprove, in conscience, of hiring men to serve God in the ministry or priesthood, and therefore, as they do not "support" a minister, are liable to be taxed for another church. Persons unable to attend public worship are in the same situation. Persons who know, or sincerely believe a clergyman or minister to be a wicked man, and are of the society or church to which he belongs, must pay taxes to support him against their conscience. The protestant churches only, are allowed to raise money by tax and compulsion to support their ministers, as they form them. But to the great injury of the right of the Roman Catholic church, and the Hebrew Catholic church, this is denied them. Their laws finally declare that all persons shall be taxed for the support of the ministry and other charges of the society, or calvinistic independent congregational church district, wherein they dwell, who do not attend and help to support any other "public worship." A Quaker, Catholic, Protestant, Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Moravian, Lutheran, Hebrew, &c. must therefore be taxed to support the established Independent Calvinistic or congregational church of Connecticut, if such person do not help to support any other public worship. This taxation of men, who disapprove that independent or Congregational Calvinistic church, is sacrilege authorised by law. These taxes are enforced by the lay officers and collectors to the use of the minister and church, and it is a maxim of law and of reason, that he who does a thing by another, does it in effect by himself.

In the year 1791, the Connecticut legislature passed a law calling and styling all churches, except their Calvinistic Independents, "Dissenters," and requiring a certificate that the dissenter (perhaps a Quaker, or a Methodist, or an Episcopalian or Hebrew) paid his proportion to support a minister of some church, to which he had joined himself. This was to be approved by two justices or the human authority, and authority of men generally Independents. This certificate would not exempt the Quaker, &c. from paying taxes granted before the certificate was lodged with the clerk of the established church, within whose bounds the dissenter lived. Such tax could, and can now, be enforced, and the collection of it is a violation of the conscience of man and a sacrilegious intrusion upon God's government of human consciences, and of his church. To exercise such a power, is clearly and absolutely impious. There is no constitutional impediment to imposing by a majority of one in each house of the legislature, any tax, tythe, or church due, or any religious test in Connecticut, to the prejudice of all whom they cruelly and irreligiously brand as "dissenters." There is no constitutional impediment to passing laws to fine, imprison, banish, or punish capitally. This is a very evil state of things, and cries aloud, before heaven and earth, for a complete, early and effectual cure. Those who belong to such churches and governments resist the cure or abuse for the attempt to affect that cure, cannot enjoy the confidence of the middle and southern states, nor of great numbers of worthy men in the old and new governments of the northern and eastern states.

In addition to what has been formerly stated in regard to Massachusetts, it is certain that a Baptist church was established at Cambridge, the seat of the Massachusetts university, in 1781. They had a minister ordained in 1783. Yet all the Baptists were taxed for the support of the congregational or independent ministers, and three of the Baptists were imprisoned for those sacrilegious taxes in 1784. They sued the assessor that taxed them, and the cause was carried through the inferior and superior courts in 1785, and judgment with costs went against the Baptists! [Bacchus vol. 3.]

The congregational societies in Massachusetts have the certain power to make the laws as they are a great majority of the state.—They, therefore, made a law to mix the taxes for ministers and civil uses together. "The freeholders and other qualified inhabitants of each respective town officers or any other town meeting, may grant such sums of money as they shall judge necessary for the settlement, maintenance and support of the ministry, school, poor, and other necessary charges arising within the said town, to be assessed upon the polls and property within the same, as by law provided." The majority being independent, all others are at their mercy, and the Quaker, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian, Hebrew, &c. must pay their mixed "public tax," a full part of which goes to maintain ministers and support a church, whose principles admit of many things to which they in conscience object! Even the most profligate men, who are qualified civil voters, can join in these grants for the use of ministers and civil government. A monstrous medley.

It appears that on the 22d September, 1789, congress proposed an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no law shall be made by them establishing articles of faith or a mode of worship or prohibiting the free exercise of religion. This, it is said, does not appear on the Massachusetts legislative debates! So important an amendment about liberty of conscience is stated to be kept out of sight in the religious state of Massachusetts, whose fathers were "pilgrims" in search of that invaluable and indispensable blessing! Their state is itself the offspring of religious distress and ought to feel that every man of tender conscience is a brother. The refusal of that amendment springs no doubt from the independent clergy and the civil men who are leagued with them. We must be allowed to think, that it is an unhappy consequence from which to draw a president of these states. He that admits the invasion of our religious liberty will admit civil tyranny. Let certain parts of N. England hasten first to make religious liberty as sacred and as safe as it is in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other states.

We proceed. In December 1788, the Baptists of Barnstable, Massachusetts, had built themselves a church and ordained a minister, who had preached for them four years before, yet in that time, with three years after, above one hundred and fifty dollars were taken from the Baptists by the Congregational ministers of Barnstable and Yarmouth. In 1790 a collector took a good horse from one of them for a ministerial tax of two dollars for a Congregational church which he disapproved, being a Baptist. They have not been able to get back the exorted money.

In 1794, all the Baptists in Medfield were taxed for the Congregational minister, and one of them was seized for that tax and imprisoned at Boston. But the exertions made and public discussions were such that the man was released, and the practice of making "distress" for ministerial taxes, is a good deal checked in that quarter.

In December 1795, the collector of Harwick in Massachusetts seized six Baptists, and carried them towards Yarmouth, where one of them was taken so ill that he was obliged to pay the tax for the minister of the Independent church, &c. and costs, to save his life. The other five were put into prison at Barnstable, where they paid all the money rather than lie all winter in a cold jail. Many were forced by this shocking treatment to pay. The collector went with an assistant to the house of one of the Baptists in mid winter (January 8, 1796) and seized a cow for the tax to the independent minister! The wife and daughter of the Baptist came out of his house and took hold of the cow, promising to pay the money if her husband would not, on which the collector left the cow and the woman went next day with the money to the Congregational or Independent minister himself, and paid the tax and costs, and took the minister's receipt. After all this she and her daughter were seized, taken to a magistrate and fined seven dollars for taking hold of their cow while the was in the collector's possession. Other instances of seizure of Baptists and their property for taxes to ministers, not of their church, are mentioned by the reverend Mr. Bacchus, whose book is well known.

It is hoped that the United States Gazette will not represent the power and the practice of taxing and distraining property and coercing men of one church to support another church (the Independent or Congregational) as an unworthy invention in Pennsylvania. The public certainly cannot admit a denial of this sad state of law, constitution and practice in two of the eastern States. Rhode Island was before William Penn in her care of religious liberty, to her honor.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Trustees of the College of New Jersey are happy to announce to the public the perfect restoration of the College Edifice lately destroyed by fire, with many improvements in its structure calculated to guard it against a like calamity in future. They have erected also several new buildings, which have greatly increased the advantages for study, and the accommodations which the institution can afford, both to its professors and its students. In comparing the circumstances of the College at the period when they lately solicited the public liberality in its favor, with its present state, they cannot but be deeply affected by the contrast they witness. At that time the noble structure erected by their predecessors as a nursery for science and piety was a heap of ruins; their library was consumed; their pupils were dispersed, and they were wholly destitute of funds, either to replace their losses by the fire, or to provide for the instruction of the youth. They now see its buildings not only restored and improved, but greatly augmented, three new professorships established, and the number of the pupils increased much beyond what it has ever been at any former period.

With devout reverence the Trustees would, first of all, acknowledge their obligations, and offer their thanks to Almighty God, in whose gracious protection they confided in the time of their distress, and who holding the hearts of all men in his hands, has inclined the friends of learning and religion to liberally aid them in their pious work. And in the propitious and signal smiles of Divine Providence on their efforts, they hope they see an indication, and a pledge, that the institution over which they preside is destined to future and distinguished usefulness.

In the next place, they offer, with great sincerity and warmth, their gratitude to all those public-spirited individuals, in various parts of the United States, who have so liberally contributed to the benevolent and pious designs now so happily completed. To many of these they are indebted for their own generous contributions. To many they are under additional obligations for their active and friendly aid to the agents of the corporation in soliciting benefactions, and for their cordial and benevolent exertion, in various ways, for the benefit of the funds of the College.

While the Trustees endeavor to acquit themselves of the debt of gratitude which they have contracted during their successful exertions in behalf of the College, they judge it to be a part of their duty, and one, they trust, which will not be unacceptable to the public, to lay before them the advantages which the institution now possesses for the education of youth, the course of studies, and some beneficial changes in the mode of conducting them, which have been lately introduced.

The establishment of the College consists of a President, who is professor of moral philosophy, &c. four other professors, and two tutors, under whom is appointed a teacher of French, for the benefit of those who are desirous of acquiring that language; and who can redeem time for that purpose from their ordinary classical studies.

In order to enter on the Freshman Class, it is necessary to have read the Evangelists, or other equivalent portions of the Greek Testament; and to be acquainted with the Latin authors usually read in the schools, as far as the *Æneid* of Virgil. To enter the Sophomore Class, it is necessary farther to have read Sallust, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, and to understand vulgar arithmetic. The lower classes are entirely occupied in the study of the Latin and Greek languages, of Arithmetic, Geography, and the Roman antiquities, under the direction of the professor of languages, with the assistance of the tutors, except on Sundays, when they are employed in studying the history of the bible, and the principles of the Christian Religion, agreeably to the tenets of the respective churches to which they belong. These classes, on account of the extreme youth of the greater part of the young gentlemen who compose them, are required to study, during the whole day, under the immediate eye of their professor and tutors. For this purpose large, convenient, well-lighted and airy apartments have been provided.

The members of the superior Classes are permitted to study in their private chambers, except in those hours in which they are required to attend their respective Professors in the public halls of recitation and lecture—On Sundays, after the public worship is ended, the Junior Class attends lectures by the Professor of Theology, calculated to explain the difficulties which occur in the Sacred Writings and refute the objections which have been made against particular parts of them, by the aids of History, of Antiquities, and the Principles of a sound criticism. The Senior Class attends lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. It is considered by the Trustees as an object of primary importance in the course of education, to impress upon the minds of studious youth just sentiments of the nature, as well as a full conviction of the truth of religion, as being the surest basis of the public morals—On the remaining days of the week, these classes attend lectures by the different Professors, the one on the several branches of Speculative and Practical Mathematics, on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Natural History; the other on the Elements of Logic, of Belles-Lettres, of History, of Moral and Political Science.

It is with great pleasure that the Trustees inform the public, that the losses which the institution suffered in its apparatus for Experimental Philosophy have been, in a great measure, repaired; and that they have been enabled to replace the library, which was destroyed in the conflagration, by a most valuable collection of near four thousand volumes; and, by a small increase in the fees of tuition, means have been adopted for annually making considerable additions to the library, as well as for providing, in time, additional building for the accommodation of the increasing number of students.

Notwithstanding these internal resources, which the Trustees have been enabled to establish, inasmuch as the institution has been founded, and hitherto entirely supported, by individual munificence, they solicit for the augmentation of the number of their books, the continued aid of the friends of science.—This they can do with the greater confidence, as they themselves derive no emolument from their office, but actually incur a considerable expence, and make no small sacrifices of time, and of ease, solely from their zeal to promote the interests of learning and religion. In particular, they will acknowledge, with due sentiments, their obligations to those authors who may furnish the College with a copy of their works; and to every inventor or improver of a useful machine, who may bestow on it a model and explanation of his improvement or invention—A handsome receptacle is provided in the hall of the library for all such models designed to display them to the best advantage—All specimens, likewise, calculated to illustrate Natural History, and all specimens of elegant execution in the fine arts, will be thankfully received.

The Trustees beg leave to inform the public, that the necessary expences of education in the College, excluding those of cloathing and chamber furniture, and including those of tuition, chamber rent,

board, books, wood lights, the use of the library, servant's wages and washwoman's bills, do not amount to more than \$30 dollars a year. And beyond this sum, except for cloathing and travelling expences, parents are earnestly requested to be very frugal in the allowances of money granted to their sons; and to refuse the payment of all debts contracted on credit. The governors and instructors of the College have found, from long experience, that nothing is more pernicious to the morals and the studious habits of the youth committed to their care than an unrestricted credit, or excessive remittances of money, and every parent may be absolutely assured that, if his son is solicitous to procure from him much larger sums, under the idea that the stile of living at the College requires them, or under any pretence whatever, he has formed some imprudent connections.

Lastly, the College of New Jersey having been originally founded with a particular view to promote the interests of religion, as well as of learning, by training up men of piety and talents for the Ministry of the Gospel, the Trustees have ever been attentive to this great object; and they are now enabled, by the blessings of Divine Providence, to offer more ample encouragements than usual to young men destined for that sacred profession—A certain number will find the greater part of their necessary expences, during the whole course of their education, defrayed out of funds, for that purpose, placed by benevolent persons in the hands of the corporation.—And all who are actually engaged in the study of Theology, and in the course of immediate preparation for the Ministry, at whatever institution they may have received the preliminary parts of their education, may, on producing proper testimonials of character, pursue their farther studies here at the moderate charge of one dollar a-week for board, and enjoy the assistance of the President and Professor of Theology without any fee for instruction. This Professor, in addition to the lectures which he gives to the Classes in the College, purposes to give lectures to the Theological Students twice in the week—to hold a Theological Society once in the week for the discussion of important questions immediately relative to the Science of Divinity; to teach the Hebrew Language to those who need it; and to superintend their improvement in the Greek and French Languages.

Such are the advantages which the Trustees have been enabled, under the blessings of Divine Providence, and thro' the favor of the public, to secure to the institution under their care; and such are the prospects which they can now, with pleasure, and with confidence, hold out to the friends of Religion and of Learning—The public benevolence which has been manifested, in so distinguished a manner to this College, will stimulate their exertions to render it still more useful to their country, and to the church.

Signed by order of the Board,
SAM. S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MACLEAN, Clerk.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.

On Tuesday the 2d inst. his Excellency William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Territory of Orleans, took the oaths of office, which were administered in the Hall of the Municipality, by James Piro, esq. Mayor of this city, in presence of the officers civil and military, the clergy, and of a large concourse of respectable citizens: Previous to taking the oaths, the Governor delivered the following address, which was read in French by Mr. Derbigny.

Fellow Citizens,
The President of the United States having been pleased to appoint me Governor of that part of Louisiana, which is constituted "The Territory of Orleans," I have attended in this Hall, Fellow Citizens, to take in your presence the Oaths of Office required by law.

In this additional and distinguished proof of confidence from the chief magistrate of our common country, I find the strongest inducements to merit by my conduct, a continuance of his approbation; to deserve your's also, fellow-citizens, is my sincere desire, and shall be the fondest object of my cares.

All the felicity which a recent domestic calamity has left for me to seek or enjoy, is in contributing to the happiness of those over whom I am called to preside. The importance of the trust committed, and the high responsibility attached thereto, are forcibly impressed upon my mind, and have excited the most anxious solicitude. On entering however on my arduous duties, I anticipate with pleasure the powerful aid which I shall receive from the judicial and legislative authorities, and the kind indulgence and support which a generous people always extend to the honest efforts of a public officer. Past events, fellow-citizens, guarantee the fulfillment of these expectations. In the course of my late administration, which from a variety of circumstances was accompanied with particular difficulties, I received from the officers, civil and mili-

tary, a zealous and able co-operation in all measures for the public good, and from the people in general an indulgence and support which encouraged harmony, and insured the supremacy of the law.

I am now ready to take and subscribe the oaths of office required: And I pray Almighty God to visit with his favor the Magistrates and Legislators of this Territory; to enable them to preserve to her citizens and their posterity, the blessings of Peace, Liberty, Laws; and thus to soften those evils which a wise providence has annexed in this world to the condition of man.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

N. Orleans, Oct. 3, 1804.

* On the 26th ult. death deprived the Governor of his wife and only child. The affecting manner in which this calamity was introduced drew tears from many of the audience.

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Monday, November 5, 1804.

Being the day appointed by law for the meeting of Congress, a quorum was formed; the members present were 84 Three of whom are new members, viz: Christopher Clark, of the state of Virginia, in the room of John Trigg, deceased.

Samuel Riker of the state of N. York, in the room of John Smith, appointed a Senator of the United States, and Simon Larned, of the state of Massachusetts, in the room of Thompson J. Skinner, resigned.

These were severally sworn to support the constitution of the U. States, and thereupon they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, it was ordered that the clerk (Mr. John Beckley) notify the senate that a quorum of the house was formed and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Beckley mentioned to the speaker that the members of the senate had adjourned half an hour ago, but had not formed a quorum.

Pursuant to the standing rules and orders of the house, the following committees were appointed, viz:

A Committee of Elections, consisting of Messrs. Findley, Varnum, Livingston, Kennedy, Eppes, Clagett and Elmer.

A Committee of Ways and Means, consisting of Messrs. J. Randolph, Joseph Clay, G. Griswold, Boyle, Davenport, N. R. Moore, and Merriwether.

One of Commerce and Manufacturers, consisting of Messrs. S. L. Mitchell, Crowningfield, McCreery, Leib, Newton, Early and Chittenden.

Another of Claims, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Smith, Holmes, Chamberlain, Stanford, Plater, Bedinger and Stanford.

And also one of revival and unfinished business, consisting of Messrs. Tenney, Dickson and Earle.

The Clerk was then directed to supply the members with the usual number of such newspapers as they might severally direct—After which it was,

Resolved, That the daily hour to which the house shall stand adjourned during the present session be 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Mr. J. Randolph moved for the appointment of a committee on the part of the house to join a committee of the senate to wait on the President and inform him that quorums of both houses are formed and ready to receive his communications.

Mr. Dana enquired if a quorum of the senate was formed; that circumstance he thought ought to be ascertained before the house adopted the gentleman's resolution.

Mr. Randolph did not know whether or not the senate had formed a quorum, but he saw no objection on that account to proceeding with their own business. He, however, had understood that the senate would form a quorum this day.

The resolution was carried, and Messrs. J. Randolph and R. Griswold appointed a committee.

Roger Nelson, a member from Maryland, elected in the room of Daniel Heister, deceased, appeared and took his seat, after being sworn according to law to support the constitution of the United States.

On motion of Dr. Leib, the petition of Margaret Ralston, praying for the wages of her husband, presented at the last session, was referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Newton a committee of seven on post offices and post roads was appointed.

Mr. John Cotton Smith requested the house to excuse him from serving on the committee of claims; he had been on that committee for four years past, and he knew that the members of that committee particularly, ought to remain at the seat of government during the whole session, he unfortunately would be oblig-

ed to ask for leave of absence in January at farthest.

He was hereupon excused, and Mr. Dana was appointed in his place.

Mr. J. Randolph requested information from the chair, as to the situation in which the articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, were left at the last session. The house would recollect that they were then merely reported and ordered to be printed. If that business was to be prosecuted, he conceived it of importance that the party should have all the time to prepare for his defence that their political existence would allow him. Was it the opinion of the speaker that this subject was before the committee of revival and unfinished business, or should it be referred to a special committee to prepare articles *de novo*?

The speaker judged that it was before the committee of revival and unfinished business as a matter of course.

Gen. Varnum moved for the appointment of chaplains to congress for the present session, one by each house to interchange weekly.

Mr. Smilie thought that a chaplain, when once appointed by the house, should remain as an officer of the house during its constitutional existence in like manner as their speaker, clerk and other officers.

Gen. Varnum turned the gentleman to the journal, in which it would be found that chaplains were expressly appointed for a session.

Mr. Speaker declared the practice had always been to appoint them every session.

Mr. Griswold observed, that were the chaplain an officer of that house only, the gentleman's (Mr. S.) idea would be correct; but he would recollect that the senate had a concurrent vote on this subject.

The resolution was hereupon adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph a select committee, to consist of 5 members, was ordered to report on the articles of impeachment against S. Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the U. States.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.

On motion of Dr. Leib, a committee of accounts was appointed, whose duty it is to superintend and control the expenditure of the contingent fund of the house, and to audit and settle all accounts charged upon the same.

The secretary of the senate, Mr. Otis, delivered a message to the house informing that the senate had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business.

Also, that the senate had appointed a committee to join the committee of the house to wait upon the president of the U. States, and inform him that a quorum of the two houses are assembled and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

A message from the senate, informing that they had concurred in the resolution of the house that two chaplains, of different denominations be appointed, and on their part they had appointed the rev. Mr. McCormick.

Mr. Thomas of New-York, moved to proceed by ballot to appoint a chaplain on the part of the house.

Reverend William Bently of Salem, Massachusetts, and rev. Mr. Parkinson were nominated.

Upon examining the ballot, the votes were found to be for

Mr. Bently	61
Mr. Lawrie	21
Mr. Parkinson	13
Mr. Gantt	2

The first named gentleman having a majority of the whole number of votes, was consequently appointed, and Mr. Beckley was desired to acquaint the senate therewith.

Mr. J. Randolph reported from the joint committee, appointed to wait upon the president, that the committee had performed that service, and received for answer, that he would make a communication to congress in writing, at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Senate of the United States.

Monday, Nov. 5.

Thirteen members present—No quorum.

The Vice-President was in the chair.

Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Seventeen members present—No quorum.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Eighteen members attended, who constituting a quorum, proceeded to business.

A committee consisting of Messrs. S. Smith and Baldwin, was appointed to join the committee of the house of representatives to wait on the president, to inform him that the two houses had formed quorums, and were ready to receive any communications he might have to make.

Rev. Mr. McCormick was chosen chaplain.

The votes were
For Mr. McCormick 10
Dr. Gantt 7

STAR
O R,
En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 13, 1804.

ELECTION FOR ELECTOR.
Yesterday came on the Election for Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, in this District. The following Gentlemen were run:
Republican.
Col. PERRY SPENCER 144
Anti-Republican.
Capt. WM. FRAZIER 58
Republican majority, 86
The three other districts of the county we have not heard from—nor from Caroline, and the first Election District of Dorchester County, but are in hopes Col. Spencer has gained the election.

The very great neglect on the part of republicans in this county, in not attending to their elections, may justly be attributed the cause of federal opposition.

Persons desirous of obtaining a correct detail of the Proceedings of Congress, Public Documents, and Laws of the United States—also, the Proceedings of the Legislature of this State, may have them faithfully delivered to them, weekly, by subscribing to the STAR.—Papers containing the President's Speech can be had.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, November 6, 1804.
Monday the 5th inst. being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the legislature of this State, several of the members of this house accordingly met on that day, but a sufficient number of members to proceed on business not appearing, they adjourned until this day, when a sufficient number of delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and the honorable Charles Frazier was elected.

Mr. John Bowie Duckett was appointed clerk, and Mr. John Golder assistant clerk. Ordered, that they be qualified.

The house appointed Mr. Cornelius Mills sergeant at arms, Mr. John True-man, door keeper, and Mr. John Sands assistant door keeper. Ordered, that they be qualified.

On motion, ordered, that Mr. Muir inform the reverend Mr. Wyatt, that the house requests he will perform Divine Service every morning at the meeting of the house.

On motion, ordered, that Mr. Stanbury and Mr. Scott wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him, that the house is ready to receive any communications he may think proper to make.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, November 7.

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

Mr. Montgomery, a delegate for Harford county, and Mr. Robert Goldsborough, a delegate returned for Talbot county, appeared, qualified, and took their oaths.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Auditor, enclosing the accounts of the late and present treasurer for the western shore to October 31, 1804; which were read.

Mr. Louis Gaffaway, Mr. Charles Gibson, Mr. Philemon Downes, Mr. George Howard and Mr. John Brewer, were appointed by ballot committee clerks, and ordered to qualify.

Mr. William Potter, a delegate for Caroline county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the trustee of the state, enclosing his accounts; which was read.

Mr. Stanbury, Mr. Richard Mackall, Mr. Meloy, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Contee and Mr. Hatcheson, were appointed a committee of claims.

Mr. Shaaff, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Scott, Mr. Clagett, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Veaxey, were appointed a committee to examine the returns of elections, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Stephen, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Scott, Mr. Stanbury and Mr. Montgomery, were appointed a committee of grievances and courts of justice, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Clarke, were appointed a committee to report rules.

Leave given to bring in a bill 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 for which he shall be register.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Congress of the United States.

Wednesday, November 8, 1804.

President's Message.

This day at 12 o'clock the president of the United States delivered the following Message to both houses of Congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

TO a people, fellow-citizens, who sincerely desire the happiness and prosperity of other nations; to those who justly calculate that their own well being is advanced by that of the nations with which they have intercourse, it will be a satisfaction to observe that the war, which was lighted up in Europe a little before our last meeting, has not yet extended its flames to other nations, nor been marked by the calamities which sometimes stain the footsteps of war. The irregularities too on the ocean, which generally harrasses the commerce of neutral nations, have, in distant parts, disturbed ours less than on former occasions. But, in the American seas, they have been greater from peculiar causes; and even within our harbors and jurisdiction, infringements on the authority of the laws have been committed which have called for serious attention. The friendly conduct of the governments from whose officers and subjects these acts have proceeded, in other respects, and in places more under their observation and control, gives us confidence that our representations on this subject will have been properly regarded.

While noticing the irregularities committed on the ocean by others, those on our own part should not be omitted, nor left unprovided for. Complaints have been received that persons residing within the United States have taken on themselves to arm merchant vessels, and to force a commerce into certain ports and countries, in defiance of the laws of those countries. That individuals should undertake to wage private war, independently of the authority of their country, cannot be permitted in a well ordered society. Its tendency to produce aggression on the rights of other nations, and to endanger the peace of our own, is so obvious, that I doubt not you will adopt measures for restraining it effectually in future.

Soon after the passage of the act of the last session, authorizing the establishment of a district and port of entry on the waters of the Mobile, we learnt that its object was misunderstood on the part of Spain. Candid explanations were immediately given, and assurances, that, reserving our claims in that quarter as a subject of discussion and arrangement with Spain, no act was meditated in the mean time inconsistent with the peace and friendship existing between the two nations; and that conformably to these intentions would be the execution of the law. That government had, however, thought proper to suspend the ratification of the convention of 1802. But the explanations which would reach them soon after, and still more the confirmation of them by the tenor of the instrument establishing the port and district, may reasonably be expected to replace them in the dispositions and views of the whole subject which originally dictated the convention.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the objections which had been urged by that government against the validity of our title to the country of Louisiana have been withdrawn, its exact limits, however, remaining still to be settled between us. And to this is to be added, that having prepared and delivered the stock created in execution of the convention of Paris, of April 30th, 1803, in consideration of the cession of that country, we have received from the government of France an acknowledgment in due form of the fulfilment of that stipulation.

With the nations of Europe in general our friendship and intercourse are undisturbed; and from the governments of the belligerent powers especially, we continue to receive the friendly manifestations which are justly due to an honest neutrality, and to such good offices consistent with that, as we have opportunity of rendering.

The activity and success of the small force employed in the Mediterranean in the early part of the present year, the reinforcement sent into that sea, and the energy of the officers having command in the several vessels, will, I trust, by the sufferings of war, reduce the barbarians of Tripoli to the desire of peace on proper terms. Great injury however ensues to ourselves as well as to others interested, from the distance to which prizes must be brought for adjudication, and from the impracticability of bringing hither such as are not seaworthy.

The Bey of Tunis having made requisitions unauthorized by our treaty, their rejection has produced, from him some expressions of discontent. But to those who expect us to calculate whether a compliance with unjust demands will not cost us less than a war, we must leave as a question of calculation for them also, whether to retire from unjust demands will not cost them less than a war. We can do to each other very

sensible injuries by war. But the mutual advantages of peace make that the best interest of both.

Peace and intercourse with the other powers on the same coast continue on the footing on which they are established by treaty.

In pursuance of the act providing for the temporary government of Louisiana, the necessary officers for the territory of Orleans were appointed in due time to commence the exercise of their functions on the first day of October. The distance however of some of them, and indispensable previous arrangements, may have retarded its commencement in some of its parts. The form of government thus provided having been considered but as temporary, and open to such future improvements as further information of the circumstances of our brethren there might suggest, it will of course be subject to your consideration.

In the district of Louisiana it has been thought best to adopt the division into subordinate districts which had been established under its former government. These being five in number, a commanding officer has been appointed to each, according to the provisions of the law, and so soon as they can be at their stations, that district will also be in its due state of organization. In the mean time their places are supplied by the officers before commanding there, and the functions of the governor and judges of Indiana having commenced, the government, we presume, is proceeding in its new form. The lead mines in that district offer so rich a supply of that metal as to merit attention. The report now communicated will inform you of their state, and of the necessity of immediate enquiry into their occupation and titles.

With the Indian titles established within our newly acquired limits, I have deemed it necessary to open conferences for the purpose of establishing a good understanding and neighborly relations between. So far as we have yet learned, we have reason to believe that their dispositions are generally favorable and friendly. And, with these dispositions on their part, we have in our own hands means which cannot fail us, for preserving their peace and friendship. By pursuing a uniform course of justice towards them, by aiding them in all the improvements which may better their condition, and especially by establishing a commerce on terms which shall be advantageous to them, and only not losing to us, and so regulated as that no incursions, of our own, or other nations, may be permitted to disturb the natural effects of our just and friendly offices, we may render ourselves so necessary to their comfort and prosperity, that the protection of our citizens from their disorderly members, will become their interest and their voluntary care. Instead therefore of an augmentation of military force proportioned to our extension of frontier, I propose a moderate enlargement of the capital employed in that commerce as a more effectual, economical, and humane instrument for preserving peace and good neighborhood with them.

On this side the Mississippi an important relinquishment of native title has been received from the Delawares. That tribe, desiring to extinguish in their people the spirit of hunting, and to convert superfluous lands into the means of improving what they retain, has ceded to us all the country between the Wabash and Ohio, south of, and including the road from the Rapids towards Vincennes; for which they are to receive annuities in animals and implements for agriculture, and in other necessities. This acquisition is important, not only for its extensive fertility, but as fronting three hundred miles on the Ohio, and nearly half that on the Wabash, the produce of the settled country descending those rivers will no longer pass in review of the Indian frontier, but in a small portion: and with the cession heretofore made by the Kaskaskias nearly consolidates our possessions north of the Ohio in a very respectable breadth from Lake Erie to the Mississippi. The Painskaws having some claim to the country ceded by the Delawares, it has been thought best to quiet that by fair purchase also. So soon as the treaties on that subject shall have received their constitutional sanction, they shall be laid before both houses.

The act of congress of February 28, 1803, for building and employing a number of gun boats, is now in a course of execution to the extent there provided for. The obstacles to naval enterprise, which vessels of this construction offer for our sea port towns, their utility towards supporting within our waters the authority of the laws, the promptness with which they will be manned by the seamen and militia of the place in the moment they are wanting, the facility of their assembling from different parts of the coast to any point where they are required in greater force than ordinary, the economy of their maintenance and preservation from decay when not in actual service, and the competence of our finances to this defensive provision without any new burthen, are considerations which will have due weight with congress in deciding on the expediency of adding to their number from year to

year, as experience shall test their utility, until all our important harbors, by these and auxiliary means, shall be secured against insult and opposition to the laws.

No circumstance has arisen since your last session which calls for any augmentation of our regular military force. Should any improvement occur in the militia system, that will be always feasible.

Accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, with estimates for the ensuing one will, as usual, be laid before you.

The state of our finances continues to fulfil our expectations. Eleven millions and an half of dollars, received in the course of the year ending on the 30th of September last, have enabled us, after meeting all the ordinary expenses of the year, to pay upwards of three millions six hundred thousand dollars of the public debt, exclusive of interest. This payment, with those of the two preceding years, has extinguished upwards of twelve millions of principal, and a greater sum of interest, within that period; and, by a proportionate diminution of interest, renders already sensible the effect of the growing sum yearly applicable to the discharge of principal.

It is also ascertained that the revenue accruing during the last year, exceeds that of the preceding; and the probable receipts of the ensuing year may safely be relied on as sufficient, with the sum already in the treasury, to meet all the current demands of the year, to discharge upwards of three millions and an half of the engagements incurred under the British and French conventions, and to advance in the further redemption of the funded debt as rapidly as had been contemplated.

These, fellow-citizens, are the principal matters which I have thought it necessary at this time to communicate for your consideration and attention. Some others will be laid before you in the course of the session. But in the discharge of the great duties confided to you by your country, you will take a broad view of the field of legislation. Whether the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce or navigation, can, within the pale of your constitutional powers, be aided in any of their relations? Whether laws are provided in all cases where they are wanting? Whether those provided are exactly what they should be? Whether any abuses take place in their administration or in that of the public revenues? Whether the organization of the public agents or of the public force is perfect in all its parts? In fine, whether any thing can be done to advance the general good? Are questions within the limits of your functions, which will necessarily occupy your attention. In these and all other matters, which you, in your wisdom, may propose for the good of our country, you may count with assurance on my hearty co-operation and faithful execution.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Edmund Custer, esq. formerly a member of the Virginia Convention, for ratifying the Federal Constitution, is to succeed Hore B. Trist, esq. deceased, in the Collectorship of the Port of New-Orleans.

The Spanish frigate Venganza is arrived at Columbia with 3,200,000 dollars on board. The Sabina and Amphitrite Spanish frigates failed from Vera Cruz for Cadiz with 7,000,000 dollars on the day the Venganza failed.

The light-house on Old-Point-Comfort, at the entrance of the Chesapeake, is still standing. The report which appeared in the Daily Advertiser of its being burnt, is untrue.

State of Delaware.—A gentleman of intelligence informs, that Mr. Wells, having removed from Delaware into the northern parts of the state of New York, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and that the appointment of J. A. Bayard, esq. as his successor to take his seat the present session, is in contemplation.

The French Legion of Honor has, it seems, been increased by the addition of Veissier, Gardell, Manuel, Picard, Dugazon, and other members of the Corps de Ballet: who will doubtless be very alert in the movements of a retreat.—One of our English Journals remarks, that the Legion being open to theatrical buffoons as well as generals, is a manifest proof that the system of equality is still prevalent.

Four thousand two hundred and seventy-two negroes have been imported into the port of Charleston, S. C. since the first of January last—105 of which were from ports in the U. States, the remainder from Africa and the West-Indies.

New Orleans, September 18.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. JOSEPH BRIGGS, Esq. Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor General of Louisiana. By the death of this young man, society has lost a worthy and useful member; he possessed an improved mind, great integrity of character, and benevolence of disposition.

A Lucrative Mercantile ESTABLISHMENT.

In the pleasant and flourishing town of PRINCESS ANNE, in the gay and wealthy County of Somerset, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, IS OFFERED for sale by the subscriber, on liberal terms. The building having been erected for the purpose; in point of commodiousness, convenience and elegance, is surpassed by none in the peninsula.

The assortment, consisting of Dry Goods and Hardware, is extensive, in articles selected with care, and particularly adapted to the uses of the neighborhood. The whole may be sold together, or if preferred, the building may be leased. Requiring only a small proportion of the consideration on the delivery of the property; an extensive credit will be given for the balance, on the payments being secured.

Persons of discernment and enterprise, will readily perceive the benefits which must result from this favorable rate of acquiring a capital.

The experience of more than four years, warrants the subscriber in the assertion, that prospects so fair are rarely presented to those desirous of commencing in this line.—He will treat with purchasers during all the present month, at the end of which, if he shall not have sold the same, he will decline that object, and direct his views to a continuance of the business as heretofore.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, Nov. 13, 1804. 3

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

—CONSISTING OF—

FINE and coarse cloths, kerstimers, baizes, flannels, twilled black and olive hunter's cords and velvets, fashionable Benner's cords for pantalettes, a handsome collection of cottons, chintzes, white and coloured cambric muslins, dimities, silk, cotton and worsted hosiery, white and coloured kid gloves, long and extra-long; cotton gloves and mitts, Morocco, stuff and leather shoes, a large assortment of Queen's ware and China, hardware and cutlery, a few handsome red fox muffs and tippets, groceries, &c. and a number of articles too tedious to mention.

Easton, Nov. 12, 1804. 15

Public Sale.
To be sold on Wednesday the 21st of November, (if fair) if not, the first fair day, at the late dwelling of William Akers, dec'd.

ON a credit of eight months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils, and various other articles too tedious to mention.—The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'trix.
November 13, 1804. 2

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Akers, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as early as possible.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'trix.
Nov. 13, 1804. 6

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed from the House he lately occupied, to that of Mr. Baldwin, next door above Prince's tavern.

EDWARD EARLE, Druggist.

Nov. 13, 1804. 3

Wanted.

A FEW nice HAMS of the present year.

Ed. EARLE.

Nov. 13, 1804. 3

For Rent,

THE YEAR ENSUING.

A FARM near the head of Wye River, late the property of John Thomas, (deceased), and where he always resided. The terms may be known on application to Dr. William E. Seth, or the subscribers.

ALEXANDER STUART.

ELIZABETH STUART.

Talbot county, Nov. 13, 1804. 4

For Sale,

LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN.

about twenty five years of age.—She is a good cook, washer and ironer; &c well acquainted with house work in general. She will not be sold, to be taken out of the State. For terms apply to the Editor of the Star.

Easton, Nov. 13, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

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

JOSEPH MARTIN.

S-pt. 11, 1804. 11

Will be Sold,
At public auction, on the Court-House Green, on **TUESDAY** the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, on three and six months credit, for two thirds of the purchase money from the 1st of January next, and the other to be paid on taking possession of the property at that time.

TWO handsome Lots situated opposite the Market space and Court-House—one from 24 to 26 feet front, with the improvements—the other about 16 feet front, and improvements. The two lots are on a lease of 15 years. The situations are commanding, and it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the property previous to the sale; which will positively take place on the above day, if fair. Bonds will be required with interest from the day of possession, for the remaining two-thirds.

Also, will be offered on the above day, a handsome Lot of Ground containing four acres and one quarter, adjoining Mr. David Nice's and Dr. Johnson's lots, near Easton, well inclosed, manured, and now seeded in wheat. It will be sold on the above terms.

THOMAS M'KEALE,
Easton, Nov. 6, 1804. 3

Public Sale.

A N Elegant Full Bred HORSE, 4 years old, will be offered for sale at Easton, on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock, when his pedigree may be seen.

Nov. 6, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber for property bought at her vendue last Winter, will please to make immediate payment to George Parrott, who is duly authorized to receive the same, notice who neglect to comply with this notice, must expect to be dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons. Also, all persons having claims against the Estate of John James late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate agreeable to law; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE PARROT,
Attorney in fact for J. J. James, adm'r. trux of John James, deceased.

Nov. 6, 1804. 39

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co.

Have just imported from London, and have now on hand, a large and general assortment of

G U N S,

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 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. if

One Hundred Dollars

R E W A R D.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man by the name of **CHARLES**, commonly called *Charles Johnson*, and a Negro Woman by the name of **HANNAH**, that was hired out the beginning of the present year.

CHARLES aged about 40 years, is about 5 feet nine inches high; slender made, bow-legged, walks very upright, very black, thin visage and has a lump on his upper lip, speaks slow when spoken to, can read a little; he ran off about the 20th September last;—his clothes unknown.

HANNAH went off April last, she is about 20 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, thick made, rather a yellowish complexion, round full face, speaks slow when spoken to, has small eyes;—her clothes unknown.

If the above Negroes are taken up in the County and brought home, Forty Dollars will be given; or Twenty Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges paid; and if both taken up out of the State, and confined in any jail so that I get them again, the above reward; or for either taken up out of the State and confined in any jail so that I get him, or her, the sum of Fifty Dollars.

HUGH MALLISTER,

near Queen's-Town.
Queen-Ann's County,
Nov. 6, 1804. 3

VOLUME II.

OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S
LIFE is received at the Star-Office.
Sept. 6, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Long's tavern, in Prince's Ann's, Somerset county, on Tuesday the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, all the Estate legal and equitable of **JAMES EWING**, late of Somerset county, deceased; in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts, and parcels of Land, lying and being in Somerset county aforesaid, to wit:—All that tract or parcel of land called *Howard's Purchase*; all that parcel of land called *Turkey Ridge*; all that tract or parcel of land called *Dorman's Folly*; also, that tract of land called *Dorman's Addition*. Also, that tract or parcel of land called the *Addition*; likewise all that parcel of Marsh lying on Monikin Creek, containing 20 acres: all which lands were conveyed by a certain *John Welkins*, late of Somerset county, unto the said *James Ewing*; a Plat whereof will be exhibited on the day of sale. The improvements are, a valuable brick dwelling house, out houses, &c. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the above lands, or any part thereof, shall give bonds to the trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale, and the residue, with interest thereon, within two years from the said day of sale.

HANS CREEVEY.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the above named *James Ewing*, are hereby requested to produce them, with vouchers of the truth thereof, to the Chancellor, in the Chancery-office, within three months from the said 13th day of November, the day of sale aforesaid.

H. C.
Oct. 16, 1804. 1:3N

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of
Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those TWO FINE SCHOONER'S, lately the property of Capt. Dawson, called the
Centreville; & the Farmer.

WHICH they will run constantly as **PACKETS, and GRAIN BOATS**, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore. One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.

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

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

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

Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. if

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

ABOUT 26 years of age, who is well acquainted with *House work*, and is a very good Cook, Wather and Spinner—Also, a smart active *Negro Girl* between 9 and 10 years of age. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Oct. 23, 1804. 3

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

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *John Turner* late of Talbot County, deceased.

To be sold at public vendue,
ON WEDNESDAY the 14th November, (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of *John Turner*, of Talbot County, deceased: consisting of a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with a crop of Corn, and some Corn fodder—Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, with other articles too tedious to mention. The property will be sold on a credit of nine months, on all sums over Four Dollars, and cash for all under. The purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the date—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, and attention given by

LYDIA TURNER, Ex'trix.

N. B. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, all the Corn that will be sold on the above day, will be sold for Cash only.

NATHAN TOWNSEND,
Attorney in fact.
Talbot County, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to said deceased's Estate are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, and all those having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated to

N. TOWNSEND, her att'ney

Bargains for Sale.

THE Subscriber on account of his bad health, wishes to sell off his stock of **GOODS** on hand, for which reason he offers his Goods at first cost, for cash or country produce, only except the purchaser buys to amount of *Twenty Dollars* or upward, in which case a credit of four months may be had by giving note with security if required.

Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.

JOSEPH DURING.
Centreville, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice.

A BOX about 12 by 18 inches, containing a variety of *Patent Medicines*, was in the summer of 1803, put on board of *Capt. S. Thomas' Packet*, directed to "*James Clayland, Easton*," which box has since remained in *Capt. Thomas' possession*—the subscriber having paid him the freight—since which time no letter or other information has been received from the owner of said box. This is therefore to inform those to whom the same may belong, to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES CLAYLAND.
Oct. 30, 1804. 3

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

WM. EMBLETON.
Kent County, Sept. 11, 1804. 1am 3mq

Ten Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in August last, an apprentice boy by the name of **SAMUEL FERGUSON**, about 14 years of age, stout made.—Whoever will take up said boy and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

NICHOLAS VALLIANT.
Easton, October 23, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the house and lot, at present occupied by *James Liddings*—A part of the house being calculated and ready furnished for a school room, it would be an eligible situation for a person in that line. For terms apply to

ROBERT MOORE, or JAMES NEALL.
Easton, 10th mo. 9th, 1804.

Wants a Situation.

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

September 18, 1804. 3tf

Notice.

ALL persons who purchased property at the Sale of the subscriber in March last, are informed that their Notes will become due on the 7th of November next; and those who do not come forward and discharge the same, suits will be instituted against at November term, without respect to persons, as an immediate settlement of said sale must be made.

THOS. APPELGARTH, jr.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Eastonians Look Out!

Every thing indicates a hard approaching Winter; when Firewood will be dear, and probably difficult to get to market.

ON the first Tuesday of November Court in Talbot, I shall offer for sale, (if not sold before privately) that convenient lot of Wood-land known by the name of *Turkey Neck Addition*, containing 33 acres by patent, conveniently situated on the public road leading to Kingstown, about 2 1-2 or 3 miles from Easton, adjoining the lands lately possessed by *John Regiller*, deceased. The title is good, and one half of the land clear of disputes, the other half by fanciful contentions and imaginary boundaries given to the adjacent lands are made to cover the other half, but when the boundaries are legally established, and the true locations given, I have little doubt the whole land will be found clear of elder surveys. The terms of sale will be on a credit of three, six, nine and twelve months, approved paper will be taken in payment, a plat of the land and all the adjacent lands is now in my possession, and may be seen by application. I shall not contend for a large price for the land, as it came low to me, having purchased it without ever seeing or knowing anything of its situation or location, which is likely to turn out a profitable speculation to me; and no doubt will be a good one to the next purchaser, as there is wood enough on it to pay for the land three times, at 40 dollars per acre which I hope to get at least for the undisputed part.

JACOB GIBSON.

Oct. 16, 1804.

To be Rented,

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

WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.

August 13, 1804. if

Mediterranean Passports.

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

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

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

June 5.

Dancing School.

MR. M'FARLANE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he proposes opening a School to teach Dancing, at the house of *Mr. Prince's*—

On **MONDAY** the 5th Nov. next.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour him with the tuition of their children, may rely on his utmost exertions for their improvement.

He will teach the most fashionable Cotillions and Country Dances with the Steps adapted to them.

N. B. For terms apply at *Mr. Prince's* where *Mr. M. lodges*.

Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Notice is hereby given,
THAT that the Subscriber intends to apply to the General Assembly of this State, for an act of Insolvency to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

his
JACOB M. FALCONAR.
mark
Kent County, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

BLANKS

FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

For Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- }
ber 7, 1804. } 125D.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Georgetown & Roads, Oct. 23, 1804.

A.
Mary Ambrose.
B.
Wm. Bordly, Esq. Wm. Barnes
Kelilah Bowers.
C.
Cornelius Comegys, Comegys & Vanland
Esq. 3. George Corrie
Lucey Comegys. James Conner
Elizabeth Comegys.
D.
Joseph Douglass, Esq.
F.
Abraham Falconer Sarah Falconer.
G.
Ann Graves Elizabeth Grindage
H.
Dr. Benj. Hall James Howard
John Hurst, father Wm. Haffert
Joseph & John Hart.
K.
John Kenedy Robert King
L.
Ann Lambdin.
M.
Dr. John Maxwell Casperus Megines
Joseph Mann Richard Moffett 2
N.
Ihos. Nicholson.
P.
Hyland B. Pennington.
R.
Elizabeth Rice James Rayne.
S.
Wm. Semans Betsey Singler
Sally Maffey Mary Savin
John Symons.
W.
Rev. Simon Wilmer Dr. Robt Ward
Robert Walter James Welch
Rachael Woodland John Williams
Mary Woodland David Wiley.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on the 22d of September last, *Negro ELIJAH*, who says he is about 22 years old, very black; a bold, impudent fellow; 4 feet 10 inches high; has three suits of clothes, and says that he belongs to one *James Fishbeck*, living in Culpepper County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 7th of September last, *Negro MERRYMAN*, about 17 years old, of a yellowish color, is 3 feet 7 inches high; has one brown cloth coat, one pair of striped cotton overalls, one striped waistcoat, and an old wool hat. He says his master's name is *John Beverist*, and that he lives in Fauquier County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804. 3

THE Subscriber will take an **APPRENTICE**, from 14 to 15 years of age, to the

Clock and Watch Making Business.
On immediate application being made to

JAMES TROTH.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1804. 3

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Psalters, Hymn Books, Methodist dirte, and a variety of School Books, Writing and Letter Paper assorted, for sale at the Star-office.
October 9, 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, NOVEMBER 20, 1804.

[NO. 12....272.]

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

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DEFENCE. No. X.

No facts will more clearly prove the resemblance of the measures of the Washington and Jefferson administrations on this point, [military expenses] than a statement of the expenses of the army under each of them. These expenses were during the administration of the former,

In the year	Dollars.
1790?	808,000
1791?	
1792	1,100,000
1793	1,212,500
1794	2,610,000
1795	2,480,000
1796	1,280,000

Averaging an annual expenditure of about one million two hundred thousand dollars.

During the administration of Mr. Jefferson they have been,

In the year	Dollars.
1801	2,093,000 (a)
1802	1,048,000
1803	900,000 (a)
1804	856,000 (a)

Averaging the annual sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars; and for the last three years the annual sum of about nine hundred thousand dollars. It is proper to remark that the heavy appropriation for 1801 was made during Mr. Adams' administration.

The expenses of the army during the administration of Mr. Adams, were,

In the year	Dollars.
1797	1,022,000
1798	1,824,000
1799	2,296,000
1800	2,444,000

Averaging the annual sum of one million nine hundred thousand dollars.

(a) For these years the sums stated are those appropriated.

It may be proper under this head to notice the measures taken by the executive with regard to the Indians. Considerations of justice as well as humanity enforce the duty of rendering their condition as comfortable as possible. Notwithstanding the atrocious outrages of European nations upon the aborigines of conquered countries, the obligations of justice are not extinguished, the rights of humanity are not blotted out. Although it may not be practicable to weigh with equal scales the rights of the natives with the claims of invaders, and apportion justice impartially between them, there can be no doubt of the duty of the latter, while they deprive the former of their lands, to contribute, as highly as circumstances will allow, to their welfare.—While, therefore, a spirit of deadly extermination has, under the sanguinary career of other nations, spread desolation and death among the natives of regions seized by violence, it is our pride to have been animated by a pacific policy, and to have aimed at the improvement, instead of the extirpation of that brave race of men we found on our shores.—Under the influence of these worthy feelings the president says, "Among our Indian neighbors also a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails; and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, have not been without success; that they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependence for clothing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing; and already we are able to announce that, instead of that constant diminution of numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population."

These sentiments and views appear to have constantly actuated the administration. Under these auspices numerous treaties have been formed, and, notwithstanding the extensive regions, to which the Indian claims have been ex-

tinguished, no serious dissatisfaction has arisen in any quarter. The government has, in every instance, given what has been received as a compensation. Tranquillity reigns on the frontier; the scalping knife is no longer lifted against the innocent and defenceless; nor is a murderous spirit indulged by the whites towards their less civilized neighbours.—The emigrant, on the borders of the republic, enjoys the same security with the inhabitants of the interior.

Some retribution, it is hoped, is found by the aborigines of the soil for the deprivation of their possessions, in the good clothing they receive, in their gradual progress in husbandry and the arts, and, more than all, in their exemption from the frequent and bloody wars they waged among each other, which have almost entirely ceased, from a sense of common danger, and from the policy of a government that no longer seeks its own security in the animosities of its enemies.

CURTIS.

No. XI.

A just appreciation of the measures of the administration relative to a NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT requires an accurate acquaintance with the antecedent measures of the government, and the motives that dictated them.

To the importance of this object the framers of the constitution could not be insensible. They therefore gave congress the power to "provide and maintain a navy." But by this investiture of power they neither determined the time when, or the degree to which it would be expedient to exercise it. These were wisely left to circumstances, according to which the power might or might not be exercised. It has by some been feebly contended that all the powers given ought immediately to be exercised. But the good sense of every sound mind has rejected this idea. It is evident that many of the powers bestowed were intended to provide for cases without the existence of which their exercise would be nugatory or pernicious. Thus the power to impose taxes of any kind to an unlimited amount, however necessary on a great emergency of affairs, was never intended to be exercised in ordinary times. The power to borrow money is of the same contingent nature; as are the powers, to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to raise and support armies. Many of the powers conferred likewise given with the view of averting the evils against which they provide.—Thus the knowledge that the United States possessed the power of drawing forth the whole physical resources of the nation, in the shape of taxes, armies and navies, would probably be of itself, in most cases, a protection against the injustice of foreign nations to disturb our internal harmony, or our external commerce. It follows, that the constitution in conferring this power only affirms the fact that circumstances might arise that would authorize its exercise, leaving the time when, and the degree to which it should be exercised to the wisdom of congress.

When that body first met, under the constitution, the illustrious citizen called to the chief magistracy was cautiously silent on this subject. We may thence infer that neither his own opinion, or those of the public, contemplated a navy as expedient at that time. The fate of Carthage may have been still on their memories, and the not dissimilar career of the great maritime nations of modern times, who sought to protect their extended trade by similar means, was undoubtedly plain before them. Of these, it is sufficient to name Holland, Spain, the Hanse town, and the Italian Republics, all of whom have lost either their wealth, their political importance, or their liberties. Nor could they have been unmindful of the awful fate of Great Britain, whose vast navy, and extensive conquests, have only served to immerse her still deeper in debt and in war.

However indispensable they may have considered naval armaments to the nations of the old world, they probably contemplated in the situation of the United States a fortunate exemption from many of the causes which there gave birth to them. Possessed of a vast tract of land, which offered the means of maintaining an agricultural nation for at least two centuries, they may have believed that the solid prosperity of the citizen would be better promoted by pursuing the tract designated by the bountiful hand of nature, than by embarking in the uncertain and hazardous enterprises of trade. They may have

perceived an intimate alliance between agriculture and liberty. They may have remarked, that the habits of industry and hardihood requires, with the plain and regular manners it creates, cherish a love of virtue and independence, equally indisposed to invade the rights of others, or to suffer invasion of their own.—They undoubtedly perceived that it would be the surestervative of equality of possessions.

They may, the contrary, have been of opinion, that the experience of the world taught them, that excessive commerce produced numerous vices, subverts equality of wealth, causes effeminacy of manners, and thus hastens the downfall of states.

They may be thought that agricultural pursuits would preserve the peace of the country, by cutting off all grounds of foreign jealousy, while extensive trade, by giving rise to them, and creating numerous forces of collision, would almost necessarily produce war.

They may have been of the opinion, that however desirable an extended trade to the United States, it became her in the infancy of her strength, to avoid uselessly exhausting resources, then unavailing, but hereafter destined under a provident management, to be equal to repelling the injustice of any nation on earth.

They may have thought that trade is its best protection, and that those nations actually pay less for the commodities they consume, who abstain from an armed protection of trade, than those who support the most splendid and expensive establishments.

All these considerations may have induced them, as they certainly have many wise men, to think that the true policy of the United States forbade a governmental interference in commercial enterprises, thus permitting her citizens unimpeded to pursue their own inclinations, without inviting them, by the alacrity with which they have been given, to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The means, by which these desirable ends are to be secured, are stated in the following words, which do not, in the remotest degree, recognize as necessary a naval armament.
"The documents which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals: and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it will leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring warlike apparatus in the moment of public danger. Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," has organized them so as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone?"

In this earnest language, does our great patriot urge, on his country, as the best security for peace, the necessity of being prepared at all times for war—not by establishing a vast navy, too apt to embroil us in premature hostilities—but by training the militia "to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency," and by filling our magazines with arms and military stores."

[Subject to be continued.]

The federalists complain of the republicans for preferring to raise the revenues of the United States from impost, rather than internal taxes, and contend that an

among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby at least enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections, how far and in what mode it may be expedient to guard against embarrasments from these contingencies, by such encouragements to our navigation as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moments most interesting both of these great objects. Our fisheries, and the transportation of our own produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourselves against this evil."

In the spirit of this recommendation, while laws were passed for encouraging our fisheries, and for giving a decided preference to our own over foreign vessels, no law was enacted that had the most remote relation to the establishment of a naval armament.

The silence of the president, at the ensuing session, to recommend any further measures for the protection of trade and navigation, is a strong evidence that the measures already taken were adequate, and were those which, in his preceding communication, he intended to recommend. A similar silence, at the next session thereafter, strengthens still further this impression.

On the 3d of December, 1793, the president again invites the attention of congress to the subject. Let it be recollected that the war had for some time prevailed between France and England, and other nations with whom we held intimate relations.

"I cannot," says he, "recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties towards us. The United States ought

to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war."

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[Subject to be continued.]

The federalists complain of the republicans for preferring to raise the revenues of the United States from impost, rather than internal taxes, and contend that an

undue proportion of the impost is paid by the Eastern States. But it ought to be remembered that it is the consumer, and not the importer, who ultimately pays the impost; and although the Eastern States import more than the Southern, probably our southern brethren consume at least as great a proportion, and many gentlemen think a greater proportion of imported articles; for they manufacture much less than we, of their eatables, drinkables and wearables," as Judge ELSWORTH observed, in the Convention of Connecticut. Let us, then, examine the excises, or indirect internal taxes. From the official return it appears that the whole amount of these internal duties, for the year 1800, was 993,661 dollars, 82 cents—that it employed 407 collecting officers, stationed all over the United States—that the expense of collection was 227,431 dollars, 58 cents, more than 20 per cent—that the just proportion of Massachusetts, according to the federal ratio of apportionment, was 123,392 dollars, 9 cents.—and that of Virginia was 165,610 dollars, 9 cents.—but that Massachusetts paid 172,804 dollars, 88 cents, and Virginia only 144,168 dollars, 97.—So that Massachusetts paid 28,725 dollars 91 cents more than Virginia—Thus Massachusetts paid 43,502 dollars more, and Virginia 21,441 dollars, 12 cents less, than her just proportion. Of the carriage tax in particular, which amounted to 77,871 dollars, 41 cents, the just proportion of Massachusetts was only 10,135 dollars, 27 cents, yet she paid 14,096 dollars, 81 cents; Virginia 13,701 dollars, 47 cents; New York no more than 7,107 dollars, 75 cents, and Pennsylvania only 7,335 dollars, 77 cents; although each of those States ought to pay more than Massachusetts. And yet the federalists have had the effrontery to tell the people of Massachusetts, that their interest was sacrificed to Virginian policy, by the repeal of these duties, particularly the carriage tax.

As to the direct taxes, in favor of which the federalists are so clamorous against the republicans; it ought to be remembered, that when the constitution was adopted, it was understood and declared that, although it was necessary to vest congress with the power of laying direct taxes; yet they would not be laid, except in case of war, or some national exigency, when the impost should fail. Even an amendment to this effect, was proposed by the Convention of Massachusetts, because, although all agreed that it ought to be so, a part of the Convention thought that Congress ought to be restricted by a constitutional provision. This policy the federalists violated, and the republicans have restored it. For which our farmers ought to thank them.

Republican Spy.

Mediterranean Passports.

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

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

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

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on the 22d of September last, Negro ELLIJAH, who says he is about 22 years old, very black; a bold, impudent fellow; 4 feet 10 inches high; has three suits of clothes, and says that he belongs to one James Filbeck, living in Culpeper County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.

Oct. 23, 1804.

Congress

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, November 8.

Mr. Early being already on two committees, was excused from serving on the committee of accounts, and Mr. Conrad appointed in his stead.

Mr. Speaker laid on the table a return from the governor of New York, of the election of Gordon S. Mumford to the next congress, in the room of Mr. Tomkins, resigned.

Mr. Latimore presented a memorial from the board of trustees of Jefferson college, in the Mississippi territory, expressing their apprehension of losing the acts at Natchez, with which that institution had been endowed, and praying congress to secure them in the same. The petition was referred to Messrs. Latimore, T. M. Randolph, Stedman, Allison and Elliott.

The petitions of William Dunbar and of the mayor and corporation of the city of Natchez were referred to the same committee.

The motion, made yesterday by Dr. Leib, was taken into consideration and an amendment was proposed by adding "Blacks and people of color, other than freemen, shall be excluded from the gallery."

This gave rise to some conversation, after which the amendment, upon a division of the house, appeared to have but one member in its favor.

The question on the resolution to exclude all persons from the lobby, except members of the senate and stenographers, was taken and lost, only 32 members voting for it.

Mr. J. Clay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to present in the name of congress to captain Stephen Decatur, a sword of the value of dollars, and to each of the officers and crew of the United States Ketch Intrepid, months pay, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of captain Decatur, the officers and crew of the said Ketch, in attacking and destroying a Tripoline frigate of 44 guns, late the United States frigate Philadelphia.

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

The committee of revision and unfinished business made a report, which was received and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Adjourned.
Committee of post office and post roads.—Messrs. Newton, Thomas, Hannan, N. Mitchell, Lowndes, G. W. Campbell and Southard.

Committee to whom was referred the articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase.—Messrs. J. Randolph, Jos. Clay, Early, Boyle and John Rhea (of Tennessee.)

Friday, November 9.

The petition of John Steel, presented last session, and the petition of captain George Little, late of the Boston frigate, now first presented, for indemnity against a judgment in the supreme court for 10,182 dollars 89 cents damages, for the illegal detention of a foreign vessel taken in the West Indies, in the year 1799, were referred to the committee of claims.

Dr. Mitchell moved the order of the day on the president's message, but on Mr. J. Randolph's request for a little more time for members to digest and arrange the various important points contained in that communication, Dr. Mitchell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from a number of merchants, traders and farmers of the Edenton district, in North Carolina, praying the establishment of a port of entry and delivery at Plymouth. The new district to comprehend all the creeks and harbors on the Roanoke and Calkie rivers—referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, together with a petition presented at the last session on the same subject.

Mr. J. Clay's motion relative to capt. Decatur, the officers and crew of the Intrepid Ketch, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Clay the resolution was altered by striking out after the word "sword" the words "of the value of dollars," and filling up the other blank with the word "two," thereby giving the officers and crew 2 months pay.

Mr. J. Clay, with a view of showing the propriety of the measure, read extracts of letters written by commodore Preble and lieutenant Decatur, which had been obtained from the secretary of the navy; they contained an account of the circumstances attending this honorable exploit, which have heretofore been printed in the public newspapers.

The committee rose and reported the resolution as amended.

Mr. Griswold presumed the object of this step was to pay a tribute of respect to those brave men who had so gallantly achieved this glorious and dangerous enterprise. He wished to do this in a manner the most honorable and notorious, and perhaps the best course would be to obtain from the head of the navy department a list of the names of the officers and the number of the crew, together with a detail of the circumstances attending the event. With this view he moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee of the whole till to-morrow, in order to introduce a resolution to this effect:—That the secretary of the navy be directed to communicate to this house the names of the officers and the number of men employed in the destruction of the frigate in the harbor of Tripoli, together with a statement of the circumstances attending that event.

The postponement was agreed to without opposition, and the resolution of Mr. Griswold was adopted with a small variation suggested by M. J. Randolph, and acquiesced in by the mover, viz. "that the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, &c."

Messrs. J. Clay and T. M. Randolph were appointed a committee to wait on the president and communicate the request of the house.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was agreed that when the house adjourns, it adjourn to Monday next.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual session has returned for the executive of the United States to make known to the people, through their representatives, the state of their public concerns. This day, so unwelcome to improvident or unprincipled rulers, is proportionably dear to virtuous and enlightened magistrates. For while truth is the terror of the former, it constitutes the adamant of the latter.

From Thomas Jefferson, the people had a right to expect a full and explicit exposure of the state of their affairs. In this expectation they have not been disappointed. The whole interior arrangements of the administration are laid open and the situation of our exterior relations exhibited with no more reserve than sound policy requires.

The view, which the message takes, is at once so comprehensive and perspicuous as to supercede the necessity of a comment. Considering it, however, as but a bold outline, we may be permitted to notice somewhat in detail the various topics introduced, if not to the profit of the reader, at least to our own amusement. But our feelings will not permit us, to abstain from taking, in the first instance, a general view of the situation of our national affairs.

The nation is at peace.
There is a prospect of its continuance.

We are on the best terms if not with all, at least with the greater powers of Europe.

Louisiana is ours by the final act of confirmation.

The pirates of the Mediterranean are inspired with terror by the justice and energy of our conduct.

The district of Louisiana is organized without disturbance.

New and powerful tribes of the natives of our soil invite our friendship by good offices, and a growing disposition to receive from us the benefits of civilization.

Our harbors and towns are promised new, and perhaps, efficacious protection from gun-boats.

Our resources increase with our numbers.

Our expenses are, either stationary or in a course of diminution.

The former are consequently adequate to the latter, without new burthens.

The national debt is extinguishing with a rapidity unprecedented anywhere else; and soon it will be entirely redeemed.

Here, fellow citizens and fellow freemen, in the picture of the situation of a republic honestly administered, is there a citizen of this republic, who has not reason to exult in the political ground he occupies? There is not a feature in the picture of national prosperity not irradiated with the purest lustre; and there is not an American heart that ought not to glow, that does not glow at the contemplation. We say that does not; for surely that heart ill-deserves the name of American, that is insensible to the peace, prosperity, and glory of the community with which are embarked life and property, liberty, all that is possessed and all that is expected. Call this enthusiasm—Be it so—it is the enthusiasm of liberty—it is the sacred fire that burns with undecaying vigor at its altars.

We will now proceed to the several members of the message.

It opens with a sentiment, which is true without being trite.

"To a people, fellow-citizens, who sincerely desire the happiness and prosperity of other nations; to those who justly calculate that their own well being

is advanced by that one nation with which they have interse, it will be a satisfaction to obse that the war, which was lighted up Europe a little before our last meeti has not yet extended its flames to er nations, nor been marked by the calamities which sometimes stain the steps of war."

A different course of reasoning often prevails in the affairs of the world.—Where there exists anve competition, it is too commonly ceived that the depression or injury of rival constitutions the readiest instrument our own promotion. But this dishonorable sentiment is most generally the offspring of passion or ignorance. It imps that competition and hostility are uivalent terms, than which nothing is true. This is so entirely the reverse of truth, that in private life, the spirit of industry with which one man pursu business is the highest incentive to the exertions of another. The case is the same with nations; and the whole world is indebted to that nation that exists the best examples of success in tra, manufactures, science, or art.

Yet such is the unfortunately unenlightened condition of a greater part of mankind, that what beneficent and wife Providence inteed to unite, is perverted into the mea of division and wars. But neither thowards of truth or the obligations of jice are hereby lessened: nor the duty of wife and good men to enforce either. In addition to these general remarks, it may be confidently affirmed that a people has ever existed, who had less o fear, or more to expect from fair competition, than ourselves. Before we ad a name, the enterprise of our countrymen was distinguished through the world.

The invasion of our neutral rights, and of our jurisdictions and harbours are next noticed as exceptions to the general respect with which the United States are treated by the belligerent powers.—On this point, so important to the interests of the merchant, and the feelings of the whole country, due representations appear to have been made with the best promise of success.

This intimation is associated with a recommendation to the legislature, highly honorable to the government, whose language is, while we assert our own rights let us guard against an aggression on those of others. Let our claim on their justice spring from our justice towards them.

Nat. Intel.

[Remarks to be continued.]

DOCUMENT No. I.

Accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, Nov. 8th, 1804.

Extract of a letter from Don Pedro Cevallos, minister of state of his Catholic Majesty to Charles Pinckney, esq. dated at the

PARIS, 10th Feb. 1804.

"At the same time that the minister of his majesty in the United States is charged to inform the American government respecting the falsity of the rumour referred to, he has likewise orders to declare to it that his majesty has thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded: thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship towards the U. States."

Copy of a letter from the Marquis de Casa Trujillo to the Secretary of State.

Sir, The explanations which the government of France has given to his Catholic Majesty, concerning the sale of Louisiana to the United States, and the amicable dispositions on the part of the king my master towards these states; have determined him to abandon the opposition, which at a prior period, and with the most substantial motives, he had manifested against that transaction. In consequence and by special order of his majesty, I have the pleasure to communicate to you his royal intentions on an affair so important; well persuaded that the American government will see in this conduct of the king my master, a new proof of his consideration for the United States, and that they will correspond with a true reciprocity, with the sincere friendship of the king, of which he has given to many proofs.

God preserve you many years. Philadelphia, 5th May, 1804.

James Madison, Esq.

DOCUMENT No. II.

Accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, Nov. 8th, 1804.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas by an Act of Congress authority has been given to the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect the shores, waters, and inlets of the bay and river of Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays, emptying into the gulph of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascaguola inclusive, into a separate district for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and to establish such place within the same as he shall deem expedient to be the port of entry and de-

livery for such district; and to designate such other places within the same district, not exceeding two, to be ports of delivery only.

Now Know ye, that I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, do hereby decide, that all the above-mentioned shores, waters, inlets, creeks and rivers, lying within the boundaries of the United States, shall constitute and form a separate district, to be denominated "The District of Mobile;" and do also designate Fort Stoddert within the district aforesaid, to be the port of entry and delivery for the said district. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1804.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

The house met according to adjournment.

Messrs. James Alexander, delegate returned from Cecil county; John Thomas, from Kent; William Sommerville, from Calvert; John Williams, from Worcester; James C. Hyland, from Somerset; W. W. Berry and Alexander Covington, from Prince George's county; appeared this day, and were severally qualified, &c. and took their seats.

Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd received leave of absence for a few days.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a further supplement to an act for amending and reducing to system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments—the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

Ordered, that Messrs. Clarke, Chapman, Shaff, Montgomery and Goldsborough be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Petitions from James Crunkank and Jacob Falconar of Kent county; Levi Butler of Charles county; Henry Downes jr. of Queen Ann's county; Samuel S. Jaywood of Montgomery county; and Nathan Newton and Tubman Polit of Somerset county, praying for acts of insolvency; were preferred, read and referred to Messrs. Scott, Montgomery, Ellicott, Jackson, Thomas, Stephen and M'Pherson, to consider and report thereon.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill to reform the penal laws of this state, and Messrs. Montgomery, Mercer, Stephen, Scott and Chapman were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

A petition from John Murry of Baltimore county, praying that a law may pass authorizing the levy court of said county, to assess and levy on said county, the damage sustained by him, by a road running through his land, in consequence of a law passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety one, to lay out a road, at the charge of Baltimore county, from the Little Falls of Gunpowder to the city of Baltimore, in continuation of the road from Belle Air to the said falls, was preferred, read and referred to Messrs. Stanbury, Harryman, and Lemmon, to consider and report thereon.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, praying that a law may pass to strengthen and amend a road leading from a line of Frederick county, at or near Ludwick Wampler's mill, by the mill of Henry Ebaugh, to intersect the Hanover turnpike road, at or near captain Richard Richards' school house, and to declare the same a public highway; was preferred, read and referred to Messrs. Lemmon, Stanbury and Brown to consider and report thereon.

A petition from George Downes of Queen Ann's county, praying that a law may pass, to authorize and empower him to sell and make use of as much of the personal estate of Benjamin Wilson as will purchase Nancy Swifts and Samuel Swifts part of two tracts of land, called Fosters Folly and Fosters Folly resurveyed, was preferred, read and referred to Messrs. Lowry, Scott and Montgomery, to consider and report thereon.

A petition from James Gantt, of Prince Georges county, praying for an act of insolvency, was referred to Messrs. Covington, Contee and Berry, to consider and report thereon.

Adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

Friday, Nov. 9.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. William Hebb, a delegate returned from St. Mary's county, appeared and after being qualified, &c. took his seat.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the city and county of Baltimore, praying that a law may pass for the improvement of the several turnpike roads, leading to and from the city of Baltimore, was preferred, read and referred to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading from the city of Baltimore, through Baltimore, Frederick and Washington counties.

Petitions from John R. Brownell, of Talbot county; John Barrett Oaion, of

Harford county; Jonathan S. Harbord, of Charles county; James Byas, of Dorchester county; Robt Cooke, Walter Willson, Thomas Harrison, Robert Nesbit and John R. Caldwell of the city of Baltimore; Philip Welsh, of Cecil county, and George Houston, of Worcester county, praying acts of insolvency, were preferred, read and referred to the committee appointed on petitions of a similar nature.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying that a law may pass to lay out a road from John Bull's blacksmith shop, near Thomas's Run, to Belle Air, and that the road leading from the said shop to Belle Air, so far as it passes through the cleared lands of the heirs of James Cain, Henry Dorley and John Moores, may be declared a public highway, was preferred, read and referred to Messrs. Bond, Linthicum, Montgomery, Swearingen and Ayres, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Lemmon, from the committee, delivered to the speaker, a bill, entitled, "an act to lay out and straighten a certain road on Baltimore county," which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Potter and Mr. Holbrook have leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Stanbury, from the committee of claims, delivered to the speaker several reports which were read.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Saturday, November 10.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Messrs. Potter and Holbrook. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. William Miller, a delegate from Cecil county appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Petitions from Ninian Cockran, of Allegany county, Richard G. Hardy, of Prince George's county, and Joseph Harper, of the city of Baltimore, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from Mary Dearmot, of Harford county, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, a petition from sundry inhabitants of William's Port, in Washington county, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Montgomery counties, and a petition from Jacob Parrell, of Frederick county, were severally read and referred.

Mr. Shaff, from the committee of elections, delivers a report; which was read.

On motion, that the said report have a second reading? the question was put, that the same be postponed till Wednesday next? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 24.

A petition from Mary Lansdale, of Saint-Mary's county, was read and referred.

Mr. Hawkins delivers a bill for the support of Jacob Parrell, of Frederick county; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to continue an act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and one.

Leave given to bring in a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act to ascertain and establish a permanent salary to the governor.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

The republicans should look to the preservation of the principles of the constitution, and not to men who make a bluster of them. Some men ring deafening peals in our ears, of constitutional integrity, when it is evident they are governed by a spirit of violence, avarice, and revenge; and most certainly this spirit leads to the destruction of a nation. They have Washington continually on their lips, while his sentiments are made a jest of in their hearts. He was for the integrity of the national union—they are for the seperation of the congenial links, and to give New England a body and power that should awe and tyrannize over the whole. They make a dreadful noise of the influence of Virginia, because the great and respectable man that is now at the head of the union, happens to be from Virginia, and is a republican, and the greatest bar to their designs. For such men then to pretend they are friends to Washington, is utterly false, because they have no principles in common with those that Washington professed. Washington was a friend to the people—Jefferson is a friend to the people—and both of them derived their powers from the people, for the good of the people:—therefore, fellow citizens, we are on the point of choosing the chief of our republic, let us shew we will support the principles of the constitution—the principles of Washington and Jefferson.

[Salem Register.]

Bibles, Prayer Books, treatments, Psalters, Hymn Books, Methodist ditto, and a variety of School Books, Writing and Letter Paper assorted, for sale at the Star-office.

October 9, 1804.

STAR
O R,
East Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 20, 1804.

ELECTORS.

The returns of this county give Col. Perry Spencer a majority of two hundred and sixty-five votes over Capt. Frazier—the anti-republican candidate—from Caroline and the upper Election District of Dorchester, we have received no official returns—but from the information we have from Caroline, the Captain only got fifteen votes in his own district, and few or none in the other two—so that implicit confidence may be placed on the election of Col. Perry Spencer—a decided republican.

The District composing Kent and Queen-Anne's Counties, two Republican candidates Dr. William Gleaves and Col. Samuel T. Wright were run—official returns only from one county has been received, which gives Dr. Gleaves a majority, and leaves no doubt of his election. Though we have taken uncommon pains, from the strictest enquiry, to obtain a true statement of the polls in the several counties—the extreme neglect on the part of our republican friends (of which we have before complained) has deprived us of laying before our readers this morning a full statement.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, to the Editor of the Star.

"I am happy to inform you that our affairs with Spain do not wear a threatening aspect, and that there is no reason to apprehend a war—Our revenue prospects even beyond our hopes, as that of the last year has increased at least one million and an half of dollars."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to the Editor of the Star, dated Nov. 17.

"Yesterday arrived in this city Gen. Toureau, a minister from France to the United States, on his way to Washington city. The Senate have not yet formed a quorum—so the appointment of the Governor and Council has not yet come on."

The general assembly of Vermont have made choice of the following gentlemen as electors of president and vice president of the United States:

JOSIAH WRIGHT,
SAMUEL SHAW,
EZRA BUTLER,
NATHANIEL NILES,
WM. HUNTER,
JOHN NOYS,
All Republicans.

The legislature of Rhode Island have chosen Benjamin Howland, senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel J. Porter, deceased; and James Fenner, senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. Both these gentlemen are decided republicans.

The republican ticket for electors in Vermont was chosen by a majority varying from forty to seventy. The difference of the votes given arose from the federalists supporting republicans not on the successful ticket.

Electors chosen by the Legislature of the State of New York, on the 9th of November.

Sylvester Dering, James Fairlie, Cornelius Bergen, John Haring, Ezra Thompson, major John Wood, Conrad I Elmendorf, Stephen Miller, col. Henry Quackenbush, Albert Pawling, Isaac Sergeant, John Cramer, Thomas Brook, Mathias B. Hildrich, William Floyd, Jonas Earl, Joseph Ellicot, Adam Comstock, Abraham Banker.

The above are all decided republicans.

On a concurrent ballot for senator in the room of General Armstrong the votes stood, for

Samuel L. Mitchell 75
Rufus King 14
David Thomas 1

Samuel L. Mitchell was consequently selected.

The Boston Chronicle of the 8th inst. whose exertions have been distinguished by the most ardent zeal, furnishes us with the latest information, from which it appears that one hundred and sixty towns have given the following votes.

For Electors.
Republican 12,779
Federal 10,422

Repub. majority 2,357

The votes given in April for governor by the same towns were

For Strong 10,717
Sullivan 8,806

Federal majority 1,911
Making a difference of 4,268 votes.

Richmond, Nov. 18.

Monday last an election for electors of a president and vice president of the United States, was held throughout this commonwealth. There cannot be the least doubt as to the result, no federal ticket having been formed, or the smallest appearance of opposition to those nominated as republican electors. This will account for the few votes given at the different polls.

The legislature of New Jersey have rejected the amendment proposed by Massachusetts to the constitution of the United States.

The legislature of New-Jersey have passed the act for incorporating the "City of Jersey" at Paulus Hook.

A bill for the construction of a turnpike road from Trenton to New-Brunswick, will probably be passed by both houses of the assembly of New-Jersey.

NEW-ORLEANS, October 8.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

Dominic A. Hall, judge of the district of Orleans.

Mahlon Dickerson, attorney for the said district.

Ephraim Kirby, Judges of the territory of Orleans.

Members of the Legislative Council.

Julien Pordras

Benjamin Morgan

Col. Bellechasse

John Watkins

M. Bore

Robert Dow

Michael Cantrelle

Daniel Clark

J. Romain, of Attacapas.

Evan Jones

Gaspard Dubuys

William Kenner

Mr. Wikoff, of Appaloussa.

We understand his excellency the governor will call a meeting of the council early in November.

A plan has been published in a Kentucky paper for establishing a line of barges from the Ohio to New Orleans.

Mr. Emmet—This gentleman, his lady, and children arrived in New York from Bordeaux on Saturday the 10th inst.

Mr. Emmet was a distinguished member of the Irish Bar, and not less distinguished for his private and public virtues. He is one of that numerous band of patriots whose defence of the freedom of Ireland excited the enmity and drew down upon them the vengeance of the British government. Mr. Emmet has felt its worst persecution, and sustained it with all the patience and fortitude of an enlightened man.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 1, to a commercial house in Charleston.

"Gentlemen,

"This is to inform you that your claims for the ———, captain ———, has been lately certified by the American board, as embraced by the last convention between the United States and France, and payable accordingly. I hope that in a few weeks I shall be able to inform you of the sum awarded, in your favor by the French Boreaux; and the bills which I may receive for your account will be remitted to you, or to your order at Washington. In the mean time I remain with esteem, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

FULWAR SKIPWITH."

WASHINGTON'S LIFE.—"Henri, (says a Paris paper) an esteemed translator of several English works, is now engaged in translating the Life of Gen. Washington, compiled from the documents and papers which this gentleman, one of the founders of American liberty, has bequeathed to his relation the hon. Bathurst Washington."

The following address is published by the venerable Samuel Ashe (late Governor of North Carolina) on offering his services as an Elector.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens, Voters in the District of Wilmington for an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Unaccustomed to solicit for offices and appointments, I address you, I fear awkwardly, and perhaps unpleasantly to some; but in the language of plain and simple truth. Oppressed with the weight of age, and tired with more than fifty years bustle in public life, I had retired to the quiet shade of my own vine and fig-tree, under the determination not again to intermeddle in public business; but with my wishes still warm and my heart still glowing for the welfare of a country that gave me birth, that sustained me, and to which I am attached by every tie that can bind the human heart.

From this retirement I have been called forth by some of my respectable fellow-citizens, to proffer my service in the essential duty of an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Unable to repress my feelings I could not withhold my consent—I therefore step forward, and now offer myself a candidate for the office of Elector for the District of Wilmington.

I trust I need not say any thing of my political principles—they have been known from our earliest revolutionary struggle—they have been uniform. My sentiments of the present administration are equally known. I ever disdained concealment and disguise. It is an administration I wish to continue for the happiness of my fellow-citizens.

During the Presidency of our late beloved Washington, our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, appeared to harmonize; discord dared not show her forked tongue. His few errors were of the head, the frailties of nature never reached his heart; but alas! he was too soon removed from amongst us, and another of different character, temper, principles and views, succeeded. Despising the plain and simple garb of Democracy, he was ambitious aspiring, intriguing, and reaching after the tinsel trappings of royalty. Under him the old officers of government, with new ones created, and Congress, the great Council of the Nation, were filling with similar characters—these held their caucusses and conspired the destruction of our happy constitution—they drove with the rapidity of Jehu and the wildness of Pharaoh. The Nation saw the danger, was alarmed, and by its commanding voice checked them in their wild career, hurled them from their seats, and wisely committed its political concerns to the known experience and inflexible integrity of a Jefferson: under whose administration every citizen has enjoyed peace and prosperity—his rights, privileges and property have been secured. Notwithstanding which there is a set of men (a faction) though foiled and defeated, who do not despair, but incessantly labour by all the scurrility, abuse and misrepresentation that malignancy and falsehood can invent, to remove this hitherto irreproachable character from office, recover the reins of government, and assume their mad career. But, fellow citizens, I hope your vigilance will repel & defeat all their diabolical machinations, and that you will choose such electors as are resolved to sustain the present mild and equal government.

S. ASHE.

October 9, 1804.

Extract from Volney's View of the United States, lately published.

"The world would be astonished were it known, that the animosity of Mr. John Adams, at the very time when the great Washington bestowed on me public testimonies of esteem and confidence had no other motive than the raucous of an author, on account of my opinions concerning his book in Defence of the Constitution of the United States. As a man of letters, and as a foreigner, frequently interrogated in a country of perfect freedom, had had occasion to give my opinion, at a time when their author did not yet occupy the first post in the state. Unfortunately I had adhered to the opinion of one of the best English reviewers, who, treating the book as a compilation without method, and void of accuracy either in facts or ideas, added, that he should even believe it to be delirium of an object, if he did not suspect a secret one, relating to the country for which it was an apology, and which time alone would unveil.—Now as I interpreted my author, I advanced, that this object was to court popular favor, and the suffrages of the electors, by a national flattery. When the prophecy was verified by the event, the prophet was not forgotten.

Preface, p. 7.

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 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. 135 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

Nov. 20, 1804.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1804.

SR,

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, Sec'y

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
16 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 dollars.

Dolls. 200,000

6,686 Prizes } Not Two Blanks to 13,314 Blanks } a Prize.

20,000 Numbers.

Subject to a Deduction of 12½ 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.

John Innes, No. 69, Bond-street, F. Point.

William Carman, O'Donnel'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 fate of their Tickets, to any part of the Continent, when the drawing is finished.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1804.

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the first ult. a negro man by the name of HARRY, but since committed confesses his name to be BEN, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland: He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped wollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trowsers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

October 9, 1804.

VOLUME II.

OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S

LIFE is received at the Star-Office.

Nov. 13, 1804.

Public Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day. The Real Estate of John Thomas, late of Talbot County, deceased; or such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts. This property lies in Talbot County, near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye River, and consists of several parts of tracts, or parcels of land, viz. part of Widow's Chance, &c. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part of the above property, to give bond with approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, within 15 months from the day of sale, and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money (and not before.) The trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, on or before the 10th day of June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.

Nov. 20, 1804.

AT the same time and place will be exposed to public sale, a variety of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Beds, &c. &c. also, Horses,

Mules, Black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

and all the Farming Utensils. The sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of, and the conditions particularly published and made known on the premises previous to the sales commencing.

ELIZABETH STUART.

Nov. 20.

Notice.

THE Person or Persons claiming or owning the lands heretofore occupied by Stephen Foreman, called and known by the name of the Mary's lands, lying on Long Marsh in Queen-Anne'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.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous of making a close of settling of the Estates of Margaret Lambdin and Joseph Cooper, both of Talbot county, deceased—Takes this method of requesting all persons having any claims against either of the Estates of Margaret Lambdin, or Joseph Cooper, to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 25th day of the 12th month, or else they will be excluded from receiving any benefit therefrom. And all those that are any ways indebted to said Estates to come forward and make immediate payment, or else means will be made use of to compel them, by

JOHN KEMP, Executor

of Margaret Lambdin, and Joseph Cooper, deceased.

Nov. 20, 1804.

To be Rented.

THE Store-Room and Cellar in front of the House occupied by Mrs. Mary Dawson, opposite the Court-House, will be rented for the ensuing year—the Rent is equal to any in Easton, for a Store. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Star.

Easton, Nov. 20, 1804.

To be Rented.

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, situated on Harrison-street, for the ensuing year, at present occupied by Miss Fletcher as a school-house. Possession may be had on the 1st of January next. For further particulars apply to

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, Nov. 20, 1804.

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 swanstown waistcoat, dark cloth overalls, a tow linen shirt, and a wool hat. His owner is desired 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.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

Mr. Moore being in company with a Lady, she playfully proffered him a Ring. He gallantly replied in the following gallant verses.

THE WEDDING RING.

By Thomas Moore, Esq.

NO—Lady! Lady!—keep the ring,
Oh! think how many a future year
Of placid smile and downy wing
May sleep within its holy sphere.
Do not disturb their tranquil dream,
Tho' love hath ne'er the myst'ry warm'd,
Yet Heaven still sheds some soothing beam,
To bless the bond itself hath form'd.
But then that eye! that burning eye!
O! it doth ask with magic power,
If Heaven can ever bless the tie,
Where love enwraths no genial flower.
Away—away—bewildering look!
Or all the boast of virtue's o'er;
Go—hither to the sage's book,
And learn from him to feel no more.
I cannot warn thee—every touch
That brings my pulses close to thine,
Tells me I want thy aid as much—
O! quite as much as thou dost mine.
Yet stay, dear love! one effort yet;
A moment turn those eyes away,
And let me, if I can, forget
The light that leads my soul astray.
Thou say'st that we were born to meet,
That our hearts bear one common feel;
O! Lady—think how man's deceit
Can seem to sigh, and feign to feel!
When o'er thy face some gleam of thought,
Like day beams through the morning air,
Hath gradual stole, and I have caught
The feeling, ere it kindled there!
The sympathy I then betray'd,
Perhaps was but the child of art;
The guile of one, who long hath play'd
With all those wily nets of heart.
O! thou hast not my virgin vow—
Though few the years I yet have told,
Can't thou believe I live till now
With loveless heart, or senses cold?
No—many a throb of bliss and pain,
For many a maid my soul hath prov'd;
With some I wou'd be warm and vain,
While some I truly, dearly lov'd!
The cheek to thine I fondly lay,
To theirs hath been as fondly laid,
The words to thee I warmly say,
To them have been as warmly said.
Then scorn at once a languid heart,
Which long hath lost its early springs;
Think of the pure bright soul thou art,
And—keep the ring, O! keep the ring.
Enough—turn thy eyes again—
What! still that look—and still that sigh!
Dost thou not feel my counsel then?
O no—and, I confess, not I!
While thus to mine thy bosom lies,
While thus our breaths commingling glow,
'Twere more than woman to be wife,
'Twere more than man to wish thee so.
Did we not love so true, so dear,
This lapse could never be forgiven—
But—heart's so fond, and lips so near,
Give me the ring, and now—O Heaven!

A S O N G.

O WHY should I puzzle my head,
And struggle for riches or fame?
To-morrow the phantoms are fled,
And mortals return as they came.
How foolish to murmur or fret,
And pore on such trivial affairs?
To set myself down in a pet,
And hug such a burthen of cares?
This life, for which there's such ado,
Like a whiff of tobacco decays;
And yet, it is equally true,
Has many an intricate maze.
The buffer we make ourselves in't
The more are we pestered and vex'd,
Then let me be calm and content,
And seriously think of the next.
The Barber and Chimney Sweeper.
Young Nick within a barber's shop
A chimney had been sweeping,
And having done his swarthy job,
Again was downward creeping.
While tying up his bag of soot,
A waggish shaving blade
Exclaimed, "may I presume to ask,
What was your father's trade?"
"What trade?" quoth Sweep, "why
to my shame
And chagrin be it spoken,
My father was a Barber, Sir,
How curiously provoking!"
"I might have been a Barber too,
And his own sphere have play'd in,
But did not like, to say the truth,
A business so degrading."

From the Churchman's Magazine.

HUMAN LIFE.

"We lose the ling'ring moments into speed,
To hurry us into eternity."

Calculations have been made to ascertain the number of inhabitants on the globe and thence to deduce the number of those who die in any given time. The general computation stands thus:

In Asia	650,000,000
In Africa	150,000,000
In America	150,000,000
In Europe	130,000,000
	1,080,000,000

In all one thousand and four score millions. If then we suppose, for the sake of a round number, that the Earth is inhabited by one thousand millions of men, or thereabout, and that thirty-three years make a generation, it follows, that in that space of time, there die out one thousand millions. Then the number of deaths each year amounts to 30,000,000—each day to 82,000, and each hour to 3,416. This computation I suspect is under the truth, yet it shews us with was impetuosity the tide of human life goes out—how rapidly our hours and minutes flee—and that our life is but a vapor which continueth for a moment.

To my Young Readers.

Let the whole of this essay be dedicated. Therefore, let me entreat them to observe, that Youth is the proper season for cultivating the benevolent and humane affections. And a great part of your happiness is to depend on the connections which you form with others, it is of the highest importance that you acquire in early life the temper and the manner which will render such connections comfortable. Let a sense of justice be the foundation of all our social qualities: in your early intercourse with the world, and even in your youthful amusements, let no obliquity or unfairness be found: Engrave on your minds that sacred rule of "doing in all things to others, according as you wish that they should do unto you." For this end, impress upon your minds a deep sense of the original and natural equality of men. Whatever advantages of birth or fortune you possess, never display them with an ostentatious superiority. I leave the subordination of rank, to regulate the intercourse of more advanced years. At present it becomes you to act among your companions, as man with man. Remember, how unknown to you are the vicissitudes of the world; and how often they, on whom ignorant and contemptuous men have looked down with scorn, have risen to be their superiors in future years. Graceful in youth is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. Let not ease and indulgence contract your affections, and wrap you up in selfish enjoyment. Accustom yourselves to think of the distress of human life; of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan! Never sport with pain and distress, in any of your amusements; or treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty. For He who formed them, created you—He who endowed them with an instinct for self preservation, gave you the gift of reason—and to the gift attached a high degree of responsibility.—In a word, learn early to deal justly, to love mercy—and to walk humbly with your God; then his goodness and mercy will accompany you all the days of your life, and you will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

A Counsellor and a Courtizan.

When Lucy Cowper was once examined in a Court of Justice, one of the Counsellors asked her if she came there in the character of a modest woman? "No sir (replied she) I do not; that which has been the ruin of me, has been the making of you—I mean Impudence, sir!"

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Which he offers for Sale at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

—CONSISTING OF—

FINE and coarse cloths, kerstimers, baizes, flannels, twilled black and olive hunter's cords and velvets, fashionable Bennet's cords for pantalotts, a hand some collection of cottons, chintzes, white and coloured cambric mullins, dimities, silk, cotton and worsted hosiery, white and coloured kid gloves, long and extra long; cotton gloves and mitts, Morocco, buff and leather shoes, a large assortment of Queen's-ware and China, hardware and cutlery, a few handsome red fox muffs and tippetts, groceries, &c. and a number of articles too tedious to mention.

Easton, Nov. 13, 1804. tf

Wanted,

A FEW nice HAMS of the present year.

Ed. EARLE.

Nov. 13, 1804.

Public Sale.

To be sold on Wednesday the 21st of November, (if fair) if not, the first fair day, at the late dwelling of William Akers, dec'd.

ON a credit of eight months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils, and various other articles too tedious to mention.—The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'trix. November 13, 1804. 2

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Akers, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as early as possible.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'trix. Nov. 13, 1804. 6

A Lucrative Mercantile ESTABLISHMENT,

In the pleasant and flourishing town of PRICES ANNE, in the gay and wealthy County of Somerset, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

IS OFFERED for sale by the subscriber, on liberal terms. The building having been erected for the purpose; in point of commodiousness, convenience and elegance, is surpassed by none in the peninsula.

The assortment, consisting of Dry Goods and Hardware, is extensive, in articles selected with care, and particularly adapted to the uses of the neighborhood. The whole may be sold together, or if preferred, the building may be leased. Requiring only a small proportion of the consideration on the delivery of the property; an extensive credit will be given for the balance, on the payments being secured.

Persons of discernment and enterprise, will readily perceive the benefits which must result from this favorable rate of acquiring a capital.

The experience of more than four years, warrants the subscriber in the assertion, that prospects for fair are rarely presented to those desirous of commencing in this line.—He will treat with purchasers during all the present month, at the end of which, if he shall not have sold the same, he will decline that object, and direct his views to a continuance of the business as heretofore.

LITTLETON DENNIS TRACKLE. Princess Anne, Nov. 13, 1804. 3

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed from the House he lately occupied, to that of Mr. Baldwin, next door above Prince's tavern.

EDWARD EARLE, Druggist. Nov. 13, 1804. 3

For Rent,

THE YEAR ENSUING,

A FARM near the head of Wye River, late the property of John Thomas, (deceased) and where he always resided. The terms may be known on application to Dr. William E. Setb, or the subscribers.

ALEXANDER STUART. ELIZABETH STUART. Talbot county, Nov. 13, 1804. 4

For Sale,

LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,

about twenty five years of age.—She is a good cook, washer and ironer; & well acquainted with house work in general. She will not be sold, to be taken out of the State. For terms apply to the Editor of the Star.

Easton, Nov. 13, 1804. 3

Will be Sold,

At public auction, on the Court House Green, on TUESDAY the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, on three and six months credit, for two thirds of the purchase money from the 1st of January next, and the other to be paid on taking possession of the property at that time.

TWO handsome Lots situated opposite the Market place and Court House—one from 24 to 26 feet front, with the improvement—the other about 16 feet front, and improvements. The two lots are on a lease of 15 years. The situations are commanding, and it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the property previous to the sale; which will positively take place on the above day, if fair. Bonds will be required with interest from the day of possession, for the remaining two-thirds.

Also, will be offered on the above day, a handsome Lot of Ground containing four acres and one quarter, adjoining Mr. David Nice's and Dr. Johnson's lots, near Easton, well inclosed, manured, and now seeded in wheat. It will be sold on the above terms.

THOMAS M'KEALE.

Easton, Nov. 6, 1804. 3

BLANKS

FOR SALE, AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

Public Sale.

AN Elegant Full Bred HORSE, 4 years old, will be offered for sale at Easton, on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock, when his pedigree may be seen. Nov. 6, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber for property bought at her vendue last Winter, will please to make immediate payment to George Parrott, who is duly authorized to receive the same, those who neglect to comply with this notice, must expect to be dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons. Also, all persons having claims against the Estate of John James late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate agreeable to law; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE PARROT, Attorney in fact for Isabel James, administratrix of John James, deceased. Nov. 6, 1804. 34

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co.

Have just imported from London, and have now on hand, a large and general assortment of

G U N S,

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 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. 16

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood,

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

Centreville; & the Farmer.

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

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

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

Nicholson & Attwood,

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

Old Cognac 4th proof.

French Brandy,

Jamaica &

Antigua

New-England Rum.

Apple &

Peach

Best Holland Gin.

Whiskey 6 years old.

Inferior do.

Madeira,

Sherry,

Malaga &

Port

Hylon,

Hylon Skin,

Young Hylon

& Souchong

Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf &

Lump Sugars.

1st, 2^d, & 3^d, quality Brown Su-

gar.

Molasses, Soap & Candles.

1st, & 2^d, quality Coffee.

Do. do. Salt.

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace,

Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger,

Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds,

Lenimons, Limes, Olives, Capers, An-

chovies—Porter, and a number of other

articles too tedious to mention.

Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. tf

To be Rented,

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

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Sept. 11, 1804. if

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the house and lot, at present occupied by James Addings.—A part of the house being calculated and ready furnished for a school room, it would be an eligible situation for a person in that line. For terms apply to

ROBERT MOORE, or

JAMES NEALL.

Easton, 10th mo. 9th, 1804.

Wants a Situation.

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

September 18, 1804. 3ff

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

ABOUT 26 years of age, who is well acquainted with Housework, and is a very good Cook, Washer and Spinner—Also, a smart active Negro Girl between 9, and 10 years of age. Apply to the Printer hereof. Oct. 23, 1804. 3

For Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD TILGHMAN. Philadelphia, September 7, 1804. 125D.

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man by the name of CHARLES, commonly called Charles Johnson, and a Negro Woman by the name of HANNAH, that was hired out the beginning of the present year.

CHARLES aged about 40 years, is about 5 feet nine inches high; slender made; bow-legged, walks very upright, very black, thin visage and has a lump on his upper lip, speaks slow when spoken to, can read a little; he ran off about the 20th September last;—his clothes unknown.

HANNAH went off April last, she is about 20 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, thick made, rather a yellowish complexion, round full face, speaks slow when spoken to, has small eyes;—her clothes unknown.

If the above Negroes are taken up in the County and brought home, Forty Dollars will be given; or Twenty Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges paid; and if both taken up out of the State, and confined in any jail so that I get them again, the above reward; or for either taken up out of the State and confined in any jail so that I get him, or her, the sum of Fifty Dollars.

HUGH M'ALLISTER, near Queen's-town. Queen-Ann's County, Nov. 6, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 7th of September last, Negro MERRYMAN, about 17 years old, of a yellowish color, is 5 feet 7 inches high; has one brown cloth coat, one pair of striped cotton overalls, one striped waistcoat, and an old wool hat. He says his master's name is John Beverist, and that he lives in Fauquier County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County. Oct. 25, 1804. 8

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c.

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



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, NOVEMBER 27, 1804.

[NO. 13....273.]

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

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DRENCHE. No. XII.

Naval establishment—Concluded.

In the winter of 1794, after the suppression of the insurrection, the president addressed congress in the following animated terms:

"With such demonstrations of affection for our constitution—with an adequate organization of the militia—with the establishment of necessary fortifications—with a continuance of those judicious and spirited exertions, which bro't victory to our western army—with a due attention to public credit, and an unsullied honor towards all nations, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without."

Can any language be more decisive than that which announces that, without resorting to a navy, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without?

In December 1793, the president draws the following interesting picture of the situation of the United States:

"Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsion and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are allayed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government, our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquillity; a tranquillity the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expense of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being overbalanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the most sanguine calculations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the union displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens to light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws;—it is too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled."

Let it not be forgotten that all these happy effects had been produced without a navy.

Congress had, it is true, in the year 1794, authorised the president to provide four 44 gun ships, and two of 36; but for the express and sole purpose of arresting the depredations of Algerine piracy; and for the liberation of our captive citizens. The law passed on this occasion is uncommonly solicitous to guard against the establishment of a permanent navy under the color of these evils. Its first words are: "Whereas the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection."—And its last: "That if a peace shall take place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, no further proceeding shall be had under this act."

It is important to remark that this law passed on the 27th day of March 1794, immediately after the re-election of General Washington by the unanim-

ous suffrage of America, and when federal principles, unpolluted by party sensations, were in the full tide of successful experiment. Nor were the external affairs of the country by any means flattering. On the Atlantic the war had begun to rage between Great Britain and France, while on our western frontiers the savages were in arms. Still the great, the sole cause of this naval armament was the violence of Algiers; the captivity of our citizens, whose ignominious and harsh treatment roused the national resentment to effect their liberation and restrain the further injustice of the Dey. Congress expressly directed that as soon as these ends shall be attained, of which peace would be the necessary consequence, no further proceeding shall be had in providing ships of war.

On the 8th of December, 1795, the president announced to congress the establishment of peace with Algiers, and the formation of a treaty with Great Britain. On the 20th of April, 1796, congress authorized the president to continue the construction and equipment of two frigates of 44, and one of 36 guns; all authority under the preceding act having ceased with the cause that produced it; and appropriated the unexpended part of the previous appropriation of 688,888 dollars, and of 80,000 dollars appropriated for galleys. The same acts direct that "such parts of the perishable materials as may not be wanted for completing three frigates" shall be sold, and the surplus of the other materials safely kept for the future use of the United States.

No further appropriation was made until the 1st of June, 1796, when 5,000 dollars were appropriated for the pay and subsistence of three captains.

On the 3d of March, 1797, 5,000 dollars were appropriated to a like purpose, and 172,000 dollars to finishing the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation.

These appropriations appear to have been made entirely with a view to prevent the United States from incurring any serious loss from the progress made in building the ships of war—Three of them were in considerable forwardness. These were directed to be finished, and an appropriation made for the pay of their captains who had a large share in superintending their construction.

In these successive acts we behold strong, and what may be considered indisputable evidence of the state of public opinion from the years 1789 to 1797; and of the opinion of the general government during the whole of the Washington administration, which terminated on the very day on which the last appropriation law was passed. Other contemporaneous evidences to this effect are not wanting: among which that which contains the most precise and pointed application will be found in a report made to congress by Mr. Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, in December 1795. The subject of the report is the imposition of a direct tax, which is preceded by a view of the demands likely to be made on the government for a number of succeeding years. Among these demands, Mr. Wolcott estimates two millions as necessary for the military and naval departments, including pensions: and adds "If it shall be found that the expenses of the military and naval departments cannot be reduced below the above estimate, which, though much to be desired, is far from certain, the foregoing calculation (embracing other objects) will fall short of the real expense; it being morally certain, that the expenses of civil government will hereafter considerably increase."

Here then we have the unequivocal declaration of Mr. Wolcott, a citizen of Connecticut, a federalist, the successor and disciple of General Hamilton, and the confidential officer of General Washington, that it was much to be desired that the military and naval expenses should be reduced below two millions; the greater part of which being required by the army, leaves less than a million for naval purposes. The inference is, by no means, forced, that General Washington held the same opinion and had actually revised the report before its submission to congress.

These were the sentiments and measures of the WASHINGTON administration.

During the ensuing year Washington retired into private life; and in the farewell advice he gave, stamped with every mark of deliberation and wisdom, it is not a little remarkable that not a word is to be found on the subject of a navy. Is

not his silence, on this solemn occasion, conclusive evidence of the little importance he attached to the institution?

Such are the sentiments which prevailed, and the measures that were adopted, during the eight first years of the government under the presidency of General Washington. It is important here distinctly to state that the whole appropriation for naval purposes during this period was 950,000 dollars.

On the 3d of March 1797, Mr. Adams, borne on the tide of the prevailing politics, took the chair of state.

It is unnecessary to exhibit a detailed statement of the events that ensued.—They are doubtless fresh in the recollection of the reader. The legislature and executive pushed forward, with equal zeal, the naval armament; many of the evils of war actually befel us, and all its complicated horrors stared us in the face. Without entering boldly into a state of war, by which we should have profited of its benefits as well as injuries, we were wasting, in an alarming degree, the resources which ought to have been husbanded for the last resort. In the short period of four years above ten millions were appropriated to the navy.

Thus stood affairs on the 3d day of March 1801, the last day of Mr. Adams's administration, when a federal congress passed a law for reducing the navy to thirteen frigates, of which six were directed to be kept in constant service, and the others to be laid up in ordinary.—This measure was adopted on the express declaration of Mr. Stoddert, communicated by the president to congress, that "should the United States be so fortunate as to terminate by an honorable treaty the differences with France, it would be economy to sell all the [other] public vessels."

In obedience to this act, the first measure of the new administration was the sale of the national ships beside the above thirteen frigates.

By the report of Mr. Stoddert made on this, it is computed that an annual sum of 1,295,000 dollars would be requisite for the naval establishment. As it was on, and in consonance with, this report that congress acted, it may be justly considered as declaratory of the dispassionate views of the federal party.

Let us now compare the measures of the present administration with these views and with the sentiments of the nation.

The sale of the national ships, as we have seen, was a federal measure; for which, therefore, the republican administration is not answerable.

In the year 1802, an appropriation was made of 900,000 dollars; in the year 1803, of 1,244,000; and in 1804, of 1,650,000 dollars; making together 3,794,000 dollars, or the annual average sum of 1,265,000 dollars. This sum is so near that estimated as necessary by Mr. Stoddert, that we are justified in considering the ideas of the new administration as perfectly consonant with the dispassionate conviction of the old; we say dispassionate, as it is manifest that during the fury of the storm that accompanied Mr. Adams through his whole political course, very different sentiments prevailed, and of consequence very different measures were taken. Hence the expenditure of the above ten millions.

The only points remaining worthy of consideration are whether this sum has been adequate to its object; and whether it has been properly applied. That it is adequate results no less from the effects produced than from the opinions just stated. On these opinions it is not necessary to dilate. They are so plain and express that every mind can understand them. What have been the effects produced? They have been a continuance of peace with Europe, and a protection of the Mediterranean trade from piratical depredation. It is not probably essentially owing to any naval strength of the United States that we have preserved peace with the European nations. It is most likely that we owe it more to the smallness of our navy, and to its employment at a distance. There is not a wife man that will not grant our inability to protect our trade by national ships against the powers of Europe, without incurring ten fold the present expense; there is not, therefore, a judicious mind that will not perceive the folly of creating an instrument, inoffensive to our enemies, and only capable of exciting insult and injury, without the means of avenging either. It was under such sentiments that the first armament was established for the exclusive purpose of checking piratical depredation; and for no

other purpose can it be continued on its present footing but for this and the protection of our harbors. These ends have been attained, if not fully, at least to as great an extent as could have been fully protected. It has been said that the strength in that sea has not been sufficient. But experience proves that it has, inasmuch as in every instance, except the unfortunate loss of the frigate Philadelphia, the Barbary powers have been kept in subjection; and this loss arose entirely from accident.

All the details of our naval armaments have been executed with great fidelity; except in one case, and the public opinion has been fully propitiated on that occasion by the removal of the officers.—We need not appeal, in confirmation of this, to the gallant conduct of a Sterret, or the heroism of a Decatur. It has become manifest to the world, that the valor of our sailors and the conduct of their commanders are not less distinguished than the valor and conduct displayed in the best established marines. We are told, however, that these officers are federalists. Let it be granted. Is there room in continuing them in service?—Does not their continuance prove the falsehood of the thousand slanders that charge the present administration with a design to deprecate and degrade the navy? But it is not true that these men are federalists in the sense given to that term by the opponents of the administration. According to them a federalist is a man who condemns the motives and measures of the existing rulers. So far from this being the case with those brave men, it is a fact, and we record it to their honor, that they have on many recent occasions resented with indignation the calumnies cast on the administration; and it is confidently believed that no head of the department has ever been so popular with the officers as the present secretary.

At one time, it is alleged, that the present chief magistrate is friendly, and at another, that he is hostile to a large navy. Nay, it is alleged, that he has changed his original opinion on this subject. But is at all important what the opinions of the president are? The constitution has not made him our law-giver. It does not rest with him to decide the extent to which our navy ought to be carried. He has not officially avowed any opinion on this point. Congress, a federal congress, have fixed its size, and he has confined himself as he ought to do, to the execution of their will. If his private sentiments are inimical to a navy, federalists, who profess themselves its friends, ought to thank him for sacrificing his opinion to theirs, and if they are friendly to it, they ought to rejoice. Or should it be matter of astonishment, that a wiser experience had changed his original opinions. Is a wise man, if once in error, destined to an eternal adherence to it?

There are several subordinate points, often the fruitful topics of invective, that might be considered in detail. But this would be without necessity to weary the patience of the reader. We will only further notice, that the naval depot at Washington, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, has already saved hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that equipments have been made therefrom with greater promptness than from any other navy yard; and that the plan of a dry dock, so wantonly ridiculed by ignorance, is still worthy of the deliberation of the legislature.

But these are little things; they are points in detail of which few can judge. We do not profess to be learned upon them. But every man of common sense can see that trade has been better protected during the present administration than during the last, that peace has been better preserved, and that less money has been expended in the accomplishment of these great results.

CURTIS.

DOCUMENT No. III.

Accompany a message from the President of the United States to Congress, Nov. 8, 1804.

A SUMMARY DESCRIPTION.

Of the lead mines of Upper Louisiana: also an estimate of their produce for three years past.

St. Louis, June 16, 1804.

SIR, In consequence of a request made me by captain Lewis, before he left this, I now do myself the honor of enclosing you a copy of a dissertation on the lead

mines in Upper Louisiana, furnished me by Moses Austin, esq. This gentleman owns an extensive mine, situated about thirty-eight miles back of St. Genevieve, which he has worked for some years past; and from his education and experience, I conceive him to be better calculated to give correct information on the subject than any other man in this quarter.

I am, Sir, With sentiments of high respect, Your very humble servant, AMOS STODARD, Captain and first civil commandant of Upper Louisiana. The President of the U. States.

SIR, Agreeably to your request, I have annexed a memorandum of the number, extent, and situation of the Lead Mines in Upper Louisiana, with an estimate of the average quality of mineral produced, and the number of hands employed at each mine; with the probable quantity which may be annually produced, when the country becomes populated so as to afford workmen sufficient to occupy the mines to advantage.

NAMES OF THE MINES.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Mine à Burton. | 6 Mine à la Platte. |
| 2 Mine à Robana. | 7 Mine à Jee. |
| 3 Old Mines. | 8 Mine à Lange. |
| 4 Mine à Ranault. | 9 Mine à la Motte. |
| 5 Mine à Manito. | 10 Mine à Genesee. |

1. The mine a Burton, situated thirty eight miles west north west of St. Genevieve, was discovered by Francis Burton, about the year 1763, on a fork of Grand river, ten miles from its junction with the main river, after which it takes the name of Ranault's fork of the Merimack, and unites with that river, about twenty-five miles above its junction with the Mississippi. The Fauche-Ranault is navigable in the spring season, within ten miles of the mine a Burton. In the year 1798, a concession of one league in superficie, comprehending about one third part of the mine, (on condition he should erect a smelting furnace, and establish a lead manufacture) was granted to M. Austin; all of which he has carried into execution. Francis Burton, also, obtained a grant of four acres, as a compensation for the discovery.

There is a small village at this place, of twenty families, who cultivate a little land near the mines; but have no concessions. Two grist mills with a saw mill, furnish the inhabitants with grinding and plank.

The greatest part of the workings at the mine a Burton, are in an open prairie, which rises nearly an hundred feet above the level of the creek. The mines may be said to extend over two thousand acres of land; but the principal workings are within the limits of one hundred and sixty acres; and perhaps, no part of the world furnishes lead ore in greater quantities and purity. The mineral is found within two feet of the surface of the earth, and it is seldom the miners dig deeper than ten feet, not that the mineral discontinues, but because they find it troublesome to raise out of the ground; the French miners being unacquainted with the utility of machinery, and generally are able to procure in plenty near the surface.

The manner in which the mines have been wrought, renders it impossible to determine whether the mineral terminates in regular veins or not; for when the miner finds himself ten or twelve feet below the surface, his inexperience obliges him to quit his digging and begin anew, notwithstanding the appearance of mineral may be good. Thus one half his time is taken up in sinking new holes or pits.

The mineral is of two qualities, gravel and fossil mineral. The gravel mineral is found immediately under the foil, intermixed with gravel, in pieces from one to fifty pounds weight of solid mineral. After passing through the gravel, which is commonly from three to four feet, is found a sand rock, which is easily broken with a pick, and when exposed to the air, crumbles to a fine sand.—This rock also contains five or six feet and contains mineral nearly of the same quality as the gravel; but mineral of the first quality is found in a bed of red clay, under the sand rock, in pieces from ten to five hundred pounds weight, on the outside of which is a white, gold or silver coloured spar or fossil, of a bright, glittering appearance, as solid as the mineral itself, and in weight as three to two; this being taken

off, the mineral is solid, unconnected with any other substance; of a broad grain, and what mineralogists call porous ore. When it is smelted in a common smelting furnace, it produces fifteen per cent. The gravel mineral is incrustated with a dead grey substance, the eighth of an inch in thickness—has small veins of sulphur through it, and will not produce more than sixty per cent when cleanly smelted.

When I first knew the Mine a Burton, in the year 1797, the French smelted their mineral in stone furnaces, somewhat similar to lime kilns. At the bottom they put a floor of the largest logs to be found, setting smaller ones round the sides of the furnace. In a furnace thus arranged, is put from three to five thousand pounds weight of mineral; and a fire being lighted under the bottom of the furnace, is kept until the mineral is entirely smelted, burnt or lost in the ashes. In this way, each miner smelted his own mineral extracting about three hundred and fifty pounds of lead from each thousand pound weight of mineral. But since my works have been established, they have found it more advantageous to sell their mineral than to smelt it themselves.

In the year 1798, there were twenty French furnaces; but in 1802, one only was in use.

The time for working the mines, is from August to December. After harvest the inhabitants of St. Genevieve and N. Bourbon, resort to the mines: the rich feed their negroes, and the poor depend on the mines to furnish them with lead to purchase all imported articles. From the middle of August to the fifteenth or twentieth of December, there are from forty to fifty men employed in digging mineral; the remainder of the year, but little mineral is drawn from the mines, and but few hands employed—from the year 1798 to 1803, the average quantity of mineral may be stated at five hundred and fifty or six hundred thousand pounds, French weight, each year; procured mostly in four months, by not more than fifty men. The same number of hands employed the year round, would produce at least fifteen or sixteen hundred thousand pounds, making proper allowance for spring rains. From the extent of the mines one thousand men might be employed to equal advantage.

2. Mine a Robyns, two miles east south east of the mine a Burton, was discovered about the same time. This mine has not been wrought for many years, until the last season, a few experiments were made and a small quantity of mineral raised. The old workings are not extensive, although it is said large quantities of mineral were drawn from the mine on its first discovery. It is public property, and there is every reason to believe will become advantageous when the population of the country shall afford workmen to open and work the mines.

3. Old mines, so called, from being discovered many years before the mine a Burton. It is said the old mines were opened and wrought by Mr. Ranault about the year 1726, at the time he explored this country for the famous Law and company. It is situated five miles north east of the mine a Burton, on the discovery of which it was abandoned; mineral being found in great abundance at the new mines. The old mines remained in this situation until February 1802, when fifteen French families made a settlement near the mines, and have formed a village, since which the mines have been opened, and the last year produced three hundred and sixty thousand pounds weight of mineral of an excellent quality, not inferior to the best produced at the mine a Burton. A gold coloured fossil similar to that found at the mine a Burton, is also connected with the mineral taken from this mine.

The prospect of obtaining immense quantities of mineral from the old mines, is at present very flattering, and there is not the least doubt of their being equally extensive as the mine a Burton. The present workings, with the old, include about one hundred acres of land. The mines are elevated, and may be easily drained to the depth of an hundred feet.

In the year 1799, a grant for four hundred acres of land was obtained, and surveyed in 1800, but includes no part of the workings; therefore the mine, with the adjacent lands, excepting that concession, may be considered as public property. No smelting furnace has as yet been erected at this place, except a French one, most of the mineral being transported to the mine a Burton to be smelted. The greatest number of hands employed at the old mines, at any one time since the late establishment, has not exceeded twenty-five or thirty; and those only for a few months. It is not improbable that the space between the old mines and the mine a Burton may produce mineral in as great abundance as either of the mines. The Fouché Ranault is navigable within seven miles of this mine.

4. Mine Ranault, situated six miles north of the mine a Burton, on a creek

of the same name—Little can be said relative to this mine, it not having been wrought for more than seven years; but from information and the extent of the workings, a large quantity of mineral was drawn from it. It was discovered and opened by Mr. Ranault about the year 1724—5 with an expectation of finding silver ore. The country near the mine is hilly and broken. It is supposed that Ranault's concession, granted by the king of France, if ever it should be brought forward, will comprehend the mine. The mineral drawn from these mines, is of a good quality, generally found in limestone rock, in regular veins, and is said to be inexhaustible. I know of no reason why they have been so long neglected, unless I attribute it to the discovery of mines nearer the settlements, and the small number of workmen to carry them on. As they are within ten miles of navigation, by the Fouché Ranault, great expectations of their utility to the public may justly be entertained.

5. Mine a Maneto, or American mines, on Grand river, was discovered and opened in the month of October, 1799, by the Americans on Grand river: is situated twelve miles east south-east of the mine a Burton. The appearance of the mines being very flattering, a plan was executed by Messrs. Valle and Pratt, of St. Genevieve, to dispossess the Americans of the privilege allowed in such cases, of four acres in superface as a compensation to the discoverers of mines. In 1803, Mr. Pratt brought forward two concessions, one for himself of one thousand acres, the other in the name of his son, a minor, for eight hundred acres. In consequence of these concessions the American have been excluded from the mines.

The mine a Maneto, from its flat position, will not admit of deep mining, the water rising at the depth of fifteen feet, and the situation is such, it cannot be drained. The mineral is found within two or three feet of the surface of the earth, in a soft, grey limestone rock, in small particles. The rock lies in a horizontal position, in sheets of five or six inches in thickness. Two or three layers of this rock are found one under the other; between each is a layer, either of clay or mineral, one or two inches thick—most commonly mineral. In places where the rock will admit of sinking eight or ten feet, the mineral is found in thin flakes, covered with an iron coloured rust. Before the mineral can be smelted, it requires to be pounded and washed; after passing through this operation, out of one thousand pounds, as it is taken from the mines, three or four hundred is only found to be mineral. Notwithstanding this additional labour, the ease and facility with which the mineral is procured, would leave a handsome profit in the hands of experienced workmen; but to the present holders yields but little. There is not the smallest appearance of the marcofite to be found in these mines. The land carriage to St. Genevieve, from the mines a Maneto, is about twenty-six miles.

6. Mine a la Plate, situate on a river of that name, about two miles from its junction with Grand river, and eighteen miles E. S. E. from the mine a Burton, was discovered in October, 1799, by an American; but the injustice done the settlers at Grand river, in the affair of the mine a Maneto, discouraged those concerned in the discovery from making any great attempts to open and improve it. In 1800, thirty thousand pounds weight of mineral was drawn from the mine by two Americans; obtained near the surface. The mineral assumes the appearance of regular veins, and there is no doubt but this mine will be very productive. A silver coloured fossil is found at this mine, but not in such quantities as at the mine a Burton. The mine, at present, is unoccupied for the reasons before mentioned, and will remain so until a more favorable opportunity.

The land carriage from the mine to St. Genevieve, is about twenty miles. The mine may be considered as the property of the public.

7. Mine a Joe on Grand river, about four miles from the mine a la Plate, and fourteen south east of the mine a Burton, was discovered by Messrs. Baker & Ally, American settlers at Grand river, in September 1801, but was taken from them in 1802, by one of those acts of injustice, not uncommon in absolute governments. While Messrs. Baker and Ally were suffered to work the mine, they obtained mineral in abundance; but since it has been in the hands of the present holders, it has produced but little. This mine is said to be private property, which renders it difficult to ascertain its extent and richness; but from circumstances it is supposed not to be very extensive. The mineral is found in pieces of several hundred pounds weight, pure and solid.

8. Mine a Lany. This mine is situate six miles west of the mine a Joe, and sixteen south south-east of the mine a Burton. It was discovered about the year 1795, and bears the name of its discoverer. The mine has not been much wrought, and from what I can learn ne-

ver produced any large quantity of mineral. It is not in much repute, and at present unoccupied.

(Concluded in our next.)

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The document, accompanying the Message, for establishing a collection district on the Mobile, manifests unequivocally the course pursued by the administration, and furnishes abundant materials for an estimate of their motives. The act of Congress of the last session authorized the President, whenever he should deem it expedient "to erect the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays emptying into the gulph of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascagoula, into a separate district."

In virtue of this authority, the President on the 30th day of May established a collection district, embracing "all the above-mentioned shores, waters, inlets, creeks and rivers, lying within the boundaries of the United States;" and designated Fort Stoddert, the port of entry and delivery.

It has been alleged that the government of the United States, in the first instance by a legislative act, and afterwards by an executive construction, decided West Florida to be a part of the cession of Louisiana, and that they had taken measures to possess themselves of it. But the document, we have quoted, shews this allegation to be entirely untrue. The act of Congress gives a general power to the executive to establish a collection district on certain waters, without saying whether in the United States or not. These words were unnecessary, as they would have been altogether superfluous. The legislature of the United States can legislate for the United States alone; and they do, in fact, legislate for the United States, in nine acts out of ten without using the term "U. States."

When, however, the executive came to carry this general authority into effect, aware, probably of a collision of claims between the United States and Spain, it became him, as the legitimate organ of foreign relations, to guard against disturbing our amicable sentiments with that nation. And lest those sentiments should be disturbed by what might have been construed into a premature construction of the treaty of cession, it is expressly declared, in an official act, that only "the above-mentioned shores, waters, inlets, creeks and rivers, lying within the boundaries of the United States," shall be formed into a collection district, and a port of entry and delivery actually designated, which is allowed on all hands to be within the United States.

Some exception has been taken to the terms of the act of Congress defining the district. But an attention to the geography of the country, to which the United States have an undisputed title, will shew that without equivalent expressions they could not have secured a strict execution of their revenue laws.

"With the nations of Europe in general," says the President, "our friendship and intercourse are undisturbed; and from the governments of the belligerent powers especially, we continue to receive those friendly manifestations which are justly due to an honest neutrality, and to such good offices consistent with that, as we have opportunities of rendering."

There cannot be a stronger evidence of the ability of any administration than the preservation of good terms with the great powers of Europe, who are at this very moment engaged in one of the most awful wars that has ever been waged. To maintain terms of amity with France and England for a period of four years is a fortune so rare, as never before to have existed since our country became independent.

Our relations with the Barbary powers are next adverted to, on which it is not important further to animadvert than by observing that the spirited measures, adopted by Congress at their last session, have been carried into execution with promptness and fidelity. Ere this it is extremely probable that the faithless pirate is overwhelmed with ruin.

The organization of our new territory is a subject peculiarly delicate and interesting. With regard to a zealous promotion of the interests of our new brethren there is but one wish in America, and whatever differences there may be respecting the best elements of the government in the first instance bestowed upon them, there can be no doubt that they will ultimately, and at no distant day, enjoy the political rights we so highly prize. This important point the President submits entirely to the consideration of Congress.

There is not a human being, whose heart is softened by the feelings of humanity, nor an American, impressed as every American ought to be, with the infinite importance of acquiring for his country the character of justice, that will not rejoice at the unprecedented respect which is paid to the rights, the feelings, and the comfort of the natives of our soil. Other nations, in the dead-

ly spirit of conquest and despotism have exterminated or enslaved the aborigines of the regions they discovered. For us has been the reserved, the proud distinction of protecting them from injustice, and of leading them, with a rapidity beyond the expectations of enthusiasm, to the arts and habits of civilized life. Such have been the wise measures of the government, as, notwithstanding the extension of our frontier, to have superadded the augmentation of our "military force." "Instead," says the President, "of an augmentation of military force, proportioned to our extension of frontier, I propose a moderate enlargement of the capital employed in that [Indian] commerce as a more effectual, economical and humane instrument for preserving peace and good neighbourhood with them." Honorable proposition! equally worthy of the heart from which it flows, and the body to whom it is addressed!

(Concluded in our next.)

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Monday, November 12.

The petition of Charles Minifie, of Charles Hyde and of Ezekiah Harris were severally referred to the committee of claims.

Dr. Mitchell presented a petition from the state companies of New York and Dutchess counties, praying as an encouragement to the quarries that an additional duty may be laid upon that article when imported from Wales or other foreign parts.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph submitted seven resolutions, which were agreed to, and afterwards adopted by the house, as follows:

1. Resolved, that so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to the restraining our merchant vessels arming themselves without authority, and attempting to force a commerce into certain ports and countries in defiance of the laws of those countries, be referred to a select committee.

2. Resolved, that so much, &c. as relates to an amelioration of the form of government of the territory of Louisiana be referred to a select committee.

3. Resolved, that so much, &c. as recommends an enlargement of the capital employed in commerce with the Indian tribes, be referred to a select committee.

4. Resolved, that so much, &c. as relates to the defence and security of our ports and harbors, and supporting within our waters the authority of the laws be referred to a select committee.

5. Resolved, that so much, &c. as relates to the improvements of the militia system of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

6. Resolved, that so much, &c. as relates to the inconvenience which arises from the distance to which, under existing laws prizes captured from the corsairs of Tripoli, must be brought for adjudication, be referred to a select committee.

7. Resolved, that so much, &c. as relates to the lead mines of Louisiana, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from Mr. Rawls, stating that he had purchased of the United States a tract of land in the state of Ohio, under an impression that a stream of water sufficient for a mill passed through the same, but on survey it appeared to pass through the adjoining tract, and he thereupon prays to be allowed to cut a canal from the same, to enable him to procure water for a mill, according to his original intention.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Mr. Thomas C. Cray, door-keeper of the house of representatives of the United States, written in his official capacity, stating that "at the request of one of the inhabitants of the city, the chaplain to the senate, after he had performed divine service in the chamber of the house of representatives in the forenoon, gave notice that in the afternoon a stranger would preach in the same room, which is a thing altogether unusual—this notice was given without consulting the Speaker, or being mentioned to any other officer of the house. Believing it to be a precedent which might hereafter lead to many inconveniences, he opposed the measure, &c. In taking this step he unfortunately gave umbrage to some of the gentlemen belonging to the house. This circumstance induced him to hope that the speaker would establish some regulation on this point, or bring the matter before the house for its decision.

Mr. Speaker observed that he had never exercised any authority on this subject—Whenever he had been applied to for leave to preach in that room he had uniformly answered that he had no objection.

On motion, the Speaker referred to a committee of three.

Mr. J. Clay reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the president on the subject of captain Decatur and the Ketch Intrepid, had performed that service, and received for answer that he would cause the request of the house to be complied with.

Mr. J. Randolph informed the house that the committee of ways and means had received a communication from the treasury department, stating that the appropriation of 50,000 dollars for carrying into effect the seventh article of the British treaty had not been sufficient to discharge the second instalment upon all the awards made in pursuance thereof, and suggesting the propriety of making as early as possible a further appropriation for that object. The secretary of state estimated the amount unpaid at 60,000 dollars, and that in order to prevent any disappointment it would be eligible to make the appropriation of 70,000.—Mr. R. hereupon moved that the committee of ways and means have leave to report a bill on this subject, leave being granted.

Mr. J. R. reported a bill accordingly, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Griswold stated that some inconvenience had been felt by some of the merchants of the Atlantic ports in making shipments to New Orleans as they were not authorized to obtain drawback on a shipment from that port to a foreign country; heretofore New Orleans had been a depot from which many foreign articles were shipped to the French, Spanish and even British colonies and islands, a commerce had been very productive. He wished if there was no solid objection to it that the usual course of trade might be continued. He therefore moved the following resolution.

Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing, under proper regulations, a drawback of duties on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the port of New Orleans from any port of the United States, and from thence exported to any foreign port or place, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was carried nem. con. Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 13.

A sufficient number of members not appearing to form a quorum adjourned.

AURORA.

To Subscribers.—Those subscribers, to the Aurora, who, from their remoteness, or other cause, have found it difficult to discharge the sums due for subscription, are informed that they can with ease and safety make payment through their representatives in congress—as he editor regularly attends, at the seat of the general government, from the opening to the close of each session. Those of our subscribers, who reside in Pennsylvania, and are indebted for subscription, can conveniently make payment through their representatives to the state legislature.

It is hoped our subscribers will take advantage of these opportunities for discharging their respective debts.

The terms of subscription for the "Daily Aurora," are—eight dollars a year, half in advance.

Those of the "Country Aurora," published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, five dollars a year, payable in advance.

No charge is made for postage, as is customary with other printers.

Printers of republican newspapers, in Pennsylvania, and in the southern and western states will oblige by giving the above a place once or twice, in their respective papers.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1804.

Runaway Negro.
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 17th of September last, Negro MERRYMAN, about 17 years old, of a yellowish color, is 5 feet 7 inches high; has one brown cloth coat, one pair of striped cotton overalls, one striped waistcoat, and an old wool hat. He says his master's name is John Beverist, and that he lives in Fauquier County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, ABOUT 26 years of age, who is well acquainted with House work, and is a very good Cook, Walker and Spinner—Also, a smart active Negro Girl between 9 and 10 years of age. Apply to the Printer heretof.
Oct. 23, 1804.

B L A N K S
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 27, 1804.

No Papers were received from
Washington, by yesterday's mail.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor of the Star is about purchasing a new set of Type for the Paper—and sincerely requests those indebted to make immediate payment, as said purchase will be attended with considerable expence—together with the purchase of his usual supply of paper, for the winter season.

Nov. 27, 1804.

John Tyler and Frisby Tighman, Esqrs. are elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the fourth district of this State.

Tuesday last the honorable ROBERT BOWEN was re-elected governor of this State for the ensuing year; and Richard H. Harwood, Allen B. Duckett, Richard T. Earle, Reverdy Ghiselin and Francis Digges, were elected the council to the governor. On this occasion salutes were fired by a detachment of capt. Muir's company of artillery, and the French frigate Le President.

Mr. DAVID SHRIVER, of Frederick county, was unanimously chosen a member of the senate of this State, in the room of Roger Nelson, Esq. elected a member of congress.

On Wednesday last BENJAMIN HARWOOD, Esq. was appointed, by the house of delegates, treasurer of the western shore of this State.

MASSACHUSETTS TRIUMPH.

We have this morning received accounts from Massachusetts, which render us perfectly easy respecting the success of the republican electoral ticket in that State. Returns from 282 towns have been received, which give the

Republican ticket, 23,883
Federal 20,675

Present repub. majority, which renders the election perfectly decisive, } 3,208

The Boston Repertory, a federal paper, (which has ceased to publish the election returns) says, "There is no doubt but the electoral ticket supported by the democrats will prevail in Massachusetts."

It appears that the republicans among the federalists in Massachusetts, are kindly disposed towards the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and that they did not relish the idea of choosing electors to vote for they know not who.

The Boston Palladium says, "Fears are entertained of the failure of the re-election of the hon. Lemuel Williams, in Barnstable district. Mr. Green, of Barnstable, is the democratic candidate." We may therefore reasonably conclude that Mr. Green's election is safe and certain.

New-Hampshire Electoral Election.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

In 41 towns, stated in the Farmer's Museum, the republican electoral ticket has a majority of 7.

As Massachusetts increases in number, she becomes more pure.

On the decline of federalism in a district hitherto of the most marked anti-republicanism, the same Repertory says: "We are very sorry to observe, by the returns which have appeared from the county of Lincoln, that col. Thatcher will probably be superceded as representative to congress by Orchard Cook, Esq. Col. Thatcher has been a warm supporter of the rights of his constituents, and has left a record on the journals of congress, which some few years hence, will exact from his fellow citizens that approbation which their headlong prejudices have now refused to renew."

Again. The *Ægis*, an excellent republican paper printed at Worcester, says—

"The election in the county of Worcester has terminated more favorably for the republican cause, than our most sanguine expectations had presaged. We have no desire to raise the expectations of our republican brethren above the level of sober probability. But, we venture to say, that there is a reasonable chance for the election of Edward Bangs, Esq. as representative to congress for the fourth district of this county."

Connecticut seems determined to die in the last ditch. She "stands as a monument of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." If she does not hasten her steps she will be the last in the race of glory; and, in this case, the first shall not be the last, and the last the first. Let her look to it.

The Repertory of Nov. 13, (a federal paper printed in Boston) thus speaks of the election.

"There is no doubt but the electoral ticket supported by the democrats will prevail in Massachusetts. Whatever may be thought of our singularity, we must confess that we are neither surprised nor mortified at the event. We have long been of the opinion that there is more than one half of the community who can never duly appreciate theoretic truths. Good governments grow out of experience. Those who are verging to the grave may well wish that the evil day might yet, for a time, be suspended; that they might rest with their fathers before the horrid process of experimental instruction commences. But those who indulge the expectation of a course of years cannot wish to avert a scene, which must ere long ensue."

Circumstances alters cases.—When Massachusetts was federal, the same editor insisted that it was because Massachusetts men were enlightened. Massachusetts is now republican and she has all at once become unable to "appreciate theoretic truths!"

We agree with the Repertory in this, that good governments grow out of experience, which is but another name for wisdom. The remark is emphatically applicable to our federal government. The administration of poor old John Adams taught us much wisdom, and of this our present government is the result. Good governments certainly grow out of experience. We have had much sorrowful experience, but it has taught us wisdom. It is a pity, however, to disturb his sorrowings. The poor man is certainly "verging to the grave." Peace to his ashes.

The legislature of Delaware, on Monday 19th inst. made choice of the following gentlemen for electors of President and Vice President.

Maxwell Bines, of New-Castle.
George Kennard, of Kent, and
Thomas Fisher, of Sussex county—All federal.

The following day, James A. Bayard was elected a Senator of the U. States for the State of Delaware, to serve until the 4th of March next, in the room of Wm. H. Wells, resigned.

The following table exhibits the political character of the ELECTORS of PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT actually appointed.

	Republican.	Federal
Connecticut	10	9
New York	19	0
Vermont	6	0
New Jersey	8	0
Virginia	24	0

A New York print announces the death of General Philip Schuyler at Albany on the 10th inst.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY, Esquire.—In an obscure corner of a daily print, smothered amidst the abbreviations of ship news, and no where else to our knowledge, has the arrival of this gentleman been announced to the public. Mr. Pinckney has arrived at Baltimore, and brings with him the pleasing news of the actual transfer of our Bank Stock in England, so long claimed by this State.—To Mr. Pinckney, we are credibly advised, the State is much indebted for the recovery of her stock, and the legislature will doubtless make him a handsome compensation for his zeal, abilities, and performance exercised in procuring the transfer.

Judge Chase (it is, perhaps, not generally known,) is entitled by law to 4 per cent. commission on the sum recovered, for his exertions in behalf of the State on a former occasion. The net sum accruing to Maryland, after deducting Mr. Chase's commission, will amount to about 230,000 pounds current money.

Republican Advocate.

Thursday last arrived, and anchored off this port, the French frigate *Le President*, of 44 guns, captain Le Brosse, in 13 days from Gaudaloupe, having on board general TURBEEU, the minister plenipotentiary from his I. M. the Emperor of the French to the United States. In the afternoon the fired a salute, which was returned by captain Muir's company of artillery. The wind blowing strong at N. W. all that day, the general did not land until Friday morning.—On his arrival he was saluted with 17 guns, and received by the governor of this State, who accompanied him to Caton's Hotel. On Sunday he left this city for Washington.

Maryland Gazette.

A gentleman of respectability informs us, that he has just received advices from Point-Petre, (G.) through a confidential

friend, stating, that a privateer, called the *Grandville*, mounting 28 guns and 36 pounders, with a compliment of 280 men, besides seamen and marines, each armed with a musquet, had arrived there with orders to take all American vessels bound to Hispaniola, and hang the crews as pirates. The *Grandville* was one of a fleet of well armed ships, daily expected at Point Petre, in order to cruise for Americans bound to Hispaniola.

Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate *Congress*, to a gentleman in Providence, (R. I.) dated Gibraltar Bay, September 1.

"I have but a moment to inform you of our having arrived here, all well, the 13th of August. The commodore, with the principal part of the squadron, sailed immediately, to join commodore Preble, near Tripoli. We have made a short cruise off the south coast of Morocco, and were off the city of Sale, the 20th, 21st and 22d ult. found lying there 3 ships of war, viz. the *Mamona*, of 32, the *Mamona* of 30, and the *Maboukir* of 22 guns; the last is the ship that was captured by the Philadelphia, and afterwards given up at Tangiers. The appearance of our last squadron has induced the emperor of Morocco to relinquish his hostile designs against the U. States. The decisive and spirited measures of commodore Preble have compelled the bey of Tunis to be at peace; but our affairs with Tripoli remain unsettled. Our squadron will, however, immediately appear before that place, in complete order, with the addition of several schtrs, two bomb ketches, and five stout gun boats; these last have been procured by commodore Preble. We sail in the morning, to join the squadron before Tripoli, taking in our rout the Barbary coast.

"N. B. We have heard of the death of Gen. Hamilton with astonishment and regret."

From the Maryland Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

The funds of the government being greatly augmented by the recovery of the bank stock, it is proposed the State should lend to individuals their funds on real security. By a recurrence to the establishment of the loan-office, under the former government, it will be seen how cheap and securely the business was conducted, that not one dollar of the whole sum lent to individuals was lost. As the interest accumulates, it will furnish a valuable fund for establishing schools in the several counties; and indeed was a part of the interest employed in improving the public roads, the aggregate wealth of our State would be extremely promoted. I will venture to predict, that if this useful circulation is not given to the public funds, the general assembly will be overwhelmed with applications from projectors; various schemes will be generated to draw it from the treasury, it will be so absorbed, that the community will be deprived of the substantial comforts that would undeniably result by lending the money to individuals in the several counties on real security. Many powerful reasons could be urged in favour of this proposition, but from a conviction it must force itself into the notice of the legislature, they are not superadded.

Speed the Plough

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Nov. 12.

The house met. Present as on Saturday, except Messrs. Claggett and R. Mackall. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Messrs. Brice Selby, a delegate from Montgomery county, John Eccleston, a delegate from Dorchester county, Zadock Sturgis and Joshua Predeaux, delegates from Worcester county, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

A petition from Mary Ann Tuel, of Saint Mary's county, was read and referred.

Petition from David Stevenson and Robert Williams, of Cecil county, Jas. Chalmers, senior, of the city of Baltimore, and John D. Coffee, of Montgomery county, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from the president and directors of the Union Bank of Baltimore, was read and referred.

Mr. Contee delivers a bill, entitled, an act for the relief of James Gantt, an insolvent debtor of Prince Georges county: which was read.

A petition from Rebecca Stewart, of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.

The bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, was read the second time and passed.

The following resolution being proposed to the house, was read.

Resolved, that _____ be a committee to enquire whether any and what measures have been taken to carry into effect the resolution of the last session of the legislature, directing the investment of the instalment of 40,000 dollars,

due from the United States, in reserved shares of the Bank of Baltimore.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the executive, communicating an account of their proceedings since the last session of the general assembly, with sundry enclosures relative to bank stock, a letter from the secretary of war of the United States, requesting a return of the militia, arms and ammunition, of this State, and a letter from the governor of the State of Massachusetts, enclosing resolutions of the legislature of that State proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which were read.

Ordered, that so much of the communications of the executive as relates to the resolutions of legislature of the State of Massachusetts, be referred to Messrs. Shaaff, Montgomery, Chapman, Clarke, Stanbury, Mercer and Stephen. A petition from William Matthews, of Kent county, was read and referred. The house adjourns till 4 o'clock.

POST MEMENTO.

The house met. Mr. William Yates, a delegate from Washington county, appeared, qualified and took his seat. The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, November 13.

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

Mr. Ringgold has leave of absence for a few days.

Petitions from Daniel Ruff, of the city of Baltimore, Benjamin Burrows and William Stevenson, of Worcester county, and Robert Morgan, of Harford county, praying for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from Henry Gasaway, of Anne Arundel county, praying to be allowed half pay, was read and referred.

Mr. Stanbury delivers a bill, entitled, an act to authorize and empower the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, that the house dispense with the sixteenth rule? Resolved in the affirmative.

On the second reading of the resolution directing an inquiry into the measures taken to carry into effect a resolution of the last session.

Messrs. Stiephen, Montgomery, Clarke, Stanbury and Scott, were elected by ballot, a committee for that purpose, and

The resolution being read throughout, the question was put, that the house assent thereto? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled an act to incorporate an insurance company in Baltimore town, and another act, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate an insurance company in Baltimore town, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. R. Neale delivers a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of William Henry Lansdale and Thomas Reeder Lansdale, children of Mary Lansdale, of St. Mary's county; which was read.

Mr. W. Neale delivers a bill, entitled, an act to authorize the levy court of St. Mary's county, to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of John Tuel; which was read.

Mr. Lowrey delivers a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of Benjamin Wilton, of Caroline county, a minor, which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, November 14.

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

Mr. Goldborough delivers a bill, entitled, an act for the relief of John R. Bromwell, of Talbot county; which was read.

The bill for the relief of James Gantt, an insolvent debtor of Prince Georges county, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Joseph Ennalls, a delegate from Dorchester county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize the levy court of Calvert county to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a goal in said county.

The speaker laid before the house, an account of fees received by the examiner of the eastern shore; which was read referred to the committee of claims.

On the second reading of the report from the committee of elections and privileges, the question was put, that the house concur with the first part thereof? Resolved in the affirmative.

The second part of the said report, which relates to the election of Charles county, having been read, the question was put on the following resolution:

Resolved, that George D. Parnham, Philip Stuart, Henry H. Chapman, and William H. McPherson, are duly elected, declared and returned, delegates for Charles county? Resolved in the affirmative; yeas 29, nays 23.

On progressing in reading said report, the question was put, that the house concur with the following part of said re-

port, to wit: the committee further report, that by the return of the electors for Allegany county, it appears that Union Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson and John H. Bayard, are duly elected delegates for said county? Resolved in the affirmative.

On further progression in reading said report, the question was put on the following resolution, to wit: Resolved, that Jesse Tomlinson is duly elected, returned and declared, a delegate for Allegany county? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. John Tillotson, a delegate from Caroline county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Leave given to bring in an additional supplement to the act to regulate elections.

A petition from Thomas Hawkins, of Frederick county, was read and referred.

Mr. Stephen from the committee appointed to enquire into the measures taken to carry into effect a resolution of the last session, directing an investment of forty thousand dollars, due from the United States, in the Bank of Baltimore, delivers a report; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1804.

This day the senate formed a quorum, and proceeded to business—Present—Messrs. Richard Harwood, James Brown, Thomas Duckett, Wm. Hayward, James Houlton, John Johnston, James H. McCulloch and John Partridge.

Mr. Richard Harwood was unanimously elected president.

Mr. Thomas W. Hall was appointed clerk, Mr. Thomas Rogers, assistant clerk, Mr. Edward Roberts, messenger, and Mr. Edward Holland, door-keeper.

Died, in Tattnal county, State of Georgia, the 11th day of April last, James Thomas, in the 134th year of his age. During the greatest part he lived temperate, and his exit was unaccompanied with pain—he retained his mental faculties to the last—his eye sight was so little impaired that he could read print, without the use of glasses, to the last year of his existence. Those who consider this an unhealthy climate are requested to produce an instance of longevity to exceed it.

Augusta Chronicle.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM.

ON the tide water of the River Suquamah, 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.

Public Notice

WAS given in this paper on the 16th November, 1802, that all WATCHES which had been left with me for the purpose of being repaired, were on that day put into the hands of Mr. James Troth, who had then commenced business in my former stand, and who would deliver said Watches to their respective owners, upon their paying the expences thereon, many of which have not yet been called for.—Therefore those concerned will please to take notice, that such of the aforesaid Watches as are not taken away before the first day of January next, will be sold at auction, and the balances after paying the expences will be reserved for their owners respectively.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.

Easton, Nov. 27, 1804.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned casting, or hauling wood or timber across the subscribers lands lying in Kings Creek—as he has received considerable injury from persons drawing from *Abolus Pallant's* lands, who will be prosecuted if they trespass after this date.

JOHN TROTH.

Kings' Creek, Talbot County.

November 27, 1804.

N. B. Wanted to hire for the ensuing year, TWO NEGRO MEN.

J. T.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand, a large and valuable

YOKE OF OXEN,

WHICH will be seven years old the year ensuing, which is very well broke to the cart, which he will dispose on very reasonable terms. For further information apply to the subscriber living in Caroline County, about three miles from Hillsborough.

JAMES HICKS.

Nov. 27, 1804.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

FEDERALISM UNMASKED.

O! Royal George, how our poor hearts do ache,
When we reflect on our unhappy state.
Think of this vanquish'd land once proud
and free,
These hearts of ours will ever beat for thee.
When under Britain's laws we happy were,
We lov'd thee, and fill in mind thy scepter bear;
Our royal friend, king George, he is the man,
And now huzza for him with hat and hand.
And Ephraim shall go to choose a President,
As Dashiell will not be sent,
For knowing that he's a Democrat,
He must assuredly stay at home for that.
We'd, as leave on board a ship of war be station'd,
As be govern'd by the present administration;
For when in Scotland we thought ourselves free,
As there we dare not speak of liberty.
But hark, ye brother fed's, I'll tell you true,
Ephraim will. Your turn out, and that will do,
Pinckney he'll elect who is our friend,
Then *Corporal Skunk* will have his news to send.
Fill'd with thought, it is a recreation
To have again Old John's administration;
O! how the Republicans will hang their heads,
And we'll huzza, for George my brother fed's.

A BY STANDER.

Johnson's District, Worcester County.

Porcupine.

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. tf

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Which he offers for Sale at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

—CONSISTING OF—

FINE and coarse cloths, kerfimers, baizes, flannels, twilled black and olive hunter's cords and velvets, fashionable Benner's cords for pantalettes, a handsome collection of cottons, chintzes, white and coloured cambricks, muslins, dimities, silk, cotton and worsted hosiery, white and coloured kid gloves, long and extra long; cotton gloves and mitts, Morocco, stuff and leather shoes, a large assortment of Queen's-ware and China, hardware and cutlery, a few handsome red fox muffs and tippetts, groceries, &c. and a number of articles too tedious to mention.

Easton, Nov. 13, 1804. tf

FOR RENT,

THE YEAR ENSUING,

A FARM near the head of Wye River, late the property of John Thomas, (deceased), and where he always resided. The terms may be known on application to Dr. William E. Seth, or the subscribers.

ALEXANDER STUART.

ELIZABETH STUART.

Talbot county, Nov. 13, 1804. 4

Wanted,

A FEW nice HAMS of the present year.

Ed. EARLE.

Nov. 13, 1804. 3

Public Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day. The Real Estate of John Thomas, late of Talbot County, deceased; or such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts. This property lies in Talbot County, near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye River, and consists of several parts of tracts, or parcels of land, viz. part of Widow's Chance, &c. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part of the above property, to give bond with approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, within 15 months from the day of sale, and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money (and not before.) The trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, on or before the 10th day of June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.

Nov. 20, 1804. tf

AT the same time and place will be exposed to public sale, a variety of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Beds, &c. &c. also, Horses, Mules, Black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and all the Farming Utensils. The sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of, and the conditions particularly published and made known on the premises previous to the sales commencing.

ELIZABETH STUART.

Nov. 20.

Notice.

THE Person or Persons claiming or owning the lands heretofore occupied by Stephen Foreman, called and known by the name of the *Marsh 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. 8

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous of making a close of settling of the Estates of Margaret Lambdin and Joseph Cooper, both of Talbot county, deceased—Takes this method of requesting all persons having any claims against either of the Estates of Margaret Lambdin, or Joseph Cooper, to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 25th day of the 12th month, or else they will be excluded from receiving any benefit therefrom. And all those that are any ways indebted to said Estates to come forward and make immediate payment, or else means will be made use of to compel them, by

JOHN KEMP, Executor

of Margaret Lambdin, and

Joseph Cooper, deceased.

Nov. 20, 1804. 30

To be Rented.

THE Store-Room and Cellar in front of the House occupied by Mrs. Mary Dawson, opposite the Court-House, will be rented for the ensuing year—the stand is equal to any in Easton, for a Store. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Star.

Easton, Nov. 20, 1804. 39

To be Rented,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, situated on Harrison-street, for the ensuing year, at present occupied by Miss Fletcher as a school-house. Possession may be had on the 1st of January next. For further particulars apply to

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, Nov. 20, 1804. 3

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 tawny waistcoat, dark cloth overalls, a tow linen shirt, and a wool hat. His owner is desired 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

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1804.

57R,

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, Sec'y

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.	5000
2 do.	3000
4 do.	2000
10 do.	1000
16 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

6,686 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.

Joshua Inliss, No. 69, Bond-street, F. Point.

William Carman, O'Donnel'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 fate of their Tickets, to any part of the Continent, when the drawing is finished.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1804. 3

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the first ult. a negro man by the name of HARRY, but since committed confesses his name to be BEN, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland: He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped wollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trowsers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff

of Frederick county.

October 9, 1804. 8

VOLUME II.

OF GENERAL WASHINGTON'S

LIFE is received at the Star-Office.

Nov. 13, 1804.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Akers, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as early as possible. SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'rix. Nov. 13, 1804. 6

A Lucrative Mercantile ESTABLISHMENT,

In the pleasant and flourishing town of PRINCESS ANNE, in the gay and wealthy County of Somerset, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

IS OFFERED for sale by the subscriber, on liberal terms. The building having been erected for the purpose; in point of commodiousness, convenience and elegance, is surpassed by none in the peninsula.

The assortment, consisting of Dry Goods and Hardware, is extensive, in articles selected with care, and particularly adapted to the uses of the neighborhood. The whole may be sold together, or if preferred, the building may be leased. Requiring only a small proportion of the consideration on the delivery of the property; an extensive credit will be given for the balance, on the payments being secured.

Persons of discernment and enterprise, will readily perceive the benefits which must result from this favorable rate of acquiring a capital.

The experience of more than four years, warrants the subscriber in the assertion, that prospects so fair are rarely presented to those desirous of commencing in this line.—He will treat with purchasers during all the present month, at the end of which, if he shall not have sold the same, he will decline that object, and direct his views to a continuance of the business as heretofore.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACLE, Princess Anne, Nov. 13, 1804. 3

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed from the House he lately occupied, to that of Mr. Baldwin, next door above Prince's tavern.

EDWARD EARLE, Druggist.

Nov. 13, 1804. 3

For Sale,

LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,

about twenty five years of age.—She is a good cook, washer and ironer; & well acquainted with house work in general. She will not be sold, to be taken out of the State. For terms apply to the Editor of the Star.

Easton, Nov. 13, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

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

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Sept. 11, 1804. tf

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 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. tf

Mediterranean Passports.

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

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

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

June 5.

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood,

And have purchased those TWO FINE

SCHOONER'S, lately the property of

Capt. Dawson, called the

Centreville; & the Farmer.

WHICH they will run constantly

as PACKETS, and GRAIN

BOATS, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

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

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

—*—

Nicholson & Attwood,

Have opened a GROCERY STORE at

CENTREVILLE, and received from

Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following

articles which they will sell at the

most reduced prices for Cash or Country

produce.

Old Cogniac 4th proof.

French Brandy.

Jamaica & } SPIRITS.

Antigua & } BRANDIES.

New-England Rum.

Apple & } BRANDIES.

Peach & } BRANDIES.

Best Holland Gin.

Whiskey 6 years old.

Inferior do.

Madeira, } WINES.

Sherry, } WINES.

Malaga & } WINES.

Port & } WINES.

Hylon, } WINES.

Hylon Skin, } WINES.

Young Hylon, } WINES.

& Souchong, } WINES.

Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & } TEAS.

Lump Sugars, } TEAS.

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

Molasses, Soap & Candles.

1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.

Do. do. Salt.

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace,

Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger,

Mustard, Rice, Snuff, Raisins, Almonds,

Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other

articles too tedious to mention.

Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804. tf

For Sale.

Sixty thousand acres of Land,

in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.

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

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

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

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

EDWARD TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, Septem- }

ber 7, 1804. } 123D.

Wants a Situation.