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IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.
[Continued.]

Mr. CAMPBELL then rose and spoke as follows:

It is with peculiar diffidence I rise, in compliance with the duty assigned me, to address this honorable court on this important occasion. Sensible of my own incompetency to do that justice to the investigation of this cause, which its importance, and the influence that the whole transaction is calculated to have on the jurisprudence of our country, would seem to require, I should have felt disposed to decline the undertaking; but called upon by the representatives of the nation, to aid in supporting a prosecution which they have deemed it proper to institute for the public good, I conceive it my duty to yield up, in some degree, my own feeling, to obey the voice of my country, and perform the duties imposed upon me thereby. Under this impression I shall endeavor to execute the trust reposed in me on this occasion, in such manner as the very short time left me from other public avocations, and the limited means of information on subjects of this nature, which the present situation of this place affords, will enable me. I feel however, Sir, considerable confidence in this undertaking, from the consideration that there are other gentlemen associated with me on this occasion, who are fully competent to do complete justice to the subject. And a still higher degree of confidence arises from a perfect conviction, that the honorable members who compose this high tribunal, and who are to pronounce the final decision in this cause, are well qualified to investigate its merits; and that their talents and experience are such as to preclude even the possibility of a defeat of justice taking place, in consequence of any deficiency that may exist in the exertions of counsel on either side.

The scene, presented to the nation by this trial, is more than usually interesting and important. One of the highest officers of the government, called upon by the voice of the people, through their representatives, before the highest tribunal known to our constitution; that same tribunal that functioned his elevation, to answer for the abuse of the power with which he had been entrusted. It is a melancholy truth, that derogates much from the dignity of human nature, but it is a truth that has been for ages established by experience, that high and important powers have a tendency to corrupt those on whom they are conferred. Few minds are possessed of sufficient integrity and independence, when elevated above the ordinary level of the great mass of their fellow citizens, to resist the impulse their high station gives them, to grasp at still greater powers and prostitute those which they already possess.

Hence it has been the great exertion of all government, who regard the rights and liberties of the people, and still must continue to be so, to watch over the conduct of the high and confidential officers of State, and guard against their abusing the powers reposed in them. For this purpose the mode of trial by impeachment was resorted to in very early times in that country from which we have derived most of our laws and usages. Near five hundred years ago, the representatives of the people in that nation felt themselves clothed with sufficient authority to check the abuses of power, in the highest officers under the crown by calling upon them by impeachment to answer before the house of lords for their conduct, and punishing them for such acts as were unauthorized illegal or oppressive.

It was a wise and politic measure to have charges of this nature tried by the highest tribunal in the nation that would not be awed by the great powers and elevated standing of the accused, nor influenced by the popular voice of the accusers further than a strict regard to impartial justice would require. As I conceive thereof that pure and unstained im-

partiality ought to be the characteristic feature in the trial by impeachment, I shall for myself, and I conceive I may in the name of the representatives of the people, utterly disclaim any design or wish, that party considerations, or difference in political sentiments should in the remotest degree, enter into the investigation or affect the decision of this question. Yet in order to ascertain the motive that actuated the respondent, it may become necessary to notice the difference of political sentiment so far as regarded the accused, and those who are stated to have been injured by his conduct, at the time those transactions took place, that gave origin to his prosecution.

In the view which I propose taking of this subject, I shall in the first place notice the provisions in the constitution relative to impeachment, and endeavor to ascertain the precise object and extent of such provision so far as the same may relate to the present case.

The first provision in the constitution on this subject, (art. 1st sec. 3.) declares, that the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

Here we discover the great wisdom of the framers of the constitution. The highest and most enlightened tribunal in the nation is charged with the protection of the rights and liberties of the citizens against oppression from the officers of government under the sanction of law; unawed by the power which the officer may possess or the dignified station he may fill complete justice may be expected at their hands. The accused is called upon before the same tribunal, and in many instances, before the same men, who functioned his official elevation, to answer for abusing the powers with which he had been entrusted. Men who are presumed to have had a favorable opinion of him once, are to be his judges; no inferior or co-ordinate tribunal is to decide on his case, which might from motives of jealousy or interest be prejudiced against him and with his removal. No, Sir his judges, without the shadow of temptation to influence their conduct, are placed beyond the reach of suspicion.

The next provision in the constitution declares that judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Here the constitution seems to make an evident distinction between such misdemeanors as would authorize a removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office and such as are criminal, in the ordinary sense of the words in courts of common law, and punishable by indictments. So far as the offence committed is injurious to society, only in consequence of the power reposed in the officer being abused in the exercise of his official function, it is inquirable into only by impeachment, and punishable only by removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office; but so far as the offence is criminal, independent of the office, it is to be tried by indictment, and is made punishable according to the known rules of law in court or ordinary jurisdiction. As, if an officer takes a bribe to do an act not connected with his office; for this he is indictable in a court of justice only. Impeachment, therefore, according to the meaning of the constitution, may fairly be considered a kind of inquest into the conduct of an officer, merely as it regards his office; the manner in which he performs the duties thereof; and the effects that his conduct therein may have on society. It is more in the nature of a civil investigation, than of a criminal prosecution. And though impeachable offences are termed in the constitution high crimes and misdemeanors, they must be such only so far as regards the official conduct of the officer; and even treason and bribery can only be inquired into by impeachment, so far as the same may be considered as a violation of the duties of the officer, and of the oath the officer takes to support the constitution and laws of the United States, and of his oath of office; and not as to the criminality of those offences independent of the office. This must be inquired into and punished by indictment.

This position is strongly supported by that mode of proceeding adopted by this honorable court in cases of impeachment. You issue a summons to give notice to the accused of the proceeding against him; you do not consider his personal appearance necessary; you issue no compulsory process to enforce his person-

al attendance; and you pass sentence, or render judgment on him in his absence. But in all criminal prosecutions, compulsory process must issue at some stage of it to enforce the defendant's appearance; unless on a writ in England be considered an exception, which, it is believed, is not resorted to in this country, and his personal appearance is considered absolutely necessary; and in almost every case he must be present when sentence is pronounced against him. This construction of the constitutional provision appears to be absolutely necessary, to avoid the absurd consequence that would arise from a different construction; that of punishing a man twice for the same offence, which could not have been intended by the framers of the constitution.

The nature of the judgment which you are bound to render, and not to exceed, appears also conclusive on this head. You can only remove and disqualify an individual from holding any office of honor, trust or profit. This cannot be considered a criminal punishment; it is merely a deprivation of rights; a declaration that the person is not properly qualified to serve his country. Hence, I conceive, that in order to support these articles of impeachment, we are not bound to make out such a case as would be punishable by indictment in a court of law. It is sufficient to show that the accused has transgressed the line of his official duty, in violation of the laws of his country; and that this conduct can only be accounted for on the ground of impure and corrupt motives. We need not hunt down the accused as a criminal, who had committed crimes of the deepest dye; and this honorable court are not authorized to inflict a punishment adequate to such crimes, if they had been committed and could be established. With this view of the meaning of the constitutional provision relative to impeachments, I shall proceed to examine the articles now under consideration, and the evidence given to support them.

In the course of this examination, we apprehend, it will clearly appear, that the whole conduct of the judge in the several transactions, for which charges are alleged against him, had its origin in a corrupt partiality and predetermination, unjustly to oppress, under the sanction of legal authority, those who became the objects of his resentment in consequence of differing from him in political sentiment, turning the judicial power, with which he was vested, into an engine of political oppression. So completely it is conceived has this motive pervaded the whole of his judicial transactions now in question, that there is not a single act charged in the articles of impeachment, that is not strongly marked with manifest oppression springing from political intolerance, under the mask of administering justice. This is the corrupt origin from which have issued all the evils complained of; this has for ages been the scourge of society and it is all important that in our country, which is yet in its infancy, when this poisonous germ cannot have taken deep root, it should be crushed in its embryo, and not permitted to gather strength by the sanction of high and superior authority.

In order to observe some arrangement in the investigation of this subject, I propose to consider, first under one general view the conduct of the judge on the trial of Fries for treason, as stated in the charges contained in the first article; and,

Secondly, I will consider also under one general view, the conduct of the judge in the trial of Callender for a libel, as stated in the several charges contained in the second, third, and fourth articles of the impeachment. The fifth and sixth articles I will leave to be supported by those gentlemen associated with me in the management of this prosecution, who have been more conversant than myself with the laws and practice of the courts, in Virginia upon which the support of these articles materially depend; and the remaining articles, to wit: the seventh and eighth, will be chiefly relied upon by me, to show the spirit of oppression, partiality and political intolerance that marked the whole judicial career of the judge, during the course of these transactions, thereby establishing more clearly the motives that actuated his conduct in the several acts charged as misdemeanors in the articles already noticed and relied upon.

In examining the first article, I shall rely upon the following positions:

First, that under the eighth article a mandatory of the constitution of the United States (referred to in this article of the impeachment) which secures to the defendant in all criminal prosecutions the as-

sistance of counsel, he is thereby entitled to the right of such counsel being heard in his defence by the court, before a decision be made and declared against him on the law arising in his case, and also, that such counsel should exercise their professional rights in making his defence according to the known and established laws and usages of the nation, free from any arbitrary controul or restriction whatever.

Secondly, that in the trial of Fries for treason, the judge did, by delivering an opinion in writing on the law arising in the case, before counsel were permitted to be heard in his defence, effectually deprive the defendant of any benefit from the assistance of counsel.

Thirdly, that he imposed on the counsel engaged for the defendant, arbitrary restrictions and controul, in the exercise of their professional rights, unknown to, and unauthorized by the laws and usages of the nation, which compelled them to relinquish the defence of the prisoner.

Fourthly, I will then insist that this conduct was such a flagrant violation of his duty, as could only spring from corrupt motives, and a disposition to oppress those who became the objects of his resentment.

With regard to the first position, that counsel ought to be permitted to be heard for a defendant before a decision should be declared against him; and also that the counsel ought to be protected in the exercise of their professional rights, according to the usages and practice of courts, it appears to me substantially supported by the constitutional provision already noticed, securing to the defendant the assistance of counsel, and to be a necessary consequence of that provision, and essential, in order to give it effect. For in the first place, as to the law, of what use would the assistance of counsel be to the defendant, if a decision of the law arising in his case should be deliberately made up by the court, committed to writing to give it more solemnity and effect, and delivered, or made known, before such counsel were permitted to be heard in his defence? What hopes could the counsel entertain of being able to convince a court, that an opinion thus deliberately formed, and solemnly made known, was incorrect and ought not to have been given? Surely if the right to the assistance of counsel, secured to a defendant, means any thing, it must mean that he should have an opportunity through his counsel, to make his case known to the court, to explain the law arising thereon, and show, as far as it could be done, that according to the true construction of the law applying to his case, or under which he is charged, he is not subject to its penalties, before their opinion be declared on the subject, while the mind of the court is unbiassed, open to conviction, and capable of duly weighing the arguments that may be advanced on either side. But when an opinion is deliberately declared, or made known, against a defendant before he is permitted to be heard by counsel, his case is prejudged, the character of the court is committed in every great degree to support such opinion, the arguments of counsel cannot be expected to be heard by such a court, with impartiality and fairness, that go to prove such opinion to be erroneous, and under such circumstances, the aid of counsel is a mere name without a benefit; a form without substance. But again, if such counsel were subject to the arbitrary controul and restriction of a court, of every capricious and irritable judge; if they were not protected in the performance of their professional duties, so long as they acted within the laws of their country and the known usages and practice of courts, of what use would their assistance be to the accused, or what substantial aid could they afford him in making his defence? The counsel would have no rule to direct them in shaping their client's defence. When they had prepared to examine his case in the manner heretofore usual in courts, and upon grounds, which they conceived most likely to establish his innocence and procure his acquittal, they might be stopped at the very threshold of the defence, surprised with a new and unheard of mode of proceeding; presented with a digressed and formal opinion upon the very points they intended to contest; and informed that in the remarks they might be permitted to make to the court, to show that such opinion was not correct, they must confine themselves in their endeavors to establish the doctrine they might advance, to the production of authorities of a certain description; and must not extend their reasonings and

decisions, on similar cases, beyond certain prescribed limits, as to time and the kind of decisions. Under such circumstances no counsel could render any substantial service to the accused; none would be found to submit to the tyranny of such a practice.

Further, it is conceived an universal rule of construction, that when a right is secured to any person, by a law, the means of acquiring the benefit of that right are thereby also secured to him. The constitution secures to the defendant in all criminal cases the assistance of counsel in his defence; the only means by which the benefits of that right can be obtained by such defendant, it is conceived, must be, by permitting counsel to be heard in his behalf, before his case is decided against him and by protecting such counsel in the due performance of their professional duties. These rights are secured to counsel for the benefit of those for whom they are concerned, and not for their own advantage. And here it may be proper to observe, that though counsel may be considered in some respects as officers of the court, and in a certain degree subject to their controul and direction; yet, it is certain, while they act within that line of their duty, and the known sphere of their action as counsel, their rights are as sacred as those of the court; and they are, in performing their professional duty in a certain sense as independent of the court, as the court are of them.

The second position proposed to be established and relied upon, to wit, that the judge did, in the trial of Fries for treason, by delivering an opinion in writing on the law arising in the case before counsel was permitted to be heard in his defence, effectually deprive the defendant of any benefit from the assistance of counsel, is in part a deduction from the preceding position and supported by it. The fact of the judge's delivering an opinion in writing, in this case against the defendant, previous to permitting counsel to be heard in defence, is admitted by the judge in his answer and is also established beyond a doubt by the evidence of Messrs. Lewis, Dallas, Tilghman, and indeed of all the witnesses on the subject. No difference exists in the evidence of the different witnesses with regard to the written opinion being delivered before the cause was heard.

The statement briefly is, that after the court met, the jury were called and many of them answered and appeared; the prisoner was (Mr. Lewis believes) in court; the counsel assigned the prisoner, had not all got to the bar; when the judge handed down, or threw on the clerk's table, several papers, each containing the opinion of the court on the law that was to decide the defendant's fate; one of those copies the judge said, was to be given to the counsel for the defendant; one to the attorney for the United States, and one to be delivered to the jury before they retired on the case. Some of the gentlemen about the bar began to copy these papers; Mr. Lewis, one of the counsel for the defendant, refused to receive or read, declaring his hands should never be stained by reading a prejudged opinion in any case, but especially in a capital one. The papers were subject to public inspection; the jurymen then might, and probably did, read the opinion. Thus the formal opinion of the court on the law, being made known to the jury before the case was heard, would bias their minds against the defendant and render an impartial enquiry into his case next to impossible. The counsel had no hopes of changing an opinion thus deliberately and formally made up, and stamped with the solemnity of a written sentence; the judge by deciding the law seemed to have decided the facts also, as he must have assumed them as proved, in order to found his opinion upon them; and indeed the answer stated that no doubt existed with regard to the facts, or evidence in the case on either side; the jury would, therefore, consider such opinion as a decision of the whole case, and would be prepared, so far as they could be influenced by the judge to pronounce the defendant guilty, before they heard the cause examined, or even a syllable of the evidence. In a case thus situated, how could the defendant be said to enjoy the benefit of the assistance of counsel; when the whole cause was decided before counsel was permitted to be heard; and no ground left for them to move. This mode of proceeding, adopted by the judge, was, therefore, a direct violation of the constitutional right secured to the defendant of having the assistance of counsel in all criminal prosecutions; for it cannot

pretended that to hear counsel after the cause was substantially decided, would be complying with the true intent and meaning of the constitution; for this would render the provision totally futile and useless, and would be calculated only to deceive unfortunate defendants, who might place reliance upon it. The judge in delivering this opinion, introduced a mode of proceeding new and before unknown in our jurisprudence; and contrary to the known and established usages of the courts in our country; all the legal characters that have been examined as witnesses on both sides, and most of the witnesses to the article were legal characters, prove the fact, that no such practice ever did exist in this country; not one solitary case can be adduced of a similar proceeding by a judge, either in this country or in that from which we have taken most of our laws and usages. The writers on the laws of England afford no instance of this kind; and it was left for Judge Chase to introduce this extraordinary and before unheard of mode of administering justice.

(To be continued)

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR,
You will, I think, coincide in opinion with me, that the following extract from Dr. Buckhan's advice to mothers, on the subject of their own health, and on the means of promoting the health, strength, and beauty of their offspring, is well worthy of the attentive perusal of your fair readers. It is written in the most agreeable style, and conveys the most valuable instruction to the fair sex, in whose health and happiness our own is inseparably involved.

By giving the article a place in your paper, when it suits your convenience, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

The desire of preserving and improving personal beauty, which discovers itself at an early period in the female breast, is wisely designed by nature for the best and most important ends; it is a powerful check on excesses of every kind, and is the strongest incitement to cleanliness, temperance, moderate exercise, and habitual good humor. All that is necessary is to convince young people that these are the means of rendering them lovely, because they are the only means of securing the enjoyment of health, the very essence of beauty; instead of sourly discouraging so natural a wish, let us point out the way to its full accomplishment, and thus prevent many amiable women from taking a wrong road, and from destroying both health, and beauty by an absurd pursuit of the latter alone.

One of the first truths to be impressed upon the minds of young women is, that beauty cannot exist without health, and that one is absolutely unattainable by any practices inconsistent with the other. In vain do they hope to improve their skin, or to give a lively redness to their cheeks, unless they take care to keep the blood pure, and the whole frame active and vigorous. Beauty both of shape and countenance, is nothing more than visible health; the outward mirror of the state of things within; the certain effect of good air, cheerfulness, temperance, and exercise.

There is nothing perhaps, so pernicious to women as the use of creams, and pastes, and powders, and lotions and numberless other contrivances to bleach the skin, or to produce an artificial white and red. All of them act with double injury, not only in destroying the surface which they were expected to beautify but in poisoning the habits and causing a fatal neglect of the great preservatives of life itself. A blotch or a pimple, however offensive to the eye, give timely notice of the impure state of the fluids and of the kind efforts of nature to expel the noxious matter. Ought not these efforts then to be assisted by a judicious plan of diet and regimen, instead of throwing back the impurity into the blood, and converting the very means of health, into the seeds of infection and disease? Beside lead or mercury, is the chief ingredient in all those boasted cosmetics, and being absorbed through the skin, cannot fail to occasion cramps, spasms convulsion cholera, and the incurable train of nervous and consumptive complaints.

Beauty is impaired, and health too often destroyed by other absurd practices, such as drinking vinegar, to produce what is called a genteel or slender form and avoiding exposure to the open air, for fear of its injuring the fancied delicacy of a fine skin. Vinegar, used as sauce and in moderate quantities, serves to correct the putrescent tendency of various articles of food, and is equally agreeable and wholesome; but when swallowed in draughts, for the purpose of producing plumpness, it proves highly injurious, causing excessive perspiration, relaxing the bowels, imparting no small degree of acrimony to the system. The dread of open air is still more ridiculous and detrimental. Look at the healthy texture of milkmaid's skin, and at the roses ever blooming on her cheek and then consider whether the open air can be unfavorable to beauty. The votaries of fashion may affect to de-

pile these natural charms, and to call them vulgar: the heart of man feels their irresistible attraction, and his understanding confirms him in its just preference. Surely the languid sickly delicacy, produced by confinement cannot be compared to the animated glow of a face fanned by the refreshing breeze.

The woman, therefore, who feels a laudable wish to look well, and to be so irresistibly attractive, must place no confidence in the fallacious doctrines or the deceitful art of fashion. She must consult nature and reason, and seek for beauty in the temple of health; if she looks for it elsewhere she will experience the most mortifying disappointment; her charms will fade; her constitution will be ruined; her husband's love will vanish with her shadowy attractions; and her nuptial bed will be unfruitful, or cursed with a puny race, the helpless victims of a mother's imprudence. She cannot transmit to her children what she does not herself possess; weakness and disease are entailed upon her posterity; and, even in the midst of wedded joys, the hopes of a healthy vigorous issue are blasted forever.

The only way to prevent such evils is to pay a due regard to those rational means of promoting health, which I have already hinted at; temperance, exercise, open air cleanliness and good humor. These subjects are pretty fully discussed in my "Domestic Medicine;" yet a few remarks may be proper on the present occasion.

"In laying down rules of temperance, I do not wish to impose any restraint on the moderate use of good and wholesome food or drink; but under these heads we must not include spirituous liquors; relaxing and often repeated draughts of hot tea and coffee; salted, smoke-dried, and highly seasoned meats; salt fish; rich gravies; heavy sauces; almost indigestible pastry; and four, unripe fruits, of which women in general are immoderately fond. We pity the green-sick girl, whose longing for such trash, is one of the causes as well as one of the effects of her disease; but can any woman capable of the reflection gratify a perverted appetite by the use of most pernicious crudities? By plucking and eating it before it is ripe you defeat the benignant purposes of nature, and will severely feel her resentment. The morning is the best time to eat fruit, when the stomach is not loaded with other aliment. Even in the evening I had rather see it introduced than the enervating luxuries of the table, or the still worse preparations for a supper of animal food. A meal of this sort should not be made twice in one day. After a hearty dinner, a long interval is necessary before nature can require, or even bear, without injury, another substantial repast. Suppers are doubly prejudicial on account of the hours, and the danger of going to bed with a full stomach. Appoplexies are often occasioned by such inconsiderate and unseasonable indulgence, but its certain effects are restless nights, frightful dreams, broken and unrefreshing slumbers, an incapacity of early rising next morning head aches, paleness of aspect, and general relaxation. Whoever sets any value on health or beauty, will always make very light repasts at night and will go to bed early; that is to say, never later than ten or eleven o'clock, in order to enjoy sweet repose, and to rise betimes with renovated strength and alacrity to the pleasures and duties of the ensuing day.

The following is given as the political character of the immortal Sir William Jones, by his late Biographer.

"If the political opinions of Sir William Jones, at any period have been censured for extravagance let it be remembered, that he adopted none, but such as he firmly believed to arise out of the principles of the constitution of England, and as such he was ever ready to avow and defend them. His attachment to liberty was certainly enthusiastic, and he never speaks of tyranny and oppression, but in the language of detestation. This sentiment, the offspring of generous feelings, was invigorated by his early acquaintance with the republican writers of Greece and Rome, and with the works of the most celebrated writers of his own country; but the whole tenor of his life, conversation and writings, proves, to my conviction, that he would have abandoned any opinion which could be demonstrated irreconcilable to the spirit of the constitution.

With these principles, he ever refused to enlist under the banners, of any party, which he denominated faction, and resisted the influence of private friendships and attachments whenever they involved a competition with his regard to the constitution of his country. These sentiments may be traced in his correspondence and publications, and they are sometimes accompanied with expressions of regret, arising from the impossibility of reconciling his political principles to the bias of his inclination, towards individuals.

In a letter to Lord Althorpe, he says, "As to America—I know that the sturdy transatlantic yeomanry will neither be dragged nor bamboozled out of their liberty." In another letter he says, "On the peo-

ple depend the welfare, the security and the permanence of every legal government; in the people must reside all substantial power; and to the people must all those, in whose ability and knowledge we, sometimes wisely, often imprudently, confide, be always accountable for the due exercise of that power with which you are for a time entrusted."

To Dr. Price, from India, he writes in 1790. "I had flattered myself with a hope of making a visit to our venerable friend of Philadelphia, before the retreat I mediated to my humble cottage in Middlesex; but God's will be done. We shall meet, I devoutly hope, in a happier state."

Such was the character of one of the greatest and best of men—and such the love of liberty with which he was always inspired.

[The humour and moral of the following piece which originally appeared in the Political Barometer, should entitle it to a place with Esop's Fable of the Old Man, his son and the Ass.]

F. Museum.

The public, some writers say, is a being with many heads, and consequently possesses as many different minds, as those can amply testify who are the servants of its will, among whom, printers perhaps are the chief Butlers and Bakers.

"Give us more foreign intelligence," says the new-monger, and let domestic politics alone. "Battle the feds; dash away at the demos," cries the politician. "A fig for your foreign intelligence, unless you can send Emperor Buonaparte into England up to his knees in blood. We do not want to hear about ships spoken at sea—a courier passing through Hampergolesperdum—Marshall Heltterkeltter holding audience with his serene highness, the landgrave of Lubberdegullion, or the marriage of count Waddeltwatt with her ladyship the duchess of Winkum-Squinkum let your paper detail such important advices." "Hit the federal or democratic editors," exclaims the third; "nothing I like so well as squabbles among editors; there is some fun in that." "Let us have another novel," says Mrs. Frippe, "I like novels monstrously well, especially if there is something starveling in them; I wouldn't give a cent if they hadn't a novel in." "Novels," says old Grouse—"Nonsense! I give us something about farming; tell us how to destroy the Hessian fly, or something about fining cyder, or wheat upon clover." "I like novels too," says Mrs. Simper; "but besides them I want a good deal more poetry, and a number of queer stories about Ann Necdotes; I love to read them terribly." "All wily-wally," says Jack Golloper, "give us the sport of the turf; tell us about the race between Madam Scratchum [Thornton] and Mr. Strikefire [Flint] and her challenging him after the got beat; that's the dandy."

Thus might we go on almost ad infinitum, and describe the mode which Mr. Public points out for us to be guided by, in conducting our paper; and in answer to all this we can only say, that although we consider our own method best, yet as soon as they can all agree upon one plan, we will cheerfully adopt it, and until then, we trust we may be permitted to jog on in the old way of giving a little of every thing which we consider the most important; for,

"If all the land was paper,

"And all the sea was ink,

It would still be impossible for us to comply with all the demands of the public, until in those demands the public could become more united.

Something of the Marvellous.—The following extraordinary paper is copied from an authentic record in the Tower: "The king to all to whom these letters shall come greeting: know ye, that whereas Cecily, who was the wife of John de Ryegway, lately indicted for the murder of him the said John, her husband, and for that murder arraigned before our beloved and faithful Henry Greene, and his associates, our justices, assigned to deliver our jail of Nottingham; and because the flood mutes, stands adjudged to her punishment, as reported to us; without food or drink, shut up in a close dungeon, she remained alive for forty days, by a miracle, and as it were, contrary to human nature, as we have understood by testimony worthy of credit.—We being moved by piety for this cause, to the praise of God and the glorious virgin his mother, from whom the said miracle proceeded as we do believe, of our special grace, remitted to the said Cecily the execution of the aforesaid judgment, being willing that the said Cecily may be released from the aforesaid prison, and that she may not farther be bodily impeached, by reason of the aforesaid judgment. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness the king at Westminster, the twenty-fifth day of April, and in the year of our Lord 1357."

"By writ of Privy Seal."

PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the STAR-OFFICE.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of War, to issue military land warrants, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of war, be and he hereby is authorized, from and after the passing of this act, to issue warrants for military bounty lands, to the sixty three persons who have exhibited their claims, and produced satisfactory evidence, to substantiate the same to the Secretary of war, and also to such persons as shall, before the first day of April next, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims, in pursuance of the act of the twenty sixth of April, eighteen hundred and two, intituled "An act in addition to an act, regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Heathens."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the holders or proprietors of the land warrants, issued by virtue of the preceding section, shall and may locate their respective warrants, only on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships, which had been reserved for original holders, by virtue of the fifth section of an act, intituled "An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathens."

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled "An act, in addition to an act, entitled "An act, in addition to an act regulating the grants of lands appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the Heathens," approved the 26th day of April, 1802, be and the same is hereby continued in force until the 1st day of March 1806.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. BURR,

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

March 2, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To continue in force "an act, declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of Maryland passed the twenty eighth day of December 1793, for the appointment of health officer."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intituled "An act to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county;" so far as to enable the state aforesaid, to collect a duty of one cent per ton on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore, from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in said act intended.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for nine years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 1, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Union Bank of Maryland,

6th May, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Evan's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board of Directors,

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Eastern Star; the Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette are requested to publish the above once a week six times and forward their accounts.

May 14.

6t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of Owen Kennard & Nephew, being this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons having claims against them, will please to apply to Owen Kennard, for payment; and those indebted will make their respective payments to either of them.

OWEN KENNARD.

SAMUEL GROOME,

Eastern, Talbot county, Maryland, May 18, 1805.

Eastern and Baltimore Packets FOR SALE.



THE subscriber will dispose of his PASSAGE AND GRAIN BOATS, on accommodating terms. Among which is the

LOUISIANA,

burthen upwards of fifty tons, new in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Eastern Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known. SAMUEL THOMAS.

May 14, 1805.

In Chancery,

April 20, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Evans Willing, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Lewis Dathew, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the tenth day of July next: Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in the Eastern newspaper three times before the first day of June next. The Report states, that part of a tract of Land called "Western Fields" sold for £480, 12, and a tract of "Ill Neighborhood" sold for £50. Test.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

REC. CUA. CAN.

April 21, 1805.

In Chancery,

May 16, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sales made by James Barls, as stated in his Report, this day filed, of certain lands, mortgaged by John R. Brownwell to Elizabeth Lloyd and Henrietta M. Lloyd, shall on the 22d day of June next be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown, on that day—Provided a copy of this be inserted in Smith's Newspaper at Eastern, at any time during the present month; and provided too, that the purchase money be on or before that day brought into this Court, or the receipt in writing of the complainants, to the amount of the purchase money, shall on or before that day, be here filed. True copy. Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

REC. CUA. CAN.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Dawson, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers or to either of them; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to settle their respective debts as early as possible.

ROBERT DAWSON.

WILLIAM D. THOMAS.

Talbot county, May 21, 1805. 3t

New Store.

The subscriber having entered into Copartnership with an extensive IMPORTING HOUSE at Baltimore,

INFORMS the public, that the business will be carried on under the firm of THOMAS & CO. at Queen's-town, who have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with an extensive and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

And from the many advantages they possess, they are enabled and are determined to sell at reduced prices.

RICHARD THOMAS.

Queen's-town, April 16, 1805. 4t

To be rented,

THE Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Granaries and other convenient Houses and Gardens, lately occupied by Francis Sellers, esq. deceased, and Mr. William Clayland, deceased, the whole in good repair, and well calculated for the retail business, and accommodation of genteel families, there being but two retailers in a neighborhood of considerable extent and fertility.

HENRY NICOLS.

HENRY DOWNES.

May 7, 1805. 1s. 6w.

Lost,

ON Friday the 10th instant, either in Hillborough, or on the road leading to Hillborough, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of papers, at most which are two promissory notes, the subscribers name is indorsed on some of the papers, which can be of no use to any person but the owner. A reward of three dollars will be paid on delivery of the book, with its contents to the subscriber, living near Hardcastle's Mill, Talbot county.

ATHAEL STUART.

May 21, 1805. 2

Currier Wanted.

A STEADY, sober and attentive CURRIER, will meet with constant employ and good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living in Eastern, Talbot county.

WILLIAM PATTON.

May 21, 1805. 3

The Subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of those VALUABLE MILLS, near Salisbury. For terms apply to JOSIAH BAYLY.

April 30, 1805. 4

En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
June 4, 1805.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon dated April 6th, 1805.

"Your nation is not the only one at war with the Barbary Powers; the Algerines have lately done much damage to the Portuguese in taking twenty-one vessels, in consequence of which, a Squadron composed of two seventy-four gun ships, and six frigates of forty-four guns, set sail this day, to blockade the port of Algiers," &c.

From the Mediterranean.—A letter received in Boston from Malta, of the date of 6th March, states that "the American Squadron failed three days previous on different routes, in search of 3 Tripoline privateers, which they learned were out on a cruise. One Neapolitan vessel which had been captured by them was retaken off Strombola, and had arrived at Malta."

Extract of a letter dated on board the frigate Constitution, March 1, 1805.

"Schooner Nautilus, capt. Dent, has just come, she captured a brig yesterday with guns and ammunition on board, bound to Tripoli. We failed from Lisbon on the 10th of February, and arrived at Giorlatar on the 16th. We have been only 6 days making our passage from Gibraltar to this place. The ship sails remarkably fast; she has gone at the rate of thirteen miles an hour since I have been on board."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the American Squadron, to his friend in Petersburg, dated on board, the Effie, Syracuse harbor, Nov. 9, 1804.

"William Eaton (our former consul at Tunis) has failed in the brig Argus for Egypt: he is to co-operate with the brother of the bashaw—the deposed bashaw is to raise an army against his brother, who usurped his government."

"Report says the Dey of Algiers has threatened to burn our Squadron—We are vigilant—we keep a boat rowing about the mouth of the harbor, night and day, to give notice to all vessels coming in."

Kingston, (Jam.) April 29.
The British (Cork) West India fleet had a very narrow escape from the French Squadron in the West Indies.—The fleet had on board between 3 and 4000 troops, and an immense supply of plantation and other stores for Jamaica, and passed St. Lucia the same day the French did, when bound to St. Domingo.—The French passed in the forenoon, and the English in the afternoon; and both fleets were seen at one and the same time at St. Lucia.

We learn from a gentleman who left Paris the beginning of April, that Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris, had returned from Italy, and was to sail from Bordeaux for N. York in all the month of April.

N. Y. Gazette.
The following is a complete list of the Representatives of Virginia in the ninth Congress.
J. W. Eppes, John Smith,
David Holmes, John Dawson,
Walter Jones, James M. Garnett,
Thomas Newton, Jr., Matthew Clay,
T. M. Randolph, Patterson Goodwyn,
Christopher Clark, Edwin Gray,
John Randolph, Burrall Bassett,
Phil. R. Thompson, John W. Jackson,
J. Claiborne, Alexander Wilson,
Abram Trigg, Col. Morris,
John Clopton, Joseph Lewis.
All the above are republicans, except Joseph Lewis.

Those in Italic are new members.
Christopher Ellery, esq. has been appointed by the president of the U. States, commissioner of loans for the state of Rhode Island in the room of Jabez Bowen, esq.

Morn. Chron.
It is said that Brockhoff Livingston, esq. is appointed by the president judge of the district of New York, in the place of John Sloes Hobart, esq. deceased.

U. S. Gazette.
Lexington, (Ken.) April 9.
A letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, of the 9th March, informs, that Mr. Morrison of that place, last fall sent a party of men up the Mississippi, to cross the country, and trade with the Spaniards of Santa Fe.—That they so far succeeded as to induce the inhabitants to trade with them; some of whom were returning with Morrison's party, when they were all killed by the Indians belonging to a nation who were at war with those who served as guides to conduct

the party. Three Frenchmen who had remained in the village, were also murdered, in revenge for some Indians who were killed at the same time.

From the Paris Memoirs of Agriculture.
M. de Thofe, having found that the oil of turpentine, when applied to animals which were covered with vermin, destroyed those vermin without hurting the animal, the author of this memoir tried it on several kinds of tree lice and other insects; all of which it killed without hurting the trees. He then mixed some of the oil of turpentine with fine earth, so as to make it incorporate well, and added water, stirring it carefully till the whole was brought to a considerable degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped branches of fruit trees, covered with insects, which were entirely destroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting the fruit, branches or leaves. The composition may be got off by artificial watering, or left to be washed away by the first shower. From the experiments, he thinks that oil of turpentine may be as well employed for killing various kinds of lice that infest domestic animals, and sometimes produce disease on fruit trees. Experiments will ascertain how far this remedy will prove efficacious, in different cases.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
It is confidently reported and believed that the president of the United States will serve in his present office, no longer than his present term. The reason which has been supposed to influence his determination, will cast no disgrace upon the previous lustre of his life. Mr. Jefferson is the friend of rotations in office. He is an enemy to that monopoly of it, which should keep it for any long time in the hands of a single individual. He knows, that the longer any man remains in office, the smaller opportunity can others have of acquiring it; and the smaller this chance, the smaller will be the incitements to desert it. He knows too, that a permanent continuance in office not only enables a single individual to accomplish, gradually, a system of measures, and to collect around him a set of instruments favorable to his own usurpation, but that it prepares the people themselves for an undue reverence towards particular men or particular families.

Next to an unusual and extraordinary authority exercised by an individual, such as exists in the head of an army, there is nothing so capable of inspiring a respect for a permanent and exclusive power, as wielding the usual executive authority for any long period. It is at the same time reported, that Mr. Jefferson is willing to give an additional proof of the honorable liberality of his views, by consenting to serve in any of the executive departments under a successor whom he may approve.—Should these reports be correct, it is not time for the republicans of the union to agree at once upon some candidate whom they will place in the presidential chair?

The last rains have brought down a great number of boats laden with flour, &c. through the canal to this town.

We are happy to hear by these opportunities, that the prospect for great crops of wheat and hay were never more promising than up the river Patowmack this season. As our neighborhood has become a principal granary for the United States, this will be welcome news to our commercial friends in ever quarter of the union.

A spirited exertion is now making here for a new bridge at the site below the Little Falls. We wish it success.

Wash. Fed.
Lexington, (Ken.) May 7.
By a gentleman from the Missouri intelligence hath been received, that war belts have been sent from the Sac nation of Indians, to the southern and northern tribes on this side of the Mississippi, and various tribes on the western side of the river. The objects of this mission, is to engage this nation in a common cause against the Offages, who are represented as the enemies of all the other nations of Indians. It is likewise their intention to cut the whole of the Offage off, being deemed extremely perfidious and vindictive to the other Tribes, and from their force capable of robbing and destroying those who are compelled to resort their neighbourhood in pursuit of game. The gentleman who brings intelligence, says, it is expected that the Offages in case of attack, will apply for assistance to the Government of Upper Louisiana; by which means it is there feared, that the United States will be induced to take up arms in their defence.

The federalists fill their papers with lamentable tales about the disunion among the Republicans! Just as if the federalists had fed as lovingly together, as so many wild pigeons. The thinking that all the world has forgotten how lovingly their Adams, and Pickering and Hamilton fed together, as well as many others, who have long since disappeared. These half stories, they confess, are told not to convert their enemies, but to confirm the weak and doubting of their own party—their own unfledged young,

that have not learnt to fly. Did you ever see a pigeon catcher draw his net, and crack the heads of the dear little birds he had taken?

Sal. Reg.
Alexandria, May 21.
SHEEP-SHEARING.
We have been favored with an accurate account of the Sheep Shearing at Arlington, the estate of Mr. Cuffis, in this vicinity. The utmost exactness was used in the weights and measures and the account is transmitted by a gentleman, who was present at the time.

BAKEWELL,
The PRIZE RAM, of one year old, bred by col. Thomas L. Lee, of Loudon, and shewn on the 20th of April.

Weight of the fleece, 12 lbs. 5 oz.
Length of the wool, Extreme 13 inch. ordinary 11 inch.
Gross weight of the carcase, One hundred and forty pounds.
The extreme length of the animal from the nose to the buttock, four feet nine inches; the girth of the body three feet seven and a quarter inches; and the length of the fore leg from the brisket to the ground twelve and a half inches.—The above dimensions, and gross weight of carcase, were taken after shearing. It is intended to anoint him the present season, so that hopes are entertained that his fleece may reach sixteen pounds, the ensuing year. This method is very prevalent in Europe. Four prime ewes were then shorn, bred by Mr. Cuffis from the imported ram, upon the improved Mount Vernon breed:

No.	Weight of the fleece.
1	7 1-2 lbs.
2	7 1-4 do.
3	6 3-4 do.
4	6 1-2 do.

A Ram Lamb of two and a half months old weighed gross eighty-one and a half.—Although these weights may appear but small when compared with the English flock, yet when the scale of improvement between the two countries is balanced, and the subject considered comparatively, and with due reference to the progress and means of improvement in each, they will appear even respectable in the country the most distinguished in the world, and in which the science of Agriculture and Rural Economy, has been carried to an extent unparalleled. Possessing a portion of every climate and soil, we may hope in due time to rise to pre-eminence in the rearing of useful animals, (so necessary to manufactures, and so intimately connected with Agriculture; the great prime source of national wealth and individual prosperity.

We are told that Mr. Cuffis, has had a weather on Smith's Island, at the Capes of Virginia, to shear upwards of thirteen pounds which will no doubt cause him to transfer some of his improved stock to that place, where a vast range of pasture and continual access to salt, have contributed greatly to improve the original breed.

From the Aurora.
The following extract from a late British paper; affords one among a thousand evidences of the real benefits, experienced by the English people from their boasted magna charta independent judiciary, and stupendous government—such sciences would have been somewhat familiar in this country, had the real objects of federalism been attained:

"A terrible affair happened on Saturday at Weymouth—a press gang from a frigate lying in Portland roads, consisting of the capt. and his lieutenant, the lieutenant of marines, and 27 marines and about as many sailors, came on shore at Portland castle, and proceeded to the first village, called Chifleton.—They impressed Henry Wigget and Richard Way without interruption. The people of the island took the alarm, & fled to the village of Easton, which is situated about the centre of the island, where the people made a stand at the pond—the gang came up and the capt. took a man by the collar—the man pulled back, on which the capt. filled his pistol: at which signal the lieutenant of marines ordered his men to fire, which being done, three men fell dead being all shot through the head viz. Richard Flanagan 47 years: Alexander Andrews, 47 years, and William Lang 26 years all married men, two of them quarry men, and one a blacksmith.—One was shot through the thigh and a young woman in the back: the ball is still in her body and little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Lang, the blacksmith, was at his shop door, and there fell dead."

The death of those innocent and industrious men was passed over with a simple coroner's verdict, and mock trial but they were "clod hoppers"—their murder, or the misery entailed on their wives or families, were not thought worthy of a second remark in the papers—whilst the irregular justice, inflicted on the French duke D'Enghien, who was attempting to revive another Cablenetz association, and to spread civil war and all its attendant horrors through France, thought sufficient cause by the British

papers, for all Europe to unite in arm, and renew the bloody scenes of the last ten years, for all the crowned despots, once more to weigh themselves against the Gallic sword, risk their existence as monarchs, the revolutionizing of their kingdoms—and the slaughter of hundreds of their subject.

DIED.—In Caroline county, on Saturday the 2d inst. Mrs. Purnell, the amiable consort of Isaac Purnell, esq.—Society has lost an ornament; she was a loving wife, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, a kind neighbor, and an indulgent mistress. Her virtues command our admiration, and her death excites our sorrow.

On Tuesday last in Chestertown, Richard Tighman 4th, esq. of Kent county.

Married at Limerick, (Eng) Mr. Thomas Kelly, aged eighty-nine, to Bridget Madigan, aged fourteen years.

At London, the Earl of Ormond to Miss Clarke, daughter of Price Clarke Esq. This Lady, who is only sixteen has a fortune of Eighteen Thousand Pounds, in Cash, and a clear Estate of Eighteen Thousand Pounds per annum.

At Butterwicke Lincolnshire, (Eng.) Mr. T. Wood, of that place, to Mrs. Dobson, of Staxton. The united age of this happy couple is one hundred and fifty three years! She is the bridegroom's fifth wife, and he her third husband.

Annapolis, June 1st, 1805.

A MEETING of the Society of the A CINCINNATI will be held at Mr. Evans's Tavern in the City of Baltimore, on Thursday the 10th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The members of said Society are earnestly solicited to attend the said meeting for the purpose of considering what steps, if any, shall be necessary to be adopted for perpetuating the said Society, and also to determine on the application of their funds, agreeable to a resolution of said Society, on the 4th July, 1804.

By Order, ROBERT DENNY, Sec'y.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Deah Reid, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to settle their respective debts as early as possible.

WILL BE SOLD
On Saturday the 15th inst. at Easton Point, a small vessel, tolerably well rigged, wearing apparel, and some plaiters and brick layers tools, on a credit of three months on all sums above four dollars.
WILLIAM PATTON, adm'r.
of D. Reid, dec'd.
Easton, June 4, 1805.

Will be sold,
ON Tuesday the 11th of June next, at the late residence of William Webster, deceased, in Easton, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a good assortment of Carpenters tools.

And on the Saturday following the 15th will be sold the crops of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, as they now stand on the farm owned by him near Dover Ferry—also a variety of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by
CLOUDSERRY KERBY,
Adm'r. of Wm. Webster, dec'd.
Talbot county, May 28, 1805.

Public sale.
WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday the 14th day of June next on the premises, that well known property by the name of the Old Mill, or Bayley's Tavern, situate near the Head of Wye, Talbot county, containing about thirty acres of Land, with a small frame house. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and attendance given by the subscriber, who is authorized to sell the same.
JOHN BLAKE.
May 23, 1805.

John Kennard, junr.
Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.
Easton, May 21, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Talbot county, on Wednesday night last the 29th ult. a dark bay horse, with black main and tail, six years old this spring; about 14 hands high, well made and in good working order; well broke to every kind of work; the hair from one of his weathers rubbed off, which is not recollected. It is expected he is gone towards the upper counties of this shore. The above reward will be paid with reasonable charges for bringing said horse to the subscriber, or in proportion for securing him so that he gets him again.
THOMAS HILSBY.
Talbot county, June 4, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale,
By Doctor ROBERT MOORE,

EASTON.
DOCTOR MOORE'S ANTIBILLIOUS PILL, which have been found by a large experience to be more successful than any other remedy for the prevention and cure of all kinds of bilious complaints. Price of the Tincture one dollar, and of the Pills half a dollar. The Pills may be had separately with directions. Both their medicines will in future be sold by Dr. Moore, only at Easton's Wholesale purchasers will meet with a very generous encouragement by applying to George Bayly, Apothecary, No. 68, Market-street, Baltimore, or to Dr. Mace himself.
June 4, 1805.

Public Sale.
ON WEDNESDAY the 12th day of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of William Dawson, deceased, WILL BE SOLD: On a credit of nine months, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture; with many other articles too tedious to mention.
ROBERT DAWSON, Administrator.
WILLIAM D. THOMAS, Auctioneer.
Talbot county, May 21, 1805.

Public Sale.
AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of Thomas Carran, late of Caroline county, deceased, the following property will be sold for cash, on Friday the 28th of June next, viz.

A Lot of ground containing about a quarter of an acre, situate in Greenboroough, a two story framed dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen, good tables, carriage house, &c. The above property has been occupied as a Tavern, and is now in pretty good repair. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, by
WILLIAM JACKSON, Adm'r.
of Thomas Carran, dec'd.
Greenboroough, May 21, 1805.

The subscriber
RESPECTFULLY informs the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, that he intends to offer himself as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the approaching Election. Success in the appointment will excite the highest ambition in him to discharge the duties of that office to general satisfaction. By the public's humble servant,
ROBERT DODSON.
May 28, 1805.

Runaway Negroes.
WAS committed to the goal of this county on the 12th inst. as a runaway slave; a negro man who calls himself BEN, about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a lump near his navel; one country linen and one ozenburg shirt; a pair of white kersey and tow linen overalls; striped linsley, striped fawn and mixed kersey jackets; one blue and one lead coloured cloth coat; one pair nankeen and a pair corduroy overalls; old worn stockings; two pair of shoes and a new wool hat; says he belongs to John Wilcox, late of Montgomery county, but now of the state of Kentucky.

Also was committed on the 16th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro man by the name of SAM, but says his right name is EPPY, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has a small scar on his left eye brow and forehead, several scars on his right arm, occasioned by a burn; same arm has been broke; a scar also on the back of his long head; has a coarse tow linen shirt and trousers, blue jacket, old pair cloth trousers, and an old hat; says he belongs to capt. Samuel Minnis, but was lent to Doctor Timberlegs or Timberlainz of the state of Virginia, near New-town. Their owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold within eighty days from the date hereof, agreeably to law.

L. HILLEARY, Sheriff of
" Allegany county, Maryland.
Cumberland, May 27, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO all persons whom it doth or may concern: That Nathan C. Newson, Mercur Walker, Tabman Pollitt, and Bennett H. Clarvo, are insolvent debtors of Somerset county, included in an act of Assembly passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and that they have made application to the county court of Somerset county, offering to surrender up all their property for the benefit of their creditors; and praying a discharge agreeably to the directions of the said act; and the said court have appointed the third day of September next, for a compliance with the provisions of the said act.—All persons who have any interest in the premises, or any objections to make to the discharge of the said Nathan C. Newson, Mercur Walker, Tabman Pollitt and Bennett H. Clarvo, on the condition in the said act mentioned, are requested to appear before the said court on the said third day of September. The above ordered to be inserted once per week for three weeks in some newspaper of Baltimore, three months before the third of September.
Telt.

WILLIAM DONE, CLK.
Somerset County Court.
June 4, 1805.

Wanted,
A FEMALE TEACHER in the EASTON CHARITY SCHOOL. A single woman, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by application to
MARY MOORE,
(On behalf of the Trustees.)
Easton, 14th & 15th: 1805.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1805.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; Grievess's paper, at Hagerstown; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two-thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such further and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an in-

dictament is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Books of Subscription for shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court-House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M. THOMAS J. BULLITT. JOHN LEEDS KERR. HALL HARRISON. BENNETT WHEELER. JOSEPH HASKINS. WILLIAM MELUY. JAMES EARLE, junr.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

For Rent,

AND possession given on the 1st January, 1806, with liberty to feed wheat this fall, the FARMS in Talbot county, at present in the occupation of George Bromwell and Thomas Bullitt; and also, those in Caroline in the tenure of John Cooper, Elizabeth Haysen, James Fleaharty, William Rumbold, Thomas Hopkins, Richard Willoughby, Nathaniel Perry, Thomas Bowdler, and the fields at present cultivated by several old negroes, belonging to the estate of the late William Perry.

As it is presumed that whoever may wish to become tenants on these lands will previously view them, any description is deemed superfluous.

The subscriber offers for sale the two HOUSES and LOTS immediately behind the Court house, at present occupied by John Fleming, ship-carpenter.

Also, one of the middle HOUSES in the row of buildings put up by James Earle, junr. fronting on Washington-street continued. This property will be disposed of at very reduced prices for cash or approved bonds and notes.

DAVID KERR, junr.

Easton, May 23, 1805.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing three hundred acres of Land, lying on the main road leading from Centerville to the Beaver Dam Canaway, and not more than seven miles from the former of the two places, which is the metropolis of the county, and within half a mile of which is a good Landing, from which vessels are running to Baltimore every week. This Farm is situated in an agreeable neighborhood and conveniently near to three good Grist Mills. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and to bacco, with a good proportion of excellent meadow ground; also, there are on the place two apple orchards of good fruit, and a great abundance of excellent timber. This Farm, from its being almost surrounded by an excellent branch of running water, whose streams seldom fail, gives it an advantage over most other Farms for stock, and from an extensive range of high ground, thickly covered with oaks of various kinds, it is particularly to be admired for the raising of hogs. The buildings are in tolerable repair, and the property worthy of the attention of any person who may wish to sell their money in land. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given this fall to any person who may think proper to purchase; and no person will buy without first viewing the premises, it is unnecessary to say more. LEMUEL PURNELL, Esq. living at Centerville, is authorized to contract with any person who may wish to purchase.

May 21, 1805.

Somerset County,

May 14, 1805.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the last November Session, will be sold at public vendue at Princess Anne Town, in the county aforesaid, on Tuesday the 23rd of June next, in one lot or divided into several lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, all the land and tenements belonging to Eden School, and formerly vested in the Visitors of the said School, containing as expressed in the conveyance for the same, one hundred and sixty nine acres more or less. The said lands are pleasantly situated on the head waters of Wicomico Creek, about five miles from Princess Anne, contiguous to navigable water, and are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco, with a sufficient proportion of timbered land for the use of the plantation.

The terms of sale prescribed by the law are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustees of Washington Academy with sufficient security for the payment of one half part of the purchase money in two equal annual installments, with interest from the day of sale, and a bond on the same terms and conditions for the other half part of the purchase money to the visitors of Worcester county School nominated in the said law.

JOHN DONE. GEORGE HANDY. } Commrs. JOHN C. HANDY. } 49

Greenberrys Point.

THE subscriber will rent his Farm, opposite the city of Annapolis, known by the name of Greenberrys Point, for one or more years.—There are between five and six hundred acres of Land, with a large proportion of cleared Land, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, as the luxuriant crops made by Mr. Allen Bowie will sufficiently testify, on a reference to that gentleman—now under a good enclosure.

The very convenient situation of this Farm to the Annapolis and Baltimore markets will make it an object of considerable importance to an industrious and enterprising Farmer—added to which are the luxuries of fish, wild fowl, and oysters, in great abundance, in their several seasons. There are on said Farm a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, stables, barn, and other necessary out houses—the privilege of feeding wheat this fall, and possession of the property on the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

May 21, 1805.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Easton; or to RICHARD PETERS, Junr. No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 29, 1804.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the planter of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Port Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

Centerville, Queen Anne's } county, May 14, 1805. }

Valuable Lands for Sale.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 13th day of June next ensuing.

ALL that well known tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Caroline county, in Hunting Creek Neck, (adjoining the lands of Charles Goldborough) late the property of James Edmundson, deceased, containing about 260 acres, one third of which is heavily timbered with white and red oak, hickory, &c. also a portion of excellent meadow ground, which, with a little expense, might be rendered very productive. There is on said farm a good frame dwelling house, a large barn, and other convenient out houses, all in good repair; there is likewise a large apple and peach orchard of excellent fruit, with other fruit trees. The soil of this land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and other grain; and the situation is very convenient to several places of worship, mills and navigable water, which renders it an object worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase. As we presume no person will buy without viewing the property, it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing it. Possession to be given on the first day of the ensuing year, and privilege of feeding wheat this fall. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

ISAAC ATKINSON.

ISAAC POITS.

Caroline county, 14th }

5th mo. 1805. }

For Sale,

A TRACT of fertile land, consisting of 900 acres, situated on Bohemia river, in Cecil county. On the premises is a handsome brick mansion house, of ten rooms, some of which are elegantly finished. There is also a good brick stable and carriage house, with granary, corn houses, and other buildings necessary for a large farm.

There are many admirable springs of water on the tract, several of which are convenient to the mansion. In the proper season, the river abounds with fine fish and wild fowl, particularly the canvas back duck. The situation of the house is elevated, and the surrounding country highly cultivated, and picturesque.

On giving proper security the purchaser may have a liberal credit. For further terms apply to the subscriber in Wilmington, state of Delaware.

ROBERT MILLIGAN.

April 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

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

GEORGE GALE.

Nov. 27, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday night last, a mulatto fellow named MOSES, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well formed, and a pert, talkative fellow; he has lost part of the first joint of a thumb; has been used chiefly to house work and gardening, and was purchased by the subscriber from Doctor Mose of Cambridge, Dorchester county. It is probable that this fellow has procured a pass, or a copy of a manumission from some free person, and passes either by the name of Bryan or Benton, and says that he is from New Market in Dorchester county. Whoever secures this fellow so that the subscriber gets him again, shall be entitled to thirty dollars, and if brought home to Easton the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by DAVID KERR, junr.

Easton, Maryland, May 23, 1805. The Editors of the Wilmington Mirror, the Philadelphia Aurora, and Trenton True American will please to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers once a week for three weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the Editor of the Star.

NEW STORE.

John & Thomas Meredith, HAVE commenced the Mercantile Business in this place, opposite the Court House, where they are now opening a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,

fitable for the season, among which are Superfine Cloths and Calimere, Laced Cambric Mullin, do. Shawls, Chamberly Mullin, 7 and 8 Fancy Calicoes, 9 and 6 4 Cambric Mullin, Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Irish Linens, German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.

Raffan, May 21, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the books of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened on Monday the fifteenth of July next at Cheltenham, under the superintendence of William M. Kenny and Richard Tylman, Esq. and at Centerville, under the superintendence of William Chambers, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for; at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on 10 months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Commissioners.

May 7, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hugglett, Esq. late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading under the firm of Thomas Hugglett & Son, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at Denton, in Caroline county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 30, 1805.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.

May 7.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man called PERRY, about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and is of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing was a round over jacket and pantaloons of white country kersey, but am informed that he had and took with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man; as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid it brings home, by THOMAS CECILL.

Head of Wye, Queen Anne's }

county, April 16, 1805. }

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, state of Maryland, a negro man, who calls himself WILL HOPPER, formerly the property of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal in this state so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by ROBERT SPEDDIN.

April 13, 1805.

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself JACK. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his left foot and leg have scars on them, occasioned by burns; large lips; his clothing are, a home made linen doublet, a pair of old blue pantaloons, and a home made linen shirt. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER.

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 16, 1805.

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself GILBERT DAY, and says he belongs to John Hadd, of Baltimore county, Maryland. He is about nineteen or twenty years old, five feet seven inches high; his clothing is, a striped Nankeen coat, black Casimere waistcoat, Onaburgh shirt, and an old pair of dark cloth pantaloons. He is very black, and has a pleasant countenance. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER.

Sheriff of Frederick county

April 16, 1805.

Drifted on shore,

SOME time in February last, near the subscribers house, on the Bay shore, within two miles of Haddaways Ferry, a Bureau, seventeen feet long, and four feet wide. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. RICHARD LARRIMORE.

Talbot county, May 21, 1805.



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

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

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

[Mr. Campbell's speech continued.]

But it is insisted on, by the judge in his answer, that the opinion was a correct one, as to the law of treason, supported by former decisions, and therefore, there would be no harm in making it known, at the time and in the manner he did; that it could not mislead the jury, but would guard them against being imposed upon by the ingenuity of counsel. Though this reasoning may appear plausible at first view, it will be found, upon examination, to be fallacious, tending to establish a dangerous doctrine, that would in principle go the whole length of justifying a judge, for dispensing with the intervention of a jury altogether in trials for crimes. If a judge may give a solemn opinion against a defendant in a criminal case, without permitting counsel to be heard in his behalf, when the party is entitled of right to the assistance of counsel, and then justify such conduct by shewing that the opinion itself was correct, and must have been delivered by him in some stage of the trial; why may he not pass sentence of execution upon a criminal without the verdict or intervention of a jury? And, when charged with this conduct as unconstitutional and illegal, justify himself by shewing that the sentence he passed was a correct one, that the facts in the case were notorious and admitted on all hands—that the law was clear and had been established by former decisions that could not be shaken; and that, therefore, the intervention of a jury could be of no service to the defendant, as they must find him guilty; and that as he would have to declare the same sentence he had pronounced, after their verdict should have been rendered, it could do no harm to pronounce it without such verdict; as it could not do an injury to pass a correct sentence at any time. This reasoning would be of the same kind with that advanced by the judge in the case before you, to justify him in delivering a written opinion, before the cause was heard, or the defendant permitted to make his defence by counsel; for if in the one case it would be a violation of the constitutional right of a trial by jury, secured to defendants in criminal prosecutions; so in the other case it would be equally a violation of the constitutional right secured to defendants of having the assistance of counsel in their defence. The reasoning therefore of the judge, if it proved any thing, would prove too much, it would virtually destroy the most valuable provisions in our constitution for the protection of the rights and liberties of the citizen; and authorize a judge or court at pleasure to dispense with constitutional restrictions, when they found it convenient for to do.

But in the present investigation, the correctness or incorrectness of the written opinion delivered by the judge, is not in question; this opinion is not charged to be in itself incorrect or erroneous, but the offence charged is in the manner and time of delivering it; the attempt therefore by the judge to justify his conduct, by insisting that the opinion delivered was correct and authorized by former decisions, is a mere evasion of the real charge alleged in the impeachment, and an exertion to prove what was not denied or put in question. It cannot, therefore, in fact and the accused, or make his case better than it would be if such opinion had been evidently erroneous; but it is not intended, in this place, to admit the correctness of the opinion delivered by the judge in writing, by not going into the discussion of it; but this discussion of the opinion is omitted here, because its correctness or incorrectness is irrelevant to the present question, and, therefore unnecessary to be discussed.

I will now proceed to consider the third position stated, to wit, that the judge did impose on the counsel engaged on behalf of Fries, arbitrary restrictions and control, in the exercise of their professional rights, unknown to, and unauthor-

ized by the laws and usages of the nation. In support of this part of the charge, there is the evidence of Mr. Lewis, who states that when the judge delivered the written opinion in the manner already noticed, he observed that on the former trials, there had been a great waste of time, by counsel making long speeches to the jury on the law as well as on the fact, and stated his disapprobation of their having been permitted to read certain statutes of the United States, relating to crimes less than treason, which he or the court declared they would not suffer to be read again, and that cases at common law, or under the statute law of England, previous to the English revolution, had nothing to do with the question, and that they would not suffer them to be read; that they had made up their mind on the law. This is in substance the evidence of Mr. Lewis on this point; and it is strongly supported by that of Mr. Dallas, who, tho' he was not present when this statement was made by the judge, yet corroborates the truth of it by the statement he made to the court afterwards on the same day, as made to him by Mr. Lewis, and by the circumstances that took place in consequence thereof. Mr. Dallas also states that the judge said, as he thinks on the next day, that in arguing upon the law the counsel must address the court alone and not the jury. The evidence of Messrs. Rawle and Tilghman, support most of these facts in substance, except as to the judge refusing to permit the statutes of the United States to be cited and differ, only as to time at which the judge made these declarations; these facts therefore are supported by evidence that cannot be shaken; and were the evidence given by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas different from that given by Messrs. Tilghman, Rawle and others, more weight and credit ought to be given to the evidence of the former gentlemen than to that of the latter though all may be men of equal integrity and veracity; for there is a material distinction between the credit due to witnesses as men of integrity and veracity, and the weight or credit that ought to be given to their evidence containing a statement of facts: two men may be of equal credibility in society, and equally tenacious of deposing the truth; yet the evidence of the one as to a particular transaction, may deserve much more weight and credit than that of the other in consequence of his possessing better means of information, and being so circumstanced as to feel more interest in, and receive stronger impression from the facts that may have taken place; so in the question before us, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas felt the strongest interest in the transaction that took place; their rights as counsel invaded, and the impressions they received were strong, and not easily effaced. Mr. Lewis had the most correct means of information; his attention was arrested by the paper containing the opinion being handed or offered to him; the statement of the judge containing the restrictions already stated, immediately followed, to which he attended; he could not, therefore possibly be mistaken; and the impression, so strongly made by so extraordinary a transaction, could not be erased from his memory. This was not the case with Messrs. Rawle and Tilghman; for though Mr. Rawle was concerned for the prosecution he states he was much engaged with other business; the opinion delivered was also in favor of his side of the question, and of course the affair was not likely to excite so much the interest of those gentlemen, or make so deep an impression on their minds. The evidence, therefore, of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas, may be considered as a correct statement of this transaction. These restrictions, therefore, imposed upon the counsel, of not citing such authorities as were usually permitted to be used, and not arguing the law to the jury, are unauthorized by the laws of our country and contrary to the usages and practice of our courts of justice; and in the case in question, amounted to a prohibition to argue the cause in any possibly way that could be of the least service to the defendant.—That these restrictions were unauthorized by the practice in our courts, is established by the evidence of every witness that has been examined to this point, who declared that no such restrictions had ever been imposed on counsel concerned in criminal cases, in any courts with which they had been acquainted, and particularly by the practice of the circuit court of the United States, in the same state in the trial of the same cause before, and in other similar trials, when the utmost latitude was given to the

counsel in making their defence. This was, therefore, a direct and arbitrary innovation on the known and established modes of proceeding in courts of justice in criminal cases, and an unwarrantable attack on the privileges secured to defendants by the constitution and laws of the country. That judges are not authorized to substitute their own arbitrary will in place of law, and to dispense at pleasure, with the established rules of proceeding in the tribunals of justice is proved by every principle of reason and of law. To shew that this position has been expressly recognized by law writers, and legal decisions for ages, I will refer the court to 2d Bac. ab. (new edition) page 97, where it is declared that judges are to determine according to the known law and ancient custom of the realm; and to 4 Com. Dig. 418 where it is stated that judges ought to act conformably to law and not according to discretion. These authorities, when we consider the country from which they come, and the times in which they were written, strongly mark the limits that ought to circumscribe the conduct of the judge. And shall the judges in our country assume greater latitude in their proceedings than those of England, and depart at pleasure from what are known to be the customs of the country? I should presume not. But the judge states in his answer, that decisions at common law, add before the revolution in England, could throw no light on the doctrine of treason here, but might mislead the jury; and therefore ought not to be admitted to be read, not being law; and he wades into the dark ages of the history of England, when the judges were corrupt and under the influence of the crown. This reasoning of the judge is evidently an evasion of the point in question. The object of the counsel for Fries, in wishing to cite those authorities both at common law and under the statute of Edward the third was not to shew by them what the construction of the words of our constitution with regard to treason ought to be; but to shew first, the absurd and ridiculous lengths to which those decisions had gone, in determining what acts amounted to treason; and then to prove that since the English revolution, the judges in England considered themselves bound by cases decided before the revolution, and that as the decisions on treason in England, since their revolution, were bottomed upon these cases before the revolution, they ought not to govern the courts in this country, in giving a construction to the words of our constitution in order to determine what acts amounted to treason. This was evidently the object of the counsel, and it is proved to have been so stated by them, by the evidence of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Rawle. There was, therefore no ground for the pretence the judge makes for refusing these authorities to be introduced.

It is admitted by the answer that the jury have the right to decide upon the law as well as upon the fact; and if it were denied, it could be shewn by clear and undoubted authorities, of ancient and modern times. From what motives therefore, and under what plausible pretence, could the judge refuse to permit the law to be argued before the jury?—How could they decide upon it properly, without hearing it discussed? And with what color of reasoning can the judge lay that the jury have the right to decide the law, and yet that they have not the right to hear it argued and explained by counsel? Does not this shew the greatest absurdity, and prove that the accused must have had some object in view, that he did not chuse to avow, and that would not bear examination? In this case there was no dispute about the facts; the answer states, that they were admitted on both sides. The judge makes up his opinion upon the law, commits it to writing, and makes it known as the opinion of the court, before the jury are impanelled in the case. For what purpose was counsel assigned to the defendant? What remained for the counsel to examine or contest, when the facts were admitted and the law decided by the court? Would not the assistance of counsel, under such circumstances, be to the defendant a mere phantom, a name without substance? Was not the alignment of counsel, in this case, and with such views as the judge must have had an useless ceremony, an empty compliance with form; a mere mock of justice? The clear inference from the whole transaction must be, that the judge was determined the defendant should derive no benefit from the assistance of counsel, and only affected to permit them to argue the facts to the jury, because he

knew they were not disputed, even by the defendant himself. It must, therefore, be a fair inference that the defendant was deprived of the assistance of counsel, by the unwarrantable, illegal, and unauthorized restrictions imposed upon them in the performance of their professional duties by the judge.

It remains, on this part of the subject to shew that this conduct of the judge was such a flagrant violation of his duty as could only spring from corrupt motives, and a disposition to oppress those who became the objects of his resentment. I lay down as a settled rule of decision that when a man violates a law, or commits a manifest breach of his duty, an evil intent, or corrupt motive must be presumed, to have actuated his conduct; as every man is presumed to know the law, and every officer or judge to understand his duty; and if the party will undertake to excuse himself, for misconduct, on the score of pure motives, and unintentional error, it is incumbent on him to make the same appear by satisfactory and incontestible evidence. In some instances, erroneous conduct may be explained, excused, or palliated, by the weakness or ignorance of the delinquent, and the circumstances that attend the case. But in this whole transaction, what marks of innocence, or pure motives are to be discovered? What excuse to be offered for the conduct of the accused? Ignorance of the law cannot be relied upon as forming a ground of excuse. The legal talents, long experience, and distinguished abilities of the judge, are too well known to admit of such a plea. It was no new and difficult case; wherein he might be easily mistaken. There were no former precedents to lead him astray. The proceeding was entirely new, and of his own invention; a total deviation from all former practice, and a manifest innovation upon the established usages in our courts of justice. The whole bar were agitated by the proceeding; counsel of near thirty years practice felt embarrassed and astonished at it. The common sense of the whole audience appeared shocked at the transaction, as being altogether new and extraordinary. The accused, in his answer, states, that he relied upon the decisions of the circuit courts, where in judges Iredell and Paterson presided, with regard to the law of treason, as forming a precedent from which he would not ever dare to depart. Why did he not consider himself equally bound by that practice they adopted in criminal cases? They gave the utmost latitude to counsel in making their defence to the jury, both on the law and the fact, did not restrict them as to the authorities they should cite, and delivered no opinion until the case was heard. Judge Chase reversed the whole of this mode of proceeding. What good reason can be given for his adhering to their opinion in the one instance, and totally departing from their practice and example in the other? No excuse can be formed for this conduct. This is the strongest possible evidence of corrupt motives, of partiality, and a determined design to overleap all former rules of proceeding, to oppress the unfortunate defendant that was arraigned at his bar for trial. The whole course of the judge's conduct in this transaction goes to establish the same spirit of oppression. Counsel are assigned the defendant, merely for the sake of form, and, as it were, to mock him in his misfortunes. The day of trial arrives. In the mean time the judge makes up his opinion on the law arising in the case, and, to add solemnity to the act, commits it to writing. There is no doubt, no dispute as to the facts. The prisoner is brought to the bar. Not a voice is permitted to plead his cause, until the solemn sentence of his legal conviction is made known; and thereby the avenues of his defence, that might lead to his acquittal, for ever closed.

Here let us pause a moment, and behold the unfortunate, and, in the language of his able counsel, poor Fries, trembling before his condemning judge; stripped of the aid of counsel, his only and forlorn hope; the fatal fiat of his condemnation pronounced in the solemn language of written opinion; and thus friendless, unprotected, and unheard, about to be consigned to the hand of the relentless executioner! Let us view this spectacle, and then let me ask, if this can be considered an impartial administration of justice. I might here charge the accused with having knowingly and wilfully trampled on the laws of his country, and overleaped the bounds of legal justice, to oppress a friendless individual brought before him for trial. I might call upon this honorable court, to vindicate

the character of insulted justice, and demonstrate to the American people, that when their rights and liberties are invaded, even though under the sanction of judicial authority, this high tribunal will always be found ready and willing to avenge their wrongs and protect their interests.

But it is alleged by the judge, that the offensive written opinion, that had been made known, was withdrawn and that next day full latitude was offered to the counsel to argue both the law and the facts to the jury. This was a fallacious offer; it came too late to be of service to the defendant; or excuse the judge. The act on his part was done; the offence was complete; and it was only the sternness of the counsel that made him retract. The impression had been made on the minds of the jury, that could not be erased—the same had been kindled by the fire-brands he had scattered, which could not be extinguished by withdrawing the instruments that occasioned it. The experiment was as dangerous as it was novel, and can only be ascribed to the same spirit of oppression and political intolerance, that will be found to distinguish the whole conduct of the judge in his judicial career, during these transactions.

The respondent further insists, in his answer, that he cannot be impeached, except for some offences for which he may be indicted at law. This position cannot be supported by any fair construction of the provision in the constitution on the subject. It has already been attempted to maintain in the view taken of this constitution as provision, that in order to support an impeachment, it is not necessary to shew that the offence charged is an indictable one, but only that it is a breach and violation of official duty; and I conceive that this is the only construction that can be adopted to give consistency to the constitution; to the mode of proceeding adopted under it in cases of impeachment; to reconcile with justice the nature of the judgment that must be rendered upon conviction, and to avoid the palpable absurdity that would follow a different construction, of punishing twice for the same offence. To the exposition already given of this provision in the constitution, I beg leave to refer the court as controverting the position here relied upon by the judge. But I would here further observe, in support of this doctrine, that according to the law of England, a judge of a court of record is not accountable by indictment, for any thing done in open court, in his judicial capacity; and that he may plead to an action brought against him, for any such act, that he did it, (that is what he was charged with) as a judge of record; and it would be a good justification. In support of this doctrine the court are referred to 2 Bac. ab. (new ed.) page 97—2 Hawk. 123—Jac. Law Dictionary, (new ed.) verbum Judex. It appears from the same authorities, that the judges in England, are accountable in parliament only, for opinions delivered by them in court; and are not, for such opinions, to be questioned before any other tribunal. This is the great protection and security that judges of courts of record have, that they are accountable for their official conduct only to the legislature; and are punishable at law only for such acts as would be indictable offences, independent of their official characters. This view of the subject renders the judges, so far as regards their judicial conduct, independent of all tribunals except the legislature; and is certainly better calculated to preserve the independence and dignity of the judges; than that contended for in the answer. I cannot, therefore, entertain a reasonable doubt, that the true intent and meaning of the constitution will support this doctrine; and that it will be sanctioned by the opinion of this honorable court.

Mr. Campbell here observed that he had closed the remarks he proposed making on the first part of the subject, and, finding himself indisposed, expressed a wish that the court would adjourn.

Whereupon, the court rose.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County, that he intends to offer himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the approaching Election. He feels in the appointment will excite the highest ambition in him to discharge the duties of that office to general satisfaction.

By the public's humble servant,
ROBERT DADSON.

May 28, 1805.

WOOD ashes are too valuable not to be noticed, especially in a climate that must always produce them to a considerable extent, and to which their virtues are peculiarly adapted.

As they will vitrify, or by melting, turn to glass, they are essential to a manufacture highly important in a cold country. This effect depends on the fixed salts they contain, and which being leached, they yield in the crystallizations of pearl and pot-ash; which are used in dyeing and several other manufactures, as well as that of glass. They contain also iron, though not so much of it that it has been deemed worth extracting. The residuum is an earth. Applied to the soil, ashes are of a heating nature: but as a manure they operate principally by promoting a dissolution of the substances they find in the earth, and producing a putrefaction, the steam of which, as has been lately shown, are the proper food of plants.

An opinion which had long obtained, that ashes, deprived of their salts, were useless to the soil, has like many others, given way to the result of experiments. From the most accurate that have been made of late years in Europe, it appears that ashes, after deprived of their salts, are as powerful septic or promoters of putrefaction, as they were before, and as valuable for the purpose of manure. Of consequence, the throwing away of ashes, as is the common practice with us, is a great waste. Nor is this the only waste to which that valuable substance is subject. The slovenly practice of keeping bushels of ashes on the hearth, in order to cover the back-log at night, destroys more than half that are made in kitchens. By not being taken up from day to day, they burn out, and evaporate in smoke. If a farmer, instead of consuming his ashes, in order to burn his wood while he sleeps, would be at the expense of two shillings a year, for small brimstone matches and powder, and keep a fire in his matchlock, he might be sure of fire at any moment, and besides saving his wood, have also more corn; for every bushel of ashes, properly applied, will make at least a bushel of that most nutritious of our grains.

Ashes may be usefully applied for grass in moist cold grounds; but they are much more valuable for Indian corn on such land, giving to each hill a small handful soon after the first dressing. By warming the ground, and purifying for the food of the plants, substances in the earth which in such grounds do not readily dissolve as in others the corn is brought forward in season to ear in the hot month of August, by which means the crops will be better both in quantity & quality. There is another reason for thus applying the ashes to corn, in preference to spreading them on grass; they stimulate a much smaller portion of the soil at one time, and, of course their stimulating effect may be often reiterated before the land exhausts; for it must be remembered that all stimulating manures, as ashes, lime, chalk and gypsum which instead of adding much to the soil do little more than dissolve the substances they find in it, will in process of time, have produced all the effect of which they are capable, leaving the soil to the necessity of being recruited in some other way, as by dung, pasturage, the ploughing in of clover crops, &c.

The bottoms of ancient pond, and the mud or slime of bays or arms of the sea, which are covered with flood tides, are generally rich with decayed vegetables, and the remains of innumerable small animals. These valuable manures, after lying in heaps a year or two, and being occasionally turned, in order to produce putrefaction—They are excellent materials to mix in a compost dunghill.

Kelp, or sea-weed, which is to be had in abundance on some parts of our shore, is a good manure, though but little used. It should always be made into a compost with earth or mud, in which case it will soon putrify, and become fit for use, without waste from exhaustion.

Two other substances may also be here noticed as manures, not because they can be had in great quantities, or are among the most valuable but because they are worth saving, and are generally thrown away.

One is the apple cheese, after the cider is expressed: It has been very long known in Europe, the remains of grapes from the wine-press were a rich manure. This, of late, had led the economists of that country to make trial of the remains of apples; and they are also found to be valuable. Having an excess of acidity, they are of little use when new, and should be a year or two mixed with earth to destroy that acidity, and complete a putrefaction; before they are applied to the soil. The best mode of converting them into a manure is, to throw them into a hog's pen, where they are effectually mixed with earth, and sufficiently stored for a free admission of the air, their feed-salts, which are nutritious food, will in that way be eaten.

The other substance is tan or bark thrown from the vats. This is hard to dissolve, and should lie, interspersed with lay-

ers of earth, two or three years, and be now and then turned for the benefit of the air, and should also have lime or ashes mixed with it to quicken its dissolution, and bring on putrefaction.

Common turf or peat may also just be mentioned.—Taken up only an inch or two thick, so as to include the roots, as it often may be in high-ways, headlands, &c without detriment to any person, and suffered to rot one year in small heaps, it forms a manure of sufficient strength for one crop, and improves the soil to which it is added. It is made considerable use of in the State of Rhode-Island; and in Germany it is useful to leave around their arable grounds, margins for turf, sufficient to keep their lands in heart; a better mode doubtless, than to leave margins for bushes and for noxious weeds, to feed the field all over.



E. n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
June 11, 1805.

The commercial concerns of Mr. Crowninghill having utterly precluded the possibility of his serving his country in the capacity of Secretary of the Navy, the honorable Robert Smith, Esquire, has consented to re-occupy his former situation at the head of that Department. In consequence, the office of Attorney-General of the United States remains to be filled up; John Thompson Mason, Esq. acting in the mean time in that character by special authority.

New-York, May 30.

Gun Boat No. 7, which sailed with the frigate, John Adams for the Mediterranean, returned to this port yesterday, having sprung her mast on the 21st inst. in lat. 37, long 67.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at Kaskaskia, to his correspondent in Marietta, (Ohio) dated April 7th.

"The Osages are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almost all the Indian nations of the west: already blood has been spilt; and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber, with whom you are acquainted, has just returned from the Missouri—he states to me that about ten days since, a body of about four hundred of the Sicks, crossed at a French village, at which place he was; about fifty miles from the mouth of the river on their march to attack the Osage."

Ohio Gas.

TO THE

Voters of Dorchester County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

It is generally understood that I mean to stand as one of your Candidates to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland; and be assured the unsolicited support which a number of my respectable friends have been so obliging as to communicate to me, in the result of such a measure, is duly appreciated. However, finding my state of health not good, and extremely precarious, and presuming a change of scene and climate may eventually conduce to its restoration, have come to a resolution to leave this part of the United States in a short time.—This measure will compel me to beg leave to withdraw the tender of my services, and rest assured that in doing this I am purely actuated by the above stated considerations, and not by the least diminution of zeal for the most successful accomplishment of your measures. I trust it will be constantly in your power to select such Candidates, in whose abilities, fidelity, and integrity, your hopes can meet with no disappointment.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your respectful humbl. serv't.

J. MAGUIRE, junr.

Laurel-Hill, Dorchester County, June 11, 1805.

To be Rented

THE ensuing year, my dwelling plantation. This farm is in high order, and is divided into three fields of about 130 or 140 thousand corn hills each.—It is extremely favorable to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, together with all kinds of small grain generally seeded in this part of the country. 'Tis a beautiful situation on the post-road leading from Vienna to Cambridge, and embraces many superior advantages. The improvements on this farm are, one elegant two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 5 in the second story; a large and commodious kitchen, with two eighteen feet rooms; a weaving house; barn, granary, corn houses, stables, carriage house, smoke house, dairy, &c. all well enclosed with a good garden and yards. There are two excellent apple orchards which bear well, likewise two peach orchards, one of which is large and contains fruit of a superior quality for brandy.

I will likewise rent two other small farms, unimproved.—Likewise three valuable lots in the town of Vienna. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to his agent, (Capt. John Maguire) who is legally authorized to transfer my business in my absence.

J. MAGUIRE, junr.

Laurel-Hill, Dorchester County, June 11, 1805.

To the Public.

A PAMPHLET, lately published by Alexander Stuart, as a vindication of his character, having fallen into my hands, I deem it proper to make a few observations in reply.

The reader is already apprised, that Doctor Stuart stands charged with defrauding the heirs of the late Mr. John Wilson out of a considerable sum of money, and I will ask no stronger testimony than the Doctor's own Book to establish his guilt. Four years almost have passed away since this charge was first laid before the public, and since Doctor Black publicly declared at the election "That he could prove Doctor Stuart to be a rogue." And now, almost two years after the death of Doctor Black, he comes forward with a pamphlet of thirty two pages which he calls his vindication, but which, as will presently appear, may with more propriety, be filed his crimination.

By recurring to the 28th page of the Doctor's Book the reader will see that he admits, to the full extent, the very charge that has been made against him. He acknowledges that he rented out the farm belonging to the heirs of Mr. Wilson for £150 per year, for five years, that he accounted for £125 only, and that he had taken a bond in the name of Mr. Calder for the balance: but having no other veil for his infamy he attempts to hide it under the mask of ignorance.—But even this plea avails him nothing. For instead of the ignorant man he fain would pass for on this occasion, it will evidently appear he was profoundly skilled in all the fraudulent means and nefarious arts requisite for the commission and concealment of a dishonest act. If Doctor Stuart really believed he was entitled to whatever sum the property might rent for over and above the valuation, why did he not insert the full rent in the leaf? His right by so doing would have been neither diminished nor increased. If his intentions were fair and honorable, why was a bond taken for any part of the rent? And further, why was it taken in the name of Mr. Calder? To all this the Doctor replies, that he understood after he had rented the farm, that Mr. Howard the tenant was a man who would take advantages in his dealings, and the bond was taken in order to make the money more secure. Now can any man be found so stupid as to say he believes such were Dr. Stuart's motives? If he had a suspicion that Mr. Howard was disposed to act unfairly would he not have attended to the business himself and required security, instead of committing the affair to the management of his over-see? Did Mr. Calder ever take any other bond in his own name? Can Dr. Stuart of any other person for him point out in what manner the taking of a bond made the money more secure, or how, if taken in the name of Mr. Calder, it would be more secure than if taken in the name of Stuart himself? On the contrary it was much less secure. For as Mr. Howard had no consideration for passing a bond to Mr. Calder, advantage might have been taken of that circumstance and the payment could not be enforced, whereas had the money been put in the leaf instead of the bond, it could have been recovered like other rents by a distress as usual. An apology so truly contemptible requires no further consideration.

I will now appeal to the candour of the reader and ask how he would have acted on such an occasion? Let him suppose himself in possession of a farm valued to him at £125 per year and that he really believed himself entitled to whatever sum he could rent it for above such valuation. Let him further suppose that he was offered £150 per year for the same farm—would he in such a case insert only £125 in the leaf and take a bond for the balance? No. No man but a fool would think of such a thing. I will further appeal to the candour of the reader and ask, how he thinks a man would act, if placed in Dr. Stuart's situation, and was disposed to cheat the heirs of Mr. Wilson? Let him again suppose himself in possession of a farm valued at £125 and that he was offered £150 per year for the same farm. Now if he designed to defraud the heirs out of the £25 per year, would he not leave it out of the leaf and take a bond for it? And to make the thing more secure from detection, would it not be advisable to take the bond in the name of some other person? To all these questions every candid man must answer in the affirmative. It then evidently follows that the conduct of every honest man would have been directly the reverse of that of Dr. Stuart, and on the contrary, that every dishonest man would have acted precisely as he has done. Hence the inevitable conclusion that a fraud was intended.

As the Doctor's book affords abundant materials for his own conviction I will notice another transaction, in which his conduct is covered with as much turpitude and baseness as in the present in-

stance. In the 9th page he admits that he had also rented out the mill for an extra sum for his own use, but states that he afterwards gave credit for it: his accounts against the heirs. All this I believe to be true. But let us examine into this affair. In the 3th page of the book it may be seen that in June 1800 Doctor Black wrote to Doctor Stuart and expressed his surprise that the Doctor had brought the heirs of Mr. Wilson in debt—that he had consequently called on Mr. Howard to know what rent he gave was informed £125 per year. Doctor Black then goes on in the same letter and says, "Some other information I also had of him." Now this last expression would have been ambiguous and unmeaning to any other man except Dr. Stuart. He, however, understood it well. It had the effect of necromancy or enchantment on him. It at once opened his eyes and made him acquainted with the law under which he acted. The reader will remember that the above hint was given by Dr. Black in June 1800 and it had so instantaneous an effect in opening the eyes of Dr. Stuart that he attended at the very next court in the month of July following and gave credit for the extra sum for which he had rented the mill. All this will appear by a perusal of the 8th and 9th pages of the Doctor's book. At this time he had not by his own confession (page 29) consulted a lawyer on this subject, and of course from the above circumstance he must have been acquainted with the law. The very manner too, which the mill was rented is conclusive proof that Stuart's intentions were fraudulent. The rent was £150 per year, £125 only were inserted in the leaf and a bond taken for the residue. In order to keep up some appearance of honesty with the tenants it was held out to them that the extra sum for which the bond was taken was for improvements which the Doctor said he had put on the mill. Now let me ask where was the use in fixing any part of the rent on improvements if he thought he was entitled to all that the property would rent for over and above the valuation? The answer is plain. It was evidently his design to disguise the transaction and to prevent at a future day a proper investigation of his conduct.

As the charge against Dr. Stuart did not originate with me had he confined himself within the bounds of decency and truth I would have suffered his defence, lame as it is, to have passed unnoticed. But in justice to the memory of Dr. Black I feel it my duty to repel an insidious insinuation which Stuart has made against his reputation. Stuart declares with the most consummate hypocrisy that all animosity on his part had ceased on the death of Dr. Black, and yet he basely and falsely charges him with mutilating Mr. Calder's certificate in order to prevent his (Stuart's) election. This I assert to be a most malignant falsehood. Dr. Black stood as high for integrity and truth as any man in the community.—The certificate was fairly obtained and given at full length, and so far from being intended to prevent his election Stuart very well knew that the certificate was taken nearly twelve months after he was for the last time a candidate. If he has the hardihood to deny this, it shall be supported by such testimony, that, if he is not totally insensible to shame, will probably raise the first blush his countenance ever exhibited.

Many other parts of the Doctor's book might be used as illustration of his baseness and depravity, but for the present I pass them by, and shall now proceed to that part of the work where he alludes personally to me. He states that he has in his possession a certificate, very disgraceful to me, and wishes it to be understood that from motives of moderation and forbearance he declines laying it before the public. This is another instance of his consummate depravity and meanness. No man who has witnessed the envy and malice this *culprit* has displayed towards me can believe for a moment that he would suppress any document that would, in the least degree be injurious to my reputation. Tenderness and compassion cannot exist in the bosom of the blood thirsty wretch who deliberately wished to see a Guillotine at work by water on the necks of the federalists in Kent. The certificate in question I am told is from Lancelott Moffett stating that I am indebted to Joseph Riley Turner twelve dollars which I refuse to pay. Mr. Turner did set up an extra claim against me for an extra fee paid to his attorney for procuring a decree for the sale of his deceased father's land, but the claim was not admitted by the Chancellor, and of course could not be paid by me. I never was indebted to Mr. Turner one farthing in the whole course of my life, and to show that his claim for the extra fee had no just foundation I will introduce the following document.

We being mutually chosen by Joseph Riley Turner and William Spencer to determine on a claim set up by the said Joseph Riley Turner against the said William Spencer Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Turner deceased, and having maturely considered the claim of the said Joseph Riley Turner, are of opinion, that no sum whatever is due to the said Joseph Riley Turner from the

said William Spencer. Given under our hands this 10th April 1805.

Cornelius Cornegy,
John Ireland.

After hunting up Moffett's certificate for publication Stuart got knowledge of the futility of Turner's claim, and therefore suppressed it. If he has any other certificate he is invited to lay it before the public. He knew that instead of doing me an injury it would bring down indignation and contempt upon himself, and therefore it was that he meanly insinuated that he had a document that would tend to my crimination, expecting thereby to excite unfavorable suspicions in people at a distance. Conduct so infamous and dishonest could only proceed from Alexander Stuart, whose heart is as dark and as base as that of the assassin, or his who commits a midnight arson, and is capable of the commission of any act however wicked and atrocious.

In the latter part of his pamphlet he mentions in a mysterious manner an interview as having taken place with my brother and some person at Warwick.—My brother being absent I was at a loss to know to whom he could allude, but on enquiry I find he means my brother's interview with his son on the 2d of January last. The conduct of his son on that occasion has already been laid before the public and he has been compelled to confess himself guilty of a glaring falsehood, and stands recorded as a liar in one of the public offices in Delaware. Epithets too harsh or too severe cannot be applied to such a father, and such a son. But the talk would be pitiful indeed further to expose the villany of the son, and I will now leave the father to seek in retirement that ease and repose for which he so fondly hopes, but which, I fear, his guilty conscience and malignant heart will never suffer him to enjoy.

WILLIAM SPENCER.

May 29th, 1805.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday the 14th day of June next on the premises, that well known property by the name of the *Old Mill*, or *Bayley's Tavern*, situate near the Head of Wye, Talbot county, containing about thirty acres of Land, with a small frame house. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and attendance given by the subscriber, who is authorized to sell the same.

JOHN BLAKE.

May 28, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Dean Reid*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to settle their respective debts as early as possible.

WILL BE SOLD

On Saturday the 15th inst. at Easton Point, a small vessel, tolerably well rigged, wearing apparel, and some plaiter's and brick layers tools, on a credit of three months on all sums above four dollars.

WILLIAM PATTON, adm'r. of D. Reid, dec'd.

Easton, June 4, 1805.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of *Thomas Garratt*, late of Caroline county, deceased, the following property will be sold for cash, on Friday the 28th of June next, viz.

A Lot of ground containing about a quarter of an acre, situate in Greenbrough, a two story framed dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen, good stables, carriage house, &c. The above property has been occupied as a Tavern, and is now in pretty good repair.—Attendance will be given on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM JACKSON, Adm'r. of Thomas Garratt, dec'd.
Greenborough, May 21, 1805.

Union Bank of Maryland.

6th May, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board of Directors,

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The editors of the *Eastern Star*; the *Frederick town Herald*, and of the *Elizabeth town Gazette* are requested to publish the above once a week six times and forward their accounts.

May 14.

6t

Annapolis, June 11, 1805.

MEETING of the Society of the CINCINNATI will be held at Mr. Evans's Tavern in the City of Baltimore, on Thursday the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The members of said Society are earnestly solicited to attend the said meeting for the purpose of considering what steps, if any, shall be necessary to be adopted for perpetuating the said Society, and also to determine on the application of their funds, agreeable to a resolution of said Society, on the 4th July, 1804.

By Order,
ROBERT PENNY, Sec'y.

Doctor Fendall.

HAVING arrived in Easton, takes the liberty to intimate to the liberal citizens thereof, and the inhabitants of the vicinity, that he means to exhibit in the line of his profession for a little while, and may be seen and consulted at Mr. Lowe's, Junr. Doctor Fendall's knowledge of the natural history of the human teeth, and the parts adjacent, superadded to his successful practice on all diseases of them, the importance of which, has stimulated him to pay that attention to them which they deserve, and which, a skillful Dentist ought as well with respect to their preservation when in a healthy state, as to the curative methods when diseased, has occupied the Doctor's attention, permit him to say, for upwards of thirty years. Doctor Fendall has, (he fondly flatters himself happily) in his power to appeal, and with propriety, to all those who have been his patients in the States of Maryland, Virginia, &c. for that degree of reputation as a Dentist, which he conceives he justly merits. The Dr. hopes, at least, he is considered as entitled to the highest grade amongst those of his profession in this country. Dr. Fendall cures the scurvy in the gums, (as it is vulgarly called) be it ever so inveterate, in a short time; fastens loose teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so from becoming worse; fills up those that are hollow with gold or lead; extracts teeth and stumps with ease, and makes and fixes artificial teeth. The Dr. treats to be consulted in all the disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cankers, abscesses, fistulas, suppurations, and inflammations in the gums, which are, more or less, of a malignant nature, and in this way, not only the gums are destroyed, but teeth also. His Columbian Anticorbuile Dentifrice, (free from any corrosive quality whatever) for preserving the teeth, gums, sockets, &c. are superior, he thinks, both for elegance and efficacy to any other, is still for sale by the Doctor. The Doctor intends, before he crosses the Bay, to visit Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, and the Virginia counties on the Eastern side of the Chesapeake.

Easton, June 11, 1805.

For Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to leave the State of Maryland, offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situated at Easton Point, Talbot county, containing one quarter of an acre of ground, with a wharf and ship-yard. There are on said premises a good dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms and a passage on the second floor, all of which are well finished; with a kitchen, corn and carriage house, and stables, which were built during the last summer—which he recommends to the particular attention of a ship-wright, as he conceives it is the best stand for that business on the Eastern shore of Maryland, for carrying on the same to advantage, from the contiguity of timber, and the metropolis of the Shore. Any person wishing to engage in so profitable and growing kind of business will do well to make immediate application to him living on the premises, from whom the most accommodating terms may be known, and possession of the whole may be had early in the ensuing fall.

JAMES STOKES.

Easton Point, June 11, 1805.

For Sale.

THE FARM whereon Captain Weyman resides, situated near the navigable waters of Wye river, containing 355 acres, on which is a handsome two story brick dwelling house, and several out houses in good repair, being mostly built within a few years past. Also the Farm on which Mr. Archibald McNeal lives, and the Farm occupied by Moses Sherwood, adjoining each other, and handsomely situated on the waters of Broad creek and St. Michael's river, which abound with fish, oysters and wild fowl in their seasons. The said lands will be sold separately or together, for cash, or on a credit, to suit the purchaser.

OWEN KENNARD.

Easton, June 11, 1805.

In Kent County Court,

JUNE THE FIRST, 1805.
ON application to the justices of the said County Court by petition in writing of James Cruikshank, of the said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said County Court satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Cruikshank has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said James Cruikshank, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due to him at the time of passing the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said Court, that the said James Cruikshank (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, before the 15th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court-house in the said county, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Cruikshank then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. Signed by order,

THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.

To the Public.

I HAVE always considered it improper for an individual to step into the newspapers with his private or personal disputes. For the adjustment of these, proper tribunals have been duly established; and, it seldom happens, that the public feel quite so much interested in the discussion, as the vanity of the party may lead them to think. When, however, in this way I am assailed by the infuriated malice of a wicked heart, and under the influence of a weak head—a sacred duty I owe to myself, and a respectful regard to the public opinion, demands that I should avail myself of the same means of defence.

In the Star of the 14th May last, a most flagrant attempt has been made by a Mr. James Page, to traduce and calumniate my character; I must, therefore, request the indulgence of my fellow-citizens, who will, from a full disclosure of facts, connected with the circumstances relative to those facts, determine whether in fact and in truth, he is not the "dextrous liar and calumniator." He affects great sensibility for the reputation of a young lady, whose reputation had never been questioned by me, and for whom I have ever entertained respect and esteem. And, as an evidence of his regard, he has introduced her also into the newspaper; for although he has not mentioned her name, yet the allusions are too strong to be mistaken; and with all the confidence of a veteran, in the perversion of truth, pretend to make this the cause of his attack on me, will presently be seen with how much justice.

I had been absent from home at Annapolis from the first Monday in November last, until the 26th of January following, with the exception of a few days spent with my family in the latter part of November.

For some time after my return in January, the inclemency of the weather kept me almost entirely at home. In the second week in February I rode up the county, and it so happened Mr. James Page accompanied me, and we spent several days together (as I then believed) in a way the most friendly, confidentially, and communicative; but the curtain was to be drawn up. On the 14th of February he went in company with me from my house to Mr. Richard Ricaud's, where I had previously engaged to dine. Sometime before this period, Mr. Ricaud had told me he was very much displeased with a part of Mr. Page's conduct, and when he might meet him, he would speak his mind with great freedom to him, as he actually did at the interview. (See Mr. Ricaud's certificate, No. 10.) Mr. Page remained at Mr. Ricaud's house but a short time, and when he left there, he and myself were then, as I supposed, on friendly terms. I desired to be informed, if I had any thing to do with the subject matter of dispute that displeased him? He then explicitly declared that he was perfectly satisfied with my conduct, and said you have acted as a gentleman. Notwithstanding, on the very next morning, he wrote me the following letter:

No. I.
February 15, 1805.

SIR,
The conversation with Mr. Richard Ricaud and ourselves at his house on this day, I am not entirely satisfied with your conduct. It appears you were anxious to impress on his mind a different conversation than that held between us, whereby doubts might arise and be entertained as to my veracity. You will do me the justice to absolve my mind of this uncertainty, by an answer by the bearer hereof.

Yours, &c.

JAMES PAGE.

Mr. Richard Hatcheson.

Swan Creek, 15th February, 1805.

SIR,
If you will particularly inform me what part of the conversation that was held between Mr. Richard Ricaud, you, and myself yesterday that dissatisfied you, I will fully answer it. I was not anxious, neither did I attempt to impress on his mind any other conversation than that which did pass between us.

Yours, &c.

RICHARD HATCHESON.

Mr. James Page.

(See Mr. Ricaud's Certificate, No. 10.)

On Saturday, which was the same day, Mr. Page sent me the following letter without date:

SIR,
In my last communication I did not conceive it necessary to relate the particulars of that part of the conversation relative to Mr. Richard Ricaud, yourself, and myself; being fully impressed that you could not possibly misconstrue my meaning. As it occasioned a volley of the most violent, unmerited abuse and slander to flow upon me from Mr. Ricaud in his own house, and in your presence; and since, sir, you appear to be unwilling to recollect the circumstance, I will state it as correctly as my memory serves. At your house the question was put to me by you, if I had heard from any other source but that of my friend Mr. John Miller the report that

you supposed the little girls related at school? I answered in the negative, excepting, at the same time, what my — mentioned to

This conversation between you and me, it seems, was communicated to Mr. Ricaud the same day it took place, (February 14). The following day, Friday the 15th, at your house, you put, as well as my memory serves, to me the following question again, if I had heard any thing respecting that affair from Mr. Richard Ricaud, and at my brother's shop? My answer was that he, Mr. Ricaud, never mentioned to me any thing respecting that scandalous report; but that he told me he heard that I was going to be married. It is to the within, sir, I alluded.

Yours, &c.

JAMES PAGE.

N. B. It seems, sir, that Mr. Ricaud was informed that I in the above conversation denied ever having a conversation with him at my brother's shop. Mr. Richard Hatcheson.

(See Mr. Ricaud's Certificate, No. 10.)

I was at this time much engaged with business and company, and before I had an opportunity offered me of answering Mr. Page's letter, and whilst a part of my company was at my house, I received on Monday morning a challenge.

No. IV.

SIR,
Receiving no reply to my second communication (a sufficient time having elapsed) I take it for granted that you admit my doubts; you will, therefore, consider this a challenge. My friend Mr. Dunn is furnished with a brace of pistols, and prepared to make every necessary arrangement as to time and place.

Yours, &c.

JAMES PAGE.

Feb. 18, 1805.

Mr. Richard Hatcheson.

To the above I sent my answer,

No. V.

Swan Creek, 18th Feb. 1805.

SIR,
Yours of this date by Mr. Darius Dunn, junr. I have received, and request you will indulge me until Thursday next, twelve o'clock, for my final answer.

RICHARD HATCHESON.

Mr. James Page.

The above, No. 5, Mr. Page refused to receive, and in a short time Mr. Dunn returned to my house. I then prepared and delivered to Mr. Dunn my acceptance.

No. VI.

SIR,
Your challenge of this date by Mr. Darius Dunn, junr. I have received, and you are to consider this my acceptance; but it will not be in my power to meet you until after the month of April next, after that time you shall hear from me.

RICHARD HATCHESON.

Mr. James Page.

I communicated the whole affair without loss of time to two of my friends, who immediately remonstrated in the strongest terms against the measure I was about to take. I told them I had made the communication for the express purpose of receiving their advice as friends; and although I had done nothing justly such extremities, yet I would prepare to meet the event, and would gratify his utmost wishes.

Having submitted the whole affair to their decision, they hesitated not a moment in declaring it was too trifling to make a serious business of, and that I could not with propriety proceed in it, and advised that I should let him know my determination as soon as possible, having submitted the whole business to the opinion of my two friends; and also having promised them to abide by it, I accordingly, on the 27th February, wrote the following letter:

No. VII.

February 27, 1805.

SIR,
Since my letter to you of the 18th inst. in which I accepted your challenge to fight, I had necessarily to communicate the affair to two or three of my friends, in whose judgment and sense of propriety I could repose the utmost confidence. Every particular has been fully stated, and I have now to inform you as the result, that I can take no notice whatever of you relative to this business; my friends think I acted incorrectly in paying any sort of regard to your first, or any subsequent letter on the subject; that as in fact and in truth I had said nothing that could have been tortured by any reasonable construction, into an offence. I am not justifiable in going any further, and ought not to make a serious affair of one so trifling, and this too must have been your own impression at the time the supposed offensive words were made use of, else how did it happen you took no notice of them at the instant they were uttered? Mr. Ricaud was present, and does really know all that passed. I mean not this as an apology, or an explanation; the one would not be proper in the present case, and the other is unnecessary. The idle story, as I understood, originated among the school-children, and to them you must resort for explanation, &c. Any use

you may make of the affair will give me no sort of concern. If I am blameable for any thing, it is for permitting myself to be so far thrown off my guard as for a moment to lose sight of the respect I owe to my friends and myself, in taking the least notice of any letter from you on the occasion—You have now my determination, and you will regulate your own.

Yours,

RICHARD HATCHESON.

MR. JAMES PAGE.
The above letter was handed Mr. Page by Mr. Ricaud a few days after it was wrote, and I had no other communication with him, Mr. Page, until Monday, the 4th of May, when I was again called on by Mr. Dunn, relative to the challenge. I informed that gentleman Mr. Page had long since known my final determination on that subject, contained in my letter of the 27th, and handed to him by Mr. Ricaud, to whom I referred Mr. Dunn. The reason Mr. Ricaud was to deliver the letter to Mr. Page, he was particularly acquainted with every transaction relative to the business, and wished an explanation with Mr. Page—this was refused. Mr. Page stated in his publication, that he still proposed to me the alternative of a specified acknowledgment. This I do most positively deny, as no such proposals were ever made to me by Mr. Page, nor any other person for him.

Certificate No. VIII.

I do hereby certify, that the report that is in circulation about Mr. James Page and my daughter I heard in the month of October last, and I am satisfied that Mr. Hatcheson had not heard it at that time, neither do I believe that he ever circulated that report, nor any other injurious to my daughter; and I do further certify, that Mr. Richard Hatcheson has been a particular friend to myself and daughter, without interrelated views of any kind.

26th May, 1805.

No. IX.

I do hereby certify, that I heard a report in August last that is in circulation, about Mr. James Page and a young lady alluded to in a publication that I read in the Star of the 14th inst. charging Mr. Hatcheson with being industrious in circulating a report against the aforesaid gentleman and lady, and that it then came from a neighborhood fourteen miles above Chestertown.

26th May, 1805.

I hope, and trust the most credulous will now be satisfied that I had nothing to do with the report of which Mr. Page so boldly charges me with. That I trifled with myself I will admit; and to make the worst of it, I also trifled a little with Mr. Page. I do not think he ought to complain, for what else could I do.

Mr. Page's charge of base calumniator and contemptible paltrion do not affect me. Had he an established reputation of his own, founded on age and experience, I might feel the force of his charges. Was I not to notice them but as coming from Jenny Page, they would be as idle as the passing wind.

With regard to his last allegation, "dextrous liar and adulterer," I shall content myself with a bare denial, and rest my defence on my reputation among my friends, neighbors, and acquaintances: they can best decide those questions and to them I willingly submit the charges.

That he had predetermined on his attack on my character, I have no sort of doubt; but some pretence was necessary; hence it was the alternative of making a lady the ostensible cause of his very extraordinary conduct.

The certificate No. 8, voluntarily offered to me by the nearest and dearest relation of the young lady, proves, beyond all sort of doubt, that I was not the author of the report; and that I neither circulated, countenanced, or believed it, I do most solemnly aver. The certificate No. 9, was given by another near and intimate relation of the young lady's, proves that the scandalous and unfounded report had been circulated long before the time of which Mr. Page speaks, and long too before I even heard it. The names of the two persons omitted in Mr. Page's letter No. 3 and left blank, and also the names of the two persons who have given certificates Nos. 8 and 9, are withheld from the newspapers, because they are ladies highly respectable, and because it would be too indelicate to bring them into a discussion of this sort. The originals are in my possession, and may be seen by any one who doubts their truth or existence.

Certificate No. X.

I do hereby certify, that I was at Mr. Richard Hatcheson's about the 4th of February last, and in conversation observed that I wanted to see Mr. James Page; that he had offended me very much, and when I saw him, I would give him a severe lecture, and let him know my mind, or let him know he should not use the abuse I was informed he had done, and without any cause. Mr. Hatcheson asked me what it was? I then told him. He, Mr. Hatcheson, then asked what there had been such a do about in the neighborhood? I then told

him of the report about Mr. James Page and a young lady, which I heard sometime in the month of December last. Mr. Hatcheson said that was the first time he had been informed of the particulars. I told him as far as I had understood it was false and I did not believe it, nor I knew of no person that did; that I did not know where it originated; without it was among the school children. I do further certify, that had I not seen Mr. Hatcheson, I should have treated Mr. Page when at my house in the same manner that I did; and as well as my memory serves me, when Mr. Page was about leaving my house, Mr. Hatcheson said stop Mr. Page, and some conversation passed between them that I did not attend to; they shook hands and parted; and after Mr. Page left my house, I did not hear Mr. Hatcheson say any thing disrespectful of Mr. Page or the young lady alluded to.

RICHARD RICAUD.

27th May, 1805.

The certificate of Mr. Richard Ricaud, No. 10 proves that I said nothing that had the least influence on his conduct towards Mr. Page; that he had heard the report alluded to respecting Mr. Page and the young lady in December last, and that I told him that I had never before heard the particulars. Therefore it is impossible I could be industriously engaged in circulating a report of which I was not acquainted; and that he must have been satisfied of this, there can be no doubt, how else can it be accounted for, that he had been often in my company, and for several days together immediately previous to his challenge, during the whole of which time he appeared extremely friendly disposed towards me, nor could it have entered into my mind that he was so long brooding over his wicked purpose.

I have now given a plain and fair statement of the dispute between Mr. Page and myself, without a wish to injure or wound the feelings of any one, and in such a manner as not to offend the reader, to whom I have cheerfully submitted my defence, and from whom I hope to receive a candid and impartial determination—at whose bar I now appear.

RICHARD HATCHESON.

Swan Creek, Kent county,

June 4, 1805.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Capt. Josiah Johnson, late of Kent county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at or before the 6th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1805.

WILLIAM PERKINS, Adm'r.

of Capt. Josiah Johnson.

Will be sold.

ON Tuesday the 11th of June next at the late residence of William Webster, deceased, in Easton, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a good assortment of Carpenters tools.

And on the Saturday following the 15th will be sold the crops of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, as they now stand on the farm owned by him near Dover Ferry—also a variety of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

CLOUDSERRY KERBY.

Adm'r. of Wm. Webster, dec'd.

Talbot county, May 28, 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packets FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his PACKET and TRAW BOATS on accommodating terms. Among which is the

New fast sailing Schooner, LOUISIANA.

burthen upwards of fifty tons, new in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place, and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Easton Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known. SAMUEL THOMAS.

May 14, 1805.

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Magistrates, and other Blanks NEATLY PRINTED, FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

In Council.

ANAPOLIS, May 16, 1865.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartlett's paper, at Fredericktown; Grievor's paper, at Hagerstown; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.
 By order,
 NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sittings in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Books of Subscription for shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M.
 THOMAS J. BULLITT.
 JOHN LEEDS KERR.
 MALL HARRISON.
 BENNETT WHEELER.
 JOSEPH HASKINS.
 WILLIAM MELLY.
 JAMES EARLE, junr.
 Easton, May 21, 1865.

For Rent,

AND possession given on the 1st January, 1866, with liberty to feed wheat this fall, the FARMS in Talbot county, at present in the occupation of George Bromwell and Thomas Bullin; and also, those in Caroline in the tenure of John Cooper, Elizabeth Haryon, James Fleharty, William Rumbold, Thomas Hopkins, Richard Willoughby, Nathaniel Perry, Thomas Bowdie, and the fields at present cultivated by several old negroes, belonging to the estate of the late William Perry.

As it is presumed that whoever may wish to become tenants on these lands will previously view them, any description is deemed superfluous.

The subscriber offers for sale the two HOUSES and LOTS immediately behind the Court house, at present occupied by John Fleming, ship-carrier.

Also, one of the middle HOUSES in the row of buildings put up by James Earle, junr. fronting on Washington Street continued. This property will be disposed of at very reduced prices for cash or approved bonds and notes.

DAVID KERR, junr.
 Easton, May 28, 1865.

Just Received, and for Sale,

By Doctor ROBERT MOORE, EASTON.

DOCTOR MOORE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILL, which have been found by a large experience to be more successful than any other remedies for the prevention and cure of all kinds of bilious complaints. Price of the Tincture one dollar, and of the Pills half a dollar. The Pills may be had separately with directions. Both their medicines will in future be sold by Dr. Moore, only at Easton. Wholesale purchasers will meet with a very generous encouragement by applying to George Bayly, Apothecary, No. 58, Market-street, Baltimore, or to Dr. Moore himself.

June 4, 1865.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons whom it doth or may concern, That Nathan C. Newton, Memucan Walker, Tubman Pollitt, and Bennett H. Clarys, are insolvent debtors of Somerset county, included in an act of Assembly passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and that they have made application to the county court of Somerset county, offering to surrender up all their property for the benefit of their creditors, and praying a discharge agreeably to the directions of the said act, and the said court have appointed the third day of September next, for a compliance with the provisions of the said act. All persons who have any interest in the premises, or any objections to make to the discharge of the said Nathan C. Newton, Memucan Walker, Tubman Pollitt and Bennett H. Clarys, on the condition in the said act mentioned, are requested to appear before the said court on the said third day of September. The above ordered to be inserted once per week for three weeks in some newspaper of Baltimore, three months before the third day of September.

Test.

WILLIAM DONE, Ck.
 Somerset County Court.

June 4, 1865.

Somerset County,

MAY 14, 1865.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the last November Session, will be sold at public vendue at Princes Anne Town, in the county aforesaid, on Tuesday the 25th of June next, in one lot or divided into several lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, all the land and tenements belonging to Eden School, and formerly vested in the Visitors of the said School, containing as expressed in the conveyance for the same, one hundred and sixty nine acres more or less. The said lands are pleasantly situated on the head waters of Wicomico creek, about five miles from Princes Anne, contiguous to navigable water, and are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco, with a sufficient proportion of timbered land for the use of the plantation.

The terms of sale prescribed by the law are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustees of Washington Academy with sufficient security for the payment of one half part of the purchase money in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, and a bond on the same terms and conditions for the other half part of the purchase money to the visitors of Worcester county School nominated in the said law.

JOHN DONE.
 GEORGE HANDY. } Commrs.
 JOHN C. HANDY. }

NEW STORE.

John & Thomas Meredith, HAVE commenced the Mercantile Business in this place, opposite the Court House, where they are now opening a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, among which are Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Laced Cambric Mullin, do. do. Shawls, Chamberly Mullin, 7/8 and 9/8 Fancy Calicoes, 9/8 and 6/4 Cambric Mullin, Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Irish Linens, German do. of all kinds, &c. &c. With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.

Easton, May 21, 1865.

To be rented,

THE Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Granaries and other convenient Houses and Gardens, lately occupied by Francis Sellers, esq. deceased, and Mr. William Clayland, deceased, the whole in good repair, and well calculated for the retail business, and accommodation of genteel families, there being but two retailers in a neighborhood of considerable extent and fertility.

HENRY NICOLS.
 HENRY DOWNES.

May 7, 1865.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of Owen Kennard & Nephew, being this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons having claims against them, will please to apply to Owen Kennard, for payment, and those indebted will make their respective payments to either of them.

OWEN KENNARD.
 SAMUEL GROOME.
 Easton, Talbot county, Mary.
 land, May 18, 1865.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lycoming county, Loyalsock township, and on the waters of Loyalsock creek in the state of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Lycoming county, or in the state of Pennsylvania. Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands. There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Lycoming, and about 16 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, Junr.
 No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
 Nov. 20, 1864.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centreville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c., and the plaster of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.
 Centreville, Queen Anne's
 county, May 14, 1865.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 13th day of June next ensuing.

ALL that well known tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Caroline county, in Hunting Creek Neck, (adjoining the lands of Charles Goldsborough) late the property of James Bannister, deceased, containing about 260 acres, one third of which is heavily timbered with white and red oak, hickory, &c. also a portion of excellent meadow ground, which, with a little expense, might be rendered very productive. There is on said farm a good frame dwelling house, a large barn, and other convenient out houses, all in good repair; there is likewise a large apple and peach orchard of excellent fruit, with other fruit trees. The soil of this land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and other grain; and the situation is very convenient to several places of worship, mills and navigable water, which renders it an object worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase. As we presume no person will buy without viewing the property, it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing it. Possession to be given on the first day of the ensuing year, and privilege of feeding wheat this fall. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
 ISAAC ATKINSON.
 ISAAC POITS.
 Caroline county, 14th
 5th mo: 1865.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM, ON the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore. It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of wood-land, 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 Holbyday, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.

GEORGE GALE.
 Nov. 27, 1864.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, state of Maryland, a negro man, who calls himself WILL HOPPER, formerly the property of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal in this state so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ROBERT SPEDDIN.
 April 13, 1865.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, on Wednesday night last the 29th ult., a dark bay horse, with black main and tail, 6 years old this spring; about 12 hands high, well made and in good working order; well broke to every kind of work; the hair from one of his weathers rubbed off, which is not recollected. It is expected he is gone towards the upper counties of this shore. The above reward will be paid with reasonable charges for bringing said horse to the subscriber, living in Bullingbrook, or in proportion for securing him so that he gets him again.

THOMAS HELSBY.

Talbot county, June 4, 1865.

Runaway Negroes.

WAS committed to the goal of this county on the 12th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself BEN, about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a lump near his navel; one country lined and one oz-burg shirt; a pair of white kersey and row linen overalls; striped livery, striped trowsers, and mixed kersey jackets; one blue and one lead coloured cloth coat; one pair nankeen and a pair corduroy overalls; old worn stockings; two pair of shoes and a new wool hat; says he belongs to John Willcox, late of Montgomery county, but now of the state of Kentucky.

Also was committed on the 16th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro man by the name of SAM, but says his right name is B. P. PY, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has a small scar on his left eye brow and forehead; several scars on his right arm, occasioned by a burn; same arm has been broke; a scar also on the back of his long head; has a coarse row linen shirt and trowsers, blue jacket, old pair cloth trowsers, and an old hat; says he belongs to capt. Samuel Minnis, but was lent to Doctor Timberlegs or Timberlain, of the state of Virginia, near New-town. Their owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold within eighty days from the date hereof, agreeably to law.

L. HILLARY, Sheriff of
 Allegany county, Maryland.
 Cumberland, May 27, 1865.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man called PERRY, about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and pants of white country kersey, but am informed that he had and took with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man, as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

THOMAS CECILL.
 Head of Wye, Queen Anne's
 county, April 16, 1865.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the books of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH of July next at Chestertown, under the superintendence of William M. Kinnery, and Richard Tilden, esq., and at Centreville, under the superintendence of William Chambers, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Commissioners.
 May 7, 1865.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hughtlett, esq. late of Caroline county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading under the firm of Thomas Hughtlett & Son, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at Denton, in Caroline county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 30, 1865.

WILLIAM HUGHTLETT.

May 7.

In Chancery,

MAY 18, 1865.
ORDERED, That the sales made by James Earle, as stated in his Report, this day filed, of certain lands, mortgaged by John R. Bromwell to Elizabeth Lloyd and Henrietta M. Lloyd, shall on the 22d day of June next be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on that day.—Provided a copy of this be inserted in Smith's Newspaper at Easton, at any time during the present month; and provided too, that the purchase money be on or before that day brought in to this Court, or the receipt in writing of the complainants, to the amount of the purchase money, shall on or before that day, be here filed.

True copy. Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

REG. CLERK, CAN.

PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the STAR OFFICE.



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[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1805.

[NO. 32....302]

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

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

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

THURSDAY, February 21.

The court was opened at 10 a. m. President, the managers, attended by the House of Representatives in committee of the whole; and

The counsel of Judge Chase. Mr. CAMPBELL, concluded.

I will now proceed, as well as my indisposition will permit, to examine in a brief manner the second part of the subject containing the several charges founded on the trial of Callender, at Richmond, as stated in the second, third and fourth articles of the impeachment. I will consider these several articles in the order in which the transaction in which they are founded took place in court. In order to ascertain the motives that actuated the judge, in this whole transaction, it will only be necessary to view his conduct as proved, so far as the same relates to this subject, previous to the trial. The first account we have of the intended prosecution, or I might say persecution, of Callender, is at Annapolis.—Here the judge received the famous book called the Prospect Before Us, upon which the prosecution was founded; and here the determination was formed to convict and punish Callender. The respondent said he would take the book with him to Richmond; that the libellous parts had been marked by Mr. Martin, and that before he returned he would teach the lawyers of Virginia to know the difference between the liberty and licentiousness of the press; and that if the commonwealth of Virginia was not totally depraved, if there was a jury of honest men to be found in the state, he would punish Callender before he returned from Richmond. This is the evidence of Mr. Mason, nearly in his own words, and no person will pretend to doubt its correctness. What language could be used, that would clearly shew the partiality and predetermination of the judge to punish Callender, and the spirit of persecution by which he was actuated. Again on his way to Richmond, according to the evidence of Mr. Triplett, the judge reviles the object of his intended vengeance; states his surmise and regret that he had not been hanged in Virginia; remarks that the United States had shewn too much lenity to such renegades; and after arriving at Richmond, informs the deponent, he was afraid they would not be able to get the damn'd rascal that court. Thus evincing in every stage of this business that intolerant spirit of oppression and vengeance, that seems they have given spring to all his action. After the indictment is found against Callender, the pannel of the petit jury is presented to the judge, he inquires if he had any of the creatures called democrats, on that pannel directs the marshal to examine it, and if there were any such on it, to strike them off. This is the evidence of Mr. Heath, whose character and standing in society are known to many of the members of this hon. court. And though his evidence is opposed by the negative declarations of Mr. Randolph, who affirms, that he did not present the pannel of the jury to the judge, or receive such directions; yet I conceive the court will give more weight to the affirmative declarations of Mr. Heath, with regard to these facts than to the negative assertion of Mr. Randolph, who may have forgotten the transaction.—This point rests upon the integrity and veracity of Mr. Heath. He could not receive the impression of the facts, unless the transaction had taken place; he could not reasonably be mistaken; the affair was new and extraordinary, and must have arrested his attention; and in this case there is no ground to make allowance for a treacherous memory; for it is not pretended that the witness, Mr. Heath, has forgot the facts, but that they never existed. If you do not, therefore, believe the statement he makes, it must follow that you admit the witness has wilfully and corruptly stated a falsehood; this I presume will not be admitted; but on the other hand, Mr. Randolph may

have forgotten the transaction, in the bustle of business, and this will account for the difference in the evidence of the witnesses without impeaching the veracity of either; this mode of reconciling the evidence is agreeable to the rules of law. I take the facts, therefore, as stated by Mr. Heath, to be correct, and they afford an instance of judicial depravity hitherto unequalled and unknown in our country; a direct attempt to pack a jury of the same political sentiments with the judge, to try the defendant. This is a faint representation of the pretentious conduct of the judge, relative to this subject, before whom the defendant was about to be tried; or rather before whom he was to be called for certain conviction and punishment; for it ought not to be dignified with the name of a trial. With this view, therefore, of the temper and disposition of the judge, and of his previous conduct on this occasion, we will examine the first important step taken in the trial, which the designs of the judge began more clearly to unfold themselves, viz. his refusal to postpone or continue the trial until the next term, on an affidavit regularly filed, stating the absence of material witnesses and the places of their residence being the second charge in the fourth article.

It is admitted by the respondent, in his answer, that an affidavit was filed, which he exhibits to the court, and a motion made thereupon by the counsel of Callender to continue his cause for trial until the next term; and it is proved by the evidence of Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicholas, that as counsel for Callender, they insisted for a continuance of the case, on the grounds stated in the affidavit, and also on other grounds; that they were not prepared to argue the law arising in the case, for want of time to examine the subject, and that the defendant was not, by the laws of Virginia, bound to come to trial that term. Here it may be proper to shew what are the grounds for a continuance known in law, and to inquire whether those stated in the affidavit come within the decisions hitherto made in courts of justice. On this subject I will refer the court to one authority only, but one equally respectable with any that can be produced on criminal law. Foster Cr. Law, page 2 and 3. Here Mr. Campbell read the case at length, and then observed, that this decision took place in a country where criminal law is executed with as much rigor as in any in the world where there is the shadow of liberty; and yet the affidavit filed in this case, upon which a continuance was granted, only states the absence of material witnesses, and the places of their abode; the defendants were not required to state the facts that these witnesses would prove. In ordinary cases the courts do not require this, and in many cases it would be impossible for the defendant to know all that a witness could give in evidence; nor is the defendant bound, except in extraordinary cases, to disclose the evidence that his witnesses, who are absent, can give, as it might endanger his defence and give an advantage to the prosecutor; if so disposed, to procure evidence, whether true or false, to controvert that of the defendant. The court in the case cited was held by a special commission from the crown, for the purpose of trying offenders for crimes of the deepest dye, and such as are punished in that country with the utmost rigor; yet the court continued the cases of those defendants for such a length of time, as was deemed sufficient to procure their witnesses according to the distances at which they resided. There were in this case no stated terms to which the court could adjourn and continue the causes; they, therefore, fixed upon a reasonable time and adjourned over to such a day; in order to enable the defendants to prepare for trial; and it was observed by the court in that case as an additional ground for continuance, that the indictments had not been found until the court sat, and that, therefore, the defendants had not time to prepare for trial. This was the case with Callender; he had no notice of this prosecution until after the indictment was found, and during the same term; he, therefore, could not have had time to prepare for his trial.—The affidavit he filed was stronger and much more full than that in the case cited; it states the absence of a number of witnesses, whose evidence the deponent declares material to his defence. This would be sufficient to authorize a continuance upon a first application, and more ought not to have been required; but the

affidavit goes further, and states the substance, as far as the defendant knew, of the evidence the witnesses could give; and also states the want of papers and books, material to the defence, that could not be obtained without allowing a considerable time to procure them. What more could be stated in an affidavit, for a continuance on the ground of want of testimony, by any defendant who wished to adhere to the truth? Yet a continuance is refused; and the judge states in his answer as the principal cause of such refusal, that the evidence of all the witnesses stated in the affidavit to be wanting, would not prove the truth of all the charges in the indictment, and would not, therefore, make a complete justification if procured; and enters into an examination of the charges and evidence to prove this position. This excuse of the accused is founded on a train of the most fallacious and sophistical reasoning that can be resorted to, and is no more than a groundless apology, by which, if possible, to evade the true question, and avoid the odium that ought and must attach to such a transaction. It is not denied by the judge, that the absent witnesses would prove the charges in the indictment; but he says it ought to appear, that they could prove the whole. By this rule, in order to obtain a continuance, the party must shew to the court the whole of the evidence necessary to support his case, and the judge is to compare the evidence with the charges, and must be satisfied that it is sufficient to cover the whole of the case, or he will not grant a continuance; this doctrine is too absurd to require a refutation; it would destroy all the benefit that could arise to parties from the right, so well established in law, of continuing causes upon affidavit of absent material witnesses; and subject the right to a fair and impartial trial, to the mere arbitrary will of a judge, who would thus assume the right to weigh the evidence wanted, and measure its materiality by his prejudice against the party; this would in fact, tend in many instances to destroy the trial by jury, and reduce it to a mere form without substance; for the party could not state on oath all that his witnesses could prove, once in a hundred times. But the answer states that the court proposed to postpone the trial for a month, and some of the witnesses go further than the accused himself and say six weeks; and this is relied upon as shewing the disposition of the judge to accommodate the defendant. This is a pretence to accommodate that could answer the defendant no valuable purpose. The absent witnesses resided at such great distances, that most of them could not be procured in that time, and this the judge well knew. He even states in his answer, that they lived at such great distances as left no reasonable ground to believe they could be procured at the succeeding term, being six months; and yet pretends that one month or six weeks would be sufficient. But here I must notice, that it is remarkable the counsel for the defendant never heard of this proposed amendment; and I must therefore conclude it was not seriously made; but if it was it only proves that the judge was determined to try Callender himself, and would not, therefore, on any ground whatever, continue the cause to a succeeding term, at which he was not to be present. He had before determined to punish Callender, and could not trust his case to the management of any other judge. This is of a piece with the rest of his conduct on this occasion, and presents this honorable court and the world with an instance of the most flagrant abuse of common justice, under a sacred sanction of administering the law for the correction of offenders.

The next charge which I propose to examine is contained in the second article of the impeachment, and consists in the judge's overruling the objection of John Bassett, one of the jury, who wished to be excused from serving on the trial of Callender, because he had made up his mind as to the book from which the words charged to be libellous in the indictment had been drawn. The constitution secures to defendants charged with crime, the right of a trial by an impartial jury; any thing, therefore, that goes to shew that a man has made up an opinion with regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or with regard to the matter in question, or decided in his own mind, proves him to be disqualified to serve as a juror, because it proves he is not impartial, has a bias upon his mind, and cannot be said to be

indifferent. The same doctrine is supported by the law of England. In order to shew this, I will refer the court to 3 Bac. Ab. (newed.) 756, and also Co. Litt. 158; where it is stated, if a juror has declared his opinion, touching the matter in question; &c. or has done any thing by which it appears that he cannot be indifferent or impartial, &c. these are principal causes of challenge; and therefore such juror would be disqualified. Here it is manifest, that the declaring an opinion is a good cause of challenge to a juror, if it is not necessary he should declare such opinion in order to disqualify him; it is sufficient that he has done something, whether making up an opinion, or doing any act whatever, by which it appears he is not indifferent, is not perfectly impartial. The objection, therefore, made to Bassett as a juror ought to have been sustained, and he ought to have been excused from serving on the jury, upon two grounds. First, because he had made up an opinion with regard to the matter of the charge against Callender. This is proved by the evidence of Bassett himself, who says, he had seen in a newspaper, extracts stated in the publication to have been taken from the Prospect Before Us, and he stated to the court on the trial, that he had made up his opinion, that those extracts were seditious; and that the author of the book called the Prospect Before Us, or that from which these extracts were taken, was within the seditious act, and therefore punishable under it. It was at the time notorious and well known that Callender was the author of the Prospect Before Us; it was equally notorious and known, that the indictment against him was founded on that book; and Mr. Bassett stated, he had no reason to doubt that the extracts were taken from that book as stated in the papers. Is it not, therefore, clear, that forming an opinion with regard to the extracts, was forming an opinion with regard to the matter charged as libellous in the indictment? No reasonable doubt can exist on this point, and though Mr. Bassett did not hear the indictment read, as the court refused to permit it to be read until the jury were sworn, a measure under such circumstances as extraordinary as it was new; yet he knew the subject matter it contained as well as if he had heard it. The opinion, therefore, that he had made up his mind on this subject, clearly proves he was not indifferent, was not impartial; he had decided the guilt of Callender, in fact, in his own mind, and could not be expected to shake off effects of such prejudication. He was, therefore, according to the constitution, and law already cited, disqualified from being a juror having done an act that shewed he was not indifferent, was not impartial, and ought of course to have been excused from serving on the jury. He ought also to have been rejected as a juror on a second ground; because he had not only made up an opinion on the matter in question but had declared that opinion in public. It is proved by the evidence of Mr. Bassett himself, as well as by that of Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicholas, and also by that of Mr. Robinson, that when he was asked whether he had formed and delivered an opinion upon the charge in the indictment, he stated, that although he had never heard the indictment read, yet he had formed an opinion that the author of the Prospect Before Us was within the seditious act.—This, as has been already insisted upon, was the same as forming an opinion upon the charges in the indictment, as he knew the indictment was founded upon that book; and this opinion, which he had formed, he then declared in open court in the hearing of all by-standers, and before he was sworn as a juror. This was, therefore, according to the rule laid down by the judge and the question he declared proper to be asked, a complete disqualification of Mr. Bassett from serving as a juror on that trial. For he had formed and delivered an opinion on the matter in question. And what difference could it make, whether such opinion was delivered a minute or an hour before the juror was sworn on the trial, or a week, or a month before? Certainly the effect on his mind must be the same, and he must be equally unfit to serve as a juror in either case. On both of these grounds, therefore, Mr. Bassett ought certainly to have been rejected from serving as a juror on the trial of Callender; and this is so glaring an innovation on the impartiality of trial by jury (the Security of our rights and great bulwark of our liberties) that when taken in connection with the

rest of the judge's conduct, it strongly evinces an overbearing disposition, that would not stop at the use of any means, however unjust and illegal, to obtain a desired object. He had told the marshal if he had on his bill of jurors any creatures called democrats, to strike them off. He therefore, knew the political sentiments of those who were called as jurors, to be favorable to his witness, as no doubt his direction was pursued. Mr. Bassett had declared his opinion, that the author of the Prospect Before Us was within the seditious law who was notoriously known to be Callender. He therefore knew the sentiments of the juror; he knew he must be disposed to convict the defendant, and for this reason he would not excuse him from serving on his trial but would pervert the meaning of the law to make it subservient to his own views.

The next charge to be enquired into is that stated in the third article, in rejecting the evidence of colonel Taylor, a material witness in favor of the defendant, on the pretence that he could not prove the truth of the whole of one charge. In this instance the judge acted contrary to all former precedents in courts of justice, and without the shadow of law or reason to justify his conduct. Not a solitary case could be stated by any of the witnesses of a similar conduct in a judge. The rule here adopted, with regard to the admissibility of evidence, would deprive the jury of their undoubted right to decide on the credibility and weight of evidence, as well as on the extent to which it proved the matter in question; would transfer in substance this right to the court, and thereby shake to its very centre the fabric so fully admitted and held so sacred, of trial by jury. It would make it necessary for the party to present to the court, all the evidence relied upon to make out his case. This evidence, the court or judge would first deliberately examine, compare it with the charges or case to be supported, and if it did not, in his opinion, prove the whole of one charge, or go the whole extent of the case to be established by it, he would reject it, and not permit the jury to hear it. This would strip the jury of the very prerogative that renders this kind of trial so much superior to all others, that of deciding on the weight and credit of evidence. There is a manifest distinction between the right, which a judge has to decide upon the admissibility of evidence, on the ground of its being proper or improper according to the established rules of law, and the right here assumed of deciding upon the extent to which such evidence, that is admitted to relate to the matter in question, will go to support the case; the former is the exercise of a proper authority to prevent the admission of extraneous and improper matter, wholly irrelevant to the matter in question; the latter is an arbitrary assumption of power, to decide on the extent to which evidence admitted to be relevant, at least in some degree, would go to prove the matter in question, and is a direct innovation on the most sacred privilege of the jury. Nothing can be more absurd and dangerous, than the consequences that would flow from such a doctrine. The judge would first weigh the evidence himself, measure its extent, reject it at pleasure, and call this a trial by jury. But I must here be permitted to notice the reasoning resorted to by the judge in his answer, to excuse his conduct on this occasion, which is as dangerous and absurd in its consequences, as it is subtle and evasive. It is stated by the judge, that the plea of justification must answer the whole charge, or it is bad on the defendant; and that when the matter of defence may be given in evidence without being formally pleaded, the same rules prevail. This doctrine of the judge would require the party to shew, that the evidence he offered would cover the whole of his case, with the same exactness and formality that he would file a plea to avoid its being held bad on a demurrer; thus narrowing down the province of the jury, and subjecting the decision of all the facts as well as the law, to the court. There is no rule of law to warrant such a proceeding, and it is manifestly contrary to all reasoning on the subject. The plea, in order to be good, must state matter sufficient to justify that part of the charge or suit to which it is put in; the demurrer admits all the facts stated in the plea that are well pleaded, but cannot admit facts that are not stated in it; therefore the plea must appear to contain sufficient matter of justification,

or it will be held bad on demurrer; but no such rule was ever heard of before to apply to evidence offered to a jury.—They alone are the proper and only tribunal to decide whether the evidence offered and given is sufficient to prove the whole matter in dispute or not; and if the jury be deprived of this right there is nothing left them that deserves the name of a trial.

The judge insists, if he was mistaken, it was an error of judgment. This cannot be presumed. Ignorance of the law is no excuse in any man; but in a character of such high illegal standing and known abilities as that of the accused, it is totally inadmissible and not to be presumed. How could any judge with upright intention commit to many errors, or hit upon so many mistakes in the course of one trial, as are manifest in that of Callender. They must have been the result of design, and a predetermination to bear down all opposition in order to convict and punish the defendant.

But it is stated that judge Griffin concurred with him in opinion, and this is insisted upon by the accused in different parts of his answer, as an excuse for the errors he committed, if, as he states, they were errors. This seems to be a kind of forlorn hope resorted to, when all other expedients fail. To this argument of the judge I would in this place answer once for all, that it can be no excuse for him, nor any justification of his offences, that another has been equally guilty with himself; and it must strongly prove the weakness of his defence to rely upon this ground. Though judge Griffin has not yet been called to an account for his conduct on this occasion, that is no reason why he should not hereafter be made to answer for it. The nation has not said he was innocent, or that he will not be proceeded against for this conduct; and there is no limitation of time that would screen him from the effects of charges of this kind, if they should be brought forward and supported against him hereafter. No ground of excuse therefore can arise from the circumstance of judge Griffin not having been called upon to answer for his conduct in this respect.

I will now proceed to notice very briefly the conduct of the judge in the subsequent part of this trial. Compelling the defendant's counsel to reduce to writing all questions to be asked the witness, was a direct innovation on the practice in our courts of justice, and tended to embarrass the management of, and weaken the defence. It is proved by the testimony of all the witnesses, that no such practice ever prevailed in our courts of justice, for such a purpose as that avowed in this instance; the only cases in which it is required to reduce to writing questions to be asked a witness, and the only cases in which it can be proper or consistent with reason and justice to do so, are those in which an objection is made to a question proposed to be asked, on the ground of its being improper and contrary to the rules of evidence; and in order to ascertain the precise meaning and effect of the question, so as to decide on the objection made to it, it may be proper to require it to be reduced to writing, but it never was before done, so far as we can discover, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the witness could prove the matter in question, and whether he could prove the whole of one charge or not, and thereby decide whether the witness should or should not be examined. According to the rule this judge would first try the cause himself upon the evidence offered, by the questions thus reduced to writing, and if he did not consider such evidence fully sufficient to support the whole of the charge or case to which it was offered, he would reject it, and not permit the jury to hear a word of it, lest they might consider it stronger than he did, and give it sufficient weight to support the case to which it was offered. This mode of proceeding was left to be discovered and adopted by judge Chase. No other court or judge ever attempted in this manner to trifle with the rights of the jury, and establish a doctrine so tyrannical and oppressive; but this is in perfect conformity with the whole of his conduct on this occasion; a preconcerted system of oppression, to bring the defendant, Callender, to certain conviction and punishment. For the same purpose the defendant's counsel were ridiculed, treated with indignity, and the whole audience entertained at their expense. They were frequently and abruptly interrupted in their arguments; charged with wilfully perverting the law, in order to impose upon and deceive the multitude; called boys by way of derision, and treated as mere mullrooms of the day, who ought to cringe submissively when they appear before a circuit court in which the honorable judge presided. He was facetious, witty, and sarcastic, as the occasion required; and it is presented there can be no harm in this; it was all in good humor! It is too serious a matter, Mr. President, for judges thus to jest and trifle with the rights and liberties of the citizen. That this proceeding was levelled immediately at the counsel, it was the defendant who was the principal object of resentment,

who was intended to be made an example of, and who felt the injury and became liable to the consequences of such illegal and unjust conduct of the judge.

Barely to notice the conduct of the respondent, at New Castle, in Delaware, as charged in the seventh article, is sufficient to shew that he was there actuated by the same spirit of persecution and oppression that has, as already stated, marked the whole of his conduct during the course of those transactions. That he should descend from the elevated and dignified station in which he was placed as a judge, to hunt for crimes as a common informer against his fellow citizens, urge the jury to take notice of, and present certain persons sufficiently designated, though not named; and press the attorney for the district to search for evidence among the files of newspapers to support a prosecution, was degrading to the sacred character of a judge, and was preventing the judicial authority to a mere engine of persecution to answer party purposes. Of the same complexion with this the conduct of the respondent in delivering an inflammatory and disorganizing charge to the grand jury at Baltimore, as stated in the eighth article of the impeachment. This proceeding evinced a mind inflamed by party spirit and political intolerance: it was calculated to disturb the peace of the community, and alarm the people at the measures of government; to force them by the terror of judicial denunciation to relinquish their own political sentiments and adopt those of the judge. This was the favorite object of this whole proceeding, and to obtain it no means were left untried. It was attempted to excite the fears of the public mind, to destroy the confidence of the people in the administration of their government. The judicial authority was prostituted to party purposes, and the fountains of justice were corrupted by this poisonous spirit of persecution, that seemed determined to bear down all opposition in order to succeed in a favorite object. Citizens of all descriptions felt alarmed at this new and unusual conduct. All the counsel at the bar, wherever the respondent went, though consisting of the ablest and most enlightened in the nation, were agitated into a general ferment, and the whole community seemed shocked at such outrages upon common sense; for, to go to trial was to go to certain conviction. In this, Mr. President, the character that ought to distinguish the judiciary of the United States? No, Sir. The streams of justice that flow from the American bench ought to be as pure as the sun beams that light up the morning. The accused should come before the court, with a well founded confidence that the law will be administered to him with justice, impartiality, and in mercy. When this is the case, he submits without a murmur to his fate, and hears the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him, with a mind that must approve the justice of the law, and the impartiality of those who administer it.

The decision of this cause may form an important era in the annals of our country. Future generations are interested in the event. It may determine a question all important to the American people; whether the laws of our country are to govern, or the arbitrary will of those who are entrusted with their administration. Mr. President, we, on this important occasion, behold the rights and liberties of the American people hover round this honorable tribunal, about to be established on a firm basis by the decision you will make, or sent afloat on the ocean of uncertainty, to be tossed to and fro by the capricious breath of usurped power and innovation.

From the Centinel of Freedom. THE CONTRAST.

The advocates of aristocracy and monarchy are continually bawling out against republican governments and republican institutions.—Kingly governments, say they, are strong, energetic, and commanding; whilst those of a republican nature, are effeminate, fluctuating and inconstant. Such sentiments may grace the palace of St. James, and be swallowed with avidity by the imperial court of the Tuilleries, but can never command the esteem, nor the reverence of a true American.—The excellence of a government may be estimated in proportion to the protection yielded to the governed, and the ease with which fiscal exactions are made. A people cannot be happy where extravagant taxes are levied; and where the fruits acquired by the "sweat of the brow," are exacted to gild the pockets of sinecure officers, and governmental sycophants.—With this criterion before us, we ask who is most happy, the British or American citizens? As an answer to the question, let the following extract be read; the first is additional duties levied in England for the payment of the interest of a loan of 22,500,000l. sterling, recently ordered to be raised for the support of government. The other is an extract from Jefferson's last inaugural speech, on the subject of taxes:

"The interest of this loan is provided for by the following new taxes; An additional rd on all single letters by the

post, 2d on foreign letters and 1d on two-penny letters—5d a bushel on salt consumed at home, and 6d a bushel on salt exported to any part of Europe—8s on pleasure horses in addition to the 40s paid at present, one per cent. upon direct legacies, which formerly paid no duty; one per cent. on legacies charged on land, and, in place of eight, ten per cent. on legacies to strangers in blood."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Speech.

"At home, fellow citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expences, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These covering our land with officers and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and property."

What a contrast! The American republic happy, prosperous, and growing into mighty importance; while destruction, bankruptcy, and oppressive burthens, threaten the annihilation of the British nation. Tax upon tax is levied upon all classes of people—they must be paid, and the paymaster robs them of that which thousands want to procure the necessities of life. But in America it is very different. We may use the language of our worthy President, and ask, "what farmer, what mechanic, what laborer, fees a tax-gatherer of the United States?" Our wife and economical internal and external regulations have enabled government to discontinue all internal taxes, at the same time rapidly to diminish the national debt. But in Great Britain, with a revenue of 23,000,000 sterling, a loan of nearly that amount is required to defray the ordinary expences of government. O prodigality, where is thy blush!

Who then would exchange our pure representative system of government for that of monarchy or aristocracy? The unfeeling wretch, who would riot on the misery of his fellow-citizen, who could obtain some permanent office near the throne, and be placed beyond the caprice of fortune, perhaps will answer I. But the philanthropist, the man whose breast glows with patriotic ardor for the happiness of the human race, whose soul has been taught to feel another's woe, will exclaim, *not I*. Let then those who snarl at our administration of government, who contend that there is no virtue in the mass of society, and who say that the iron rod of a despot is necessary to keep them in subjection, fly to European countries, let them visit every country in every climate, and they will be compelled to say, if they speak the truth, *Americans, you are the happiest people on earth!*

We have been requested to republish from our paper of the 23d February, 1804, the following account of The JERUSALEM WHEAT, copied from a London paper of November, 1803.
Md. Gazette.

A NEW WHEAT.

The original seed, imported by a servant of the late T. Whealey, Esq. on that gentleman's Jerusalem expedition, was at first taken notice of by a Mr. Doran, of Francis-street, an eminent experimental farmer and distiller. That gentleman's account of the various branches of his experiment, as communicated to the numerous crowds of admiring spectators of the sample he produced, at the exhibition at the duke of Leinster's, stands critically as follows: he sowed about two stone and a half of what he calls Jerusalem Wheat, in the space of an haggard, about August last, after a previous crop of Vetches; this seed he dibbled by two men and four children, the whole expence of labour amounting to no more than 7s. British; in the last reaping season it exhibited stalks of 7 feet in length, bent considerably at top by the weight—a bunch of ears, on an average, from 42 to 45 in number to each stalk, and each ear containing generally from 150 to 190 large round grains of wheat, almost transparent through a film, resembling a skin or husk; its color approached the Lands Wheat, so well known in this country. The stalks, formed into reeds, filled with a white pulp, from their strength towards the root, were forced to have been cut about two feet from the surface of the soil.—The straw, or rather reed, Mr. Mr. Doran cut with a machine, and served to horses, as substitute for oats, on which they greedily fed, and seemed to thrive on it as well as on their usual food. The general produce of wheat, respecting the seed, was ten barrels wanting six pounds; on grinding, the proportion of bran, respecting the flour, was three pounds of the former to one barrel of the latter.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.

On Tuesday the 9th April, the inhabitants of the north part of *Aford* were alarmed by a sound somewhat resembling thunder, much more intense than any experienced in this part of the country. Those having a prospect, and immediately turning their eyes the direction from whence the noise appeared to pro-

ceed, were astonished to behold a volume of fire, 8 or 10 feet in diameter, issuing directly from the earth, and to the height as was supposed of 150 feet, accompanied with quantities of smoke equal to that proceeding from a large building on fire. Constant successions of fire and smoke of this description continued for the space of 10 or 15 minutes. The cattle and other herds of the adjoining fields were thrown into the greatest amazement and consternation. The family of Mr. James Blois, on whose land the phenomenon happened, accompanied by a great number who had assembled at a call so extraordinary, immediately repaired to the place from whence the fire issued, that no eruption at all of the earth had taken place, but that the common rubbish scattered around had been conveyed to a great distance—Let the curious determine the cause.

Raleigh pap.

Interesting to the citizens of the United States.

The government of Great Britain, as a measure of dire necessity for carrying on the war, oblige the shippers of all goods to the United States to pay an *export duty* of 4 per cent. which is charged in the invoices, and finally paid by the citizens (consumers of their goods) in the United States. The amount of *British Exports to America*, on an average of ten years, is 25,000,000 annually, which at 4 per cent. produces a revenue of 1,000,000 dollars annually, paid to Great Britain by the consumers of their goods in America. Query. How many useful manufactures would this sum encourage in our own country; and how many able-bodied men might be secured, by the appropriation of one million of dollars annually to the encouragement of the mechanic arts?

Astruc.

By the annual statistical table published at Washington by S. Blodget, junior it appears that the number of free inhabitants in the United States and Louisiana, amounted, in the year 1844, to 6,000,000. That the quantity of improved land in the United States, was 38,950,000 acres; That the militia amounted to 1,050,000, and the seamen to 64,000 men. That the value of imports was 80,000,000 dollars, and the exports was 77,699,074 dollars: That the hard money in circulation amounted to 17,500,000 dollars, and the bank notes to 14,000,000 dollars, and that the custom-house bonds and cash in the Treasury amounted to 16,500,000 dollars. He states the revenue at 11,054,097 dollars, and the expences at 11,258,983. Emigrants imported, 5,000, besides 4,500 slaves!!
[Amb. Cab.]

The following is a copy of a letter received by the secretary of the Navy, from midshipman Ogilvie, commanding officer of gun-boat No. 7, built at New York.

U. S. Gun Boat, No. 7, N. York,
May 30, 1805.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit for your information, the following account of my transactions, since the 14th inst. On that day I got under way, in company with the U. S. ship John Adams, and gun boats Nos. 3 and 6, to proceed to the Mediterranean. We kept in company that day and the next; but on the 16th, it came on to blow very fresh in the evening from E.N.N.—sent down top sail and lower yards, but carrying all other sail to keep up with the frigate.—At 11, we lost sight of the frigate and gun boats, owing to its being excessively thick and foggy.—Next morning, (and for three days afterwards) the fog continued—no sail in sight, and a high sea running, we now discovered that in consequence of our carrying a press of sail to keep up with the ship, we had sprung our mast, and found it split from the heel to the partners. I immediately had two strong wauldings clapped and an iron band above the partners, hoping it would be sufficient to prevent its going farther—but on the 21st, in lat. 37 17, long. 65. I found the mast to be weak and worked so much, (the split having now got 5 feet above the deck) I was induced to believe that should we get into a heavy sea, we should inevitably lose it.—My only alternative now, was to return, as I thought the consequences might be much worse were we to be dismasted in the middle of the ocean.

I cannot express to you, sir, my mortification, at the unfortunate accident which has thus in some measure defeated your, and I assure you my wish, to join the Squadron as early as possible.—But I trust I shall yet be in time to participate in the glory which I am confident our little navy will acquire this summer, against its enemies. I assure you, nothing shall be wanting on my part to forward her refitting; and by the time I can have the honor of hearing from you, I shall be again ready for sea.

No. 7, is a very fine vessel and capable of going to any part of the world; the sails well, holds a good wind, is very stiff and an excellent sea boat.

The other gun-boats I have reason to believe, were separated at the same time with myself, as they were still farther

from the ship when I lost sight of them; but there is no doubt of their making their way across in safety.

From the time I determined to return, we experienced nothing but head winds and calms—and from the weakness of the mast, we were obliged to be very tender in carrying sail—indeed, had not the mast been made of a piece of forry white pine, it never would have been sprung, with the sail we were then carrying on it.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. S. OGILVIE.

The Editor of the Star will oblige a Correspondent, by inserting the following worthy letter, taken from the life of SARAH GRUBB, when on her religious travels, with some other Quakers, thro' Germany.

To LEOPOLD,
The second King of Hungary, Bohemia, &c. &c.

Amongst the numerous congratulations awaiting thy accession to the imperial crown, accept, O King! our christian good wishes and solicitude for thy present and eternal well-being. We are conscious that we have no claim to the liberty of addressing thee, but from a belief that the LORD ALMIGHTY, who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, inclined us to leave our habitations to visit some parts of this country, and now engages us, in gospel love, to express our secret and united prayer, that thou mayst be an instrument in his holy hand, for the advancement of that glorious day spoken of by the prophet, "when swords shall be beaten into plow shares, and spears into pruning hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more." The great design of our universal parent, in sending his beloved Son a light unto the world, is for his own glory in the salvation of mankind; and for this gracious end, he hath given all men a measure of his own eternal spirit. To cooperate with him herein, dignifies human nature, and is particularly deserving the most scrupulous attention of princes. The smallest revelation of this heavenly gift in the believing soul, having a degree of omnipotence in it, brings into subjection the natural will and wisdom of man, and discovers to us the noble purposes of our creation: it diffuses that true benevolence which characterizes genuine christianity, and renders dear to a prince, the happiness of all, even the meanest of his subjects; imprinting upon his mind the superior value of an immortal soul, to all worldly acquisitions. Thro' the neglect of a principle so pure and important, how hath the rational part of God's creation been sacrificed to the irregular passions of sovereigns; and many unprepared souls precipitated into an awful futurity! That the gospel dispensation is intended to remedy these evils, and promote the government of the Prince of Peace; that the Gentiles are to come to its light, and king to the brightness of its aniling, are truths to which the facted records abundantly testify. May this be thy happy experience. O King! that so the power thou art providentially intrusted with, being subservient to divine wisdom, thy example may influence the minds of other princes, who also beholding its excellency, may unite in encouraging their subjects to decline, in mutual charity and forbearance, whatever is contrary to the purity and simplicity of the religion of Jesus. And mayst thou be enriched with all spiritual blessings; that these added to thy temporal ones, may not only perfect thy happiness, but perpetuate it beyond the narrow limits of time, and qualify thee, acceptably, to cast down thy crown at the feet of him who is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, who lives and reigns for ever and ever.

George O. Sarah } Members
Dillwyn, of Bur- } of the religi-
lington, New Jer- } ous society of
sey, North Ame- } Friends in
rica. } those coun-
Sarah Grubb, } tries and G.
Clonmel, } Britain, com-
Tashua Beale, } monly called
Cork, Ireland. } Quakers.

Mulheim, on the Rhine, 29th. }
9th mo: called September, 1790. }
It may be noted that Leopold was made Emperor and died in 1792, by the following foreign intelligence.—Vienna, March 12th, 1792. The disorder which deprived us of the Emperor on the 1st inst. was an inflammation of the lungs.—The news of the decease of Leopold the II, was no sooner spread through the city than all the inhabitants were in consternation, not being apprized of the illness of his Imperial Majesty—not having been well since his late coronation at Prague.

Philad. Magazine, by Carey.

American academy of arts—By private letters from Paris, we learn that his majesty the emperor Napoleon, has presented to Mr. Livingston, late minister from the United States to the French court, on behalf of the academy of arts, established in this city, and of which his majesty is an honorary member, a very valuable collection, estimated at 50,000 livres—10,000 dollars.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
June 18, 1805.

The fate of kings and kingdoms depends on the smallest and the most trifling circumstances.

The circumstance of Louis XVI's being discovered by the post-master at Varennes, laid the foundation for his execution. Le Tellier said of James II. when he saw him going to chapel at Versailles, "There goes a king, who lost his three kingdoms for a mals." Of George III. it might, perhaps, be said with as much point, and perhaps with as much truth, "He has lost thirteen provinces for a pound of tea."

Vides quam fragile loco
Siant superbi. SENECA.
Alas! on what a weak and trifling base
Stand kings and kingdoms.

We are all slaves to the law that we may become free, says Tully. Indeed where there is no law, there can be no liberty. That license which every one would arrogate to himself, would very soon destroy itself. Men, according to Goldsmith, are but too apt

"To call it freedom, when they themselves are free."

That is, mankind naturally like to do as they please themselves, and to debar all other persons from that privilege.

"Many persons," says the incomparable Pascal, "did not believe the miracles recorded in the Gospels, and yet do not refuse their assent to those attributed to Vespasian."

A king, said an old king of Castile, has only one way of knowing his defects, let him ride a mettlesome horse, and if he does not know how to manage him, he will most certainly be thrown.

DES MORETS.

This fanatical French poet, on seeing one day the celebrated Le Mothe le Vayer go into the chapel at Versailles, cried out loudly "What business has that fellow in a church? he has no religion." "My good friend" replied Le Vayer, looking steadfastly at him, "I have too much religion, I assure you, to be of your religion."

REFLECTIONS ON MAN.

Poleman was a young Athenian of so debauched a character, that he was scarcely ever sober. One day as he was loafing along the streets with the player on the flute, and a singing woman, just in such a manner as Anacreon describes those who go in procession to the temple of Comus, he entered into the Academy which was the school of Plato, where Xenophon taught at that time. This grave philosopher seeing this young rake, immediately began to speak of temperance and sobriety to his pupils. And he spoke with such energy, that Poleman struck with his discourse, upon the spot renounced his intemperance, tore the chapter from his head, and applied himself so seriously to the study of virtue, that from being a most abandoned rake, he became a great philosopher and succeeded Xenocrates in the Platonic school.

Highly Important!

We can inform our readers, from the best authority, that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo has lately received direct information from the governor of Porto Rico, of the arrival at that port of a small armed vessel from Cadiz, which failed in company with a combined French and Spanish fleet; this vessel left the fleet in about 18 degrees of latitude, and was composed of twelve French line of battle ships and three frigates, and of six Spanish line of battle ships and a large frigate. This fleet had on board ten thousand regular troops, although there was not a single transport with them. The Squadron is commanded by the Spanish admiral Gravina, lately ambassador from Spain near the court of the Emperor of the French. [Phil. pap.]

Algiers, March 19.

A ship arrived here from Stockholm, has brought the tribute annually paid to the Dey by Sweden. The Dey has required of the American agent a ship of the line; and the latter has in vain represented that America has frigates, but no ships of the line. The Dey still persists in this demand.

The last Boston papers which have come to hand, state, that the house of representatives of that state will, the present year, be composed of upwards of THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY members!

Mr. Jacob Fowle, of this city, is the fortunate holder of the ticket, mentioned under the New York head, which drew the prize of 25,000 dollars.

Bull. pap.

The Kentucky Gazette, the 21st ult. says, "Col. Burr passed Cincinnati 10 days ago, and, we understand, has arrived at Louisville, where he is employed in viewing the ground, and making arrangements for commencing the Canal round the Falls of Ohio."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at St. Louis, to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated St. Louis, April 22.

"We have had a considerable alarm about the Sac Indians; one of which nation we have here in jail, for murder. About 100 of this nation are now here. The rumor of their coming preceded them, and made them 500. We were in considerable alarm, and the people here turned out with an alacrity that does them credit. However, the Indians are arrived, and seem to be peaceable. They said, at Council, that they came to demand their prisoner; but hearing, on their way, that he had stabbed the corporal of the guard (which was the case) they said they would leave it to the generosity of their fathers to give him up or not. We had a new alarm yesterday: A report came from St. Charles, which at first seemed probable, that 500 were seen descending the Mississippi; but it was those very Indians who are now here, that were seen several days before."

"There have been three murders committed here within these three months, and all by Americans. There are two of the murderers now here in jail."

We are informed by a gentleman who was lately in Paris that the emperor Bonaparte had made Mr. Livingston a present of a rich portrait of himself which cost forty thousand florins. Accompanying the portrait was a complimentary letter from Bonaparte.

Baltimore, June 5.

IMPORTANT.—By Capt. McNeal, of the Three Brothers, arrived from Antigua yesterday, we learn, that on the 16th ult. the governor of Antigua had received dispatches from the government of Barbadoes, stating, that the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of fifty-two, were steering westward from the coast of Europe.

On the third day of May last, ALL foreign coins, excepting Spanish dollars and parts of dollars ceased to be a legal tender for the payment of debts in the United States. As the act of congress making French, Spanish and Portuguese gold coins and French crowns a tender, expired on the said third day of May.

New-York, June 5.

The brig Levant, arrived yesterday from Malaga, touched at Gibraltar, and got under weigh with the U. States brig Syren, lieutenant Stewart, bound to Tangiers. Saw her afterwards in a bay where two Tripolitans were said to be lying. The schrs. Two Brothers, Lindsey, of Marblehead, likewise failed from Gibraltar in company with the Levant, and informed that he had seen the privateers run under the fort when the Syren entered the bay.

June 8.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman who lately arrived in this country from the city of Santo Domingo to his friend in New-York, which mentions that General Ferrand has issued a proclamation declaring that all the captains, and crews of all vessels, who should thereafter be found trading with the revolted negroes, or bound to or coming from ports in their possession, should suffer death: and that orders have been given for carrying the object of the proclamation into effect with all possible rigour. The source from whence we derive this information is so respectable as to leave in our minds not a doubt of its correctness.

June 12.

The honorable Brockholst Livingston, we understand, has declined accepting the office of District Judge, to which the President of the United States had recently appointed him.

Gun-Boat, No. 7, which returned a short time ago in consequence of having sprung her mast, has been repaired, and has gone into the north river, where she is waiting for orders to proceed to the Mediterranean.

Stephen Arnold, who murdered the little orphan girl by whipping her to death in the county of Herkimer some time ago, has been safely lodged in Chicago goal. He was to receive his trial at the circuit court which commenced its sitting yesterday se'nnight before Judge Tompkins.

Federal Appointment.—Doctor E. A. SMITH has been appointed Health Officer of the Port of Wilmington, in the place of Dr. James Tilton, jun. who was removed by the Governor of this State.

Thus it appears that the Federalists who on all occasions of removal from office under the general government, raised the cry of persecution and oppression, can when an opportunity is offered, so far contradict their professed sentiments, as to exercise the same persecution and oppression without thinking it a transgression of their impartial conduct or by any means injurious to the general welfare of the State. Argus [Delaware paper.]

FOR THE STAR.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This laudable design of Agricola, intimated in the Star of the 28th ult. was deserving of the earliest attention; and if I had not been under a persuasion that some other farmer would have taken notice of it immediately, I certainly should not have delayed until this time. To promote a scheme of such importance nothing is wanting so much as beginning, and, therefore, Agricola must come forward with his plan, or propose a meeting of the farmers to digest one.

If we take a view of the state of agriculture in this country, we must lament that improvements generally have made so little progress. It is a fact, which does not admit of a doubt, that wherever Agricultural Societies have been formed, improvements have immediately commenced, and exceeded all expectations; witness the Agricultural Societies of New York, &c. under the patronage of a Livingston and a Mitchell.

What can be more distressing, than to see our farmers aiming year after year at large crops upon a large scale, exhausting their lands without effecting their prospects? The longer erroneous systems are pursued, the greater will be the difficulties we shall have to encounter, or our children after us. It is a lamentable fact, though fortunately there are some few exceptions, that many of our farms, instead of producing more grains, produce less every year. The owners of such farms have no claim to merit the observation of Dr. Swift, mentioned by Agricola.

There is not a farmer who has not on his own farm the means of improving it, if he will learn the art of applying those means. If this is the case, what will tend more to mature this art, than a collection of facts and experiments communicated by men devoted to improvement? It will be unnecessary to enlarge upon this important subject; particularly as almost every farmer I have conversed with, has expressed himself pleased with the laudable design of Agricola.

A FARMER.

June 15.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

The following is an extract from a much admired work, but one that is not enough known, or read. The extract is intended as a hint to the Ministers of the Gospel. Many of them no doubt have read it, and many of them there are who never saw or heard it.

"A description of the eloquence of the Pulpit."

"A man of sensibility discovers his friend about to take a step contrary to his interest or duty. He is desirous of opposing it, but he is afraid of repelling confidence by a hasty contradiction. He gently insinuates himself into his mind. He does not at first oppose. He enquires. He is not regarded. He requires only to be heard, and instantly he states his reasons, and offers convincing arguments with modest diffidence:—No answer is returned. He then complains, not of obstinacy, but of silence. He meets all objections and refutes them. Animated by the tender zeal of friendship, he is far from attempting to shine by his wit, or to dishearten by his reproaches. He speaks the language of affection. At length assured of having arrested the attention of his friend, he uncovers the precipice under his feet, and shows him all its depth, in order to alarm his imagination, that weakest, and yet most predominant of our faculties.

"He thus succeeds in moving him. He now descends to entreaty, and gives an unrestrained vent to his sighs and tears.—The work is done; the heart yields and his friend is fully persuaded. They both embrace, and it is to the eloquence of friendship that reason and virtue are indebted for the honor of victory."

"Christian Orators! behold your model. Let that compassionate man who should be affected with sympathetic tenderness in order to convince, be you; and that friend who should be moved in order to be undeceived, be your auditory."

Every minister who is acquainted with human nature, who knows his duty and feels the importance of his office will at once acknowledge the correctness of the "Description of the eloquence of the Pulpit." Ye sacred legates of the skies, take the conduct of your master, the eternal Son of God, for a model. He was all affection, all persuasion. "O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! how oft would I have gathered you together as a hen doth her chickens under her wings, but you would not."

A FORRESTER.

Queen Ann's county, June 11, 1805.

PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM.

In the District of Maine.

In 1803 Federal Majority 588
1804 do. 65
1805 Republican Majority 1905
And all this change in despite of the most vigorous exertions on the part of the Federal leaders, and the most liberal circulation of their falsehoods, misrepresentations, and abuse.—Alas! poor Federalism, how art thou fallen—and how much lower art thou falling!

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.

The captain of the schooner Federalist, arrived yesterday from St. Bartholomew's; has politely furnished the editor with the following important information:—That the Loulou Squadron, consisting of nine sail of the line, six frigates, and two brigs, had arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique—they had captured on their passage the sloop of war Cayenne. The English merchant vessels loading at Montserrat had orders to provide for their own safety in consequence of the arrival of the French fleet.

Frederick-Town, June 8.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Sunday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, a thunder cloud passed over this town, from which a flash of lightning descended on the house of Joseph Doll, jun. and struck him dead in the entry, as he was going out, it is supposed, with the intention of placing some tubs to catch rain water.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Revenue Cutter, dated Balize April 18, 1805.

"Shortly after failed down to the Balize, and lay there for some time, the 16th inst. news came to us by the pilots, that there were two Providence privateers off the mouth of the river, boarding and plundering all vessels that went out or came in; and had actually taken possession of the schooner Felicity, from Campeachy bound to New Orleans. American property, within two miles of the land, at 4 P. M. The captain went ashore at the Block House, and got eleven volunteers, which made our complement of men twenty-nine, as we had but eighteen souls on board and the privateers were full of men, and 8 twelve pounders. At half past two we got under weigh every man to his quarters and cleared the deck for action. At 3 P. M. got within shot, and fired a signal gun at the Felicity, which she paid no attention to. At half past three fired 2 more guns, which she did not mind. The privateer close along side of her, and not willing to give her up, we rounded to and gave the privateer a broadside, which she returned. The other coming up, they kept up a heavy firing, which we did also for one hour when they fired off, abandoned the Felicity which we immediately took possession of, and brought her close under the land, where the action commenced and came to anchor. We were obliged to lay by our quarters all night. We had no damage done to the cutter; not one shot struck us. But I believe one of the privateers has sustained a good deal of damage. The Felicity was close by the scene all the time, and observed our shot fall on board of them.

"The supercargo of the Felicity, bro't on board the cutter 12,300 dollars to be secure, and there was about 17,000 more in the hold which he could not get at all. The vessel and cargo are worth about 35,000 dollars which I expect we shall have a salvage on for re-capturing her."

N. Y. Ev. Pgl.

The following receipt has been communicated to us: Oil of Amber infallibly cures the Ague. Take, when the fit is coming on, nine drops in a little tea; increase the quantity two drops morning and evening; continue this until the complaint is removed; which generally happens in about eight or ten days.

Lindrick (Ireland) pap.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Thomas Wood, to Miss Nancy Brown, both of this town.

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Richard Tilghman, the late, late of Chester-town, in Kent county, the following Property is offered for sale:—200 acres, being part of a tract of land called the Grove, situate in Dorchester county, near the waters of Hunting creek, adjoining the lands of Captain Jacob Wright and Nathan M'Daniel, and now under rent to Eliza Wright. A considerable part of this land is heavily timbered.

ALSO.
All those DWELLING HOUSES and LOTS in Chester-town, formerly the property of William Slubey, and now under rent to William Bowers, Mary Ringgold, and others, on the main street, and nearly opposite the market house of the said town. An indisputable title will be made, and a liberal credit given, upon the payments being well secured.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Es'r.
Chester-town, June 18, 1805.

All persons having claims on open account against the estate of Richard Tilghman Es'r. deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly attested, for settlement; and all who are indebted to said estate, it is hoped will make immediate payment to

MAT. TILGHMAN, Es'r.
Chester-town, June 18, 1805.

The Partnership of RICHARD TILGHMAN and SON being dissolved by the death of Richard Tilghman Es'r. all persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment, or to exhibit their accounts, by passing bonds to the surviving partner.

M. TILGHMAN.
Chester-town, June 18, 1805.

For Laws, Advertisements, &c. See Supplement to this morning's Star.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, and I will, on Monday, the 14th day of July, expose to public sale, on the premises, four acres of LAND, late the property of Mary Ruffel, late of Frederick county, deceased. The aforesaid land lies on the eastward side of the road which divides Washington and Somerset counties, and adjoining Salisbury. The same will be sold together, or in lots, as may appear most advantageous. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser of purchasers give bonds, with security, to the trustee, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

MATTHEW KEENE, Trustee.
June 18, 1805.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold, on Wednesday, July 17th next, on the premises, the Real Estate of Thomas Taylor, deceased, containing about three hundred acres of those lands lying in Dorchester county, and in a neck called Roff's Neck. The said lands will be either laid off in lots, or sold together, as may best suit those inclined to purchase—the purchaser or purchasers will be entitled to a credit of twelve months, on giving bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within four months from the day of the aforesaid sale.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Trustee.
June 18, 1805.

A Bargain in Lands.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT nine hundred acres of LAND, lying and being in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, within six miles of Choptank bridge, ten miles of Denton, in Caroline county and State of Maryland—within twelve miles of Frederica Landing, and fourteen miles of Millford, on the waters of Delaware. This land is divided into three tenements, on one of which the subscriber resides. In the whole, there are about three hundred acres of arable land, which is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, hemp, clover, or any kind of grass; the remainder is woodland, well covered with white oak timber. A person wishing to pursue the farming business, may now have an opportunity to purchase land to advantage—the lands are very strong, and when improved, bring very lucrative crops. Only one sixth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the residue, with interest at very convenient annual payments, to suit the purchaser. The subscriber wishing to remove to a commercial city, prefers bonds to land to tenant out. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of

W. HUGHLEY.
June 18, 1805.

Broad Creek Ferry.

KENT ISLAND.

THAT most convenient route to Annapolis, the Federal City, Baltimore, and Western Shore in general, is now fitted up for the reception and conveyance of travellers. Two staunch, fast-sailing, commodious vessels now belong to the ferry, with skilful hands to navigate them. The public may expect to meet with every necessary accommodation at the tavern, and a safe and expeditious passage, by preferring this route, which is the most convenient from the Eastern to the Western Shore.

June 18, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration from the orphan's court of Caroline county, on the estate of James Summers, Esq. late of said county, deceased; this is therefore to warn all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN KEENE, Administrator of James Summers, deceased.
Caroline county, June 18, 1805.

A FALSE and malicious report, intended to injure my character, having been propagated by some person unknown to me, that I have received public money, which I appropriated to my own use, and refused to account for it when called upon—I now call on the author of such report to come forward and establish the charge, otherwise I shall consider him a base and infamous liar.

JAMES HARRISON.
Countable of Bay hundred.
June 18, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of May last past, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, who says he is the property of a certain John Chas. Thomas. He is about 23 years of age, five feet three inches high; has thick lips and long woolly hair; his left hand and wrist have been considerably injured by a wagon. His clothes are, a striped gingham sailor jacket, a swan-down waistcoat, white calicoe small clothes, woolen stockings, an old fur hat, and a muslin shirt. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeable to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
June 18, 1805.

Magistrates, and other Blanks
NEATLY PRINTED.
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.



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

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To amend the charter of Georgetown.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the second Monday in March current, the corporation of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, shall be divided into two branches; the first branch to be composed of five members and a recorder, and to be called the board of aldermen; and the second branch to be composed of eleven members, and to be called the board of common council men; which said two branches shall be elected as hereafter particularly provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act, and before the said day above mentioned, the present members of the said corporation shall meet at their usual place of meeting, and then and there choose by ballot, from their body, five persons to compose the board of aldermen, which said persons, when chosen as aforesaid, shall compose the said board of aldermen, and be, and continue such, until the fourth Monday in February, 1806; and that the present recorder of the said corporation shall be the President of the said board of aldermen, until the time last aforesaid; that the other members of the said corporation, (except the mayor) shall compose the said second branch, called the board of common council men, and be, and continue such, until the time aforesaid, and shall choose, out of their body, a President, to be, and continue such until the time aforesaid—and when thus organized, said corporation shall have, exercise, and possess, all the powers and rights now vested in the said corporation, and to be herein and hereby vested in them.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the present mayor of the corporation of Georgetown, shall be, and continue such, until the first Monday of January next.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That on the fourth Monday of February next, the free white male citizens of Georgetown, of full age, and having resided within the town aforesaid, twelve months previously, and having paid tax to the corporation shall assemble at a place to be appointed, as hereafter directed, and then and there shall proceed to elect, by ballot, five fit and proper persons, citizens of the United States, and residents of the said town, one whole year next before the said day of election, above twenty one years of age, and having paid a tax to said corporation, to compose the said board of aldermen; and shall also at the same time proceed as aforesaid, to elect eleven fit and proper persons, having the qualifications last aforesaid, to compose the said board of common council; the said board of aldermen to continue two years, and the said board of common council to continue one year; and the said mayor, together with such other fit persons as shall be named and appointed by the said corporation, shall be judges of the election, and the five persons voted for as aldermen, who shall have the greatest number of legal votes on the final casting up of the polls, shall be declared duly elected for the board of aldermen; and the eleven persons voted for as common council, who shall have the greatest number of legal votes upon the final casting up of the polls, shall be declared duly elected for the board of common council; and that the like election for aldermen be held on the fourth Monday in February, every two years thereafter; and for the said common council, on the said fourth Monday in February annually, forever thereafter.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That on the first Monday of January next, and on the same day annually, forever thereafter, the said corporation shall, by a joint ballot of the said two branches present, choose some fit and proper person to be mayor of the said corporation, and some fit and proper person, learned in the law, to be the recorder of the said

corporation, to continue in office one year.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said mayor, before he acts as such, and the said recorder, before he acts as such, shall respectively make oath, before some justice of the peace, for the county of Washington aforesaid, in the presence of both branches of the said corporation, that he will well and faithfully discharge the several and respective duties of his office; and that each member of the said two branches shall before he acts as such, in the presence of the corporation, take an oath to discharge the duties and trust reposed in him, with integrity and fidelity.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That four members of the board of aldermen, and seven members of the board of common council, shall form a quorum to do business—the said corporation shall hold two sessions in each year; one to commence on the first Monday in March; and the other on the first Monday in December, with power to adjourn from day to day, to be held at such place as the mayor may designate, not otherwise provided by ordinance: *Provided always*, That the mayor shall have power, on urgent occasions, to convene said corporation, on application of at least five members, in writing, giving reasonable notice of such intended meeting.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each of the said branches shall judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members, and may compel the attendance of the members of each branch by reasonable penalties; and either branch shall have power to appoint their president, pro tempore, in case of the absence of the one duly chosen as aforesaid; any ordinance may originate in either branch, and no ordinance shall be passed, but by a majority of both branches, nor unless it shall pass both branches during the same session, and be approved of by the mayor, who shall sign the same, unless he objects thereto within forty eight hours from the time the same is presented to him for signature, if he does so object, he shall immediately return the same to the said corporation, with his objections in writing, and if, on reconsideration, two thirds of each branch of the corporation, shall be of opinion that the said law ought to be passed, it shall, notwithstanding the objections of the mayor, become a law, and he shall sign the same; if the said mayor shall not return his objections to the same, to the said corporation, within the time aforesaid, it shall become a law, and shall be signed by him; the clerk of the corporation shall record, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, all the laws and resolutions which shall be passed as aforesaid, and deliver a copy of them to the public printer, to be printed by him for the use of the people.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case the aldermen composing the first branch, shall at any time, on any question before them, be equally divided, the recorder shall have the casting vote, and determine such question to the same effect as if the same had been determined by a majority of the aldermen present, and similar power is hereby given to the president of the second branch, in case of an equal division in that body.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the mayor, to see that the laws of the corporation be duly executed, and to report the negligence or misconduct of any officer to the said corporation; who on satisfactory proof thereof, may remove from office the said delinquent, or take such other measures thereupon as shall be just and lawful; he shall lay before the said corporation from time to time, in writing, such alterations in the laws of the said corporation, as he shall deem necessary and proper; he shall have and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace in the said town; and shall receive for his services, annually, a just and reasonable compensation to be allowed and fixed by the said corporation: no person shall be eligible to the said office of mayor unless a citizen of the United States, of the age of thirty years, a resident of the said town for five years then last past, and unless he shall have paid a tax to said corporation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in case of a vacancy in either branch of the said corporation, by death, removal, or otherwise, of either of the members, a fit person or persons qualified as aforesaid, shall be elected by the people in the manner aforesaid, to fill such vacancy immediately thereafter, the mayor giving however at least five days

notice of such election; and in case of the vacancy of the mayor or recorder, the said corporation shall, within five days thereafter, as herein before directed, proceed to the choice of a fit person or persons, qualified as aforesaid, to fill his or their place.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have power to impose a tax not exceeding in any one year fifty cents in the hundred dollars, on all property within the said town; and the sessions of the said corporation shall be held as heretofore, until the said second Monday in March current; and the said corporation shall have, possess and enjoy all the rights, immunities, privileges and powers heretofore enjoyed by them; and shall be called by the same name as heretofore, and shall have perpetual succession; and in addition thereto, they shall have power to regulate the inspection of flour and tobacco in said town, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases within said town and precincts, to establish night watches and patrols, and erect lamps; to regulate the stationing, anchorage and mooring of vessels; to provide for regulating and licensing ordinaries, auctions and retailers of liquors, hackney carriages, waggons, carts and drays within said town and precincts; to restrain or prohibit gambling; to provide for licensing, regulating or restraining theatrical or other public amusements; to regulate and establish markets; to pass all laws for the regulation of weights and measures; to provide for the licensing and regulating the sweeping of chimneys, and fixing the rates thereof; to establish and regulate fire wards and fire companies; to regulate and establish the size of bricks to be made and used within said town; the inspection of salted provisions, and the alize of bread; to sink wells, and erect and repair pumps in the streets; to impose and appropriate fines, penalties and forfeitures for breach of their ordinances; to erect work houses; to open, extend and regulate streets within the limits of the said town, provided they make to the person or persons who may be injured by such opening, extension or regulation, just and adequate compensation, to be ascertained by the verdict of an impartial jury to be summoned, and sworn by a justice of the peace of the county of Washington, and to be formed of twenty three men, who shall proceed in like manner as has been usual in other cases where private property has been condemned for public use; and they shall have the power of restraining, regulating and directing the manner of building wharves and docks; also to direct the manner in which the improvements thereon to be erected shall be made; so that they may not become injurious to the health of the town; in addition to the power heretofore granted to the said corporation by the act of Congress, entitled "An act additional to and amendment of an act, entitled 'An act concerning the district of Columbia,' of laying a tax of two dollars per foot front, for paving the streets, lanes and alleys of the said town; they shall have the power upon petition in writing of a majority of the holders of the real property fronting on any street or alley, if in their judgment it shall be deemed necessary, to lay such further and additional tax on each foot front on said street or part of a street, as will be sufficient to pave said street or part of a street, lane or alley, so petitioned for; and the like remedy shall be used for the recovery thereof, as is now used for the recovery of the public county taxes in the said county of Washington; and they shall have power by ordinance to direct or order the paved streets to be cleaned and kept clean, and appoint an officer for that purpose; to make and keep in repair all necessary sewers and drains, and to pass regulations necessary for the preservation of the same.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the duties on all licenses to be granted as aforesaid, shall be to and for the proper use and benefit of the said corporation; and the said corporation shall have power to pass all laws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States which may be necessary to give effect and operation to all the powers vested in the said corporation; and to appoint constables and collectors of the taxes, and all other officers who may be deemed necessary for the execution of their laws, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed in such manner as the said corporation shall deem fit for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the said corporation shall extend to the limit of the original plan of the said town, and to such additions as are recognized by law; and that a survey as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this law, shall be made, under the direction of the said corporation, ascertaining said limits, and a plat thereof made and returned to the said corporation, which when approved of by them, shall be preserved and become a record.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1805.—APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after due notice of this act at the several custom houses, no vessel owned in whole, or in part, by any citizen or citizens of the United States or by any person or persons residing within the same, of the territories thereof, and armed or provided with the means of being armed at sea, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to leave the port where the may be so armed or provided, for any island in the West Indies, or for any other port or place situated on the continent of America between Cayenne and the southern boundary of Louisiana, without bond with two sufficient sureties being given by the owner or owners agent or agents, together with the master or commander, to the use of the United States, in a sum equal to double the value of said vessel, her arms, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, conditioned that such arms and ammunition shall not be used for any unlawful purposes, for resistance and defence, in case of involuntary hostility, and that the guns and arms and ammunition of such vessels shall be returned within the United States, or otherwise accounted for, and shall not be sold or disposed of in any port or place in the West Indies; which bond may be sued, for, and recovered with costs of suit, in the name, and for the use of the United States; in any court competent to try the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no armed merchant vessel or vessels prepared for armament, owned as aforesaid shall receive a clearance or be permitted to depart from any port in the United States for any port or place, other than those described in the first section of this act unless the owner or owners, agent or agents, and the commander, in a sum equal to double the value of such vessel her arms, tackle, apparel and furniture to the use of the United States, conditioned that such vessel shall not proceed to any island in the West Indies, or port on the continents as aforesaid unless compelled thereto by unavoidable accident; and if so compelled, that no part of the cargo of such vessel shall be sold except so much thereof as may be absolutely necessary to defray the expenses necessary to enable such vessel to proceed on her intended voyage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any armed vessel, as aforesaid, shall proceed to sea without a clearance contrary to the provision of this act, such vessel with her arms, ammunition tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned; or the value thereof may be sued and recovered with costs of suit, of the owner or owners of such vessel, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and the collector within whose district such forfeiture shall accrue, is hereby enjoined to cause prosecutions for the same to be commenced without delay and prosecuted to effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1805.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of George Scoone and Alexander Cameron.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That George Scoone late a corporal in the fifth Maryland regiment, in the army of the revolution, be placed on the pension list of the United States, and receive from the fifth of March seventeen and ninety, the half pay of a corporal, for and during his life.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Alexander Cameron, late a soldier in the second regiment of the North Carolina line of the army of the revolution, be placed on the pension list of the United States, and receive from the first day of January last, pension of the half pay of a private for and during his life.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED.—March 3, 1805.
TH: JEFFERSON.

COWPER, THE POET.

The following humorous letter of the above admitted author (written previously to the publication of the first volume of his Poems) will show the facility of his rhyming talents:—

"TO THE REV. JOHN NEWTON.

"My very dear friend,
"I am going to send, what, when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose, there's nobody knows whether what I have got, be verse or not: by the time and the time, it ought to be rhyme; but if it be, did you ever see, of late or of yore, such a ditty before?"

I have writ Charity, not for popularity; but as well as I could in hopes to do good; and if the reviewer should say, "to be sure the gentleman's muse wears Methodist shoes, you may know by her pace, and talk about grace, that the and her bard have little regard for the taste and fashions, and ruling passions, and boy feining play of the modern day;—and though the assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a tittering air, 'tis only her plan, to catch if she can the giddy and gay, as they go that way by a production on a new construction: she has batted her trap, in hopes to snap all that may come, with a sugar plumb."—His opinion in this will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend my principal end, and if I succeed, and folks should read till a few are brought to a serious thought, I shall think I am paid for all I have said, and all I have done, though I have run, many a time after a rhyme, as far as from hence to the end of my sense, and by hook or crook, write another book, if I live and am here another year.

I have heard before of a room with a floor, laid upon springs, and such like things, with so much art in every part that when you went in you were forced to be giddy a minute; pace with an air and a grace, swimming about, now in and now out, with a deal of state in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing: and now I have writ, in a rhyming fit, what will make you dance, and advance, will keep you still, thought against your will, dancing away, alert and gay, till you come to an end of what I have pen'd; which that you may do, ere Madam and you are quite worn out with jiggling about, I take my leave; and here you receive a bow profound down to the ground, from your humble me,

W. C.

July 12, 1711.

The following article is copied from the Halifax Weekly Chronicle, of April 20:

"We have, frequently, been informed of the polite attention which British subjects have experienced from the respectable inhabitants of Bolton; but a recent circumstance, which ought not to pass unnoticed, places the disposition in a still more impressive point of view. A British officer died in that town last winter, and left an amiable and depreed family to lament his loss.—Scarcely were his remains deposited in 'the house appointed for all living, when, without any public notice being given, a sum, considerably exceeding eight thousand dollars, was collected, presented in the most delicate manner, to the unfortunate widow.—All comment is superfluous."

PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the ST A. OFFICE.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1805.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraphic, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bargis's paper, at Fredericktown; Grievous's paper, at Hagerstown; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the State of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. *And be it enacted*, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. *And be it enacted*, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an in-

dictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Books of Subscription for Shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M.

THOMAS Y. BULLITT.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

HALL HARRISON.

BENNETT WHEELER.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

WILLIAM MELUY.

JAMES EARLE, junr.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of Thomas Garratt, late of Caroline county, deceased, the following property will be sold for cash, on Friday the 28th of June next, viz.

A Lot of ground containing about a quarter of an acre, situate in Greensborough, a two story framed dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen, good stables, carriage house, &c. The above property has been occupied as a Tavern, and is now in pretty good repair. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM JACKSON, Adm'r. of Thomas Garratt, dec'd.
Greensborough, May 21, 1805.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, that he intends to offer himself as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the approaching Election. Success in the appointment will excite the highest ambition in him to discharge the duties of that office to general satisfaction. By the public's humble servant,
ROBERT DODSON.
May 28, 1805.

NEW STORE.

John & Thomas Meredith.

HAVE commenced the Mercantile Business in this place, opposite the Court House, where they are now opening a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,

fitable for the season, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Laced Cambric Mullin,
do. Shawls,
Chamberly Mullin,
7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Calicoes,
9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Mullin,
Mens and Womans Silk and Cotton
Hosiery,
Irish Linnen,
German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.
Easton, May 21, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale,

By Doctor ROBERT MOORE,

EASTON.

DOCTOR MOORE'S ANTIBILIOUS TINCTURE AND PILLS, which have been found by a large experience to be more successful than any other remedies for the prevention and cure of all kinds of bilious complaints. Price of the Tincture one dollar, and of the Pills half a dollar. The Pills may be had separately with directions. Both these medicines will in future be sold by Dr. Moore, only at Easton. Wholesale purchasers will meet with a very generous encouragement by applying to George Bayly, Apothecary, No. 68, Market-street, Baltimore, or to Dr. Mace himself.

June 4, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons whom it doth or may concern, That Nathan C. Newton, Memucan Walker, Tubman Pollitt, and Bennett H. Clarvo, are insolvent debtors of Somerset county, included in an act of Assembly passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and that they have made application to the county court of Somerset county, offering to surrender up all their property for the benefit of their creditors, and praying a discharge agreeably to the directions of the said act, and the said court have appointed the third day of September next, for a compliance with the provisions of the said act. All persons who have any interest in the premises, or any objections to make to the discharge of the said Nathan C. Newton, Memucan Walker, Tubman Pollitt and Bennett H. Clarvo, on the condition in the said act mentioned, are requested to appear before the said court on the said third day of September. The above ordered to be inserted once per week for three weeks in some newspaper of Baltimore, three months before the third of September.

Test.

WILLIAM DONE, Clk.

Somerset County Court.

June 4, 1805.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

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

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM,

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

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a hand some assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

fitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.
Easton, May 21, 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packets FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his PASSAGE AND GRATE BOATS, on accommodating terms. Among which is the

LOUISIANA,

New fast sailing Schooner burthen upwards of fifty tons, now in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Easton Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known.
SAMUEL THOMAS.
May 14, 1805.

Union Bank of Maryland,

6th May, 1805.
NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Bran's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board of Directors,

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The editors of the Easton Star; the Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette are requested to publish the above once a week six times and forward their accounts.

May 14.

In Kent County Court,

JUNE THE FIRST, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said County Court by petition in writing of James Cruikshank, of the said county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said County Court satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Cruikshank has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said James Cruikshank, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to him the amount of two thirds of the debts due to him at the time of passing the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said Court, that the said James Cruikshank (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton, once a week for four successive, before the 15th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court-house in the said county, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Cruikshank then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. Signed by order,
THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.

For Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to leave the State of Maryland, offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situated at Easton Point, Talbot county, containing one quarter of an acre of ground, with a wharf and ship-yard. There are on said premises a good dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms and a passage on the second floor, all of which are well finished; with a kitchen, corn and carriage house, and stables, which were built during the last summer—which he recommends to the particular attention of a ship-wright, as he conceives it is the best stand for that business on the Eastern shore of Maryland, for carrying on the same to advantage, from the contiguity of timber, and the metropolis of the Shore. Any person willing to engage in so profitable and growing kind of business will do well to make immediate application to him living on the premises, from whom the most accommodating terms may be known, and possession of the whole may be had early in the ensuing fall.
JAMES STOKES.
Easton Point, June 11, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Capt. Josiah Johnson, late of Kent county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 6th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1805.

WILLIAM PERKINS, Adm'r. of Capt. Josiah Johnson.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hugglett, esq. late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading under the firm of Thomas Hugglett & Son, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at Denton, in Calvert county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 30, 1805.

WILLIAM HUGGLETT.

May 7.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dean Reid, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to settle their respective debts as early as possible.
WILLIAM PATTON, adm'r. of D. Reid, dec'd.
Easton, June 4, 1805.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the planter of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house: there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.
Centerville, Queen Ann's county, May 14, 1805.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man called PERRY, about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and is of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and pants of white country kersey, but am informed that he had and took with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man, as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by
THOMAS CECILL.
Head of Wye, Queen Ann's county, April 16, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Talbot county, on Wednesday night last the 29th ult. a dark bay horse, with black main and tail, six years old this spring; about 14 hands high, well made and in good working order; well broke to every kind of work; the hair from one of his weathers rubbed off, which is not recollected. It is expected he is gone towards the upper counties of this shore. The above reward will be paid with reasonable charges for bringing said horse to the subscriber, living in Bollingbrook, or in proportion for securing him so that he gets him again.

THOMAS HELSBY.
Talbot county, June 4, 1805.

Runaway Negroes.

WAS committed to the goal of this county on the 12th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself BEN, about 40 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a lump near his navel; one country lined and one ozenburg shirt; a pair of white kersey and tow linen overalls; striped linsey, striped twandown and mixed kersey jackets; one blue and one lead coloured cloth coat; one pair nankeen and a pair corduroy overalls, old yarn stockings; two pair of shoes and a new wool hat; says he belongs to John Wilcox, late of Montgomery county, but now of the State of Kentucky.

Also was committed on the 16th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro man by the name of SAM, but says his right name is EPPY, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has a small scar on his left eye brow and forehead, several scars on his right arm, occasioned by a burn; same arm has been broke; a scar also on the back of his head; has a coarse tow linen shirt and trowsers, blue jacket, old pair cloth trowsers, and an old hat; says he belongs to Capt. Samuel Minnis, but was lent to Doctor Timberlegs or Timberlain, of the State of Virginia, near New-town. Their owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold within eighty days from the date hereof, agreeably to law.
L. HILLEARY, Sheriff of Allegany county, Maryland.
Cumberland, May 27, 1805.



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, JUNE 25, 1805.

[NO. 33....303.]

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

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

THOMAS PAINE, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE U. STATES. LETTER VIII.

Much has been said, and much remains to be said, of that undescribed and undefinable thing, called federalism. It is a word without a meaning, and designates a faction that has no principles. Ask a man who calls himself a federalist, what federalism is? and he cannot tell you. Ask him, what are its principles? and he has none to give. Federalism, then, with respect to government, is similar to atheism with respect to religion, a *nominal nothing* without principles. The federal papers, especially those of New England, have often said, that "religion and federalism must go together." But if their religion is related to their federalism; if it is as defective of morals as their federalism is of principles, and I fear it is, it will do them no good in this world or the next. It will condemn them as impostors and hypocrites in both.

Those who once figured as leaders under the assumed and fraudulent name of federalism, (but who are since gone, not into honorable and peaceable retirement, like John Dickinson and Charles Thompson,* but into obscurity and oblivion, like John Adams and John Jay) had some plans in contemplation, which they concealed from their deluded adherents; but these plans can be discovered through the gauzy, but clumsy, veil of conduct those leaders adopted. "No cover is large enough to hide itself," says the Spanish proverb.

It requires more artifice and management to disguise and conceal sinister designs than schemers are aware of. A man never turns a rogue but he turns a fool. He incautiously lets out something by which those he intended to cheat or impose upon begin to find him out. Whereas truth is a straight forward thing—even an ignorant man will not blunder in a true story—nor can an artful man keep a false story straight.

But those leaders, supposing themselves in a higher position than what common observation would reach, presumed, on their supposed consequence and the expected credulity of their adherents, to impose on the nation by clamorous and false pretences, for the purpose of raising a standing army of fifty thousand men; and when they had got that army, the mask would have been thrown off, and their deluded adherents would have paid the price of their duplicity by being enslaved.

But in the midst of this career of delusion and imposition, those leaders became fools. They did every thing they ought not to have done. They advocated plans which shewed that their intention and their cause were not good. They laboured to provoke war. They opposed every thing which led to peace. They loaded the country with vexatious and unnecessary taxes, and then opposed the reduction of them. They opposed a reduction of useless offices that served no other purpose than to maintain their own partisans at the expence of the public. In short, they run themselves aground, first, by their extravagance, and next by their folly. Blinded by their own vanity, and though bewildered in the wilderness of their own projects, they foolishly supposed themselves above detection. They had neither sense enough to know, nor logic enough to perceive, that as we can reason upward from cause to effect, so also can we reason downward from effect to cause, and discover, by the means they make use of, the motives and objects of any party; for when the means are bad, the motive and the end to be obtained cannot be good.

The manners also, and language of any party is another clue that leads to a discovery of their real characters. When the cause and principles of a party are good, its advocates make use of reason, argument, and good language. Truth can

derive no advantage from boisterous vulgarity. But when the motives and principles of a party are bad, it is necessary to conceal them; and its abettors having principles they dare to acknowledge and cannot defend, avoid every thing of argument, and take refuge in abuse and falsehood.

The federal papers are an instance of the justness of this remark. Their pages are crowded with abuse, but never with argument; for they have no principles to argue from: and as to falsehood, it is become so naturally their mother tongue, especially in New England, that they seem to have lost the power as well as the disposition, of speaking the truth. Those papers have been of great aid to the republican cause, not only by the additional disgrace they have brought on their own disgraceful faction, but by serving as a foil to set off, with greater eclat, the decency and well principled arguments of the republican papers. I have had some experience, perhaps as much as most men have had in the various turns of political life, but I never saw a greater set of fools undertake to conduct a party than the leaders of the federalists have been, and the editors of their papers. They correspond to the story told of a man who was become so proud and famous for lying, that he disdained speaking truth lest he should lose his character.

Cannot those stupid people see, or, according to some dogmas of their own, are their hearts hardened, that they shall not see, that the more vulgar and abusive they are, the more ground they lose in the estimation of the public. Every election, especially in New England, is wearing them down, till they will be lost, even as a faction, and Massachusetts and Connecticut will recover their former character. Every thing this faction does hastens its exit. The abusive vulgarity of Hulbert, a pettifogging attorney of Sheffield, in Massachusetts, and one of its legislators, has contributed to bring forward the funeral. In his late unprincipled speech in the legislature of that state, he has driven another nail in the coffin of the federal faction, and I leave it to the *New England Palladium* to clinch it. It is a paper worthy of being the buffoon of such a faction, and of such an hypocritical impostor. Thus much for the character of parties, and the method of ascertaining their motives and objects. I now proceed to other matters.

When I returned to America in November 1802 (after an absence of more than fourteen years) I found the country in a state of disquietude. The people were divided into two classes, under the names of republicans and federalists, and in point of numbers appeared to be nearly balanced. The republicans were the majority in congress, and all the administration were of that description; but they were assailed with outrageous abuse in all the federal papers, but never by argument. I am enough acquainted with life and the world to know, that abuse is the want of argument, and that those who use it, have not right on their side. There is a dignified calmness in conscious rectitude, which descends not to abuse. It can reason, but it cannot rage. It cannot quit the strong fortresses of rectitude to skirmish in the fields of vulgarity.

It was not difficult to perceive, that this division and agitation arose from some reports spread during the administration of John Adams, and in the latter time of General Washington, which one part of the people believed, and the other did not; and the point to be ascertained was, whether those reports were true or false. If either of these cases could be ascertained effectually, it would unite the people. The chief of those reports was, the danger of an invasion from France; and this was made a cause for borrowing, by loan, five millions of dollars at the high rate of eight per cent. laying on a land tax of two million dollars annually; besides a great number of other taxes; and for raising a standing army of fifty thousand men.

Now, if the danger was real, it ought to have been provided against. If it was a fiction, with the design of raising an army to be employed to accomplish some concealed purpose, the country ought to be informed of it. The party filling themselves federalists, appeared to believe the danger, and the republicans to ridicule it as fabulous; and in this state the parties stood. It was, however, equally the interest of both to know the truth, on which ever side the truth might fall. Being at Washington in the winter

1802-3, I talked with some members of congress on the subject, particularly with Mr. Breckenridge, senator from Kentucky, the same person who brought in the bill for repealing John Adams's judiciary law, and the midnight appointments made in consequence of it. This repeal saved the country nearly two thousand dollars annually, by desisting from an intended judiciary despotism.

I spoke to him of the propriety of congress appointing a committee, or by some other method as they might think proper, to enquire into the conduct of the former administration, that of John Adams and to call upon him to produce the information whether official or otherwise, which he went upon if he had any, for putting the country to such vast expence under the idea, real or pretended, of an invasion from France. This would be giving John Adams a fair chance of clearing himself, if he could, from the suspicion that his administration was a gross imposition on the public; and on the other hand if the imposition should be proved, it would enlighten the country, and put it on its guard against future impositions.

Mr. Breckenridge agreed with me in the propriety and fitness of the measure. He saw that information was wanted, and that it would be useful, because when the truth should be known, it would compose the people. John Adams had gone away in what may be called a clandestine manner, without surrendering into the hands of his successor, as he ought to have done in person, any account of the affairs of the executive department, foreign or domestic. There are no papers or documents that I know of, and I believe there are none, because there can be none in the secretary of state's office, that will justify John Adams in the expence to which his administration put the country; or even afford ground for suspicion that either France or England intended to invade the United States. For what purpose then was an army to be raised? The projects of such a measure must have had some object in view, and as that object has never been explained, it ought to be enquired into. It is bad policy, and also a bad precedent, especially in public affairs, to let imposition slide away without detection.

At the time I talked with Mr. Breckenridge on this subject, I expected that Mr. Skipwith formerly, and at this time, American consul at Paris, and Joel Barlow would soon arrive, and I did not with the enquiry to be gone into until after they came. After the fall of Robespierre and the establishment of the directory constitution, those two gentlemen and myself (Mr. Monroe being recalled) had better opportunities of knowing the sentiments and intentions of the French government with respect to America than other persons had; and they can be evidence equally with myself, that no intention existed in the French government to invade America; nor was any preparation made for such an attempt, nor could it be made. The possibility of such a thing did not exist. The French navy at that time was nearly annihilated; her ports blockaded by the British; and she had to fight by land, single handed, against almost the whole of Europe. She had it not in her power to spare a regiment, much less could she spare an army, to invade America; and if she could have spared one, she had not the means of transporting it, nor a convoy to protect it. All the circumstances as well as the evidence that can be provided, will shew that the administration of John Adams was a fraudulent and expensive imposition on the country; and that the army to be raised was intended for some secret purpose, and not for the purpose of defence. If John Adams was not conscious of something wrong, and apprehensive of some consequences, why did he abscond in the hasty and private manner he did? or why did his partisans want to put Aaron Burr in the presidency. In the days of the black cockades John Adams had one to enormous and so valiantly large, that he appeared to be suspended by it; but when his midnight hour arrived, his valour fled and himself also.

The voluntary embassy of Dr. Logan to Paris appears to have disconcerted John's administration, and disconcerted its leaders; because it served to expose

* Mr. Skipwith resigned the consulship during the administration of John Adams. I believe on account of a rude insulting letter he received from Timothy Pickering then secretary of state. Mr. J. Benson re-appointed Mr. Skipwith.

and put an end to their projects. When Dr. Logan called on Timothy Pickering, secretary of state, with Mr. Skipwith's dispatches from Paris, Timothy, before he knew their contents, though Logan knew the whole, began to talk of invasions and dangers, and the necessity of preparation. "It may be very well," said Logan, "to have the militia in good order." "I be militia, sir!" said Timothy, "the militia never did any good and never will. We must have an army of fifty thousand men." When Logan was coming away, Timothy said to him at the door, "Sir, the government don't thank you."

When Logan waited on general Washington, who had been then appointed the lieutenant general of the army then raising, of which John was commander in chief!—the general received him coldly and sternly, and said to him in a haughty tone, "and pray sir, what right have you, that are but a private citizen, to interfere in matters of government?" Logan very prudently replied, "I have no answer, sir, to make to that," and withdrew. The state of Pennsylvania, soon after this, elected Dr. Logan one of its senators in congress.

Circumstances often unriddle and explain themselves, and it happens so in this case; for if the administration, and those leaders connected with it, were sincere in their belief that the danger was real, and that the country (as Governor Morris expressed it, in his funeral oration on Hamilton) was "menaced with dangers from without," and that France intended an invasion; and if, at the same time, they had no concealed object in contemplation themselves, they would welcome the messenger that should bring them good tidings that all was well. But if, on the contrary, they knew they were acting a fraud, and heating the country with falsehoods and false alarms, for the purpose of procuring loans, levying new taxes, and raising an army to accomplish some concealed purpose that could not be accomplished without that treachery, they would be enraged at him; and this accounts for the rude reception Dr. Logan received from that administration. Thousands who supposed that administration from a belief that it was acting right, have since abandoned it from a conviction that it acted deceitfully wrong, and this also accounts for the great majority at the last presidential election. We have no alarms now; nor should we have had any then; if the present administration had existed at that time.

It requires only a prudent and honest administration to preserve America always in peace: Her distance from the European world frees her from its intrigues. But when men get into power, whose heads, like the head of John Adams, are filled with "strange notions" and counter revolutionary principles and

† Timothy Pickering's reflection on the militia deserves a rebuff. It was the militia that fought at Bunker's Hill, under Warren, a militia general. It was by the aid of numerous reinforcements of militia to join general Gates that Burgoyne was taken. It was by a volunteer militia under Stark, a volunteer general, that Col. Baum, a Hessian officer, was defeated at Bennington, in Vermont, which was the prelude to the capture of Burgoyne. But perhaps Timothy reasort from himself; and if he makes himself the standard by which to judge of the merits of the militia there is ground for his saying the militia never did any good and never will: Timothy's first public employment was very harmless, that of a teacher of psalmody. When the revolution began he learned the manual exercise, and then taught it. He was afterwards appointed colonel of a regiment of militia and when the affairs of Lexington and Concord took place, April 19, 1775, and the British were retreating from Concord back to Boston, an order was sent to Timothy, to march with his regiment, and post himself at a certain place to cut off their retreat. Timothy marched, but he stopped short of the place, and drew up his men, and went to prayers, till the British passed it. His prayers saved him from the dangers of that day. I do not know that he sung psalms. Perhaps not. The enemy might have overheard him. Had Timothy done his duty on that occasion, and put his trust in God without loitering away his time, the whole party of the British, about two thousand, must have been prisoners, for they could not have got back into Boston; and the slaughter at Bunker's Hill, the 17th of June following, could not have taken place. The whole force of the British at Boston at that time was about four thousand; one half of which were on this expedition. T. P.

projects, things will be sure to go wrong. John Adams, who was more the dupe of a party than the leader of it, entered on the office of president with his head turned by the elevation he was lifted to; and his principles, (if he ever had any,) corrupted. He turned out to be a counter revolutionary; and if the concealed projects of his administration had succeeded, the federal constitution would have been destroyed, and that by persons under the assumed and fraudulent name of federalists.

"As general Washington (said John Adams) has no children, it will be right to make the government hereditary in the family Land Washington." Perhaps John intended this as a fly introduction of himself and his hopeful son Quincy, in preference to any of the Washingtons; for this same John Adams was one of the chiefs of a party in Congress at York town, Pennsylvania, in the latter end of the year 1777 and beginning of 78, for dismissing Washington from the command of the army, because, they said he was not capable of it and did nothing. Yet under John's administration the name of Washington was made use of, for the purpose of introducing and covering a counter revolutionary system. Such is the inconsistency of faction and of men who have no fixed principles!

The independence of America would have added but little to her own happiness, and been of no benefit to the world, if her government had been formed on the corrupt models of the old world. It was the opportunity of beginning the world a new, as it were; and of bringing forward a new system of government in which the rights of all men should be preserved, that gave value to independence. The pamphlet, *Common Sense*, the first work I ever published, embraced both those objects. Mere independence might at some future time, have been effected and established by arms, without principle, but a just system of government could not. In short, it was the principle, at that time, that produced the independence; for until the principle spread itself abroad among the people, independence was not thought of, and America was fighting without an object. Those who know the circumstances of the times I speak of, know this to be true.

I am not persecuting John Adams, nor any other man; nor did I ever persecute any; but I see the propriety, and even the necessity of instituting an enquiry into the confused state of affairs during his administration. All the circumstances and the evidence combined with them, justify the suspicion that during that administration the country was grossly imposed upon; and put to great and unnecessary expence, which the present administration has to pay off; and that some concealed and counter-revolutionary scheme was in contemplation. The leaders separately might hide from each other what his own particular object was. Each of them might have a different one. But all of them agreed in the preliminary project, that of raising an army; and the case would have been, that when they had collected that army, they would have broken into distinct parties, like the generals of Alexander's army, and destroyed each other, to decide who should be the reigning usurper. Symptoms of disgust had already begun to appear among the chiefs: Hamilton despised Washington; Adams was jealous of Hamilton; and Hamilton had a perfect contempt for Adams. But in the end, John, I believe would have come poorly off. He was not a man of the sword, but only of the cockade.

I purposely delayed entering upon this subject till the presidential election should be over. Had I published it before that time the clamour of faction would have said it was an electioneering trick. Now they cannot say it. The choice made at that election was the spontaneous choice of the people; and is therefore the more honorable both the electors and the elected. The country at this time, compared with what it was two or three years ago, is in a state of tranquillity; and in a fit disposition of calms to take the matters herein stated into consideration before the next meeting of congress. It is by keeping a country well informed upon its affairs, and discarding from its councils every thing of mystery, that harmony is preserved or restored among the people, and confidence reposed in the government. THOMAS PAINE.

June 5th, 1805. Magistrates, and other Blanks NEATLY PRINTED, FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
"When freedom calls, none should from danger start,
"But take a noble, a decisive part."
That liberty is more easily acquired than preferred, is a fact too well authenticated in history to admit of the least doubt. The Grecians, the Romans, and many other nations, like the Americans, enjoyed the blessings of free government; but alas! a Philip, a Caesar, a Cromwell, and a Bonaparte, arose, and either by violence or by intrigue, assumed the executive chair; and the people were made to believe that "the calm of despotism" was preferable to "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

Although from the recent triumph of republicanism in this country, as well as from the known patriotism of those distinguished characters who are now at the head of government, we have no reason to fear that our liberties are in imminent danger; still when it is recollected that a faction has existed in this country, whose object has ever been to subvert the constitution, and establish on its ruins a monarchy or an aristocracy; it is sufficient to shew the necessity of vigilance on the part of the republicans, in order to counteract those dangerous machinations; and be enabled thereby to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity the blessings of freedom, which we now enjoy.

The idea of a monarchical faction existing in this country, has by some been considered as an idle chimera; but by taking a retrospective view of the conduct of the party now in opposition to the administration, we will find "proof strong as holy writ" to shew that such a faction has existed since the peace of 1783, and that their object has been to destroy the liberties of their country. In that august body which composed the convention, we find certain characters indirectly advocating monarchical principles. A consolidation of the states, and a president and senate for life, was strongly contended for; but by the firmness and patriotism of a large majority of the convention, these plans were rejected with indignation. We next find this junto endeavoring to destroy the constitution (immediately on its going into operation) by various attempts to assimilate our government to that of Great Britain; which a pre-eminent character among this party declared to be "the most stupendous fabric of human invention." An American nobility was however yet wanting "to be put into a hole," in order "to save the people from their most dangerous enemies, to save them from themselves." This effect order, we have reason to believe, was in secret conclave, elected about the years 1798 and 1799, from amongst those gentlemen who had patriotically speculated in the public funds, in order that riches and birth might no longer be deprived of their just rights; and they were soon to be decorated with stars, ribbons and garters, for the purpose of distinguishing these "well born" from the swinish multitude.

Flattering as appearances at one time were to the ambitious views of the aristocratic party, in consequence of the establishment of the funding system; and likewise in consequence of the dispute with France; and the intimacy with England, they however found that serious obstacles existed which would retard, if not altogether put a stop to their scheme of self-aggrandizement. These obstacles principally arose from the firmness displayed by several patriotic members of Congress in opposing the destructive measures of the then administration; and likewise from the zeal which the republican prints manifested in defence of the rights of the people. In order therefore to put a stop at once to enquiry and investigation, every person who dared to disapprove of any measure of government was denounced as a French partisan, a Jacobin and a disorganizer. The junto did not however stop here; for in direct violation of the constitution, an act was passed, whereby the liberty of speech and of the press was destroyed. Fearing however that this engine of oppression would not be sufficient to deter freemen from the exercise of their unalienable rights, a mercenary army was raised for no other object (than can be otherwise accounted for) than that of overawing the republicans—in a word, a system of terror and persecution was adopted, which was hardly excelled during the reign of Robespierre. But thank heaven, it was but of short duration; for no sooner did the period arrive, when the power returned to the people, than they, filled with indignation at these outrages on their sovereignty, compelled those men to abandon the helm of state, who had so shamefully abused the confidence which had been reposed in them.

Exceptionable as the conduct of this junto was, while they were in power, it has been no less so since they were deprived of it. It is well known that at the period when Mr. Jefferson was placed at the head of government, almost every office was in the hands of the partisans of the late administration; most of whom had been active in calumniating him and every other distinguished republican. The President, however, and those at the head of executive departments, with a degree of moderation and liberality unparalleled in history,

have suffered most of these persons to remain in office, although at the risk of their popularity, for "the public voice has long declared itself and burst open the doors of honor and confidence, exclusively to republicans." Notwithstanding this conciliatory disposition on the part of the administration, we find many even among those retained in office, so destitute of principle and gratitude as to join with those who are daily misrepresenting the measures of government, and calumniating the man whom nine tenths of his fellow citizens "have delighted to honor." This implacable and irreconcilable disposition, can proceed only from the hopes which they still entertain of seeing the leaders of their party once more at the head of their affairs. To accomplish which no means have been omitted, however dishonorable and even criminal, as a proof of which, witness their attempts during the last year to excite a civil war and thereby produce a dissolution of the union. It is a fact that cannot be denied, that but a short time since the most sanguine hopes were entertained that the New England states would separate from the union; nay many of the leaders of this faction openly boasted of soon having it in their power to invade the Southern States, and by declaring freedom to the slaves, hoped to see re-acted in this devoted part of the union, those scenes of blood & carnage which has taken place in St. Domingo.

Americans! From the foregoing statement of facts, can there remain the least doubt in your minds that a monarchical faction exists in this country who have long been engaged in a treasonable conspiracy against the constitution and indivisibility of the republic. This insidious junto, although hitherto defeated, have by no means abandoned this nefarious object. They are now active in attempting to foment division among the republicans; to effect which they seem willing to disclaim the denomination, which they have so long assumed, and to adopt one less unpopular—But fellow citizens can you be imposed on by such deceptive arts? Have our political opponents changed their principles? Have they evinced a desire to harmonize with real republicans? Or have they not long since rejected the olive branch, and dashed the cup of reconciliation from their lips? With certain characters they will no doubt unite; I mean with traitors and aspirants—with such persons they seem willing to form, "an union of all honest men"—but they are still the bitter and irreconcilable enemies of our patriotic Chief Magistrate and of every other distinguished republican. Fellow citizens, be on your guard not only against the designs of your avowed enemies, but likewise against the insidious arts of those persons who, even under the garb of republicanism, are endeavoring to excite local jealousies among you. In a word the crisis is important, and the republicans should therefore act with a degree of firmness and decision worthy of the cause for which they so nobly contend. CATO.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN. TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

The bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to abolish such parts of the constitution as relates to the general court and court of appeals, having been promulgated in the body of laws of last session, and published in several newspapers for the consideration of the people, in conformity to the constitution, it may be deemed not unreasonable at this time to enter upon a free and candid investigation and discussion of the subject.

The bill contemplates an alteration in one of the prominent features of the constitution; its object is the new modeling of the courts of law of the state & is in its nature, necessarily, of high importance.—The expediency or inexpediency of adopting the measure, is a question of state policy: general politics ought not to be blended with it; they have, or ought to have, no bearing upon it; it is a question which ought to be tested by cool, deliberate and dispassionate reason, and be decided upon its own merits.—In the examination the appeals should be made to the judgment and understanding, and to experience whether the grievances are real or imaginary, which are clamoured against under the present establishment; and if real whether they are so serious and oppressive as to require a remedy; whether the remedy provided and contemplated will be co-extensive to the redress of the existing evil, and whether the contemplated system will be an improvement, or otherwise, of the existing plan, are questions arising out of the measure now submitted to the opinion of the people, and merit earnest and deliberate consideration. In the inquiry, the decision is not to be controuled by the effects of the measure on any small and partial section of the state, the great interest and convenience of the whole are to be taken into view, and if preponderating, those of an inconsiderable portion must bend, particularly in matters of such general moment and concern. Individual feelings too, ought not to influence, because it is levelled against no particular individual; but seems bottomed upon the broad and proper basis of public economy, general conven-

ience, and the express letter and genuine spirit of the bill of rights, that great index within the circle of our constitutional liberties, which emphatically points out to civilized man, "THAT THE TRIAL OF FACTS, WHERE THEY ARISE, IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SECURITIES OF THE LIVES, LIBERTIES AND ESTATES OF THE PEOPLE." Neither ought this measure to be decryed, as its opponents have idly done on the floor of the Legislature, as being an innovation, novel and visionary. The people inherit by the constitution, the immensely valuable and salutary power of altering, as circumstances may from time to time demand, the whole, or any prominent, or minute feature of the government: the framers of the instrument, by ingrafting it into the principle of alteration, have themselves recognized, and in my mind wisely too, that a change of circumstances, great inconvenience, manifest oppression, enormous expence, and a variety of other causes, might and would exist to justify and require a change in the constitution and form of the government; and the people, in the majesty and plenitude of this constitutional corrective power have, in repeated instances, cured existing evils, modelled the form of government to suit existing circumstances, and abolished entirely where the reasons for particular parts of the charter ceased longer to exist. So in the instance of the bill under consideration, if the state hath felt and experienced, that the general court, as now constructed and conducted, is oppressive and impoverishing, productive of delay, burthensome, expensive and inconvenient to the people of Maryland, and that the present appellate court, in the event of the general court being abolished, will be useless and superfluous. It will be idle and nugatory to denounce the remedy to these evils, novel and innovating, and the evils themselves visionary. The people have political knowledge to discern, and decision and firmness to redress these public grievances when felt, in despite of impotent denunciation.

But let us enquire and examine if the grievances complained of exist in reality.

The provincial court, which, in our constitution, is styled the general court, as early as the year seventeen hundred and fourteen, when the business could not then have much accumulated, was considered as a machine of oppression and impoverishment; for by a law then passed, entitled "An act for relieving the inhabitants of this province from some aggressions in the prosecution of suits at law," chap. 4, the then deplorable circumstances of the people are stated, "which" (as the law proceeds to recite) "are very much heightened and aggravated by their being sued and brought to Annapolis, from the remotest parts of this province, to their manifold oppression and impoverishment." Costs in the then provincial court were low, and expences of living cheap.—A juror was then allowed thirty pounds of tobacco, or three shillings, for each day's attendance at the provincial court, and a witness forty pounds of tobacco, or four shillings, and the other costs were low in the same ratio. At present a juror to the general court, formerly called the provincial court, has two dollars and fifty cents per diem, a witness one dollar and fifty cents per diem, and the costs of the officers of the court increased very considerably; besides the expence of living is very much increased. It cannot then be contended, that the oppression and impoverishment in bringing persons from the several remote counties to Annapolis, under all this accumulation of costs and expences, is less manifest now, than it was in the year seventeen hundred and fourteen, unless it can be contended, that the heavier burthens, the lighter will be the weight, and the more enormous the expence, the more easily will it be sustained.

The general court as now conducted and under its present circumstances is productive of inconvenient and expensive delay. At its first establishment and for a considerable time afterwards, it might perhaps have been competent to the then business of the court, and to have acted upon, without delay or inconvenience, caused and will continue to cause an increase of business; to dispatch this, the court have apportioned particular weeks, to particular counties throughout each town. This regulation if the particular business of each particular week could be completed during the week, would have a beneficial tendency to effect dispatch and prevent delay. But, notwithstanding this regulation, or any other, which the invention and ingenuity of the court have yet been able to devise or adopt, it is sorely experienced, that when a jury is sworn in a cause which occupies the whole of the week, and this not unfrequently occurs, also the whole or a part of the succeeding week, which has some times happened, and during the present term, did happen in Mr. Harper's noted case against Wade Hampton, in such cases, all the disputed and untried causes of the particular week are generally delayed to another term, let the parties be ever in such a state of readiness, though the witnesses be numerous and punctual in their attendance, or obliged to come from remote distance, or how inconvenient forever,

attendance is to them, or difficult their coming. These delayed suits being added to the trial docket of the succeeding term, and the business accumulating in this manner for a series of years, hence and from other causes it is that the general court has become cumbrous, totters, and is well nigh borne down by its own unwieldy weight. But it may be answered that this inconvenient and expensive delay, will be prevented by a decrease of suits in the general court, by reason of the restrictions of its jurisdictions, under the act of eighteen hundred and one.—Candor must concede, that since that period, notwithstanding the restriction inconvenient and expensive delays have been expounded every term, by the unavoidable continuance of causes on account of some single cause having taken up the whole or more than the allotted week, and therefore that this evil still exists.

The general court is burthensome. Parties, witnesses and jurors brought from remote counties of both shores will attest this, aged and infirm witnesses will attest it; the merchant of Baltimore who has his sales and bank negotiation to attend to, the mechanic who has a number of hands under his direction, the daily laborer whose family depends for subsistence upon the wages of each day, the presidents and cashiers of the banks, and the presidents and secretaries of the insurance companies, who have been brought to Annapolis as parties, witnesses or jurors will concur in one sentiment, that the attending and continuing at the general court, is a grievous and real burthen and not visionary and imaginary.

The little article of enormous expence attending the trial of facts in the general court—the contrasting the difference in the expence of the trial of facts in the general court and county courts—also the contrasting the difference in point of expence between the administration of the present system and that of the contemplated plan, and such other topics as arise out of the merits of the bill, will be subjects of publications from time to time till October next. A COUNTRYMAN.

Address to the members of the three monthly meetings of FRIENDS in the city of Philadelphia.

Our minds have been sorrowfully affected under the consideration of the many failures and bankruptcies which of latter times have taken place among us, to the wounding the testimony of truth, the reproach of our Christian profession, and the ruin and distress of individuals and families. Of the causes which have led thereto we do very fully disapprove, and declare our disunity with; and as we seriously wish that more instances of this kind may be avoided, we think it right to warn and caution all against improperly grasping after the things of this world, and engaging in hazardous undertakings out of the counsel and wisdom of truth, whereby they may be rendered incapable of being punctual to their promises, and just in the payment of their debts.

Repeated and salutary advices have been given, both publicly and privately, which if attended to would have preserved many who have fallen into great straits and difficulties.

Many causes which might be enumerated have contributed to produce these sorrowful effects; but there is one that has particularly engaged our attention, to wit, The practice of giving and taking promissory notes, called accommodation paper, and endorsing them one for another, and thus improperly becoming sureties, sometimes even to a greater amount than such parties are capable of paying. How much better would it be, to be contented with such trade and business as are within the reach of our capitals, and never to enter into any engagements or promises without providing funds of our own to comply with them punctually?

We are also engaged to caution every individual against imprudently entering into joint securities with others; for by these practices, many innocent wives and children have been inevitably and unexpectedly involved in ruinous and deplorable circumstances. We, therefore, earnestly desire Friends to keep strictly on their guard, that none through any specious pretences of rendering acts of friendship to others with safety to themselves, may risk their own peace and reputation, and the security of their families; in order hereunto, we recommend the salutary advice of the wife man to their special notice and regard.—"Be not thou one of them that strike hands, or of them that are sureties for debts: If thou hast nothing to pay, why should he take away thy bed from under thee?"

Finally, dear Friends, we recommend all to attend carefully to the principle of grace and truth in their own minds which is sufficient to preserve and keep us from falling, and leads to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly.

Signed, by appointment on behalf of the said meetings, respectively held the 26th, 27th, and 29th of the third month, 1805.

David Bacon,
John Parrish,
Jacob Tompkins,
John Elliott,
Nicholas Wain,
Daniel Drinker.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, I will, on Monday, the 14th day of July, expose to public sale, on the premises, four acres of LAND, late the property of Mary Ruffel, late of Frederick county, deceased. The aforesaid land lies on the eastward side of the road which divides Worcester and Somerset counties, and adjoining Salisbury. The same will be sold together, or in lots, as may appear most advantageous. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond, with security, to the trustees, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

MATTHEW KEENE, Trustee.
June 18, 1805. 31

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold, on Wednesday, July 17th next, on the premises, the Real Estate of Thomas Taylor, deceased, containing about three hundred acres; those lands lying in Dorchester county, and in a neck called Rofs Neck. The said lands will be either laid off in lots, or sold together, as may best suit those inclined to purchase—the purchaser or purchasers will be entitled to a credit of twelve months, on giving bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within four months from the day of the aforesaid sale.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Trustee.
June 18, 1805. 31

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Richard Tilghman, the 4th, late of Chester-town, in Kent county, the following Property is offered for sale:—200 acres, being part of a tract of land called the Grove, situate in Dorchester county, near the waters of Hunting creek, adjoining the lands of Captain Jacob Wright and Nathan M'Daniel, and now under rent to Eliza Wright. A considerable part of this land is heavily timbered.

ALSO.
All those DWELLING HOUSES and LOTS in Chester-town, formerly the property of William Slubey, and now under rent to William Bowers, Mary Ringgold, and others, on the main street, and nearly opposite the market house of the said town. An indisputable title will be made, and a liberal credit given, upon the payments being well secured.
MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Esq.
Chester-town, June 18, 1805.

All persons having claims on open account against the estate of Richard Tilghman 4th, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly attested, for settlement; and all who are indebted to said estate, it is hoped will make immediate payment to

MAT. TILGHMAN, Esq.
Chester-Town, June 18, 1805.

The Partnership of RICHARD TILGHMAN and Son being dissolved by the death of Richard Tilghman 4th, all persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment, or to close their accounts, by passing bonds to the surviving partner.

M. TILGHMAN.
Chester-town, June 18, 1805. 31

A Bargain in Lands.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT nine hundred acres of LAND, lying and being in Kent county, in the state of Delaware, within six miles of Choptank bridge, ten miles of Denton, in Caroline county and state of Maryland—within twelve miles of Frederica Landing, and fourteen miles of Milford, on the waters of Delaware. This land is divided into three tenements, on one of which the subscriber resides. In the whole, there are about three hundred acres of arable land, which is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, hemp, clover, or any kind of grass; the remainder is woodland, well covered with white oak timber. A person wishing to pursue the farming business, may now have an opportunity to purchase land to advantage—the lands are very strong, and when improved, bring very luxuriant crops. Only one sixth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the residue, with interest at very convenient annual payments, to suit the purchaser. The subscriber wishing to remove to a commercial city, prefers bonds to land to tenant out. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of W. HUGHLETT.

June 18, 1805. 31

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of May last past, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, who says he is the property of a certain John Chew Thomas. He is about 23 years of age, five feet three inches high; has thick lips and long wool; his left hand and wrist have been considerably injured by a wagon. His clothes are, a striped gingham sailor jacket, a swansdown waistcoat, white cassimere small clothes, woollen stockings, an old fur hat, and a muslin shirt. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
June 18, 1805. 31

STAR
En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
June 25, 1805.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
13th June, 1805.

On Monday the 10th inst. the Visitors and Governors of this seminary went into a general examination of the Grammar and English schools belonging to the institution. The pupils acquitted themselves in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the examiners, and to do credit to their teachers. On Tuesday, before a numerous and respectable assembly met at the court-house, they gave specimens of their talents in delivering speeches principally from the Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, British Parliamentary Debates, &c. and on Wednesday the 12th, a commencement for conferring degrees was held in the church. The business of the day was entered on with prayer by the Principal. Among the pieces prepared for that occasion, the salutary oration delivered by Ezekiel Forman Chambers, on the effects of learning and philosophy, and the oration on true glory as a principle of action, by Alexander Hands, gave great satisfaction. The degree of A. B. was conferred on Ezekiel Forman Chambers, Alexander Hands, and Samuel Sturgis.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Beddingfield Hands, Edwin Lorain, of Matthews county, in the state of Virginia, Edward Worrell Pearce, Gustavus W. T. Wright, Robert Wright, jun., John Thomson Veazey.

Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Principal of the seminary, delivered a charge to the graduates relative to their future conduct in life, and the business of the day was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kewley.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.

Various accounts from different West Islands concur in announcing the arrival at Martinique of the French and Spanish fleets. They do not however agree as to the precise number of ships of the line, frigates, troops, &c.—By two arrivals at our Lazaretto, on Wednesday afternoon, from St. Bartholomews, we are informed that the combined fleets amounted to TWENTY-ONE SAIL OF THE LINE. It was understood they put in there for the purpose of ascertaining the operations of the Rochefort squadron, and to water; after which some momentous enterprise was to be attempted.

In addition to the above, we are just favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board one of the schooners at the Lazaretto, which is strongly corroborative of the numerous accounts which we have received.

"The account of the arrival of the French fleet at Martinique may be depended on: I had it from three different captains who arrived at Bartholomews, directly from there. They amounted to 22 sail of the line, and 6 frigates, having on board 15,000 land forces."

A schooner from St. Lucia reported 2 French frigates off that port.

Phil. pap.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at St. Kitts, to his friend in this city, dated

St. Kitts, May 22d.

"This moment (eleven o'clock A. M.) the mail-boat brings positive accounts of the arrival of twenty-eight sail of French ships—they say that nineteen are line of battle ships—a new fleet!"—ib.

New York, June 14.

The ship from Savannah, and sloop from St. Bartholomews, were both boarded off the hook by the British ship of war Leander.

By the sloop Dove, capt. Hatch, from St. Bartholomews, we learn that the Toulon and Spanish fleets, consisting of 18 ships of the line, and 10 frigates having on board 13,000 troops had arrived at Martinique—that several French ships of war were seen off St. Lucia, in consequence of which the British shipping in that port slipped out and that one of them had arrived at St. Bartholomews.

A letter of the 28th ult. from St. Bartholomews, by the above sloop, says, "Guadaloupe has been embargoed these ten days, in consequence of the arrival of another French squadron, with a strong armed force. They have just commenced active operations which appear, by a vessel arrived here from St. Lucia yesterday, first to be directed against that island. As there is at present no English force in this country to cope with them, it is generally believed, that they will attempt the whole English colonies. The embargo is at present general in all islands under the circumstances mentioned, it may be expected to remain for some time."

Baltimore, June 17.
Captain Busbury, of the ship Mary, came up last evening from Annapolis, has favoured us with the following intelligence:

June 13th, at 11 A. M. saw a sail ahead, standing towards us; under full sail, beat to quarters and prepared for action—at meridian spoke schooner Eliza Ann, Captain Richard James, of and for East River, from Martinique, out 18 days, informed us the French fleet had arrived at Martinique and were bound to leeward. I immediately tacked to the northward and went on board the schooner in my boat for further information. Extract from the log book of the schooner Eliza Ann, capt. R. James, of East River, & Mr. John D. Jervis, supercargo. Fort Royal, Martinique, May 14th, capt. on shore clearing out, at 3 P. M. a large fleet came in sight—orders were immediately given for no vessel to fail; the fleet came in which consisted of 18 sail of the line, (French and Spanish) 10 frigates and 2 brigs, of 22 guns each and a number of prizes, amongst which was the British sloop of war Lion.

An embargo was immediately laid on and continued till the 26th. In the meantime all the sick were landed from the fleet.

They had likewise taken possession of Diamond Rock. The fleet was to sail the 28th, and by report of some of the officers, who dined in company with Mr. Jervis, they were bound to leeward, having on board 8,000 troops, and a quantity of heavy artillery. They likewise informed the captain and Mr. Jervis that they intended to treat any Americans, trading to the island of St. Domingo, very severely—but how far that treatment would extend, was yet undetermined, as some were for hanging and some for other punishment—some punishment was certain. Spoke the above sch. 27 leagues S. E. from Cape Henry, 18 days out, wind S. E. After extracting the above from the log book, and getting every other information, I thought it most prudent for the interest of the concerned, to return to the Chesapeake, as the risk, in my opinion appeared too great for the lives and property on board. After getting the foregoing intelligence, I immediately bore away for the Chesapeake, wind S. S. E. at 8 P. M. took a pilot on board, the pilot boat Argo, in company.

June 20.

Accounts from Lisbon as late as the 8th of May, by the way of New-York, state that Lord Nelson was still up the Mediterranean, and do away the report of his having been before Cadiz in April; so that the combined fleets have probably at least a month's start of him.

A letter from Martinique, dated the 28th May, received in this city, states, that the embargo of fourteen days had been taken off the day preceding, and that the fleet had sailed. The brig Minerva was to leave port for New-York on the 29th. Another letter mentions, that the combined fleets were intended to act against Jamaica and Trinidad; the former to be attacked by the French, and the latter by the Spaniards.

[N. York pap.]

Accounts from the combined fleet in the West Indies state, that they had on board provisions for a twelve months' voyage.

The appointment of Robert Williams, as governor of the Mississippi territory, is at length announced in the Natchez paper. It may be concluded therefore that he has accepted of the appointment. Dr. Sibley, of Natchitoches, is also stated to be appointed by the President of the United States, a member of the legislative council of the territory of Orleans; and Thomas H. Williams, register of the land office.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 13th inst. at Clover-Fields, Queen Ann's county, Mr. Thomas Emory, to Miss Ann Maria Hemsley, daughter of William Hemsley, Esq. all of that county.

Advertisements, &c. unavoidably omitted this morning, shall appear on Tuesday next.

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the plantation belonging to the subscriber, on which John Murphy now lives.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.
June 25, 1805. 39

For Sale or Rent,

AND possession given the first of January 1806, that commodious two story brick dwelling house in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Troup, and fronting on Washington street. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Cambridge, or to Mr. John Harwood in Easton.

ELIZABETH TROUP.
June 25, 1805. 4

Writing and Printing Paper.

Just received, and for sale at the Star Office, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF WRITING PAPER, BY THE REAM OR QUIRE. ALSO, A LARGE SUPPLY OF PRINTING PAPER, Which the Editor of the Star would be happy in putting to press, from the orders of a generous public.
June 25, 1805.

To the Public.

"Hæret lateri lethalis arundo." Hæ.

A PUBLICATION of Jervis Spencer's, which made its appearance under date of the 28th of March, should have passed unnoticed, had it not been for a filthy production of his brother, William Spencer, a man equalled by none, in villainy and cowardice, except his noble self, which made its appearance in the Star of the 11th inst. The publication of Mr. Jervis Spencer I declined answering, not because I had not documents to erase any impressions it might have a tendency to make, but confident that the public were tired of a discussion in which they were no ways interested, and conscious that no man's character could be injured by the aspersions of such contemptible beings as Jervis Spencer, his fair-famed brother, aided by the no less famous Dr. JAMES SYKES. Nature blushes to acknowledge, among her progeny, this trio, whose hearts are fraught with every villainy and vice which disgrace the human character, and whose souls shrink from the very idea of virtue and honor. A vaunt, miscreants! your abuse is like an empty tale told yesterday. Cowards and scoundrels go hand in hand, and it is not surprising to see the dear hearted Dr. Sykes linked in with the Spencers.

No part of Mr. J. Spencer's publication rendered it necessary for me again to intrude on the public, except a certificate of Dr. Joseph D. Gordon, stating that he was under the impressions that Delaware was the place where the meeting was to take place between Mr. Spencer and myself. I must confess that I was a little astonished on seeing a certificate of that kind from Dr. Gordon, as I well knew he could not come by those impressions from any thing he heard from my friends, or myself. But on the reception of a letter, from which the following is an extract, my mind was perfectly at ease.

Bridge-Town, April 11th, 1805.

Dear Sir,
I received yours of the 5th inst. and have noticed its contents. I should have given the origin of my impressions in my certificate to Mr. Knight, but omitted it, from Mr. Knight's pressing me to do without his name, if possible. The following certificate you can use.

I do certify, that on the first of January last, on my way to Chester-town, I met Mr. Robert Wright, jun. and that he informed me Mr. Spencer and Mr. Stuart were to fight the next day in Delaware, near Warwick; and I was confirmed in this opinion by our going to Warwick as the place of meeting. I also certify, that I do not recollect of either Mr. Stuart or his friends having ever mentioned in my presence the state in which the two gentlemen above alluded to were to fight.

J. N. GORDON.

From the above it appears the Doctor came by his impressions from the other party.

But there is one observation in Mr. J. Spencer's publication, which operates against himself. In speaking of the difference which took place between his highly honorable brother and Dr. Dale, he says, Dr. Dale (although he had explicitly informed the friend of his brother, that if he did not attend, he would assuredly post him as a coward) acted like a base coward, in refusing to postpone fighting from Saturday until Monday—and by the same mode of reasoning, would make the world believe that he (Mr. J. Spencer) acted like a brave and honorable man, in refusing to fight me in any state but the one he had previously been informed, I would not fight in. After the woeful lamentations of his brother on being posted, he ought to have been delicate in publishing any man as a coward; nor can he be so stupid as for a moment to think that the world believes it was not fear prevented him from fighting me. If he had any intention to fight, why (after Mr. Ringgold told him I would not fight in Delaware) did he fix on that state as the place for terminating the dispute? or, is there no atmosphere but that of Delaware, that could infuse in his veins the fighting blood? But the Spencers are cowards.

In the latter part of Mr. J. Spencer's production, he comes forward with all the hardihood that infamy, disgrace and cowardice could steel him with, and informs the world how wonderfully his nervous system was discomposed at an interview which took place between us in this place, in March last: for the particulars of that interview, see the certificate of Mr. William Douglas, a young gentleman of character and respectability, and at this time a student of Dr. Sykes.

Being called on by Mr. Alexander Stuart, jun. to state what passed between him and Mr. Jervis Spencer, at an interview which took place between them some time in March last, at Mr. Maxwell's tavern in Dover, I do say that I was in company with Dr. Hilliard, setting in Mr. Maxwell's porch, when Mr. Stuart entered the house—On Dr. Hilliard observing that Mr. Stuart had pit-

tols, we followed in; by this time Mr. Stuart had gone into the room where Mr. Spencer was. On our arriving at the door of the room, we were joined by Mr. Maxwell. Mr. Stuart was in the act of offering one of the pistols to Mr. Spencer. Mr. Maxwell stepped in and said, "Gentlemen, you must not fight here." Mr. Spencer, on seeing Mr. Maxwell, with much apparent fear and trepidation, observed, "Landlord, a word with you; I hope I shall be protected in your house." Mr. Stuart then told him he "would not offer any thing farther there," but asked him "if he would be so polite as to cross over to Jersey and take a shot." Mr. Spencer replied, "No, I will not now, Sir." Mr. Stuart then withdrew. The above is a correct statement of what passed between them in my presence.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Dover, April 13th, 1805.

Here we see that Mr. Spencer, so far from shewing any disposition to fight, in piteous accents, calls on the landlord for protection. "Rifum teneatis amici." Oh! Jervis Spencer, thou coward of all abominable cowards, to the disgrace of nature herself it is recorded, that the sight of a pistol threw you into a profuse perspiration.

As to the certificate of William P. Russell, by which Mr. Spencer would fain induce the world to think I meant to assassinate him, it, like its author, is too mean and insignificant to even merit contempt. If I had any intention to kill Mr. Spencer, without giving him an equal chance, why should I offer him one of the pistols? And if so determined, I certainly would not have done it in a house, and in the presence of persons by whom I should have been immediately arrested and debarred of all possibility of flight. To be sure, had I been so determined, a house is the only place I could possibly have effected my purpose, as, had he been in the street, at the sight of a pistol, it would have required more than the velocity of a ball to have overtaken him. I shall content myself on this point, satisfied that no man believes I had any such intention, and declaring that William P. Russell (a minion of Doctor Sykes's) is a liar and a puppy.

One of Mr. Spencer's certificates, to use his own words, has tried the "awful realities of eternity, by the medium of laudation," and if the detestation of honest men, afflicted by the compunctions of conscience, (for conscience will speak borne down by blackguardism, vice and cowardice, can have any effect on him and his worthy brother William, in a short time I shall expect to hear that they have followed his example through the medium of hemp—and then they'll swing.

With an air, and a face;

And a shape, and a grace.

Mr. William Spencer should have remembered the Spanish proverb when he thought of abusing my father, "That a man who lives in a glass house should not begin throwing stones." My father's character is too pure to be sullied by the malignant aspersions of a man of his character, who stands unparalleled (except by his brother Jervis) in the annals of baseness. His father joined the enemies of his country in the late revolutionary war, for the purpose of robbing and pilfering; and instead of dying in his bed, ought to have atoned for his crimes on a gibbet. The thread of his existence, for the sake of example, should have been cut by the sword of the executioner. The crimes he committed have virtually attainted the blood of his progeny, who stand as a van guard in the rank of rascals. Though the old villain escaped the gallows, justice, though slow, may possibly overtake his descendants, which, if I may be allowed the spirit of divination, I foretell with no small expectation of the event.

And now Messieurs Spencers, one and all, I bid you an eternal adieu. I acknowledge in the face of mankind, that I have had too much to do with these "load spotted traitors"—these abandoned reptiles—these cowardly, infamous scoundrels, and had I always entertained a proper respect for myself, such detestable miscreants would never have enjoyed the rancorous rapture of giving me a moment of trouble in writing, or the public in reading. I shall never notice them again—such rascals are sent as a curse among mankind, and are only fit to inflict scorching wounds upon every circle of society within which they are suffered to move.

ALEXANDER STUART, junr.
Dover, (Del.) June 13, 1805.

To be Rented the ensuing year,

THE FARM where Ignatius Rhodes now lives. This farm is about half a mile from Easton—There are about three hundred and sixty thousand corn-hills on cleared land, and about one hundred and forty thousand of which are now in corn, and may be sowed in wheat the ensuing season; there is also three branch meadows, and two apple orchards which are very productive. Any person wanting to rent such a farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Easton.

PETER DENNY.

June 25, 1805.

N. B. If the above farm should not be rented by the 1st of September next, an OVERSEER will be wanting. P. D.

The Subscriber

INTENDING to leave the State of Maryland in a short time; is desirous to dispose of his property in Easton and vicinity, consisting of one valuable LOT of GROUND on Washington-street, near by opposite Mr. Hootkins's Carriage Man's shop; with the following improvements: A two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with seven rooms and a parlour throughout the building; a brick kitchen, smoke-house, and well of excellent water; together with a stable, granary and carriage house; framed and built of the best materials—it is well known this property is all new, and of course an object worthy of attention. Also a valuable LOT of GROUND, containing 16 3/4 of acres, 10 of which is in cultivation, and the remainder well timbered; this lot is situated within two miles of Easton on the main road leading to Peach Blossom. Also a new Carriage and one second hand, together with two creatures and one horse cart. Also household and kitchen furniture, consisting of various articles too tedious to mention. Gentlemen disposed to purchase the whole or any part of the above mentioned property, will meet with accommodating terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned lot on Washington-street.

JAMES LAMBDIN.

N. B. If the above property is not disposed of at private sale before the second TUESDAY in September next, the same undistributed will on THAT day be offered at PUBLIC SALE. J. L. June 25, 1805.

In Chancery,

June 17, 1805.

Solemon Sparks, vs. Robert Walters, & Sarah Sparks. THE object of the bill in the above case is to obtain a decree for a sale of the equitable estate of William Sparks deceased, of and in part of a tract of land lying and being in Queen Ann's county, called Pleasant Spring; for the payment of the debts of the said William Sparks; and also to establish the insufficiency of the personal estate of the said William Sparks to pay his said debts.

The said bill also states, that Sarah Sparks, one of the heirs of the said William Sparks deceased, resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Eastern newspaper before the 20th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application and of the substance and object of the bill, and that the said absent defendant may be warned to appear here in person or by solicitor on or before the 31 Tuesday of November next; to shew cause, if any the hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Tell.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
REG. CLERK IN CHANCERY.

TO THE

Voters of Dorchester County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is generally understood that I mean to stand as one of your Candidates to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland; and be assured the unsolicited support which a number of my respectable friends have been so obliging as to communicate to me, in the result of such a measure, is duly appreciated. However, finding my state of health not good and extremely precarious, and presuming a change of scene and climate may eventually conduce to its restoration, have come to a resolution to leave this part of the United States in a short time.—This measure will compel me to beg leave to withdraw the tender of my services, and rest assured that in doing this I am purely actuated by the above stated considerations, and not by the least diminution of zeal for the most successful accomplishment of your measures. I trust it will be constantly in your power to select such Candidates, in whose abilities, fidelity, and integrity, you hope can meet with no disappointment.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your respectful humbl. servt.

J. MAGUIRE, junr.
Laurel-Hill, Dorchester County.
17, June 11, 1805.

To be Rented

THE ensuing year, my dwelling plantation. This farm is in high order, and is divided into three fields of about 130 or 140 thousand corn hills each.—It is extremely favorable to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco; together with all kinds of small grain generally feed in this part of the country. It is a beautiful situation on the post-road leading from Vienna to Cambridge, and embraces many superior advantages. The improvements on this farm are, one elegant two story dwelling house; with four rooms and a passage below, and in the second story a large and commodious kitchen, with two eighteen feet rooms; a weaving house; barn, granary, corn houses, stables, carriage house, smoke house, dairy, &c. all well enclosed with a good garden and yards. There are two excellent apple orchards which bear well, likewise two pear orchards, one of which is large and contains fruit of a superior quality for brandy. I will likewise rent two other small farms, unimproved—Like the three valuable lots in the town of Vienna. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to his agent, (Capt. John Maguire) who is legit. authorized to transact his business in my absence.

J. MAGUIRE, junr.
Laurel-Hill, Dorchester County.
11, June 11, 1805.

PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the most manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the STAR OFFICE.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1805.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Telegraphic, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the State of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an in-

dictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the state, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription for shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M. THOMAS J. BULLITT, JOHN LEEDS KERR, HALL HARRISON, BENNETT WHEELER, JOSEPH HASKINS, WILLIAM MELUY, JAMES EARLE, junr.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of Thomas Garratt, late of Caroline county, deceased, the following property will be sold for cash, on Friday the 28th of June next, viz. A Lot of ground containing about a quarter of an acre, situate in Greenborough, a two story framed dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen, good stables, carriage house, &c. The above property has been occupied as a Tavern, and is now in pretty good repair. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM JACKSON, Adm'r. of Thomas Garratt, dec'd. Greenborough, May 21, 1805.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, that he intends to offer himself as a Candidate for the SHERIFFS OF FIFE, at the approaching Election. Success in the appointment will excite the highest ambition in him to discharge the duties of that office to general satisfaction. By the public's humble servant,

ROBERT DODSON.

May 28, 1805.

NEW STORE.

John & Thomas Meredith, HAVE commenced the Mercantile Business in this place, opposite the Court House, where they are now opening a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, among which are Superfine Cloths and Callimeers, Laced Cambric Mullin, do. Shawls, Chambery Mullin, 7 8 and 9 8 Fancy Calicoes, 9 8 and 6 4 Cambric Mullin, Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Irish Linens, German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Just Received, and for sale, By Doctor ROBERT MOORE, EASTON.

DOCTOR MACE'S ANTIBILIOUS TINCTURE AND PILLS, which have been found by a large experience to be more successful than any other remedies for the prevention and cure of all kinds of bilious complaints. Price of the Tincture one dollar, and of the Pills half a dollar. The Pills may be had separately with directions. Both their medicines will in future be sold by Dr. Moore, only at Easton. Wholesale purchasers will meet with a very generous encouragement by applying to George Bayly, Apothecary, No. 68, Market-street, Baltimore, or to Dr. Mace himself.

June 4, 1805.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

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

For Sale,

THE FARM whereon Captain Weyman resides, situated near the navigable waters of Wye river, containing 355 acres, on which is a handsome two story brick dwelling house, and several out houses in good repair, being mostly built within a few years past. Also the Farm on which Mr. Archibald McNeal lives, and the Farm occupied by Moses Sherwood, adjoining each other, and handsomely situated on the waters of Broad creek and St. Michael's river, which abound with fish, oysters and wild fowl in their seasons. The said lands will be sold separately or together, for cash, or on a credit, to suit the purchaser.

OWEN KENNARD.

Easton, June 11, 1805.

Annapolis, June 1st, 1805.

A MEETING of the Society of the CINCINNATI will be held at Mr. Evans's Tavern in the City of Baltimore, on Thursday the FOURTH of JULY next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The members of said Society are earnestly solicited to attend the said meeting for the purpose of considering what steps, if any, shall be necessary to be adopted for perpetuating the said Society, and also to determine on the application of their funds, agreeable to a resolution of said Society, on the 4th July, 1804.

By Order, ROBERT DENNY, Sec'y.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the books of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH of JULY next at Chelbertown, under the superintendence of William M. Kenney, and Richard Tilgman, 4th, and at Centerville, under the superintendence of William Chambers, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Commissioners. May 7, 1805.

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packet FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his PASSAGE and GRAIN BOATS, on accommodating terms. Among which is the

LOUISIANA,

burthen upwards of fifty tons, now in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Easton Point, and the terms fully made known. SAMUEL THOMAS. May 14, 1805.

In Kent County Court,

JUNE THE FIRST, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said County Court by petition in writing of James Cruikshank, of the said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said County Court satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Cruikshank has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passing of the said act; and the said James Cruikshank, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due to him at the time of passing the said act. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said Court, that the said James Cruikshank (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, before the 15th day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the Court-house in the said county, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fifteenth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, on the said James Cruikshank then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. Signed by order,

THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.

For Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to leave the State of Maryland, offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situated at Easton Point, Talbot county, containing one quarter of an acre of ground, with a wharf and ship-yard. There are on said premises a good dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms and a passage on the second floor, all of which are well finished; with a kitchen, corn and carriage house, and stables, which were built during the last summer, which he recommends to the particular attention of a ship-wright, as he conceives it is the best stand for that business on the Eastern shore of Maryland, for carrying on the same to advantage, from the contiguity of timber, and the metropolis of the Shore. Any person willing to engage in so profitable and growing kind of business will do well to make immediate application to him living on the premises, from whom the most accommodating terms may be known, and possession of the whole may be had early in the ensuing fall.

JAMES STOKES.

Easton Point, June 11, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. Josiah Johnson, late of Kent county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 6th of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1805.

WILLIAM PERKINS, Adm'r. of Capt. Josiah Johnson.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, State of Maryland, a negro man, who calls himself WILL HOPPER, formerly the property of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal in this State so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ROBERT SPEDDIN.

April 13, 1805.

The subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of these VALUABLE MILLS, near Salisbury. For terms apply to

JOSIAH BAYLY.

April 30, 1805.

Doctor Fendall,

HAVING arrived in Easton, takes this liberty to intimate to the liberal citizens thereof, and the inhabitants of the vicinage, that he means to exhibit in the line of his profession, for a little while, and may be seen and consulted at Mr. Lowe's Inn. Doctor Fendall's knowledge of the natural history of the human teeth, and the parts adjacent, superadded to his successful practice on all the diseases of them, the importance of which, has stimulated him to pay that attention to them, which they deserve, and which, a skilful Dentist ought as well with respect to their preservation, when in a healthy state, as to the curative methods, when diseased, has occupied the Doctor's attention, permit him to say, for upwards of thirty years. Doctor Fendall has it, (he fondly flatters himself happily,) in his power to appeal, and with propriety, to all those who have been his patients, in the States of Maryland, Virginia, &c. for that degree of reputation, as a Dentist, which he conceives, he justly merits. The Dr. hopes, at least, he is considered as entitled to the highest grade amongst those of his profession, in this country. Dr. Fendall cures the scurvy in the gums, (as it is vulgarly called) be it ever so inveterate, in a short time; fattens loose teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so, from becoming worse; fills up those that are hollow with gold or lead, &c. extracts teeth and stumps, with ease, and makes and fixes artificial teeth. The Dr. intends to be consulted in all the disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, abscesses, fistulas, suppurations, and inflammations in the gums, which are more or less, of a malignant nature, and, in this way, not only the gums are destroyed, but teeth also. His Columbian Anticorbutic Dentifrice, (free from any corrosive quality whatever) for preserving the teeth, gums, sockets, &c. is superior, he thinks, both for elegance, and efficacy to any other, is still for sale by the Doctor. The Doctor intends, before he crosses the Bay, to visit Centerville, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, and the Virginia counties on the Eastern side of the Chesapeake.

Easton, June 11, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hugglett, esq. late of Caroline county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading under the firm of Thomas Hugglett & Son, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at Denton, in Caroline county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 30, 1805.

WILLIAM HUGGLETT.

May 7.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the planter of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house: there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandize, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.

Centre ville, Queen Anne's

county, May 14, 1805.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man called PERRY, about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and is of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and panalolets of white country kersey, but am informed that he had and took with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man, as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

THOMAS CECILL.

Head of Wye, Queen Anne's

county, April 16, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Talbot county, on Wednesday night last the 29th ult. a dark bay horse, with black main and tail, six years old this spring; about 14 hands high, well made and in good working order; well broke to every kind of work; the hair from one of his weathers rubbed off, which is not recollected. It is expected he is gone towards the upper counties of this shore. The above reward will be paid with reasonable charges for bringing said horse to the subscriber, living in Bullingbrook, or in proportion for securing him so that he gets him again.

THOMAS HELSEY.

Talbot county, June 4, 1805.