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[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1804.

[NO. 14....274.]

AN ESTIMATE of DEBTS due to the STATE of MARYLAND from its Citizens, &c. with Interest thereon to the 1st day of November, 1804.

ON BONDS INSTALLED, &c.

ON account of confiscated property,	3,837	8	11
On account of open accounts,	152	4	4
On account of money and stock lent,	89,165	16	0
On account of the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	388	10	8
Lots westward of Fort Cumberland,	14	8	4
Indian lands,	3,902	14	2
Vacant land in Allegany county,	6,412	3	7
Taxes,	3,757	1	0
	107,630	7	0

Deduct the following Debts deemed Invalid.

For confiscated property,	1,746	12	9
For open accounts,	152	4	4
For money lent,	260	6	0
For taxes,	863	3	11
	3,022	7	0

ON BONDS NOT INSTALLED.

On account of confiscated property,	22,363	14	0
On account of specifics sold,	369	13	7
On account of the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	2,023	18	6
On account of taxes,	43,091	11	0 1/2
Balance due from the sheriffs and clerks,	11,953	15	9 1/2
	79,802	12	13 1/2

Deduct the following Debts deemed Invalid.

For confiscated property,	18,569	6	3
For specifics sold,	369	13	7
For the emissions of 1769 and 1773,	1,268	1	8
For balances due from the collectors of the taxes,	42,951	0	0
For balances due from the sheriffs and clerks,	5,332	14	9 1/2
	68,490	16	3 1/2

Due from the supervisors of the public roads, and the poor-house in Baltimore county, 4,157 14 4
Balance due from John M'Henry & Co. in final settlement certificates, 1,297 2 11
The following Statement shows at one view the actual existing Funds, the Receipts and Expenditures, the Contingent or Annual Revenue, and the appropriations on it, including the permanent expenses for the ensuing year.

THE STATE'S CAPITAL.

	Doll.	rs.	Cts.
Six per cent. stock of the United States,	224,714	46	
Redeemed by the United States,	54,309	89	
	170,404	57	
Deferred six per cent. stock,	125,644	27	
Redeemed by the United States,	8,375	58	
	117,267	69	
Three per cent. stock,	330,444	31	
	618,116	57	
Loan to the city of Washington,	75,000	0	0
Loan to the Susquehanna canal company,	10,450	0	0
Loan to the trustees of Charlotte-Hall school,	1,000	0	0
Loan to individuals,	1,170	2	8
Installed bonds that are valid,	16,987	17	4
	104,608	0	0
Uninstalled bonds that are valid,	4,690	15	7 1/2
Balances that are due from the clerks and sheriffs,	6,621	1	0 1/2
	11,311	16	8 1/2
Stock in the Potomack company,	45,166	13	4
Stock in the bank of Baltimore,	24,750	0	0
	47,630	4	8 1/2
Stock in the bank of England,	3,757	14	2
Balance due from the supervisors of the public roads,	2,400	0	0
Balance due from the poor-house in Baltimore county,	1,297	2	11
Balance due from John M'Henry & Co. in final settlement certificates, having no interest paid thereon,			

An Account of Receipts and Expenditures of the State of Maryland from the 1st day of November, 1803, to the 1st day of November, 1804.

Balance in the treasury on the first of November, 1803,	24,637	17	7 1/2
Amount of the receipts into the treasury from 1st of Nov. 1803, to 1st of Nov. 1804,	37,589	12	8 1/2
	62,227	10	4 1/2
Amount of expenditures, &c. from 1st November, 1803, to 1st November, 1804,	35,111	5	6 1/2
	27,116	4	10

Deduct Appropriations due 1st Nov. 1804, and then remained unpaid, viz.

For the payment of the civil list,	3,403	15	0
For half pay due the officers and soldiers,	432	10	5
For the journal of accounts,	1,273	11	7
For Indian annuities,	125	18	9
To the armorer of the Eastern Shore,	15	0	0
To the armorer of the Western Shore,	133	10	0
	5,384	5	9

From the above sum deduct the amount payable to the jurymen of the general court of the Western Shore at October term, 1804, estimated at 1,250 0 0
For the amount of the journal of accounts at the present session, 30,000 dolls. 11,250 0 0

To this Balance add the probable amount of Receipts for the ensuing year.

For dividends of interest and reimbursements of principal on the 6 per cent. and deferred stock, and interest on the 3 per cent. stock, to Oct. 1st, 1805,	14,228	5	1
For interest on the loan to the city of Washington,	4,500	0	0
For interest on the loan to the proprietors of the Susquehanna canal,	516	0	0
For interest on the loan to the trustees of Charlotte-Hall school,	60	0	0
For interest on the loan to individuals,	70	4	0
For interest and principal on the installed and uninstalled debt,	3,900	0	0
For taxes on law proceedings, fines, forfeitures and amercements, marriage, ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlers licences,	11,500	0	0
For composition on escheats and vacant land,	1,800	0	0
For taxes and seals in the land and chancery offices,	600	0	0
For dividend on stock in the bank of Baltimore at 10 per cent.	2,450	0	0
For dividend on stock in the Potomack company at 3 per cent.	1,354	0	0
	40,076	9	1

Brought over, 49,311 8 2
For a loan of 200,000 dollars made to the city of Washington in conformity to an act of congress, entitled "An act authorizing a loan for the use of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia," &c. passed on 6th of May, 1796, reimbursable after the year 1803, by instalments, not exceeding one-fifth of the whole sum borrowed in any one year, 80,000 dollars, being for two instalments. As it is not ascertained whether congress will make provision for the payment of these instalments during the ensuing year, the amount is not carried to account.

The probable annual demand on the Treasury.

The governor's salary,	1,000	0	0
Five counsellors,	1,000	0	0
Three judges of the general court,	2,250	0	0
Five judges of the court of appeals,	1,875	0	0
Five district judges,	2,475	0	0
Chancellor,	1,275	0	0
Treasurer of the Western Shore,	750	0	0
Treasurer of the Eastern Shore,	168	15	0
Trustee,	150	0	0
Auditor,	300	0	0
Printer,	450	0	0
Clerk to the council,	300	0	0
Clerk to the house of delegates,	112	10	0
Clerk to the senate,	56	5	0
Messenger to the council,	118	15	0
Armourer Eastern Shore,	30	0	0
Armourer Western Shore,	192	0	0
Half pay list,	1,245	7	6
Contingent expenses of government,	500	0	0
Donation to the colleges,	2,500	0	0
Donation to the academies and schools in the different counties,	1,575	0	0
Pay to the jurors of the Western and Eastern Shore general courts,	3,500	0	0
Baltimore night watch,	1,350	0	0
Indian annuities,	138	15	0
Judge of the land-office Eastern Shore,	150	0	0
Register of the land-office Eastern Shore,	7	10	0
Register of the land-office Western Shore,	11	5	0
	23,481	2	6

Journal of accounts for the session of 1805, 11,250 0 0
Subject to future appropriations, 14,580 4 8

B. HARWOOD, Treas'r. W. Shore.

Treasury-Office, Annapolis, Nov. 1st, 1804.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE PEOPLE. THE DRENCE. No. XIII.

Some notice may, in this place, be expected of the new duties imposed during the last session for the protection of the Mediterranean. The propriety of the appropriation for this purpose has not been disputed. But it is said that the species of taxation resorted to is unjust and unequal; and that the necessity of laying new taxes, is an evidence of the inexpediency of abolishing the internal revenues in the year 1801.

We shall consider the last argument first. Had the internal revenues been continued, it will be allowed, there would have been no occasion for this additional taxation. But, although their continuance would have superseded this necessity, it does not follow that their abolition was inexpedient. A decision on this point will be elucidated by a consideration of two questions; first, whether it was wise to continue permanent taxes, without any permanent objects, with the sole view to contingent events?—and, secondly, whether the internal taxes constituted a resource preferable to the new duties?

The existence of permanent taxes, without permanent objects, is among the most fatal expedients which the ingenuity of tyranny has ever devised. It destroys the responsibility of rulers to their constituents; it arms them with formidable powers, which may be used in subversion of the peace or liberties of nations; it is destructive of economy; and it is oppressive. Any one of these considerations would be sufficient to establish the danger of this policy; taken in connection they must flash conviction on every man jealous of his rights. That no permanent objects required the continuance of these taxes is manifest from the competency of the residuary revenue to all the regular purposes of the government, the increasing specie balance in the treasury having grown in a space of two years from 2,946,038 to 5,860,000 dollars; and from its further competency to meet all the engagements arising from the Louisiana purchase. The loss of the frigate Philadelphia was in every sense, in which it can be considered, a contingent event; one which no human prescience could foresee, or human prudence avert. To provide, therefore, for such an event, would have necessarily implied a supernatural of prophecy. It

was right, therefore, in the year 1801 to repeal the internal taxes. Would it have been proper in the year 1804 to have renewed them in preference to the new duties? To shew the folly of this measure, it is sufficient to say that the expenses of collecting a million, the sum appropriated to protect the Mediterranean trade, would have been about 240,000 dollars, while that attending the new duties will not probably exceed 10,000. In which case the tax instead of being a million would have been twelve hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The difference between these two sums is gained by the nation. Many other arguments, of force but little inferior, could be urged; but these alone are strong enough for our purpose.

With regard to the second allegation, that the new duties are unequal and unjust, nothing can be more false. They are laid for the sole purpose of protecting trade. Is it not just then that trade should indemnify the expence? But, it is said that they lay an oppressive burden on the merchant. How can this be? The tax is not retrospective, but prospective. The merchant may, or may not, according to his sense of his interest, import the goods that are taxed. If he does import them, he will be reimbursed by the purchaser not only the cost and the duty, but a profit both on the cost and the duty. This fact is so well understood in the mercantile world, that the enlightened merchant is always friendly to the imposition of moderate duties. It is, however, replied, that the addition of the new to the old duties, renders the existing ones immoderate, whereby the sale of the goods will be diminished, and consequently the mercantile profit, and smuggling be encouraged, to the injury of the fair trader.

Let us examine whether either of these effects is likely to be produced. The additional duty is that of two and a half per centum on all goods previously taxed ad valorem.

From official documents it appears that the average duty on articles charged ad valorem is 13 and a half per cent; and that the aggregate amount of the duties received on those articles in the year 1802 was 4,193,472 dollars, and the value of those articles 31,706,611 dollars—The whole amount of importations of that year may be computed at forty nine millions of dollars; and the duties amount to ten millions one hundred thousand; from which it follows that the value of the articles that paid specific duties was about seventeen millions, and the duties on those articles averaged

about thirty three percent which is more than double the average duty paid on articles charged ad valorem. This conclusively proves that the addition of two and a half per cent to the latter does not render it moderate, inasmuch as it does not create a duty equal to that laid on goods specifically taxed.

With as little justice can it be contended that the additional duty will increase smuggling or diminish the profit of the fair trader by diminishing the sale of the goods taxed. To show this, it must first be proved that those articles on which a higher duty is at present paid are smuggled, or that their sale is diminished. This has never been said.

The fact is that these new duties are among the most equitable that have been laid. They will operate principally as a tax on luxury thereby favoring the poor, and they will serve in some measure to equalize the whole mass of duties. By the late system, some of the most important, and even necessary articles of consumption are taxed exorbitantly. For instance, brown sugar pays a duty of between forty five and fifty per cent. Spirits pay a duty of about thirty five per cent. Salt pays a duty of about sixty per cent. Wines pay a duty of thirty three per cent. And teas pay a duty of one hundred per cent. The duties on these articles average nearly fifty per cent, and amount to above 4,800,000 dollars, which exceeds by six hundred thousand dollars the whole sum derived from articles charged ad valorem.

CURIUS.

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Wednesday, November 14.

Dr. Mitchell presented a memorial from William Dunbar of the Mississippi territory on the subject of his claim to a certain tract of land at Natchez—referred to the committee appointed on the same subject during the present session.

Gen. Farnum moved that the committee be instructed to consider at large the subject relative to invalid pensioners, and the situation of all persons who were wounded or disabled in the service of our revolutionary war with Great Britain, and what further measures are necessary to render them such ample remuneration as justice may require—Ordered, that the committee be instructed accordingly.

Dr. Leib mentioned to the house the condition in which the public buildings (the arsenal at Philadelphia) the property of the United States were; one of the sections was raised to the first floor, and some other parts were left unfinished, indeed all the uncovered parts of the building were more or less suffering decay or going to decay; he thought it would be found prudent to furnish them in order to preserve them. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the completion of the buildings belonging to the United States near Philadelphia—referred to a select committee of three members.

Mr. Rodney presented a petition from John Crawford, an old soldier of 1776 in the Delaware regiment, and afterwards engaged in the sea service, who was twice wounded, and three times taken prisoner, twice he was confined on board the prison ships at New York, and once at Halifax. Mr. R. wished some general regulation could be speedily made for the small remnant of this brave and meritorious, though neglected and suffering class of our fellow citizens. The petition was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved to instruct the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to an enlargement of the capital employed in commerce with the Indian tribes, to inquire into what alterations and amendments are necessary to the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserving peace on the frontiers, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Thursday, November 15.

Mr. J. Randolph moved the order of the day on the bill making further appropriation for carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.

The blank was filled with 70,000 dollars, the committee then rose and reported the bill.

The house agreed to the same as reported, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message from the president of the United States was received, accompanied by the report of the secretary of the navy communicating the documents requested by the house relative to the affair of the Intrepid Ketch under the command of captain Decatur, who it was announced had been promoted to the

rank of captain in the navy of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

Dr. Mitchell made a report from the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of the state companies of New York and Dutchess counties, concluding that any additional duty on imported slate at this time will be inexpedient. The general principle upon which this report was bottomed, being of considerable importance, and likely to excite discussion, he moved to refer it to a committee of the whole, and that it be made the order of Tuesday next: agreed, and in the mean time ordered to be printed.

Mr. Newton stated a fact relative to a citizen of Georgia, who had been sued in that state; but the creditor finding the citizen was coming to Washington, dismissed his suit there, and procured his arrest here; the debtor as a stranger for want of bail must have gone to prison, but through the humanity of the marshal who accompanied him to several places in the territory in search of a friend, the debtor was fortunate enough to procure the requisite security, and thereby avoided the hardships of imprisonment. To prevent in future this species of oppression to which strangers are liable, he moved that a select committee of five be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws of the district of Columbia relative to holding persons to bail, and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

A committee of five was appointed accordingly.

On motion of general Stanton, the petition of a number of inhabitants of Westbury, in the county of Washington, R. Island, praying that a light house may be erected on Watch hill point; and another from Stonington, in connection for a similar purpose, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adjourned.

Friday, November 16.

The engrossed bill making farther appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty of amity commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain was read a third time and passed.

Mr. R. Griswold moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire what further provision ought to be made by law for the encouragement of the fisheries of the United States; the motion was carried; and the report on this subject made at the last session was referred to the same.

Mr. Jackson moved for the appointment of a committee to consider of the making provision for the application of the money heretofore appropriated for laying out and making certain public roads. A committee of five was appointed.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Roanoke, &c. in North Carolina, praying a port of entry may be established in the town of Plymouth, referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Findley from the committee of Elections reported that the members who had been returned in the place of those who had resigned or deceased were entitled to take their seats.

Mr. Bryan reported from the committee on the official letter of Mr. Thomas Claxton, door-keeper of the House of Representatives, respecting the admission of chaplains to preach in the chamber of Congress; that in the case stated by him, he had acted with propriety, and they recommended a resolution to the following effect. That no person shall be authorized to preach in this chamber unless by consent of the Speaker or being introduced by one of the chaplains.

Ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

Message of the president of the United States to congress, relative to the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Agreeably to your resolution of the 9th inst. I now lay before you a statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, with the names of the officers and the number of men employed on the occasion: to which I have to add that lieutenant Decatur was thereupon advanced to be a captain in the navy of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON.

November 15, 1804.

Navy Department, Nov. 13, 1804.

Sir,

Agreeably to your letter of the 10th instant, and the resolution of the house of representatives of the 9th instant therewith sent to me, I have the honor to inclose a statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, with the names of the officers and the number of men employed on the occasion.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT SMITH.

President of the

United States.

Statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, with the names of the officers, and the number of men employed on the occasion, as laid before the president by the secretary of the navy, Nov. 13, 1804.

On the 31st January, 1804, commodore Preble lying with his squadron in the harbour of Syracuse, gave orders to lieutenant Charles Stewart, commanding the brig Syren of 18 guns, and to lieutenant Stephen Decatur, jun. commanding the Ketch Intrepid of 4 guns, and 75 men, to proceed to Tripoli, and to destroy the frigate Philadelphia of 44 guns, then lying in the harbor of Tripoli. Lieut. Decatur had orders to enter the harbour in the night, board and set fire to the Philadelphia, and lieut. Stewart was ordered to take the best possible position without the harbor, to cover the retreat.

Under these orders they proceeded immediately to the coast of Tripoli, but owing to very heavy gales of wind, that usually prevail there in the winter season, the enterprise could not be undertaken until the 16th February, when lieut. Stewart having taken the best possible position to effect the object of his instructions, lieut. Decatur at 7 o'clock in the night, entered the harbour of Tripoli, boarded and took possession of the Philadelphia.

The frigate at the time she was boarded had all her guns mounted and charged, and lying within half gun shot of the Balthaw's cattle and of his principal battery. Two Tripolitan cruizers were lying within two cables' length on the starboard quarter, and several gun boats within half gun shot of the starboard bow—and all the batteries on shore were opened upon the assailants; about twenty men of the Philadelphia were killed, a large boat got off, and one man was made prisoner.

After having gained possession of the frigate, lieutenant Decatur set fire to her fore rooms, gun room, cockpit and birth deck, and with a firmness highly honorable to him, his officers and men, they remained on board until the flames had issued from the ports of the gun deck and the hatchways of the spar deck, and they continued in the Ketch along side the frigate until the fire had communicated to her rigging and tops.

Lieutenant Decatur did not lose a man and had but one slightly wounded.

The following is a list of the officers, and the number of men, employed in the destruction of the Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, jun.

Lieutenants—James Lawrence, Joseph Bainbridge, Jonathan Thorn.

Surgeon—Lewis German.

Midshipmen—Ralph Izard, John Bowie, Charles Morris, Alexander Laws, John Davis, Thomas McDonough, Thomas Oakley Anderson.

Pilot—Mr. — Salvador.

Sixty two men.

Lieutenant Decatur has stated, that all his officers and men, behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity; and commodore Preble has informed me, that lieutenant Stewart's conduct was judicious and meritorious.

Respectfully submitted,

R. SMITH.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

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

Mr. Clagett appeared in the house.

Mr. Covington has leave of absence for a few days.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the Eastern Shore, enclosing an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Eastern Shore treasurer, a list of balances up to the first instant, and the account current of the state with the treasurer; which were read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Waters delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road thro' Frederick and Montgomery counties, which was read.

Mr. Linthicum delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John D. Coffee, of Montgomery county; which was read.

Mr. Somervell delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Calvert county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill respecting the religious sect of people called Jews.

Petitions from John Simmons, of Talbot county, John Forbes, of the city of Baltimore, and John Huston, of Frederick county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the printer to the state, soliciting an advance of money; which was read and referred.

Mr. R. Mackall appeared in the house. The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the measures taken to

carry into effect a resolution of the last session, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house concur therewith? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 35, nays 21.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Friday, Nov. 16.

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

Mr. Bond delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and make a public road therein mentioned in Harford county; which was read.

A petition from fundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.

Mr. Shaaff, from the committee appointed on the petition of Thomas Hawkins, delivers a report, favourable to the petitioner; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to direct descents.

A petition from David Willson, of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.

Mr. Veazey has leave of absence for a few days.

A petition from William Patterson, and others, of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.

The bill for the relief of John R. Bromwell, of Talbot county, the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, the bill to lay out and make a public road therein mentioned in Harford county, and the bill to lay out and straighten a certain road in Baltimore county, were severally read the second time and passed.

Leave given to bring in an additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to extend the powers of the levy court of Allegany county relative to roads in said county.

Leave given to bring in an additional supplement to the act respecting the settlers on the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland, and for other purposes.

A petition from Joseph G. Daffin, of Dorchester county, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Saturday, Nov. 17.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Veazey. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Ringgold and Mr. Holbrook appeared in the house.

The bill to authorize the levy court of St. Mary's county, to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of John Fuel, was read the second time and passed.

A petition from the stockholders of the Union Insurance Company, and a petition from Richard Watts, of St. Mary's county, were read and referred.

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

A petition from Joseph Filghman, of Worcester county, was read and referred.

The report on the petition of Thomas Hawkins was read the second time, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

Mr. Bayard delivers a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the settlers on the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland: which was read.

Mr. Hess delivers a report on the petition of Richard Watts, in favour of the petitioner; which was read.

The bill for the benefit of William Henry Lansdale and Thomas Reeder Lansdale, children of Mary Lansdale, of St. Mary's county, was read the second time and passed.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Shaaff delivers a report on the letter of the printer to the state, in his favour; which was read the first and second time, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

Mr. Chapman delivers a report on the petition of Henry Gaffaway, in his favour; which was read.

Mr. B. Tomlinson delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to extend the powers of the levy court of Allegany county; which was read.

Petitions from Henry Steenhuis and John Edwards, of Baltimore county, and Benjamin Dutton, of the city of Baltimore, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

The bill for the benefit of Benjamin Willson, of Caroline county, was read the second time and passed.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, Nov. 19.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday

were read. Mr. Lloyd appeared in the house.

A petition from the Chesapeake insurance company, a petition from John McKim, and others, of the city of Baltimore, and a petition from John Norris, of John, of Harford county, were read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, in Kent county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Ordered, That Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Parnham be added to the committee appointed to bring in a further supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Luke W. Barber, a delegate from St. Mary's county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Leave given to bring in a bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of improving the navigation of Corlica creek, in Queen-Ana's county.

A petition from Jacob Schnebel, late sheriff and collector of Washington county, was read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company under the name of The Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. Ringgold delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Jacob Schnebel, late sheriff and collector of Washington county, to complete his collection; which was read.

Petitions from Wm. Stevens, of Talbot county, and Jonathan Brady, of O. Ann's county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, November 20.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Daniel Sheredine, a delegate from Cecil county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Petitions from Jacob Fowle, Fordon Peale, Francis W. Bolgiano, Samuel Walker and Michael Baroux, of the city of Baltimore, and James Chappalear, of St. Mary's county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from Lemuel Ennis, of Worcester county, and a petition from John Sterrett, and others, of Cecil county, were read and referred.

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

The following message was received from the senate.

The senate having formed a house, are ready to proceed in the business of the session. They propose, with the concurrence of your house, to go into the choice of a governor immediately, and have appointed Mr. Johnson and Mr. Houston to join the members to be named by your house in the examination of the ballots.—Robert Bowie, esq. is put in nomination by this house.

Which was read, and the following message sent to the senate.

Your message of this morning we have received. We are ready to proceed to the choice of the governor immediately, and have appointed Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Shaaff to join the members named by your house for the examination of the ballots. No other person is put in nomination by this house than the gentleman named in your message.

The house having qualified, proceeded to the choice of a governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that the honorable Robert Bowie had a majority of votes, and was accordingly declared to be governor of Maryland.

The following message was sent to the senate.

The honourable Robert Bowie having been elected governor of the State of Maryland, we have appointed Mr. Scott and Mr. Clarke, jointly with such gentlemen as shall be named by your house, to wait upon the governor, and request his attendance in the senate room to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

The bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, was sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message.

We have appointed Mr. Houston and Mr. Partridge, in conjunction with the gentlemen named by you, to wait on the governor elect, for the purpose of requesting his attendance in the senate room to qualify agreeably to the constitution and form of government of this state.

Which was read.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hayward from the senate, acquaint the speaker, that the governor elect was attending in the senate room, and that the senate requests his attendance with the members of the house of delegates in the senate room to see the governor qualified.

The speaker, with the members, went to the senate room, and saw his excellency qualify as directed by the constitution and form of government.

The speaker, with the members, returned and resumed the chair.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council, passed by that house; which was ordered to be engrossed.

The following message was sent to the senate.

With the concurrence of your house, we propose immediately to proceed to the election of a council to the governor. — Francis Digges, Allen B. Duckett, Reverdy Ghiselin, Richard T. Earle and Richard H. Harwood, are put in nomination by this house. We have appointed Mr. Stansbury and Mr. Hebb to join any gentlemen you may name to examine the ballots, and report thereon.

The following message was received from the senate.

We have received your message, and agree to proceed immediately to the election of a council to the governor, and have appointed Mr. Partridge and Mr. Brown to join the members of your house in the examination of the ballots. No person is named by the senate in addition to those nominated by you.

Mr. Stuart appeared in the house.

The house having qualified, proceeded to the choice of a council to the governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, That Richard H. Harwood, Allen B. Duckett, Richard T. Earle, Reverdy Ghiselin and Francis Digges, had a majority of votes, and were elected to the council to the governor.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

TO SETTLERS. FOR SALE.

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

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

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.,
No. 130 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

Nov. 20, 1804.

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

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

—CONSISTING OF—

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

Easton, Nov. 12, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co.

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

GUNS,

—CONSISTING OF—

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

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

Wet and Dry Goods,

Suitable for the approaching Season, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804.

BLANKS

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR-OFFICE.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
December 4, 1804.

On the 23d ult. Mr. Lloyd delivered a bill in the House of Delegates of this State, entitled, An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and for other purposes which was read.

On the same day Mr. Stephen of Baltimore delivered a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland; which was read.

A letter from the President of the Council, inclosing a letter from William Pinckney, esq. relative to the Bank Stock, and the following message were received:

"We herewith return for your consideration the papers and documents respecting the Maryland Stock in the bank of England, together with further information received by the senate from the executive of Maryland on the same subject"—which was read and referred to Messrs. Stephen, Montgomery, Stansbury, Shaaft, Scott, Lowrey and Lloyd, who were appointed by ballot, a committee to consider and report thereon.

On Saturday the 24th, Mr. Stephen and Mr. Montgomery were appointed a committee "to wait on William Pinckney, to present him with the compliments of this house, and to congratulate him on his late return to his native country, and to inform Mr. Pinckney that the house of delegates, with thankfulness, and with pleasure, receive any further communications or elucidations which he may be pleased to make to them in person, relative to the affairs of the Bank Stock, for the recovery of which the State of Maryland is so much indebted to his personal attention and exertions." Mr. Pinckney appeared at the bar of the house and made further communications relative to the Bank Stock.

On Monday the 26th the following resolutions were laid before the house and read.

Resolved, That William Pinckney, Esquire, agent on the part of the State, by a joint appointment of the president of the United States and the executive of Maryland, eminently merits the unqualified approbation of the legislature, for his ability, zeal and honorable conduct, in effecting the transfer of stock belonging to the State of Maryland in the British funds.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland, as an acknowledgement of the service it entertains of the signal and important services of the said William Pinckney, in ably conducting this long retarded, weighty and difficult business to a successful issue, and as a liberal remuneration for the time, talents and exertions, devoted by him in promoting thus eminently its great and important interests, frankly presents to the said William Pinckney, Esquire, and he is hereby allowed, — per centum on the amount of the stock, including the annuities and dividends, held in the name of the minister of the United States, resident for the time being at the court of St. James's, and the said minister is hereby requested to transfer to the said William Pinckney, Esquire, or to his order, the allowance aforesaid.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to transmit to William Pinckney, Esquire, a copy of the aforesaid resolutions.

Ordered, That the printer to the State strike one hundred copies of the documents relative to the bank stock, for the use of the members.

Ordered, That the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of The Farmers Bank of Maryland, and for other purposes, have a second reading on Friday next.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the academy at Easton, in Talbot county, giving an account of the present state of said seminary, &c. which was read and referred.

On Tuesday the 27th, leave was given to bring in a bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this State, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

A resolution was assented to, requesting the governor and council to transmit to the house certain letters from Samuel Chase and William Pinckney, on the subject of the bank stock.

Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize and provide for the purchase of books, and the establishment of a library, for the use of the legislature of Maryland.

On Wednesday the 28th, leave was given to bring in a bill to regulate the removal of suits from the county to the general court to allow the depositions of witnesses to be read in evidence in certain cases.

On motion, the question was put, that

leave be given to bring in a bill for the trial of matters of fact 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 and court of appeals? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 39, nays 24, and a committee of seven were appointed for that purpose.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of John D. Coffee, and the bill for the relief of John R. Bromwell, severally endorsed, "will not pass;" also a letter from the governor and council, inclosing a letter from the treasurer, addressed to them, and a letter from Thomas Munroe to the treasurer, relating to the instalments on the loans for the use of the city of Washington; which letters were read and referred to a committee.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the union insurance company of Maryland; which was read.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor and council, inclosing the letters requested yesterday by resolution; which was read.

Further details of each day, shall appear in the Star, in due time.

On Friday the 23d ult. an elegant dinner was given by the citizens of Annapolis, to William Pinckney, Esq. accompanied by the governor and council, and both houses of the legislature, at Mr. Caton's tavern.

Caroline County Electoral Ticket.
Perry Spencer (Republican) 274
William Frazier (Anti) 24

Repub. maj. 250

In Captain Frazier's district he obtained nineteen votes instead of fifteen as was published—five in one and none in the third.

By our letters yesterday from Annapolis, we are informed that the bill for incorporating the Farmers Bank of Maryland passed the house of delegates on Friday last, by a majority of 21 votes—yeas 41—nays 20—and was sent to the senate, where it is expected to meet with a welcome reception.

Prince Jerome Buonaparte and lady have taken passage in the Le President for France, which sailed on Friday the 23d ult.

Thomas Johnson, Esq. of Baltimore county, has been chosen in the senate of this State, in the room of Thomas Worthington, esq. resigned; and Wm. Thomas, esq. of St. Mary's county, in the room of Richard Mackall, esq. of Calvert county, also resigned.

The President of the United States has nominated James Baydén, of Massachusetts, minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid; and we understand that the Senate have confirmed the nomination.

Ephraim K. Willson, federal, is elected Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the district comprising Somerset and Worcester Counties, and the two lower election districts of Dorchester.

TRIPOLI BOMBARDED.

Extract of a letter to a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, dated Leghorn, Sept. 25, 1804.

DEAR SIR—
"I wrote to you in July, by Mr. Donovan, of Philadelphia, and gave you a short account of our prospects relative to the war with Tripoli. Commodore Preble's conduct since has been extremely judicious—the annexed extract will inform you of the consequences, which have already attended his exertions, and will tend to prove that the measures which I have so strenuously recommended to government, were founded upon a probability of success; in my next I hope to be enabled to inform you of an advantageous peace at the expense of the Bashaw's pride."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Higgins, at Malta, to L. L. Catchcart, dated Malta, Sept. 5th, 1804.

DEAR SIR—
"I am in receipt of late letters from Commodore Preble off Tripoli; he had then made two attacks upon the barbarians, the first by day, he took three of their gun boats, the second by night he sunk three more, and a large Pelucca, he has I presume ere this made another assault, the result of which I am hourly expecting to learn. The reinforcement from America has not yet arrived—if they do arrive in time to form a junction with the force under the command of Commodore Preble, before the bad weather commences, I think the Bashaw will accede to any terms that may be proposed to him, he has already come down very considerably in his demands, relinquishing entirely I believe, his hopes of future tribute."

In confirmation of the pacific disposition of the Tunisians, a gentleman informs, that by a letter dated the 28th

Sept. mentions, that an American vessel bound from Leghorn to Messina, was boarded on her passage, by a Tunisian corsair, treated with civility and allowed to pass.

N. Y. Morning Chron.

Members of Congress chosen for Massachusetts.

Republican.	Federal.
Jacob Crowninshield,	Josiah Quincy,
Joseph B. Varnum,	Jeremiah Nelson,
Phanuel Bishop,	William Ely,
Ebenezer Seaver,	Samuel Taggart,
Richard Cutts,	William Steadman,
Lewis Green,	Jeremiah Wadsworth,
Barnabas Bidwell,	
Joseph Barker,	
Hon. Mr. Chandler,	
Orchard Cook,	

Seth Hastings, a federalist, says the *Ægis*, is probably re-elected by a majority of ten votes. There will be ten republican representatives in congress from this commonwealth, and seven federal. In the last congress there were ten federal and seven republican.

From the Boston Chronicle of Nov. 15.

"ELECTORAL VOTES.

Republican votes are	29,478
Federal	25,834

Total republican maj. 3,644.

"The feds were sure of success when they carried the measure of choosing electors by a general ticket. To have chosen them as they had before been chosen, would not have produced an entire list of feds for electors of president and vice president: but the wicked are often caught in their craftiness. A verdict in the New England version of Psalms, printed in the early days of the country, seems very applicable on the present occasion."

"He dig'd a pit and dig'd it deep,
And thought to catch his brother;
But by his sin he did fall in—
The pit he dig'd for 'other."

It appears that, there was no foundation whatever for a publication in a Philadelphia print, stating that a French privateer, called the *Grandville*, and others were preparing at Gaudaloupe, for a cruise against American vessels, bound to St. Domingo, whose crews it were said, if taken were to be hanged by the French as pirates. It is hoped the prompt contradiction will prevent any disagreeable effects from the unfounded rumour.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean, are of the most glorious kind. While the European governments in general tamely submitted to the insults of, and became tributary to, the petty powers of Barbary, it was reserved for America, a new country, with an infant navy, to give an effectual check to these daring marauders. The American flag is now proudly triumphant in the Mediterranean, and the thunder of the American cannon has proclaimed on the shores of Africa, that a free people will not suffer themselves to be insulted with impunity. The names of Preble, Sterrett and Decatur, will not soon be forgotten by the Tripolines; they have given them a lasting remembrance of their prowess. Much credit is due to our wise and just administration, for the prudent and energetic measures pursued by it on this occasion.

Early Parturition.

A medical friend has communicated to us the following obstetrical incident. Mrs. Eliza Burlingame, wife of Mr. Amos Burlingame of Sturbridge, lately became the "living mother of a living son," weighing 8 pounds, on the day that she [the mother] was twelve years, six months, and five days old. "Thy wife shall be a fruitful vine!" *Mas. pap.*

This is to give Notice,

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS, } Administ.
GEO. GILLASSPY, }
Easton, Philadelphia.

December 4, 1804.

To be Let

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

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

Easton, December 4, 1804.

To be Rented,

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

Sept. 11, 1804.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the Subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Hastings, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fourth Monday in June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 27th day of November, 1804.

JAMES NABB, Esq. or of
Wm. Hastings, dec'd.

3

To the Public.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership in the TANNING & CURRYING BUSINESS, and have rented for the ensuing year that well known Tan Yard, at the Head of Wye, late the property of Dr. Wilson, lying on the Philadelphia road, nine miles from Easton; and intend laying in a good stock of bark, and other materials for carrying on the

Tanning & Currying Business, in the best manner; and solicit the patronage of the public, with the assurance of every exertion in their power to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
JOHN TIBBLES,

Head of Wye, Decem-
ber 4, 1804.

Jailer Wanted.

A Sober attentive man is wanted to take charge of the jail of this county—none need apply who cannot be well recommended, and give good security for their faithful performance. Application to be made to the subscriber living in Easton.

PHILEMON WHILLIS,
Sheriff of Talbot County.

Dec. 4, 1804.

Wanted, an Overseer

For the ensuing Year,
ON Mrs. Ennalls's valuable Farm at Poplar Neck, in Caroline county.—Apply to John Vickers at Shoal Creek, or to the subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

December 4, 1804.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Woman,
WHO understands house work; and can be well recommended for her sobriety, industry and care—none others need apply. A Woman answering the above description will hear of a home, and receive good wages, by apply at the Star Office.

December 4, 1804.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the house at present occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant—The situation being large and commodious, he purposes opening a BOARDING HOUSE on the first day of January next, and will take from six to ten gentlemen by the year, month, week, &c. of meal.

JAMES JAMBDIN.

Easton, December 4, 1804.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from Easton Point, on Thursday night the 22d ult. a dark brown HORSE, with short mane and tail, blind of both eyes—in good order, small and well suited to the saddle. Whoever will take up said Horse and deliver him to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or to Mr. Robert Ewing, Kings town, who is the owner, shall receive the above reward with reasonable expenses paid by

STANLEY VICKARS.

December 4, 1804.

For Rent,

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

ALEXANDER STUART,
ELIZABETH STUART.

Talbot county, Nov. 13, 1804.

Notice.

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

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney
in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'rix.

Nov. 13, 1804.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned tarring, or hauling wood or timber across the subscribers lands lying in Kings Creek—as he has received considerable injury from persons drawing from Nicholas Valliant's lands, who will be prosecuted if they trespass after this date.

JOHN TROTH.

King's Creek, Talbot County,

November 27, 1804.

N. B. Wanted to hire for the ensuing year, TWO NEGRO MEN.

J. T.

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c.

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

DOCUMENT No. 11.
Accompanying a message from the President of the United States to Congress, Nov. 8, 1804.

A SUMMARY DESCRIPTION.
Of the lead mines of Upper Louisiana: as to an estimate of their produce for three years past.

(Concluded from our last.)
9. Mine a la Mott, is situated on the waters of the river St. Francis, six miles from the waters of the main river, and thirty-fourth west of St. Genevieve; was discovered by Mr. Ramault, about the year 1723 or 24, who made an exploration, but finding no silver ore, he abandoned it. About the year 1723, a man by the name of a la Mott, opened and wrought the mine, after whom it is called.

Mine a la Mott, differs in every respect from the mines on Grand river and its vicinity. The situation is flat, low; the waters bad and unhealthy. The mineral is found in regular veins, from two to four feet solid. Five of these veins have been opened and wrought. They are found within four or five feet of the surface, with a declination of about forty-five degrees, but cannot be mined deeper (on account of water) than twenty-five feet, and to that depth only in dry seasons. The mineral is of a fine steel grain, said to contain fifty ounces of silver to a ton of lead, and is highly charged with sulphur. Notwithstanding, the French inhabitants of this country have followed the mining business upwards of eighty years, yet they have not advanced in the art of smelting a step beyond their ancestors. The methods they pursue bespeak their surprising ignorance. As the Mine a la Mott, differs from those already described, so does their mode of smelting. The first process is, by depositing the mineral in a pile of logs, after the manner sea shells are burnt to lime; the piles being set on fire and consumed, the quantity of lead produced is five per cent. It is then put into a furnace of stone, such as before described; from this process, if well attended, is produced fifteen per cent more. After this second burning, they consider the mineral in a proper state for smelting. Therefore, collecting it from the ashes, they again put it into the furnace, arranged with logs at bottom and sides, and make an end of smelting. From the last process, they commonly obtain about fifteen per cent, making thirty-five per cent, the greatest quantity obtained.

At the Mine a la Mott, is also found, in beds, what the miners call gravel mineral, because it is found intermixed with the soil, like fine gravel, in particles from the size of a pin's head to that of a hickory nut. This mineral, after an imperfect washing, is put into a furnace, where it is suffered to melt into a slag, no attempt being made to create a fluxibility of the metal from the dross. It is then put into a furnace, not unlike a miller's hopper, with a grate at bottom, underneath a fire is lighted, and continued until the slags are all melted, and a partial fluxion effected: this mode of smelting produces about two hundred and fifty pounds of lead to a thousand of mineral. Notwithstanding the immense loss in smelting, the richness of the mines, and the small expense in obtaining the mineral, leaves an astonishing profit to the proprietors. I found by experiments, that the mineral in the hands of skillful smelters, will produce sixty, and some of the veins seventy per cent. About the year 1738-40, the mine a la Mott, was considered as public property, and the people in general, were allowed to work at it: at that time it furnished almost all the lead exported from the Illinois. But soon after the discovery and opening of the mine a Burton, the mine a la Mott was in a great measure abandoned; the mineral at the mine a Burton being much easier melted. The mine a la Mott, is at this time claimed as private property, in consequence of which the inhabitants in general, are denied the privilege of working; therefore the annual quantity of lead is greatly reduced. For the years 1802 and 1803, the quantity of lead made at the mine a la Mott, did not exceed two hundred thousand pounds weight, although about thirty men were employed from four to six months in each year. It is evident, that fifty men, under a proper manager, with a good smelting furnace, might produce five or six hundred thousand pounds weight of lead per annum.

It is difficult to lay what part of the mine is private property, but from the best information about fifty or sixty acres have been granted at different times. The mine although not so extensive as the mine a Burton, is supposed to comprehend a much larger boundary than what is granted to individuals, and may be of consequence to the public. The river St. Francis will not admit of navigation for an hundred miles below the mines, therefore the produce of the mines must be transported by land to St. Genevieve, which is the nearest to water carriage.

10. Mine a Gerbere, on the waters of the river St. Francis, eighteen miles north of the mine a la Mott, is also a

discovery of Ramault, who made an exploration in 1785, but not finding silver ore, the principal object of his researches, he abandoned it: after which it was wrought by a Mr. Auro and others, until the mine a Burton was discovered, when it was again abandoned. The old workings are extensive, but the quantity of lead produced, I have not been able to ascertain. It is said to be equal to any of the mines in the country. The commandant of New Bourbon, has a concession of a league in superficie, comprehending the mines.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Within twelve months past, several discoveries have been made near the mine a Burton. Valuable lead mines have been likewise discovered, about two hundred miles up the river Merrimack; some of the mineral I have seen, which is of a good quality. In short, the country for twelve or fifteen miles round the mine a Burton, exhibits strong appearances of mineral. In all the small creeks mineral is found walked down from the hills, and it is not uncommon to find in the draughts leading to creeks and rivers, and in gullies made by the spring rains, mineral in pieces from ten to fifty pounds weight brought down by the torrents; some hundreds have been collected in this way. No country yet known furnishes greater indications of an inexhaustible quantity of lead mineral, and so easily obtained. One motive to render the mining business generally advantageous is, that every farmer may be a miner, and when unemployed on his farm, may by a few weeks labor, almost at his own door, dig as much mineral as will furnish his family with imported articles. From a view of the lead mines in Upper Louisiana, it may be seen that nothing is wanting but an increase of population to augment their produce to a surprising degree. It is also evident, there are valuable discoveries yet to be made. It may therefore, be matter of consideration with the government, whether the donation of four acres in superficie to the discoverers of mines would not be advantageous to be continued. The Spanish government has allowed the inhabitants to work on public lands, free from any kind of tax. A continuation of this privilege will exhaust both the mines and timber. On the other hand, if a heavy imposition is imposed, it may discourage the mining business; yet the man who can with his pick and shovel, make his thirty, forty, and sometimes his hundred dollars per month may well afford to pay a small tax to government.

The country about the mines is broken, but not mountainous, and furnishes the best of land for cultivation, and streams of water sufficient for all kinds of water works. Grand river rises ten miles south west of the mine a Burton, and in its course forms nearly three parts of a circle round the mines, and loses its name in the Fouché Ramault, which is navigable to the Mississippi: they united ten miles north of the mine a Burton, and it is remarkable, that in forming this circle, its distance from the mines does not exceed fourteen miles in any one place. It also furnishes both land and water, of a superior quality, sufficient for eight hundred families.

Thus situated the time cannot be far distant, when this country will furnish lead sufficient, not only for the consumption of the United States, but all Europe, if moderate encouragement is given by government, and protection against the Osage Indians, who yearly plunder the inhabitants.

The mines on the waters of St. Francis are capable of furnishing vast quantities of lead. The mine a la Mott, has been filled the gold mine, as descriptive of its wealth: and if under proper management would verify the observation.

From the annexed estimate, it will be found that the gross produce of all the mines now occupied, amounts to thirty six thousand five hundred dollars. The whole number of workmen employed, including miners, smelters, wood cutters, and carters, has not exceeded one hundred and twenty may be supposed to work four months, and the remaining thirty, the year round. From this calculation it will be found, that each man employed in the business averages forty-three dollars per month.

To this may be added the increased value on an hundred and twenty thousand pounds weight, manufactured at the mine a Burton into shot and sheets, which makes export valuation forty thousand and one hundred dollars per annum, the average produced for three years past. Admitting one thousand men to be employed the year round, at the different mines now known, and the quantity of lead produced to be in proportion to what is now obtained by one hundred and fifty men, a supposition by no means extravagant, the proceeds are found to amount to five hundred thousand dollars and upwards. This calculation, perhaps, by some, may be deemed incredible, but the riches and extent of the mines justify the calculation.

An estimate of the produce of the several mines.
Mine a Burton—550 thousand lbs. mineral, estimated to pro-

duce 66 2/3, is 366, 666 2/3 lbs. lead at 50 cents, is 18,333 33
To which add 30 cents (on 120 thousand manufactured) to each thousand, is 3,600 00
21,933 33
Old mines—200 thousand lbs. mineral, estimated to produce 66 2/3, is 133,333 1/3 lbs. lead at 50 cents, is 6,666 67
Mine a la Mott—200 thousand lbs. lead, at 50 cents per cwt. is 10,000 00
Suppose at all the other mines 30,000 lbs. at 50 cents, is 1,500 00
18,166 67

Total amount, is 40,100
When the manufacture of white end lead is put into operation, the export valuation will be considerably augmented on the same quantity of lead.

The following table will show the present population of the Mine a Burton and its vicinity.

Division of settlement.	Distance from Mine a Burton.	American families.	French families.	Whole Number of inhabitants.
Mine a Burton including several plantations, Best View, Old Mines, Grand River.	10	14	12	1,200
	10	20		728 souls.
	5		15	
	12	30		
Total.		64	27	

In June, 1799, when I removed my family to the mine a Burton, the whole number of inhabitants settled on Grand river and its waters, did not exceed sixty three or four persons, consisting of eight families.

N. B. Some late transactions, by order of the governor of St. Louis, if valid, will entirely change the situation of the public property within ten miles of the mine a Burton. Surveys of all the lands worthy of notice, have been made with an intention to include every spot of land supposed to contain mineral. These surveys amount to thirty or forty thousand acres, and have been made, except in a few instances, since the first of the present month.

The above observations and estimates are as accurate as the nature of things would admit, and the shortness of time I have had to collect information. All of which are submitted with respect.
MOSES AUSTIN.
February 13, 1804.
(Copy)

FOR SALE,
A very valuable FARM.

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

GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804.

Public Notice

WAS given in this paper on the 16th November, 1802, that all WATCHES which had been left with me for the purpose of being repaired, were on that day put into the hands of Mr. James Treath, who had then commenced business in my former stand, and who would deliver said Watches to their respective owners, upon their paying the expenses thereon, many of which have not yet been called for—Therefore those concerned will please to take notice, that such of the aforesaid Watches as are not taken away before the first day of January next, will be sold at auction, and the balances after paying the expenses will be reserved for their owners respectively.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.
Easton, Nov. 27, 1804.

FOR SALE,
The Subscriber has on hand, a large and valuable

YOKE OF OXEN,
WHICH will be seven years old the year ensuing, which is very well broke to the cart, which he will dispose on very reasonable terms. For further information apply to the subscriber living in Caroline County, about three miles from Hillsborough.

JAMES HICKS.
Nov. 27, 1804.

Public Sale.

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

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.
Nov. 20, 1804.

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

Household and Kitchen Furniture, CONSISTING OF
Beds, &c. &c. also, Horses, Mules, Black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and all the Farming Utensils. The sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of, and the conditions particularly published and made known on the premises previous to the sales commencing.

ELIZABETH STUART.
Nov. 20.

Notice.

THE Person or Persons claiming or owning the lands heretofore occupied by Stephen Foreman, called and known by the name of the *Marble lands*, lying on Long Marsh in Queen-Ann's county, are hereby notified, that unless the direct tax thereon laid by an act of Congress in the year seventeen hundred and ninety eight, is paid on or before the 10th day of January next ensuing the date hereof, the same or a part thereof will be sold under the directions of said act, and the several supplements thereto on that day. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, and will be sold for cash only, by JOHN BROWNE, Jun.
Collector 16th District of Maryland.
Nov. 20, 1804.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous of making a close of settling of the Estates of Margaret Lambdin and Joseph Cooper, both of Talbot county, deceased—Takes this method of requesting all persons having any claims against either of the Estates of Margaret Lambdin, or Joseph Cooper, to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 25th day of the 12th month, or else they will be excluded from receiving any benefit therefrom. And all those that are any ways indebted to said Estates to come forward and make immediate payment, or else means will be made use of to compel them, by JOHN KEMP, Executor of Margaret Lambdin, and Joseph Cooper, deceased.
Nov. 20, 1804.

To be Rented.

THE Store-Room and Cellar in front of the House occupied by Mrs. Mary Dawson, opposite the Court-House, will be rented for the ensuing year—the stand is equal to any in Easton, for a Store. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Star.
Easton, Nov. 20, 1804.

To be Rented,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, situated on Harrison-street, for the ensuing year, at present occupied by Miss Fletcher as a school house. Possession may be had on the 1st of January next. For further particulars apply to MARY TRIPPE.
Easton, Nov. 20, 1804.

Runaway Negro,

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

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.
November 20, 1804.

For Sale.

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

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

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

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

One third or one fourth of the purchase money (as may suit the buyer) must be paid down, the residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly payments, with interest.
EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- }
ber 7, 1804. } 125D.

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

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

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

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

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

Nicholson & Attwood,

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

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

Wants a Situation.

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

Runaway Negro.

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

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



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, DECEMBER 11, 1804.

[NO. 15....275.]

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

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT AND ESTIMATES—REVENUE.

THE nett revenue, arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1802, and on which the estimates of last year were predicated, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A.) to ten millions one hundred and fifty four thousand dollars. The nett revenue, arising from the same source, which accrued during the year 1803, has amounted, as appears by the same statement, to eleven millions three hundred and six thousand dollars. And it is ascertained that the nett revenue which accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1804, considerably exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1803. Without drawing any interference from the increase of the present year, an increase which must be ascribed to the situation of Europe, and will eventually be diminished by subsequent re-exportations; that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the Mediterranean fund, be safely estimated at ten millions seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars: which is the average of the two years 1802 and 1803. The actual payments in the treasury on account of those duties, during the year ending on the 30th September last, amount nearly to the same sum; and there is no reason to suppose that the receipts of the ensuing will fall short of those of last year.

The statement (B) exhibits, in detail, the several species of merchandise and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1803.

It also appears that the revenue, arising from the sales of public lands, is gradually encreasing. The statement (C) shews that, exclusively of the September sales at Cincinnati, three hundred and fourteen thousand acres have been sold during the year ending on the 30th of September last. The proceeds of those sales, calculated on the supposition that every purchaser will be entitled to the discount allowed in case of prompt payment, would yield five hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. And notwithstanding the difficulties which exist, in drawing into the treasury the monies collected by the receivers of the remote land offices, it is believed that the actual receipts from that source, will, for the ensuing year, exceed four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The permanent revenue of the United States, may therefore, including the duties on postage and other small incidental branches, be computed at eleven millions two hundred thousand dollars.

And the payments in the treasury during the year 1805, on account of the temporary duties which constitute the "Mediterranean Fund" are estimated at five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; making in the whole, for the probable receipts of that year, a sum of eleven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand Dollars, 11,750,000

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the year 1805, which must be defrayed out of that revenue, consist of the following items:

1. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which near 3,700,000 dollars will be applicable to the discharge of the principal, & the residue to the payment of interest, 8,000,000
2. For the civil department and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including military pensions, the

(a) 10,729,708 dollars and 54 cents.

light house and mint establishments, and the expenses of surveying public lands, 952,000

3. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the payment of awards under the 7th article of the British treaty, and the permanent appropriation for Algiers, 294,000
4. For the military and Indian departments, including the permanent appropriation for certain Indian tribes, 954,000
5. For the naval establishment, viz. annual appropriation charged to the ordinary revenue, 650,000

Extra. expenses of the last expedition against Tripoli, which will be payable in the year 1805, and are charged to the Mediterranean fund, 590,000

6. Reserved out of the Mediterranean fund for meeting other extraordinary expenses which may be incurred under the act constituting the fund, 100,000

Making altogether eleven millions five hundred and forty thousand dollars, and deducted from the revenue of 11,750,000

Leaves a surplus of more than two hundred thousand dollars, 210,000

MEDITERRANEAN FUND.

The sum which may probably be received during the year 1805, on account of that fund, and the payments during that year, which will ultimately be charged to the fund, are included in the preceding estimate of receipts and expenditures; but it is necessary to give a distinct view of the whole amount of revenue and expenses under that head.

The value of merchandise, paying duties, ad valorem, which was imported in the year 1802, amounts, after deducting the exportations of the same year, to thirty-one millions seven hundred and six thousand dollars. The value of the same description of merchandise imported in the year 1803, amounts to thirty-four millions three hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The additional duty of two and a half per cent. on that description of imported articles, constitutes the Mediterranean Fund, and calculated on the average importations of the two years, would have yielded annually eight hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. But several articles which, in the years 1802 and 1803, paid duties ad valorem, having, in lieu thereof, been charged with specific duties, by an act of last session, are not liable to the additional duty of two and a half per cent. Although the value of those articles cannot be precisely ascertained, it is believed that the deduction on that account will not amount to fifty thousand dollars, and that the proceeds of the additional duty may be computed at the annual sum of seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and for the eighteen months commencing on the 1st July 1804, and ending on the 31st December, 1805, at one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

The expenses authorized under the act constituting the fund have been predicated on that estimate, and apportioned in the following manner.

1. For the navy department (in addition to the annual appropriation of 650,000 dollars,) viz.

There had been advanced from the ordinary revenue, prior to the 30th Sept. 1804, 350,000

A further payment will be made before the 1st January, 1805, of 130,000

To be paid during the year 1805, on

account of this fund, as stated under the fifth item of expenditures for that year, 590,000

2. Reserved for other extraordinary expenses which may be incurred for the same object, being the sixth item of expenditures for the year 1805, 100,000

1,170,000

Those duties began to operate on the first day of July last, but as they are payable six, eight, nine, ten and twelve months after the importation, no part will be paid in the treasury during the present year; and a sum of only 550,000 dollars, is expected to be received in the course of the year 1805. For that sum only credit has been taken in the general estimate of receipts for that year; whilst a part of the 1,170,000 dollars, chargeable to the fund, has already been expended; and the rest is included in the preceding estimate of expenses for 1805. The difference amounting to 620,000 dollars, will, at the end of next year, consist of outstanding bonds payable in 1806; and if the additional duty should, as well as the extraordinary expense for which it is appropriated, cease at that time, that outstanding balance will, as it is collected, replace in the treasury the sum advanced from the ordinary revenues in anticipation of the proceeds of the fund. For it is hoped that the situation of the treasury will render it unnecessary to recur to the authority, given by the act, to borrow on the credit of the fund.

Balance in the Treasury.

The greater part of the balance of 5,860,981 dollars and 54 cents, which on the 30th day of September, 1803, remained in the treasury, was, in the last year's report, considered as applicable to the payment of certain extraordinary demands therein stated. As no payment has been made on that account during last year, besides the first instalment of eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, due to Great Britain, nor any other extraordinary expenses been discharged than the advance of 350,000 dollars, in anticipation of the Mediterranean fund, the balance remaining in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1804, still amounted to 4,882,225 dollars and 11 cents. That sum, together with the estimate surplus of revenue for the year 1805, the sum advanced from the ordinary revenue to the Mediterranean fund, and the arrears of direct tax and internal revenues, may be considered as sufficient to discharge the balance of 1,770,000 dollars, due to Great Britain, the loan of 200,000 dollars, due to Maryland, and two millions of dollars, on account of the American claims assumed by the French convention. As the greater part of these demands will be paid in the course of the year 1805, the balance will not probably at the end of that year exceed the sum which it is always expedient to retain in the treasury.

Public Debt.

It appears by the estimate (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to 3,652,887 15

And during the three years and an half, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1801, and ending on the 30th September, 1804, to 13,576,891 80

During the same period a new debt of thirteen millions of dollars has been created by the purchase of Louisiana, viz.

Six per cent. stock, issued in conformity with the convention, 11,250,000

Amount of American claims assumed by the convention, and for the payment of which authority has been given to obtain a loan; two millions thereof being already provided for, out of the surplus specie in the treasury, 1,750,000

13,000,000

Another view of the subject may be given in the following manner; the balance in the treasury amounted, on the 1st day of April 1801, to 1,794,044 83

And on the 30th of Sept. 1804, to 4,382,225 11

Making an increase of - 3,088,180 26

From which deducting the proceeds of the sales of the bank shares, 1,287,600

Leaves for the increase arising from the ordinary revenue, 1,800,580 26

From the 1st day of April 1801, to the 30th Sept. 1804, the following debts which originated prior to that period have been discharged.

1. Payment on account of the domestic and foreign debt, as above stated, 3,576 891 86
2. First instalment of the sum payable to Great Britain "in satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of 1794." 888,000

14,464,891 86

Making altogether, 16,265,472 12

And from which deducting fifteen millions, 15,000,000

being the purchase money of Louisiana, leaves 1,265,472 12

a difference of more than twelve hundred thousand dollars in favor of the United States.

It may be added that if the revenue shall, during the ensuing year, prove, as it is not improbable, more productive than has been estimated, the surplus will be applied towards the payment of the above mentioned sum of 1,750,000 dollars, yet unprovided for, on account of the American claims, and will so far diminish the amount of the loan authorized for that object.

From the preceding statements and estimates, it results that the United States have, during the period of three years and an half, ending on the 30th Sept. last, discharged a larger amount of the principal of their old debt, than the whole amount of the new debt, which has been or may be created in consequence of the purchase of Louisiana; and that their existing and growing resources will, during the ensuing year, be sufficient, after defraying the current expenses of the year, and paying more than 3,750,000 dollars on account of the engagements resulting from the French and British conventions, to discharge a further sum of near three millions and seven hundred thousand dollars, of the principal of the public debt.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

November 19th, 1804.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the House of Representatives of the United States,

That for the service of the year 1805, the following appropriations, as detailed in the estimates herewith transmitted, appear to be necessary.

For the Civil list, or the support of government, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices, sundry expenses incident to the assessment of the direct tax, and the civil expenses of the territory of Orleans, 611,911 50

For Miscellaneous Expenses, viz.

For the payment of grants and annuities, 1,500

For military pensions, 98,000

For the support of the mint establishment, 9,400

For the support

of light-houses, beacons, buoys, & public piers, and other establishments for the security of navigation, including six months additional supply of oil to the several light-houses, 126,776 53

For defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands in the territories of Indiana & Mississippi, 40,000

For defraying the expenses of the second census, 14,162 77

For the purchase and erection of wharves and stores under the quarantine law (The two last sums being the unexpected balances of former appropriations.) 17,143 01

For defraying the expenses of the second census, 14,162 77

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Amounting in the whole to three millions three hundred and seventy five thousand four hundred and thirty five dollars and twenty nine cents.

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the purposes before mentioned, are,

First, The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1805, which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

Secondly, The surplus of the proceeds of the additional duty of two and an half per cent. ad valorem laid on certain description of imported merchandise, by the act "further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," which may accrue to the end of the year 1805, after satisfying the expenses already incurred on the credit of that fund.

Thirdly, The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States which may accrue to the end of the year 1805, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

The Secretary also transmits a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year prior to the first of October last, being the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 17th, 1804.

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Monday, November 19.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from Thomas M. Kean Thompson, secretary to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enclosing the resignation of Mr. Wm. Hoge, a representative from that state, a proclamation of the governor directing a new election and the return thereof, which was ordered to the committee of elections.

General Varnum presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Cambridge, near Boston, praying for the establishment of a port of delivery at that town: it was accompanied by a recommendation from Benjamin Nichols, collector at the port of Boston—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Nelson presented a petition from Samuel Carson, an alien, praying congress to pass a law to enable him and his heirs, to hold a real estate he has purchased in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia—Referred to a committee of three.

Dr. Mitchell called the attention of the house to a subject he considered of importance to the literary institutions of the United States. Understanding that an application was about to be made to congress from the college of Princeton, for an abatement of the bonded duties due on a recent importation of books and philosophical apparatus, imported for the use of that seminary, he undertook to foretell the fate of the application. The committee would probably report as had been usual—that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted. True, gentlemen felt it a painful task to report negatively, but such had ever been the case. Yet he would advocate a relaxation of that principle:—he had himself when applied to on such occasions replied that the United States wanted revenue, and of course must seek it from the imports as well of literary institutions as of private individuals; but this reason has now less weight than heretofore—Laying out of the question all that relates to the importance of education, especially in a republican government like that of the United States, he would only remark that the president's message showed that such was the flourishing state of our affairs generally, particularly of our revenue, that we might now dispense with the collection of duties on those importations. He hereupon moved that the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of exempting from import all such books and philosophical apparatus as shall be imported on account of colleges and universities for the benefit of those learned institutions, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The motion passed in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. J. Clay, the house agreed to the resolution requesting the president to make capt. S. Decatur a present of a sword, and the officers and crew of the Ketch Intrepid two months pay, as an honorable testimonial of the sense which congress entertain of their services in destroying the Tripolite frigate of 44 guns in the harbor of Tripoli.

The words at the end of the resolution "late United States frigate Philadelphia," on motion of Mr. R. Griswold, were struck out.

The yeas and nays were demanded by

one fifth of the members present, and were yeas 105, nays 2, viz. Messrs. Wm. Butler and R. Stanford—Ordered to be enrolled—It was afterwards brought in and passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The report of the committee on the subject of chaplains was agreed to with an amendment; and the speaker alone has the power to allow chaplains to preach in the chamber of the house of representatives.

The petition of Ann Elliot, presented last session was referred to the committee of claims.

The act of the state of Tennessee, ratifying the act of North Carolina, enabling the former state to perfect their title to certain lands, referred by the session act was referred to the committee appointed on the 15th inst.

Mr. Stanford moved to discharge the committee of claims, as some embarrassment had arisen in the appointment of their chairman.

A desultory conversation arose on this subject, which terminated in a motion made by Mr. Dawson, directing that the chairman of the committee, shall be in future appointed by a plurality of votes of the members constituting the committee in cases where the chairman has been excused by the house from serving, or shall be absent.

Ordered to lie on the table as a matter of course, it being intended to vary one of the rules of the house.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, together with a report and estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1805, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year down to the first of October.

Referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 20.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from the directors of the library company of Philadelphia, praying to be exonerated from the payment of 498 dollars and 21 cents duties on the importation of a quantity of books received by that institution as a donation from the rev. Mr. Preston, of Chetwynd, in the county of Kent, in England—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Dawson's motion respecting the appointment of chairman to the standing and select committees of the house, was referred to a committee of three.

Dr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed on the part of the president's message respecting the lead mines in Louisiana, reported a resolution authorizing the president to appoint an agent who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and title of the same, and the agent to make report before the next session of congress. The resolution was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole.

Gen. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Lucas suggested the propriety of altering the resolution so as to make it general as to all kinds of ore and even to embrace salt springs and licks. He knew that there were other ores in that territory and had seen specimens of a very rich copper ore when he had gone into that country.

Dr. Mitchell said that the executive had anticipated the gentleman's object, and he expected the house would be soon gratified with an account of the discoveries now making by major Lewis and other agents on the Missouri, Arkansas, Red river, &c. as they respect the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, on which account he preferred the resolution in its present state.

The resolution was carried without opposition, and adopted by the house after the rising of the committee, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill declaring the assent of congress to the act of North Carolina authorizing the state of Tennessee to perfect the title to land referred by the session act, the same was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. M. Clay reported a bill authorizing the marine insurance company of Alexandria to insure against loss by fire—it was also read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, November 21.

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

The several bills passed, and resolutions assented, were sent to the senate by the clerk.

Messrs. Thomas Bayly and John Cottman, delegates from Somerset county, and Mr. Josiah Bayly, a delegate from Dorchester county, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

A petition from Zadock Holston, of

Worcester county, was read and referred.

Petitions from Henry Child, Howell Price, Walter S. Hunt and Anthony Lamerlere, of the city of Baltimore, and Joshua Stevenson, of Frederick county, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, was read and referred.

The bill to authorize Jacob Schnebely, late sheriff and collector of Washington county, to complete his collection, was passed and sent to the senate.

A petition from the sheriffs of sundry counties was read and referred.

Ordered, that the communications from the executive be referred to the senate.

Resolved, that the house will immediately proceed to elect, by ballot, a treasurer for the western shore, to hold said office agreeably to the constitution, and the person having the majority of votes of the attending members shall be declared duly elected.

The house proceeded to ballot for a treasurer, and on examination it appeared, that Benjamin Harwood had a majority of votes; he was accordingly declared to be treasurer of the western shore.

The additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting the settlers on the several lands westward of Fort Cumberland, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, an act to separate Roger's Addition to Baltimore town from the city of Baltimore, and to make it a part of Baltimore county; which was read.

The bill for the relief of John D. Caffee, of Montgomery county, was read the second time and passed.

The report on the petition of Richard Watts was read the second time, and the resolution therein assented to.

A petition from Thomas Burk, of Frederick county, was read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a further additional supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Calvert county.

A petition from William Dubourg, and others, was read and referred.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, an act respecting the religious sect of people called Jews; which was read.

Mr. Elliott delivers a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act authorizing the city commissioners to open and extend Water-street in the city of Baltimore; which was read.

Mr. Lowrey delivers a bill, entitled, an act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for improving the navigation of Corfica creek, in Queen Ann's county; which was read.

A petition of Nathan Offutt, of Edward, of Montgomery county, was read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Thursday, November 22.

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

A memorial from the grand and petit jurors of Baltimore county, a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the city and county of Baltimore, a petition from James Boardman, of Charles county, and a petition from the president and directors of the bank of Baltimore, were severally read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

The report on the petition of Henry Gaffaway was read the second time, and the resolution therein contained unanimously assented to.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick town was read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the visitors of the Frederick town academy; which was read.

The bill to lay out and open a road through Frederick and Montgomery counties, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to separate Roger's addition to Baltimore town from the city of Baltimore, was withdrawn for amendment.

Petitions from James Lerew, John B. Davidge and Thomas Lambden, of the city of Baltimore, Casper Cook, of Baltimore county, James Willson, of Cecil county, and Philip T. Briscoe, of Charles county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Mr. Hebb has leave of absence.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, an act to separate Roger's Addition to Baltimore town from the city of Baltimore; and to make it a part of Baltimore county, as amended; which was read.

Ordered, that Messrs. Stanbury and Mercer be added to the committee on the petition of William Du Bourg, and others.

Ordered, that the bill respecting the religious sect of people called Jews, have a second reading on Wednesday the 5th of December next.

Mr. M'Pherson, from the committee on the petition of James Boardman, delivers a report, in favor of the petitioner; which was read.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill, entitled, an act authorizing Thomas Burk, of Frederick county, to dispose of a house and lot in said county by lottery; which was read.

Mr. Spencer, a delegate for Talbot county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3. Interesting Information FROM OUR SQUADRON OFF TRIPOLI.

On Saturday last arrived the brig Commodore Barry, capt. Mead from the Mediterranean. Capt. Mead left Malta on the 25th August for Marzala, in Sicily, to take in his cargo of wine; while there, he received an advice boat from our confal at Malta, containing dispatches and letters from Tripoli for our executive. Captain Mead left Marzala on the 5th of September, and passed Gibraltar on the 22d, being chased at that time by a vessel which he took for a Tripolitan. The U. S. frigate John Adams arrived at Malta while capt. Mead lay there, and soon after failed to join our squadron off Tripoli.

The following letters were received by the Commodore Barry;

Extract of a letter from an officer of the squadron of the United States, off Tripoli, dated August 9, 1804.

"I received your favor by the frigate John Adams, which arrived here yesterday.

"The wants of the captives at Tripoli have been liberally supplied by commodore Preble, who not long since sent them, a vessel with clothing and a variety of other articles; all of which they have received, and say they are amply supplied. Their situation has been comfortable, as much so as captivity will admit of. We have had two actions with the enemy. On the 31 inst. they lost three gun boats, captured by ours under their battery, and they sustained considerable loss of men. On the 7th we bombarded the town for five hours, when they must have sustained great damage. Our loss in both was trifling, considering what we had to contend with. But I am sorry to inform you of the loss of Lieut. Caldwell, a brave and excellent officer, who on the 7th was blown up in his gun boat. The favorable effect these two actions have had upon the enemy is very visible, and as a communication is to take place to-morrow, there is great hopes that peace will be the consequence, when our unfortunate countrymen will be restored to liberty."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States armed brig Syren, before Tripoli.

Syren, August 1, 1804.

"On the 16th ult. we attempted to bring off with our boats, under command of Lieut. Caldwell and Mr. Dorley, a small vessel, but did not succeed; the collection of troops for her defence was so numerous, our boats had to retire with the loss of one man killed and three severely wounded. The loss of the enemy was 150 killed and wounded, as we have been informed by a Maltese captain, who was sent in with clothing for our prisoners."

Commodore Preble arrived here on the 23d ult. with the rest of his force, but on account of the weather we could not attempt any thing until the 24th ult. when we anchored in a line before Tripoli, about 3 miles from the batteries, where we had not been two hours before we were obliged to get under way, as the wind blew too fresh on shore, but this day it has moderated and we shall be able to take our station before the batteries.

The Tripolitans are much distressed at present as their crops have failed, and the vigilance of the blockading squadron has prevented their getting supplies from abroad. They have been fortifying themselves at every point, and have removed every thing valuable from the town, and are making great exertions for its defence."

From the same. August 9th, 1804.

Syren, off Tripoli.

"The scene of combat commenced the 3d inst. when the weather became favorable for our operations, and accordingly at 12 o'clock, P. M. the signal was made to prepare for battle; at three o'clock we got within gun shot of the batteries and cast off the gun boats and bomb ketches. They advanced in a line ahead, led on by capt. Stephen Decatur and covered by the Constitution, the brig and schooners. The enemy had 17 gun boats moored in a line in front of their batteries, also a brig of 16 and a schooner of 10 guns, to aid the cover of their boats. The moments were anxious as we advanced; a discharge of shells from the bomb boats induced the enemy to open their fire, which was heavy and incessant, yet our brave fellows advanced with all possible intrepidity through a shower of grape shot; when our gun boats got within 20 yards of the enemy, they discharged their great guns, loaded with 40 pounds of muller balls, this was followed by a volley of musketry, this

obliged five of the gun boats to come to the enemies' right wing to cut their cables and retreat; our boats then bore up for those to leeward. Captain Decatur boarded and carried the first boat, lieutenant Trip boarded and carried the second, and Lieut. James Decatur, in the act of carrying the third, was killed. Captain Decatur continued down their line, and carried the 3d, all of which were safely brought off. The attack continued one hour and an half, the Turks were driven out of Fort Francois, and must have suffered much from our fire in the town as well as in their batteries. The reason the enemies fire did us so little damage, was, on account of its being so badly directed. The three gun boats taken are excellent, two of them carry a 26 pounder, each of brigs, and the other an 18 pounder. Lieutenant Trip, who carried the second boat, received eleven sabre wounds, but none of them dangerous, and he is likely to do well. On the 5th we had the captured boats rigged and should have returned to the attack, but a small French privateer finding her birth too warm in the harbor came out; by her we learned that the enemy had one gun boat sunk, another lost two thirds of her crew, and all the rest very much shattered; they also informed us that they were employed all night repairing their damages. The platforms in the batteries were torn up and our unfortunate countrymen were employed to repair them.

"The commodore sent him back with the wounded, and next day he returned with a letter from the French consul bearing strong marks of a pacific disposition; however, the commodore determined to attack them next day to the westward, accordingly on the 7th, at 8 A. M. the signal was made to advance in two lines and attack the batteries; the morning was calm and warm, which prevented our getting in until 12 o'clock, when the enemy opened their fire from their batteries, and in their confusion fired at least 50 guns without a ball. The bomb boats got their position at half past 12, and anchored; the gun boats got within Pointe Bank range, and in a little time dismounted two guns in the western battery, and drove out the enemy, a shell was thrown into battery Francois, and burst, which silenced their fire for nearly half an hour. At 1 P. M. the quarter deck of gun boat No. 9 blew up, by which event we have to lament the loss of Lieut. James Caldwell, commander, and Mr. Dorley, a promising young officer, and eight of her crew. Mr. Spence, (who was spanking the gun) with some others, escaped unhurt; they had nearly completed the bearing of the gun to fire when they found the boat sinking and the brave surviving few gave three cheers as they went down, at which time we lay two hundred yards from them and our boats were immediately dispatched and picked them up. This caused a small cessation of our fire, but it was only momentary, and was renewed with redoubled vigor, and seemed to say we will revenge our brave companions. At five o'clock the signal of recall was made and the firing ceased.

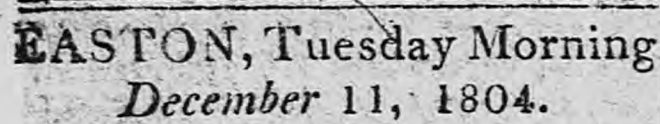
"We, as in the other affair, have suffered nothing like what might be calculated on owing to their bad management; we have lost on this occasion 10 men and 2 officers, and some wounded. It is not certain whether No. 9 blew up by accident or by a red hot shot—that it was caused by a shot we have the observation of one of the men saved, who says he felt the shot strike her, but before he could communicate the circumstance she blew up—The frigate John Adams joined this day, August 9. By her I received yours of the 26th May and 14th June, for which I thank you."

From the same, August 15.

"I wrote you a long letter on the 9th, informing you of our operations on this coast, since when nothing has occurred. The bashaw in his communication has offered peace to us and the delivering of prisoners for 150,000 dollars. 100,000 I believe has been offered; but the bashaw has declared he will suffer himself to be buried in the ruins of his castle, or drove into the country, rather than take less than the 150,000. Therefore we are preparing for another attack this day, the weather is favorable."

ANGER.

It was a memorable saying of Peter the Great, "I have civilised my country, but I cannot civilize myself." He was at times vehement and impetuous, and committed excesses; yet we learn that even he was known to tame his anger, and to rise superior to the violence of his passions. Being one evening in a select company, when something was said which gave him great offence, his rage suddenly kindled, and rose to its utmost pitch though he could not command his first emotions, he had resolution enough to leave the company. He walked bare headed for some time under the most violent agitation, in an intense frolic, stamping on the ground and beating his head with all the marks of the greatest fury and passion, and did not return to the company until he was quite composed.



Tunis, August 7.
The new prophet has occasioned much disorder in different parts of Algiers; he made but a short stay at Constantin; he perfectly stripped that place; taking with him arms, ammunition, clothing, horses and a vast number of cattle; re-entraining again into the mountains. I learn that his army at this moment consists of one hundred and eighty thousand men, and is daily increasing; all communi-

MARRIED—On Sunday the 2d inst. Mr. Samuel Jackson, to Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John Jones, deceased, both of this county.

placed in the institution, they are encouraged to continue their labors, with the hope that the benevolent hand of charity will be open to support them in the execution of their plan.

2 Nov, December 11, 1864

London, Dec. 17, 1864. M

Sept. 19, 1894. 30



From the Boston Chronicle.

TRUE PATRIOTISM; OR UNION AND LIBERTY.

YE friends to true freedom, who right-ly belong
To the temple of liberty, list to my song.
Throw party intrigues & false grandeur aside,
As the press-gang of folly, and demon of pride.
'Tis the love of the union I feelingly sing,
And home to your minds would its consequence bring;
When void of the vicious privations of art,
Its noble resources come true to the heart.
Supported by faith, on fair gratitude's claim,
Created by worth, and established by fame,
Which spring from the vestal of honor's renown,
Whose excellence time's greatest attributes crown.
But in vain will her charms, her ennobling desire,
Excite our true love, or our bosom inspire;
In vain hath been baffled such crafty disguise,
And conquer'd such arts, to confirm the great prize.
If wrong'd by neglect, or if slighted by pride,
We suffer the passion's our minds to divide;
Or fatally given, we spurn the decree,
Which makes us great, independent and free.
By rash misconceptions, these bonds to differ,
Which though it helps some, to save all it will never;
Then proud of our safeguard, the union of whole,
No despotic spirit shall sway or control.
Thus nobly determin'd on justice and right,
No party attempts shall elude or affright;
No ambitious plans shall our union divide;
'Tis our national safeguard, and liberty's pride.
Ye sons of true valor, descendants from those
Who not only conquer'd, but prov'd to their foes,
That no claims of fell avarice could ever withstand
Such freemen united—invincible band!
To their glorious purpose still prove yourselves true,
Let no meaner motives that firmness subdue,
Which exalted your rights by the strength of that mound,
No art would remove, nor ambition confound.
With republican zeal, then, united as one,
Its plans to support, and all artifice shun;
To be just to our ancestors, virtue and gain,
Our nation's best hopes, with true honor maintain.
Though opulent partisans still may covet,
In pursuit of their views, to keep faction alive,
We frankly with pleasure this truth will confess,
That to Jefferson's foes we admit no success.
So now to our union, the Atlas of hope,
May its friends enjoy freedom's superior scope;
May its administration past efforts outvie,
And its happiness only with liberty die.
LEONIDAS, JUN.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Hatching, late of Talbot County, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the fourth Monday in June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 27th day of November, 1804.
JAMES NABBS, Ex'or of Wm. Hatching, dec'd

To the Public.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership in the TANNING & CURRYING BUSINESS, and have rented for the ensuing year that well known Tan Yard, at the Head of Wye, late the property of Dr. Wilson, lying on the Philadelphia road, nine miles from Easton; and intend laying in a good stock of bark and other materials for carrying on the Tanning & Currying Business, in the best manner; and solicit the patronage of the public, with the assurance of every exertion in their power to give general satisfaction.
THOMAS ATKINSON.
JOHN TIBBLES.

Head of Wye, Decem-
ber 4, 1804.

Wanted, an Overseer

For the ensuing Year,
ON Mrs. Ennals's valuable Farm at Poplar Neck, in Calvert County—Apply to John Vick, at Shoal Creek, or to the subscriber.
C. GOLDBOROUGH.
December 4, 1804.

WANTED TO HIRE, A Negro Woman,

WHO understands house work; and can be well recommended for her sobriety, industry and care—none others need apply. A Woman answering the above description will hear of a home, and receive good wages, by apply at the Star-Office.
December 4, 1804.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the house at present occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant—the situation being large and commodious, he purposes opening a BOARDING HOUSE on the first day of January next, and will take from six to ten gentlemen by the year, month, week, day, or meal.
JAMES LAMBDIN.
Easton, December 4, 1804.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from Easton Point, on Thursday night the 22d ult., a dark brown HORSE, with short mane and tail, and of both eyes—in good order, final and well suited to the saddle. Who ever will take up said Horse and deliver him to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, or to Mr. Robert Ewing, Kings town, who is the owner, shall receive the above reward with reasonable expenses paid by STANLEY VICKARS.
December 4, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

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

December 4, 1804.

To be Let

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

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Kers, late of Talbot County, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as early as possible.
SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney
in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'trix.
Nov. 13, 1804.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned carting, or hauling wood or timber across the subscribers lands lying in Kings Creek—as he has received considerable injury from persons drawing from Nicholas Valliant's lands, who will be prosecuted if they trespass after this date.
JOHN TROTH.
King's Creek, Talbot County.

November 27, 1804.
N. B. Wanted to hire for the ensuing year, TWO NEGRO MEN.
J. T.

Runaway.

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

October 9, 1804.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand, a large and valuable

YOKE OF OXEN,
WHICH will be seven years old the year ensuing, which is very well broke to the cart, which he will dispose on very reasonable terms. For further information apply to the subscriber living in Caroline County, about three miles from Hillsborough.
JAMES HICKS.
Nov. 27, 1804.

Public Notice

WAS given in this paper on the 16th November, 1802, that all WATCHES which had been left with me for the purpose of being repaired, were on that day put into the hands of Mr. James Troth, who had then commenced business in my former stand, and who would deliver said Watches to their respective owners, upon their paying the expenses thereon, many of which have not yet been called for—Therefore those concerned will please to take notice, that such of the aforesaid Watches as are not taken away before the first day of January next, will be sold at auction, and the balances after paying the expenses will be refunded for their owners respectively.
BENJ. WILLMOTT.
Easton, Nov. 27, 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 Holiday, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.
GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804.

Public Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day. The Real Estate of John Thomas, late of Talbot County, deceased; or such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts. This property lies in Talbot County, near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye River, and consists of several parts of tracts, or parcels of land, viz. part of Widow's Chance, &c. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole, or any part of the above property, to give bond with approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, within 15 months from the day of sale, and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money (and not before.) The trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor, on or before the 10th day of June next.
JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.
Nov. 20, 1804.

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

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
CONSISTING OF
Beds, &c. &c. also, Horses,
Mules, Black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
and all the Farming Utensils. The sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of, and the conditions particularly published and made known on the premises previous to the sales commencing.
ELIZABETH STUART.
Nov. 20.

Notice.

THE Person or Persons claiming or owning the lands heretofore occupied by Stephen Foreman, called and known by the name of the Marsh lands, lying on Long Marsh in Queen-An's County, are hereby notified, that unless the direct tax thereon laid by an act of Congress in the year seventeen hundred and ninety eight, is paid on or before the 10th day of January next ensuing the date hereof, the same or a part thereof will be sold under the directions of said act, and the several supplements thereto on that day. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, and will be sold for cash only, by JOHN BROWNE, Jun.
Collector 16th District of Maryland.
Nov. 20, 1804.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on the 2d of September last, Negro ELIJAH, who says he is about 22 years old, very black; a bold, impudent fellow; 4 feet 10 inches high; has three suits of clothes, and says that he belongs to one James Fishback, living in Culpepper County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804.

For Sale.

Sixty thousand acres of Land, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from the Delaware. This Land is admirably calculated for grain, and in a very healthy country, somewhat hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good water, abounds in Mill Seats, and is within a few miles of the Village of Belknap, which will probably be the County Town. A turnpike road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper end of the land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.

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

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

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

EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, September 7, 1804.

The Subscribers have commenced Business under the firm of

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

Centreville; & the Farmer.

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

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

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

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

Old Cogniac 4th proof.
French Brandy.
Jamaica & Antigua
New England Rum.
Apple & Peach
Bell Holland Gin.
Whiskey 6 years old.
Inferior do.

Madeira,
Sherry,
Malaga & Port

Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson
& Souchong

Baltimore & Philadelphia Loaf & Lump Sugars.
1st, 2d, & 3d, quality Brown Sugars.

Molasses, Soap & Candles.
1st, & 2d, quality Coffee.
Do. do. Salt.

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne do. Ginger, Mustard, Rice, Saffron, Raisins, Almonds, Lemmons, Limes, Olives, Capers, Anchovies—Porter, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Centreville, Sept. 4, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

Mediteranean Passports.

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

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

John Kennard, jun.
Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

G O O D S,
Which he offers for Sale at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

—CONSISTING OF—
FINE and coarse cloths, kerseimers, baizes, flannels, twilled black and olive hunter's cords and velvets, fashionable Benner's cords for pantaloons, a handsome collection of cottons, chintzes, white and coloured cambric mullins, dimities, silk, cotton and worsted hosiery, white and coloured kid gloves, long and extra long; cotton gloves and mitts, Morocco, stuff and leather shoes, a large assortment of Queen's ware and China, hardware and cutlery, a few handsome red fox muffs and tippets, groceries, &c. and a number of articles too tedious to mention.
Easton, Nov. 13, 1804.

TO SETTLERS.
FOR SALE.
A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lyeomg 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 Lyeomg 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 Lyeomg, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.
The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Easton; or to
RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
No. 130 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.
Nov. 20, 1804.

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lots where Doctor Martin now lives.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 17, 1804.

Runaway Negro.
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick County, on the 7th of September last, Negro MERRYMAN, about 17 years old, of a yellowish color, is 5 feet 7 inches high; has one brown cloth coat, one pair of striped cotton overalls, one striped waistcoat, and an old wool hat. He says his master's name is John Beverit, and that he lives in Fauquier County, State of Virginia. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.
GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Oct. 23, 1804.

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



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

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A memorial and petition from the trustees of New Jersey College, praying the relinquishment of duties on books lately imported for the use of that institution, to the amount of 415 dollars, 62 cents, referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the act of Congress establishing the treasury department, the same was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the President to appoint an agent, who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and title of the lead mines in Louisiana, was upon its third reading.

Mr. Lucas entertained a doubt as to the propriety of this measure, indeed the gentleman from New York (Dr. Mitchell) seemed to admit that it was superfluous. For he said that the President under proper authority had already appointed agents to explore generally the territory of Louisiana, that they had been some time engaged in that service at the Missouri, Arkansas, Red River and about Detroit, and indeed Major Lewis had been some time at St. Louis, a post in the neighborhood of the very lead mines, and from his known enterprise and minute enquirer, there was good reason for believing that the subject, which was the object of the proposed resolution, would be narrated in his general report of discoveries.—But in addition to this expectation, the documents accompanying the President's message shed considerable light, the information as to the condition of the lead mines, their number, names and value were explained, and as he had heard no gentlemen suggest a doubt as to the accuracy of the narrative, he was inclined to give it full credit from the general character of the gentleman who made the communication and the particular knowledge he must necessarily have acquired by a long residence in the country.—From this view of the subject he was compelled to acknowledge that he had altered his idea of the resolution and could not now vote in its favor.

Dr. Mitchell had hoped that the gentleman from Pennsylvania after the explanation of yesterday would consent to the resolution, he would now add but a few explanatory words. The object of the resolution was simply to appoint an agent to enquire into the occupancy and titles of the present holders and claimants; this required a civilian, versed in the municipal laws of the nations who had heretofore held that territory, not a natural historian or mineralogist, one who was acquainted with the art of mining or smelting and telling ores. Neither did the Doctor believe it would be necessary to send the agent to the mines themselves, but to the place where the deeds and conveyances, constituting the title papers of the proprietors or pretended claimants are recorded or preserved; whether these were at New Orleans or what other place, he did not know.—As to the expence it was not likely to exceed 1000 or 2000 dollars even if the agent was sent from this city, but he imagined if the business could be as well conducted by the appointment of an agent in Louisiana the President would instruct the governor how to act; it might be seen too from the words of the resolution that it was a mere temporary employment, not likely to be of longer duration than 3 or 4 months, for the report is instructed to be made before the next meeting of Congress.

The Doctor concluded, that if Mr. L. would reconcile himself to vote for the present motion upon this explanation, and he should hereafter desire a more extensive examination into the actual cir-

cumstances of the newly acquired territory, he might rely upon his earnest cooperation.

Mr. Lucas observed in reply, that Louisiana had been held alternately by three or four nations; each of which in sequence had granted titles to more or less of the lands in question.—An examination into these titles would at this time excite a high degree of sensibility among the inhabitants, who, he thought, ought in their youthful state to be treated by Congress with tenderness and delicacy. The titles were various—Some derived from the governor of the country, some from commanders of posts—Many of the latter he believed might be considered by the agent illegal; especially as he had learned that the commander of St. Louis, in N. Louisiana, held paramount authority over the subordinate posts, and that without his approbation the lands so granted would not be allowed; yet these persons who held under such title, and by occupancy and improvement consider themselves the bona fide proprietors of the lands. He feared that the enquiry intended by the resolution might create great dissatisfaction, while a postponement for the present could do no possible evil.

Mr. Newton said, if Mr. L. had made a correct statement of the condition in which the titles in that country really stood, and he had no reason to doubt it, it would operate as the strongest reason on his mind to pass the resolution.—Though it would be perceived that the agency to be given on the present occasion extended no farther than to the lead mines. The gentleman, Mr. L. had yesterday mistaken his friend's, Dr. Mitchell, object, supposing a general agency was intended to be raised.—He had mistaken him again to day, by thinking the agent was to go into the territory of Louisiana to decide upon the titles, he might have an opportunity of examining—this was not the case—he was merely to enquire into the actual condition of the lead mines, the occupancy and title, for the information of congress. We are not going to send a board of commissioners, or a judiciary establishment, for the purpose of hearing and determining upon the claims set up, but to procure for ourselves that information which will enable the government to decide, without their instrumentality. If the gentleman, Mr. L. views the subject in this point of light, he will find it freed from his objections.

The question was now put, and the resolution passed, 74 members voting in its favor.—It was thereupon ordered to be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

The session act of N. Carolina was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lattimore presented some depositions from the Natchez, relative to their town lands.—Referred to a committee on that subject.

On motion of

Mr. M. Clay, the house went into a committee of the whole on the Alexandria Marine and Fire Insurance company. Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Some alteration in the phraseology being contended for, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, informing they had concurred in the resolution for a joint committee of enrollment, and they had appointed Mr. A. Moore on their part.

A petition from the inhabitants of Monongahala, praying the establishment of a road through that country.—Referred to the committee on roads, for concurring the waters of the Atlantic and Ohio.

Mr. Rhea (of Tennessee) moved a resolution for the establishment of an office for exhibiting and recording deeds and papers relating to grants of land in Louisiana; whether made by France, Spain or Great Britain, to be entered in the original language, with an American translation of the same. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Randolph reported from the committee of ways and means, who were instructed on the 19th instant to enquire into the expediency of exempting books and philosophical apparatus, imported for seminaries of learning, from the payment of impost. That by the existing laws, philosophical apparatus imported for such purpose, was free of duty.—But that that books so imported ought not to be exempted from impost. Referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow. Adjourned.

Thursday, November 22.

Mr. Lewis presented a memorial from the Washington building company, re-

ferred to a former memorial praying to be incorporated for the purpose of improving and ornamenting the metropolis of the union, and to insure buildings from fire; referred to a committee of three who may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. Clay presented a petition from sundry citizens of Georgetown, stating that the channel of the Potomac was considerably obstructed below Mason's island by a mud bank recently formed which did not allow more than thirteen and fourteen feet water; a few years back vessels of eighteen feet draft passed the same safely; and praying to be allowed to raise a tax not exceeding one per cent. on the real estate of the inhabitants, to be applied in erecting a causeway from the island to the Virginia shore which they conceive would effectually cure the evil, they intended to obtain the consent of the owner of the island and the proprietors of the Virginia shore, who are the only persons that can possibly be injured by the work contemplated to be erected. Reterrad to the last mentioned committee.

Dr. Mitchell called the attention of the house for a few moments while he explained a circumstance particularly interesting to the sailors of the United States. The 8th section of the act regulating the merchant service, &c. contained a regulation that vessels of 150 tons or upwards whose crew consist of men, should be obliged to carry a medicine chest. But the most dangerous part of commerce to the health of seamen, was that to the West Indies, and it is well known the vessels engaged in that trade are 150 tons, of course the care of the health of such seamen was entirely under the discretion of the merchant and captains, and however distressing it might be yet the fact was so, that we lost one tenth of our sailors, may he believed one eighth in that particular trade.

It was calculated that one sixth of our seamen are in an incipient state of a disease liable to break out on the passage when they enter on board, of course all vessels ought to make a cautionary provision against the probable consequences. The danger of voyages to the West Indies and other places, was so great as to preclude the youth of the middle states generally from engaging in a maritime life, and the deficiency was generally made up of foreign seamen, two fifths of the crews from those ports, indeed he believed three fifths, were composed of English, Irish, and Scotch, some of whom were naturalized, but others of them contrive to obtain protections without this probationary step, and perhaps it is owing in some degree to this circumstance that we are involved in every war they wage in these everlasting disputes with Britain. While he would take effectual care of the health of the seamen at sea, he would throw it out for consideration whether the medicine chest ought to be at the expence of the merchant or seamen; it will be recollected that seamen pay 20 cents a voyage hospital money to form a fund for their assistance in sickness on shore—he did not understand why they should not contribute to their own safety at sea; the captain generally performing the part of a physician in the latter case, as the hospital physicians did in that first mentioned. He moved the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the propriety of altering the law on this point, which was agreed to, and they may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dawson reported from the committee for forming a rule of the house, respecting the mode of appointing chairmen to the standing and select committees. The principle was that the member first named by the Speaker should be chairman, but in case of absence or being excused by the house, the majority of the committee should choose one of the members, chairman in his stead.

Mr. R. Grifwold wished to amend the resolution so that in the case of the excuse or absence of the first named member, the next on the list be the chairman, and in like manner the senior member be the chairman when the others are absent or excused—believing that this mode would provide for every case that could arise.

Mr. Dawson thought the committee were the best judges of who was the most proper member of their own body to preside as chairman in any event of the absence or excuse of the chairman appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. R. Grifwold urged the adoption of a uniform system; the Speaker appoints the chairman of the committee of the whole, of the standing committee, and

the select committees. He thought the principle ought to go through.

Mr. Dana did not consider the subject of much importance, but after the excuse by the house of the chairman of the committee of claims, another member was appointed in his stead. The second gentleman on the list declined and the subsequent embarrassment arose. He stated what the parliamentary rule was in his opinion, and wished a consistent rule to be fixed at this time in hopes the question might be set at rest.

Mr. Holmes wished to correct a part of the statement made by the gentleman who spoke last. He (Mr. H.) was the second person on the list of the committee of claims alluded to, but he did not decline the situation of chairman; the fact is, it had never been offered to him; and as he had doubts himself whether he was entitled to the chair, he called the committee together, and they confirmed his doubts by deciding that he had not. He would have it understood that he did not decline, and further he would never shrink from a duty he was called upon to perform or aspire to a situation to which he was not regularly called.

Mr. Elmer admitted the parliamentary rule laid down by (Mr. D.) to be right—but he thought the Speaker merely nominated a chairman to the committee of the whole, under the pleasure of the house, who generally by their silence gave a tacit consent which constituted the appointment.

Mr. Holland intended to vote against the amendment, and then against the resolution, with a view of adopting a different principle, viz that the standing committees be chosen by ballot, and after being met, they should choose their own chairman.

Mr. Elliott hoped the amendment would obtain, if it were only to prevent the motion threatened by Mr. Holland, but he doubted if the amendment was altogether so definite as might be wished, the words senior member might be applied as well to a gentleman's age as to his standing on the list of the committee.

Dr. Leib would prefer the amendment to the resolution as it stood, if for no other, yet for this one consideration.—The committee for example, consists of seven members, the chairman being absent, the six remaining members are then to vote for another chairman. Suppose they divide three and three—there is no decision, and they are then placed on the spot we now stand, and the question is left exactly as we found it.

Mr. R. Grifwold explained that the words in like manner, alluded to the seniority or order in which the members' names stood on the list of appointment.

Mr. Elmer had no adverted to the words in like manner when he was up, he therefore withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Sloan conceived there would be a consistency in another mode of appointment. The people appointed the House of Representatives, the House appointed the Speaker, and the Speaker or House may appoint their committees; why then not let the committee appoint their own chairman?

Mr. Gregg, after explaining what had heretofore been the practice, noticed the inconvenience of appointing the chairman of a committee chosen by ballot—and for the sake of regularity, would vote for the amendment.

The question on the amendment being taken, was lost, forty five only voting for it, and fifty six against it.

On the question to agree to the resolution, the house divided—Fifty in the affirmative, and sixty in the negative; of course it also was lost.

Mr. Holland offered his motion that all committees should choose their own chairman, and it shall be incumbent upon all persons so chosen to perform the duties of that function unless excused by the house. This motion lays one day on the table as a matter of course.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill on the subject of preserving peace in the ports and harbors of the United States and in the waters under their jurisdiction; it was read a second time, ordered to be printed and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph the report on the subject of exempting college and university books went before a committee of the whole and was agreed to. Mr. Varnum from that committee reported the same to the house, and the house proceeded to consider the report.

On motion of Mr. R. Grifwold seconded by Mr. J. Randolph the farther consideration was made the order of the day for Monday.

A message from the Senate informing that they had passed the bill for making farther appropriation for carrying the British treaty into effect.

Gen. Moore presented a petition of lieutenant William Love of the 3d Virginia regiment, praying to be allowed the commutation of his half pay, as had been allowed to other officers of equal rank—he found his claim upon right, and prays congress to consider the same.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Edward Preble, dated,

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,
22d May, 1804.

"SIR,
"Your dispatches bearing date the 10th of December 803 conveying to us the unpleasant information of the accidental loss of the Philadelphia, were not received till late in the month of March last. The President immediately determined to put in commission and to send to the Mediterranean a force which would be able beyond the possibility of a doubt, to coerce the enemy to a peace upon terms, compatible with our honor and our interest. A due regard to our situation with Tripoli and predatory considerations in relation to the other Barbary powers, demanded that our forces in that quarter, should be so far augmented as to leave no doubts of our compelling the existing enemy to submit to our own terms, and of effectually checking any hostile dispositions that might be entertained towards us by any of the other Barbary powers.

"The following frigates have accordingly been put in commission, and will soon proceed to the Mediterranean:

President, Commodore Barron—Congress, Captain Rogers—Edix, Captain James Barron—Contellation, Captain Campbell.

"Your good sense will perceive that we have thus been unavoidably constrained to suppede you in a command in which you have acquitted yourself in a manner honorable to yourself and useful to your country, and in all respects perfectly satisfactory to us. The only captains in the navy, now in the United States, junior to yourself, are captains James Barron and Campbell, and as frigates cannot be commanded but by captains, we of necessity have been obliged to send out two gentlemen senior to yourself in commission.

"Be assured, sir, that no want of confidence in you has been mingled with the considerations which have imposed upon us the necessity of this measure.—You have fulfilled our highest expectations, and the President has given it an especial charge to me, to declare that he has the highest confidence in your activity, judgment and valor.—Through me he desires to convey to you his thanks for the very important services which you have rendered to your country, and I beg you to be assured, sir, that it affords me great personal satisfaction to be the medium of conveying to you his sentiments in relation to your conduct.

"With high respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed)
"ROBERT SMITH."
Commodore EDWARD PREBLE,
Mediterranean.

A young Swiss recruit, when his regimentals were making, procured a round iron plate bordered with small holes, which he desired the tailor to fasten on the inside of his coat, above his left breast, to prevent his being shot through the heart. The tailor being a fellow of some humor fastened it in the seat of his breeches. The recruit had scarcely time to try on his clothes when he was ordered into the field, so that he had no opportunity to get the awkward mistake rectified, before he found himself engaged in battle. It may be easily supposed that he did not resist the onset of the enemy with intrepid firmness—he fled; but unfortunately, in attempting to get over the hedge in his way, he stuck fast till he was overtaken by one of his pursuers, who on coming up, gave him a thrust in the breech with his bayonet. He luckily hit on the iron plate, and pushed the young soldier clear out of the hedge. This favorable circumstance made the Swiss honestly confess, that the tailor had more sense than himself and knew better where his heart lay!!

"One thing is clear," says an Irish priest, "that all things are very dear at present."

LONDON, December 6.
Late European News.
By the new and fast sailing ship *Thomson*,
from London:—

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Advices were received this day, stating, that on the 5th inst. a squadron of his majesty's frigates, consisting of the *Indefatigable*, the *Medusa*, the *Amphion*, and the *Lively*, fell in with four frigates off St. Mary's from Rio de la Platte, bound for Cadix, and loaded with treasure. As they resisted the order, which our frigates were under for detaining all Spanish ships of war, till a satisfactory explanation had been given in regard to the present armaments in the ports of Spain, an engagement took place, in which after a few broadsides, one of the Spanish frigates blew up, another with a rear admiral's flag struck. Immediately after, the third also struck, and the fourth, in endeavoring to make her escape, was overtaken by the *Lively*, and after a short action, struck to her. She proved to be the *Fama*, of 35 guns, and 300 men, had 12 killed and 30 wounded. She was commanded by a commodore.

The *Lively* arrived yesterday evening at Portsmouth, with *La Fama*; the other two *La Medea*, and *La Clara*, are hourly expected. The treasure on board is estimated at 20,000,000 of dollars.

Captain Moore, of the *Indefatigable*, was the commanding officer on this occasion.

The whole of the crew in the Spanish frigate that was blown up, amounting to about 300 men, we are sorry to say, perished.

The affairs of Spain, with regard to this country, must soon take a decided turn. What the exasperated emperor may now determine on is difficult to say, but he has certainly experienced a woful disappointment in losing the treasure which he has been so long expecting, and after the receipt of which he would in all probability have plunged the unfortunate country in all the miseries of war. Notice of this important event was put up at Lloyd's.

M. D'Oubril, the Russian charge d'affaires, has at length, it is stated, quit the territories of France, after several conferences with Talleyrand. That the result of these conferences was not to pleasing as some of the Paris papers venture to assert, is evident from the departure of the Russian minister, nor does it appear that his stay at Mentz was caused by any other circumstance, than the capricious suspicion of the Corsican, who would not suffer him to depart until intelligence had been received of the French legation having quitted Russia. The latter event has now taken place.

The captain of an American vessel, which sailed from Port-au-Prince on the 6th inst. states, that gen. Angereau and Ganteaume are not upon the best terms; the former accusing the latter of cowardice. To reconcile these two commanders, Buonaparte had sent his aid de camp, gen. Savary, to Brett, where he still remained on the 31, with Arthur O'Connor, O'Neil, and several other Irish officers in the French service all distinguished with the manner in which they are treated by Buonaparte and his commanders. The corps of Irish guides encamped near Brett, according to the report of the American captain, consisted of 1100 men, many of whom desired the American to procure them an opportunity to make their escape, as they were badly paid and ill used; and besides, if any attempt was to be made on England or Ireland, they knew that they were to be employed in the forlorn hope as persons whom Buonaparte wished to get rid of. The division under Arthur O'Connor's command, consisted of some Irish, Brabanters, Flemings and Germans, from the conquered departments, amounting to 4000 men, all desperadoes, who were intended to form the advanced guard in any desperate undertaking. Ten thousand infantry troops were on board Ganteaume's squadron; but none of these were in the number, which led to a belief, that neither England nor Ireland was the destination.

From the Freeman's Journal.

The following is a copy of an original letter from the venerable Franklin, to a minister of a church in the fourth part of New Jersey, which has been recently discovered there among some old family papers. It is a composition perfectly in the manner and spirit of that great and worthy man.

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1753.

DEAR SIR,

I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you increase in strength—I hope you will continue mending, until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more serious service to you; but if it had, the only thanks I should desire, are that you would always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and to let

good offices go round; for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my trials and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men, I can therefore only return to their fellow men; and I can only show my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren, for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will see, in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit Heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those, who think they deserve Heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the most imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, or rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more to the happiness of Heaven? For my own part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it, but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, (who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide; that he will never make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to lessen it in any man; but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; not holiday keeping, sermon hearing or reading, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty, and hearing and reading may be useful, but if men rest in hearing and praying as too many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the deeds of the world to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness, but neglected the work; the heretic but charitable Samaritan to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite. And those who give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, &c. though they never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted; when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected—He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time to good, that they need not hear even him for improvement. But now a-days we have scarcely a little portion, that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to fit under his petty ministration, and that whoever omits this offends God—I wish to such more humility and to you health and tranquility.

Being your friend and servant,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The federal papers to the eastward, have circulated a report, that the electors of the states of Massachusetts and New York had consulted on the propriety of supporting Mr. Clinton as president; and that the electors to the eastward would have agreed to the measure, if the two states named would pledge themselves to that effect. Although we do not give credit to the insinuations and rumours, evidently circulated for the purpose of injuring the republican cause, it may not be improper to state that, even if such coalition was formed, the object would not be gained, first, because we believe Mr. Clinton would not countenance such a proceeding, and secondly because the strength of the seceders would be inadequate—The public must be aware of the intent of this federal report; perhaps the Connecticut and Delaware electors may have given it countenance, and no doubt the whole faction with it were true, but the result will prove the whole to have been one of Dr. Morfe's or Coleman's fabrications.

Aurora.

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c.
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Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Hebb. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Harryman has leave of absence for a few days.

A petition from Isaac Williams, of Dorchester county, was read and referred.

Petitions from Washington Johnson, Christopher Randall and Thomas Brown, of Baltimore county, Thomas Cantwell, Joseph Myers, Andrew Jacob Von Hemleffon, Thomas Cave and Francis W. Bogiano, of the city of Baltimore, Thomas Nicholls, of John, and John Dells, of Montgomery county, James Barnes, of Talbot county, and Joseph Marriott, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from Joyce Inghy, of Dorchester county, was read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the trustees of Washington academy, in Somerset county, giving an account of said academy; which was read.

A petition from Littleton and Ephraim Furniss, of Worcester county, and a petition from the vestry of Stepney parish, in Somerset county, were read and referred.

The bill to lay out and open a road through Frederick and Montgomery counties, the bill for the relief of John D. Coffey, and the additional supplement to the act respecting the settlers on the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland, were sent to the senate. The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of James Gantr, passed by that house, which was ordered to be engrossed.

A petition from Isaac Atlee, of Frederick county, was read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state.

A petition from William Ennalls, of Dorchester county, was read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers a letter from Samuel Tyler to the governor, resigning the office of register of wills for Prince-George's county; which was read.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to proceed immediately to the election of a register of wills for Prince-George's county, nominating Mr. Truman Tyler, and appointing Mr. Clarke and Mr. Linthicum to join in counting the ballots.

Mr. Thomas delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, in Kent county, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the mayor of the city of Annapolis, enclosing a letter from Major Reed and Peter Silace, addressed to him, stating that they are American citizens, confined on board a French frigate now lying off the harbour of Annapolis, and soliciting his interference in their behalf; which was read and referred to the committee of grievances.

The resolution in favour of Henry Galloway was sent to the senate.

Mr. Selby delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; which was read.

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

Mr. Lloyd delivers a bill, entitled, An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company under the name of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and for other purposes; which was read.

The bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for improving the navigation of Corlica creek, in Queen Anne's county, was read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorizing Jacob Schnebely, late sheriff and collector, of Washington county, to complete his collection, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment;" which amendment was read. The bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment;" which amendment was read, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed:—A letter from William Pinkney, Esq; relative to the bank stock, and the following message:

We herewith return for your consideration the papers and documents respecting the Maryland stock in the bank of England, together with further information received by the senate from the executive of Maryland on the same subject.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Stephen, Montgomery, Stanbury, Snaff, Scott, Lowery and Lloyd, who were appointed by ballot a committee to consider and report thereon.

And also the following message and resolution:—We have received your message, proposing to proceed immediately to the election of a person to be recom-

mended as register of wills for Prince-George's county. As the resignation of the former officer has been so recently received we think no material inconvenience would be sustained by postponing the appointment for a few days, and until that impression have adopted the accompanying resolution, with which we hope you will concur.

Resolved, That Monday the 26th inst. be appointed to choose a person to be recommended to the governor and council to be commissioned as register of wills for Prince-George's county, and that the person having a majority of the ballots of the attending members of both houses shall be recommended as aforesaid.

Which were read.
Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

From the NATIONAL Aegis.

BOOK OF THE FEDERALISTS. CHAPTER I.

1. AND it came to pass, as it drew nigh unto the Fifth day of the Eleventh month, which is the month of November;

2. That the Federalists gathered themselves together under their chiefs and wife men, of whom they were wont to counsel.

3. And the wife men said now are the Republicans coming in mighty against us; If we flee this once, then we cannot desire the people to follow after us any longer.

4. Then rose up ISAAH, who was furnished "Thick Skull" saying,—go ye, now will we find a letter unto all the friends of Britain secretly;

5. Charging them to be arming for the great battle, and to arm their Bond men and those who owed them Silver and Gold, and all those, whom they could by any means force into the battle; for the cause was urgent.

6. Straightway they went and did as they were commanded, for they were not wont to disobey, and many were obliged to join them who despised them in their hearts.

7. Moreover they sent men to cry out in the streets, and high ways, and in public places, saying, our nation is undone, our chief ruler is an infidel! Religion is in danger! but the people believed them not.

8. And the day came, and the sun shone, and the people gathered together in all the land of Massachusetts and the battle waxed hot, and the Republicans prevailed.

9. And there was slain of Federalists even in this one battle, nine thousand even hundred valiant men; for the hand of the Lord was against them.

10. And when they came from the battle they hung their heads, and they so to even unto this day.

The disposition discovered in the northern states to maintain our free government, excites much joy throughout the nation. It is considered not as transient pleasure, but as a sure indication of that harmony which will probably prevail in the anticipated years of Mr. Jefferson's happy administration. It is hoped that no false security will betray the friends of our peace. Vigilance is necessary to preserve the work, which a generous zeal has accomplished. And if we may more calmly, we should not less steadily, pursue the measures which support the love of the public prosperity, and which qualify us to defend on every occasion every privilege, against every attempt to violate it. It is the vigor of character which is to be the safety of the public liberty. We should think of it by the way, when we lie down and when we arise up.

Aegis.

Very much has been said of the state of our finances. The economy, adopted by the present administration, has been pronounced abrid in theory and practice. Every prediction has been made of its success. It has been affirmed that we were daily falling into debt. That we had not ample resources, and that all representations of a diminished debt were deceptions, which the nation must discover soon with mortification. But the contrary is so true, that our finances are so happy that it exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine friends of our government. It is needless here to repeat the numbers:—They will be read with pleasure in the public documents, and proved by the fullest evidence from the public records. It will be found, that the public debt is lessened. That all public expences are provided for. That our affairs are in a most safe arrangement, without any outbursts of which we can dare to complain. What then shall we say to those, who have published, with the greatest confidence, the most express contradictions of these facts? If we consider them as deceived by others, must we not believe that such representations had their origin in some intended misrepresentation? And shall we not be watchful against any future accounts,

which have no plea, with deliberate enquiry, and the best evidence to vindicate them? So much has been done to distress the public mind on this subject, that the least prudence exacts the greatest caution in listening to all future reports, which may be spread among the people. Ibid.

Connecticut and Delaware.

It is proposed that an alliance offensive and defensive should be formed between Connecticut and Delaware for the protection of religion and steady habits against the eruptions of liberty equality. The two contracting states to do all in their power to oppose the interests of all other states in the union. Connecticut shall guaranty to Delaware all the virtue and talents south and west of the Delaware river; and Delaware shall guaranty to Connecticut the same north and east of said river, and each state shall do its own puffing in its own papers. And furthermore, a poll shall be set up in the center of each state, to be seen to the extremities thereof, that all men may know when they are in a land of religion and good government; and the surveyor general of each state shall publish the true bearings of each state, from the other, and the safest routes by which an inhabitant of one may find his way to the other thro' the barren deserts of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and each of said contracting states shall keep on the ocean a navy, consisting of one gun boat, and an army on land in proportion; and Robison's Proofs of Conspiracy, Barruel's Memoirs, and Gulliver's Travels to Lilliput, shall be the only books of human performance allowed in families.

Am Mercury.

Black votes.—At length the pitiful fling of "our negro President" is at an end. Our amiable, noble, and worthy opponents of Mr. Jefferson will no longer (as some of them threatened) be governed by a President who owes his election to negro votes. Had all the important choice been left to New England, the land of virtue and talents, may have even Massachusetts, the very "head quarters of sound principles," been entrusted with the sole power of appointing a President for the United States, the man on whom their undivided choice would fall, is Thomas Jefferson.—"Those who have turned the world upside down," in the scripture sense, have overrun "Old Massachusetts, with her hundred hills." And, Connecticut too, must at last submit. Whether Delaware will remain as a macula on the face of the sun of republicanism or not, is not very material. Dis.

The strong and forcible expression of the public opinion, on the present interesting and important period of our national affairs, cannot fail to animate and happily every true friend to his country. On the election of a chief magistrate for the succeeding four years, it was expected that the present incumbent and candidate, with all his friends and all his conduct since his first inauguration, should pass through the fiery ordeal of a public scrutiny as close and severe as the acrimony and ingenuity of their enemies could make it. It was expected that all the surmises, insinuations, and charges of every kind and degree, from an infraction of the constitution to hitching his horses on a peg when he went to meeting, would be arrayed and combined against Mr. Jefferson, clothed with all the weight and consequences in the power of human wit, malice and industry to give them. Nor has these expectations failed. The measures (and necessarily the men) of the present administration have passed thro' a furnace glowing with distortion, criticism, quibble, falsehood, hatred and abuse, and come out like gold seven times purified. The voice of the people, emphatically the voice of God, has applauded their merits and determined to reward them. Mr. Jefferson, instead of being written down, as by the help of federal speculating dollars he was to be, from the majority of one state only, has obtained the full confidence and high approbation of fifteen if not sixteen out of seventeen states. Nor has this astonishing support been obtained by unmanly or surreptitious methods. Four years afford ample time, and it was improved in minutely weighing the words and actions of the exalted character in question. Every thing has been considered, every thing discussed. And no result has been such as might every here encourage the timid, confirm the weak, convince the doubtful, and cheer the strong, in a belief in the soundness and unequalled goodness of Mr. Jefferson's system of policies. Whether a man mistrust his own opinion through diffidence, and esteem that of others better, or maintain his own indifferent to others, still on contested points of national policy, the voice of the people, uninfluenced and well informed, must be the great criterion of political rectitude and advantage. At the present epoch more than nine tenths of the constituents of the President have mutually concurred in his favor, and testified their satisfaction of his administration by giving their suffrages for his re-election.

And considering the high tone of his and our enemies, the exultation with which they proclaimed, "New England rule the main," the obsequy and harshness with which monarchical principles were defended, and the insolence with which democracy was abused, after the long and severe struggle sustained between the two parties, we cannot but esteem the reformation of Massachusetts as the most beneficial event of the kind that has transpired under the federal constitution. Federalism has lost its head, its influence is all worth enumerating, a division of the union is no longer heard of, the lofty notes of energy in church and state are silenced, the advocates and imitators of royalty are forever defeated; and the philanthropists and sages in every quarter of the globe will have the gratification of beholding in the United States liberty preserving her parental state, and the people sustaining a government of reason and not of force, the great summum bonum of philosophers and politicians, and the best hope of enlightened man, on a foundation indicative of greater strength and perpetuity than can probably fall to the lot of any other government upon earth. There can be but little warmth and less patriotism in the hearts that does not rejoice in this prospect.

En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
December 18, 1804.

We received no paper from Annapolis by yesterday's mail; but are informed that nothing of moment had transpired in the legislature of this state during the last week—the house being engaged for several days on turnpikes.

By a gentleman who arrived on Sunday evening from Annapolis, we are informed that the proposed resolution of presenting Mr. William Pinkney with a certain per cent on the money recovered by him from the British funds belonging to this state, has been dispensed with by the assembly, who have passed a resolution presenting him with the sum of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for his meritorious services in conducting the business.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the executive of the twenty eighth of November, eighteen hundred and four, enclosing letters from Benjamin Harwood and Thomas Munroe, on the subjects of the loans by the state to the city of Washington, report, that they have taken the same under their consideration, and therefore submit the following resolution:—

Whereas Thomas Munroe, superintendent of the city of Washington, by his letter to the treasurer of the western shore of the 22d November, 1804, hath therein communicated, that he had laid the letter received from the said treasurer of the 19th inst. before the president of the United States, who, after consulting the secretary of the treasury, directed him to state, that they consider themselves authorized by the act of congress to pay the first instalment of forty thousand dollars on any day in the year 1804; the second on any day in the year 1805; and that the first instalment will be paid on demand, and as it is convenient to the United States to pay on the first as on the last day of the year, the second instalment may be paid on the first day of January, 1805, interest always ceasing from the time of payment. And whereas the executive have instructed the treasurer to request the payment a greably to the letter from the superintendent, and it is proper that provision should be made for the immediate investment of said sums, when received, so that the same may not lie inactive in the treasury—therefore,

Resolved, That immediately upon the receipt of the first instalment, and the interest thereon, the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe in behalf and for the use of the state, so many of the shares in the bank of Baltimore referred for the state under the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate the subscribers thereto, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety five, as the said instalment and interest may amount to, and to pay over to the president and directors of the bank of Baltimore the amount of the shares which shall be subscribed by him as aforesaid, immediately after such subscription; and immediately upon the receipt of the second instalment in the treasury, after the first day of January next, the said treasurer is hereby further authorized and directed to subscribe in behalf and for the use of the state, so many of the said referred shares as the said instalment may amount to, and to pay over to the said president and directors the amount of the same, immediately after such subscription.

Resolved, That all dividends to which the state shall hereafter be entitled to receive from the investments heretofore made, or to be made in virtue of the foregoing resolutions, shall remain in deposit in the bank of Baltimore, subject to the checks drawn from time to time by the treasurer of the western shore, under the direction of the governor and council.

By order,
L. GASSAWAY, Clerk.

A treaty has been concluded between the state of Georgia and the Creek nation of Indians, the terms of which are highly favorable to the former. The information was communicated by Governor Milledge to the legislature of Georgia; according to the treaty the Ocmulgee river is made the boundary the contracting parties; this stipulation has for years been desired, as well on account of the value of the land ceded by the Creeks, as from the importance of having the Ocmulgee as the boundary. The particulars are communicated in the following letter from Gov. Hawkins to the governor of Georgia:—

Fort Wilkinson, Nov 9 1804.

I have just arrived from the agency, and in time to write you an excellency a short note by the mail of this day. I have had a conference with the chiefs of the Creek nation, and concluded and signed a treaty with them for the lands included in the following bounds. Beginning at the high shoals of Appalachee, thence to Ocmulgee, at the first above the Seven Islands (the mouth of Uchee-fatchee) then down the middle of Ocmulgee to Oconee, and up the same, and the line of the land acquired by the treaty of Fort Wilkinson to the beginning, saving and reserving all the islands in Ocmulgee, and a district for a trading establishment to include the Ocmulgee old fields; beginning at the mouth of Okechonocogan, thence two miles up the river in a straight line, thence at right angles down the river four miles, thence at right angles to the river, and up the same to the beginning.

This treaty goes on with the mail of this day to the seat of government, for ratification by the competent authority.

I have the honor to be,
With sincere esteem,
And regard, Sir,
Your Excellency's most
Obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HAWKINS.
His Excellency JOHN MILLEDGE,
Governor of Georgia.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John Sibley dated Natchitoches, Nov.

The inconveniences we have experienced in our correspondence with the United States and Orleans, has induced a few of us by a private subscription to send a mail once every two weeks from this place to Natchez; in full confidence that we shall be relieved of this burthen soon; by congress authorizing the postmaster general to establish one; for which we have made application.

The negroes that rose here about two weeks ago, and eloped to the neighboring Spanish province to obtain their freedom, agreeable to the announcement of the commandant were pursued, are taken and brought back, and we hope a stop is put to any further attempts; but most of the negroes on Red River were about moving. It is positively ascertained that they were excited to it by Spanish emissaries, one of whom was taken with the negroes, and two others are prisoners at this place; their guilt being clearly proved.

Two Americans have lately been murdered by two Spaniards, on the road leading from Appalosa to Nacagdoches. The name of one of the murdered is Owens formerly of Kentucky, the Spaniard stabbed him, and took his saddle bags which contained considerable money, and his horse, and made his escape to Nacagdoches; he was seen with Owens's horse and saddle bags—they were before seen travelling together, and the Spaniard's horse was found standing by Owens's dead body.

The particulars of the other murder are not so well ascertained; it is only a few days since it happened. The murderer of House Anderson and Knox has been corroborated by some other circumstances since the first account of it.

A STRIKING OCCURRENCE.

Last Saturday morning (says the New York Evening Post) a Mr. W—, of this city, arose before his wife, and had breakfast prepared, and even the tea poured out ready for drinking when she came down. Just as they were seated, a rap called him to the door. While he was there happening to taste her tea, she found it too sweet for her, and therefore exchanged her cup for his, he being in the habit of drinking his tea sweeter than she was. He returned, swallowed the contents of his cup some what hastily, when looking earnestly at the sediment, he turned to her with a face of horror, and asked if she had changed the cup? Being answered in the affirmative, then I am gone, said he, and died in less than two hours.

From Frederickburg, (Va.) Herald, of December 7, 1804.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Mr. GREEN,
The inclosed letter addressed to me, was put under my counting room door on Friday morning the 30th ult about 7 o'clock. I will give a reward of Three Hundred Dollars to any person who will discover the vile miscreant, so that he may be brought to condign punishment.

ROBERT WALKER.
In addition to the reward offered by Mr. Walker, the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars, has been subscribed by a number of respectable citizens, for the laudable purpose of detecting one of the greatest of villains.

Mr. Robert Walker, Present.

Sir,
I dare say you will be much surprised on perusing this—A man borne down by adversity and misfortune, with a family consisting of a wife and six small children more dear to him by far than life itself now addresses you, to make a demand, not a request, of the loan of one thousand dollars.—If the request is complied with, you do one of the most benevolent acts which man is capable of—you rescue a family amiable and innocent from inevitable destruction, and what is the consequence to you? perhaps a trifling and temporary inconvenience.—What delight must you derive from the recollection of having rescued six innocent and helpless babes from misery forever—reflect well Sir, and I am sure, although I am a stranger to you, you cannot hesitate. This request or demand therefore is peremptory; it admits not of a refusal—you must comply strictly with what will be enjoined upon you, or certain destruction awaits you, and no vigilance will be able to evade it. You must then in the first place shew yourself to-morrow precisely at 12 o'clock on horseback and ride through the main street from your house to the lower wharf—this will be considered as your approbation to comply—if you do not, it will be understood that you do not.—If you comply, the money must be deposited in one week from this date under the old warehouse on the back street standing near the corner of Winchester's lot and opposite to a work shop kept by a black man and nearly opposite to Judge Brook's present residence—you cannot mistake the house, lay within 3 or 4 feet of the corner, next to Mrs. Carter's kitchen you will discover a vacuum in the underpinning of the house, (which is of brick) and to prevent the possibility of mistake, you will find a small white wafer stuck over the vacuum or hole spoken of—the money must be in gold, tied in a small bag and placed 6 or 8 inches under the house to the left, so as not to be seen. Notes nor silver will not answer, the one is too cumbersome, and the other may induce attempts to discover the writer, all of which however would be fruitless and lead to the certain destruction of all concerned, for the spot will be strictly watched. Should you be imprudent enough to refuse, the consequences will be, that within a few months, perhaps weeks or days, your property to Jouble, the amount will be destroyed, and then the option will be given you of paying double the amount of the present demand, or your life shall be the sacrifice—this you may suppose would not be executed as I should know that it would not produce the money; but it will most certainly be done with a view of compelling some other person to grant the request; as the money must be raised from some one, and in this way. If the money is deposited no attempts by watching the place must be made to discover the writer, nor must the money be molested, as it is very uncertain when it will be taken away.—Reflect Sir well before you make your election—the decision is all important to us both. I have only to add that three things I will promise you, and these are made upon the honor of a man whose veracity is unimpeached:—The 1st is, that the demand shall never be divulged by me to any living soul upon earth—the 2d is, that a similar demand shall never be repeated—the 3d is, that the money with the interest shall be returned at some day not far distant. But if all this is not strictly complied with, I declare also as solemnly, that every threat shall be put in execution in the most most pointed manner. Guard yourself well; let me again advise against any attempt to discover the writer, as it will be fruitless and SHALL be fatal to all who attempt it.

Yours,
A. B. C.
Friday evening, Nov. 30th, 1804.

The carping, silly mutiny comments published in the Federal Papers, on the President's Address to the Osage Indians, are worthy of their Authors, and of the Cause in which they are used. The Address is humane, pacific, and well adapted to the occasion, on which, and the Persons to whom, it was delivered. When a Party, who are pledged to oppose at all events, are reduced to such means of opposition, their impotent efforts are in reality a high Compliment to the Administration, and will be so considered by every candid Man, who reads them. Sam.

IN SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

December 7, 1804.

Mr. Pickens laid on the table the following motion, which was read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution.

ARTICLE.

From and after the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, representatives and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this Union, according to the numbers of their free inhabitants, respectively.

A writer in the New York Evening Post threatens the opponents of the Massachusetts amendment, should it not be adopted, with the loss of several millions of the present revenue, to be occasioned by the smuggling of eastern merchants. He says the merchants will be distressed, and will gratify their revengeful feelings by thus defrauding the United States. The same writer, if we mistake not, is one of the first magicians of the age, talks in the same piece of justice, and honor and national character!

The Senate have fixed the second of January for the appearance of SAMUEL CHASE to answer to the articles of impeachment preferred against him, and have directed notification thereof to be made to him fifteen days previous thereto.

By a gentleman from St. Thomas, we understand that just before he left that Island (about 18 days ago) a vessel had arrived from Jamaica, with information that the French had abandoned the town of St. Domingo, and had surrendered themselves prisoners to the English.

Nor-Ledger.
A letter from New Orleans of the 11th November states—

Governor Folck is now in this city, but will leave it in a few days. This officer marched with 200 men from Pensacola to Baton Rouge, in order to restore the tranquility of that settlement, which had been disturbed by Kemper and his party. But on the governor's arrival every thing was quiet; Mr. Kemper and his party consisting of not more than 28 persons, having abandoned their objects, and retired from the district. Gov. Folck has with him here, eight or ten officers, a band of music, and 16 or 20 bargemen. Gov. Folck is on his return to Pensacola, and it is said he requested governor Claiborne's permission to pass by the way of New Orleans. On Sunday last (being St. Charles's day) the marquis of Casa Calvo, (who remains here as commissioner of limits) gave a dinner, at which the Spanish officers and many of the officers of the United States attended; and on Tuesday governor Claiborne gave a dinner, at which the officers of the United States and those of Spain now in our city attended.

A New-Orleans paper says,
"On the 5th ult. the court was opened by the hon. J. B. Prevost, with an elegant, but brief charge to the Grand jury.—We regret our inability to procure a copy for the perusal of our readers. Among other rules of court, as is determined that all actions shall be brought by petition and that all its pleadings shall be in French and English."

Augustus Feller, esq; his Britannic Majesty's secretary of legation to the United States, has arrived at Norfolk.

Nicholas Gilman, a republican, has been appointed a Senator in Congress from New-Hampshire, from the 4th of March next.

This day has been set a part by the senate of this state, for taking up the bill which passed the house of assembly, for incorporating a company to establish the Farmers Bank of Maryland—as the passage of the bill to incorporate the Union Bank, in the senate, will in some measure depend on the passage of this, it is probable they may both get a charter.

JOURNEMAN PRINTER, WANTED.
A SOBER, steady, JOURNEYMEN PRINTER, is wanted at the STAR OFFICE.—Where an Apprentice will be taken on good terms.
Dec. 18

His Subscriber will accommodate his or eight BOYS, with BOARD.
JOHN HARMOD
Bristol, December 18, 1804. 3

For Sale,
THE LOT of GROUND at the Head of Chester, whereon the Tavern late of Wood, together with the residue of the buildings, the brick kiln, and houses, being an excellent stand for an INN. For terms apply to William Ferrell, at the Head of Chester, or to the land owners in Philadelphia.
JOSHUA & THOMAS CLIPIN.
December 18, 1804. 39

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

Making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in an appropriation for the support of government during the present year, and making a partial appropriation for the same object during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to make good a deficiency of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, authorized by the act of the fourteenth of March last, the farther sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That towards defraying the expenses of fire-wood, stationary and other contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated; which several sums shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
December 6, 1804.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Public sale.
By an order from the Orphans Court of Talbot County.

WILL BE SOLD on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at the farm near the Chapel, lately occupied by Richard Ray, on a credit of nine months, a variety

Household & Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. also a few Cattle. The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months on all sums over four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and cash will be required for all sums under, on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by
OBEDEAH GARET, administrator of Richard Ray deceased.
December 18, 1804. 2

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Ray, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber.
OBEDEAH GARET, adm'r.
December 18, 1804. 3

To Rent,
And possession given the 1st of February next.
A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated, and standing on the main street, adjoining the public square; and joining the Blue Tavern in Chester-Town, Md. The said house is now occupied by Mr. Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had, and the terms more fully known by applying to
ISAAC CANNELL.
Chester-Town, Dec. 18, 1804. 16

Pocket Book lost.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, 11th instant, in E. E. E. a small red morocco **POCKET BOOK,** containing one Twenty and three Five Dollar Bank Notes, the numbers nor bank is remembered. Also, sundry papers, which are of considerable importance to the subscriber. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any one delivering the book and contents to Mr. Patrick McNeil, in E. E. E. or
WOOLMAN HUGHEY.
Talbot county, Dec. 18, 1804. 39

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM MCCORKLE.
No. 21, Walnut street, Philadelphia.
The editors of newspapers throughout the United States, will confer an obligation by inserting the above in their respective gazettes, at such times, or in such places, as they may deem convenient.
Dec. 7, 1804.



APOLLO'S FOUNT.

THE CHOICE.

HAD I, Pygmalion like, the pow'r,
To make the nymph I would adore,
The model should be thus design'd,
Like this, her form, like this, her mind.
Her skin should be, as lilies, fair,
With rosy cheeks, and jetty hair;
Her lips with pure vermilion spread,
And soft and moist, as well as red;
Her eyes should shine with vivid light,
At once both languishing and bright;
Her shape should be exact and small,
Her stature rather low than tall;
Her limbs well turn'd, her air and mien
At once both sprightly and serene;
Besides all this, a nameless grace
Should be diffus'd o'er all her face;
To make the lovely piece complete,
Not only beautiful but sweet.

This, for her form; now, for her mind,
I'd have it open, gen'rous, kind,
Void of all coquetish arts,
And vain designs of conquering hearts;
Not swayed by any views of gain,
Nor fond of giving others pain;
But soft, though bright, like her own eyes,
Discreetly witty, gaily wise.
I'd have her skill'd in ev'ry art,
That can engage a wand'ring heart;
Know all the sciences of love,
Yet ever willing to improve;
To press the hand, and roll the eye,
And drop sometimes an amorous sigh;
To lengthen out the balmy kiss,
And heighten ev'ry tender bliss;
And yet I'd have the charmer be
By nature only taught—or me.

I'd have her to strict honor ty'd,
And yet without one spark of pride;
In company well dress'd and fine,
Yet not ambitious to outshine;
In private, always neat and clean,
And quite a stranger to the spleen;
Well pleas'd to grace the park and play,
And dance, sometimes, the night away;
But oft'ner fond to spend her hours
In solitude and shady bow'rs;
And there, beneath some silent grove,
Delight in poetry and love.

Some spark, of the poetic fire,
I'd have her have her soul inspire,
Enough, at least, to let her know
What joys from love and virtue flow;
Enough, at least, to make her wife,
And fops and fopperies despise;
To prefer books, and her own muse,
To visits, scandal, chat, and news;
Above her sex, exalt her mind,
And make her more than womankind.

AMUSEMENT.

MATRIMONY.

WHEN kind tumults seize the veins
And all the yielding soul is love—
let the aspiring youth "beware" of making promises.

If a smiling season and the glowing
check of beauty have exposed your
heart to the arrows of love, make a truce
with Cupid, till you experience the effect
of December's chill frosts upon the
ardor of your passion.

Spring love often freezes in the winter;
and love once congealed, seldom
pursues its old channel again.

Early marriages are a public blessing;
but unhappy matches a private curse.
A man in love is always generous, and
a generous person never thinks himself poor.

A young man is too poor to marry
till he has the certain means of earning,
at least, three times as much in a year as
he expends when single. While I am
upon the subject of economics, I will
suggest an economical, and I think,
judicious way of carrying on a Courtship.
—Instead of riding into the adjacent
towns, and spending a dollar or two
every week or fortnight, let the young
tradesman establish himself in business,
and the young farmer procure a small
farm and decent house, free from debt,
and the business, tho, perhaps never
thought of, is at least, half performed.

It is a light objection that your
acquaintance with the sex will be too
superficial for a good choice.

The Ladies of Chillicothe, (Ohio),
celebrated the 4th of July in a manner
honorable to their patriotism.—Among
the toasts drank by them were the following:—

The Rights of Woman—Innocence,
Modesty, and Prudence—May the rest
satisfied with these, without investigating any others.

Modesty—May the men respect it,
that it may be held in estimation by the women.

Matrimony—Venerable for its origin
and antiquity, and eminently useful in
preserving morality and true liberty.

The Married Ladies—May the domestic
virtues engage their attention.

The Young Ladies—May those of this
class, between fifteen and fifty, be shortly
struck off from the list of single girls.

Old Bachelors—May love seize and
punish them, for their sacrifice of time,
with as much happiness as they are
able to bear, in the lawful possession of
what they are pleased to call "the angels
of this world."

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

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

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

ROBERT BOWIE.

By the governor and council.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the council.

Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphic, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper at Balton; the Republican Advocate, at Fredricktown; and Mr. Grievess' paper at Hagerstown.

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

The Subscriber

Will expose to public sale on the premises on the 1st Saturday in January next, ALL the remaining part of the Real Estate of Meriel Eilers, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.—The land lies near Church Hill in said county, containing about 150 acres, with a convenient proportion of cleared and wood land; and its soil is tolerably well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco. It will be sold to the highest bidder, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the subscriber as trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the sale, with interest from the date.

WILLIAM STENSON, Trustee.
Queen Anne's County, }
Dec. 11, 1804. 3

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

AND if not sold by the 1st of February next, will be rented for a term of years, the farm on which the subscriber now resides, adjoining Mr. Crittton, the Cox's near Centerville. To this property the most perfect title will be made.—There are now contained in this body of land 632 acres, of which 240 or thereabouts are heavily timbered, consisting of the best white and red oak, hickory, ash and maple, 35 acres or a little more, are laid off and enclosed for meadow, part of which has been in the tillage of corn this year, the whole to be delivered ditched and in complete order in two years, about double the quantity may be included as it may be found expedient after the removal of fine timber and wood, this bottom is of superior quality.—A young orchard is now growing of choice Pennsylvania fruit, and 40 acres are finely set with clover.—The buildings are chiefly new, and with small expense may be finished to accommodate a family.—The land in its neighbourhood is known to be inferior to none around it, in it are feeder 113 bushels of wheat, which looks well.—Any quantity from 400 acres to the whole will be sold as may best suit the purchaser. As much corn as may be required will be left with the property, also provender in abundance.

Farming utensils of all kinds, also a wagon, and every kind of stock, young and in good order may be had—to accommodate the purchaser or renter, servants enough to till the farm may be had the ensuing year. The terms may be known by applying to

BENJAMIN HALL.
Dec. 11, 1804. 1f

To be Sold,

ABOUT 240 acres of land, lying on the Long Marsh, in Queen Anne's county. About one hundred is cleared and in cultivation, fifty of which is in marsh, the residue is well timbered. There is a good dwelling house, barn, brick smoke-house and other out houses, all lately built. Mr. Philemon Spencer, who lives on the premises, will shew any person the same, who may incline to purchase. Also, several dwelling houses and gardens in good repair, in Hillsborough, to rent or sell.—A good shoemaker is wanted. Apply to

HENRY DOWNES.
Hillsborough, December 11, 1804. 3

Wanted, an Overliver

For the ensuing Year.
ON Mrs. Ennals's valuable Farm at Poplar Neck, in Caroline county.—Apply to John Vickers at Shoal Creek, or to the subscriber

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
December 4, 1804. 4

Flour and Meal Store.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he has established in the town of Balton, on the Market House, a Flour and Meal Store; and intends to keep a wagon running at least twice a week from his mill at Wye, to Balton, in order that the meal may be fresh; and to take back corn. Persons can receive meal in exchange for corn, by deducting the legal toll. The inhabitants near Balton, will find a great convenience in this establishment, as the difficulty of getting grain ground at all times, must be obvious to them.

JOHN BENNETT.

Balton, Dec. 11, 1804. 3

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the judgment creditors of the late Wm. S. Bond, that I shall make payment of the second distribution among them on the first day of February next, at the Office of Register of Wills for Talbot County, in Balton.

SAMUEL BROWN, Administ.
of Wm. S. Bond, deceased.
December 11, 1804. 3

The Subscriber

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

CALEB BOYER.
December 11, 1804. 5

Apple Trees.

GENTLEMEN wishing to purchase any quantity of excellent young grafted Apple Trees, of the most choice fruit in Pennsylvania, may, on leaving the number of Trees they want with Mr. Joshua Taggart, in Balton, be supplied in due time for planting in the Spring, at 20 cents each. As soon as one thousand are subscribed for, the wagon will come down with them.

JAMES TAYLOR.
December 11, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS, } Administ.
GEO. GILLASPY, }
Philadelphia. }
December 4, 1804. 1f

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Hutchings, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourth Monday in June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of November, 1804.

JAMES NABB, Ex'or of
Wm. Hutchings, dec'd
3

To the Public.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership in the TANNING & CURRYING BUSINESS, and have removed for the ensuing year that well known Tan Yard, at the Head of Wye, late the property of Dr. Wilson, lying on the Philadelphia road, nine miles from Balton; and intend laying in a good stock of bark and other materials for carrying on the Tanning & Currying Business, in the best manner; and solicit the patronage of the public, with the assurance of every exertion in their power to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS ATKINSON.
JOHN TIBBLES.
Head of Wye, Decem- }
ber 4, 1804. 3

To be Let

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

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

OWEN KENNARD.
Balton, December 4, 1804. 1f

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the house at present occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant.—The situation being large and commodious, he purposes opening a BOARDING HOUSE on the first day of January next, and will take from six to ten gentlemen by the year, month, week, day, or meal.

JAMES LAMB DIN.
Balton, December 4, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

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

JOSEPH MARTIN.
Sept. 11, 1804. 1f

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Balton; or to

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 20, 1804. 1f

Notice.

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

JOHN BROWNE, Jun.
Collector 16th District of Maryland.
Nov. 20, 1804. 8

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 Holleyday, esq. near Balton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.

GEORGE GALE
Nov. 27, 1804. 1f

For Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD TILGHMAN.
Philadelphia, Septem- }
ber 7, 1804. } t25D.

Runaway Negro,

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 18th of October last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM BLACKSTON, and says that he is a free man. He is 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 27 years of age. The clothes which he has on are a brown cloth coat, a swanstown waistcoat, dark cloth overalls, a tow linen shirt, and a wool hat.—His owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law. GEORGE GREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick county
November 20, 1804. 3

John Kennard, jun. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of GOODS, Which he offers for Sale at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

—CONSISTING OF—
FINE and coarse cloths, kerstimers, baizes, flannels, twilled black and olive hunter's cords and velvets, fashionable Benner's cords for pantalons, a handsome collection of cottons, chintzes, white and coloured cambric mullins, dimities, silk, cotton and worsted hosiery, white and coloured kid gloves, long and extra long; cotton gloves and mitts, Morocco, stuff and leather shoes, a large assortment of Queen's ware and China, hardware and cutlery, a few handsome red fox muffs and tippetts, groceries, &c. and a number of articles too tedious to mention.
Balton, Nov. 13, 1804. 1f

NEW GOODS.

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

GUNS,

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

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

Wet and Dry Goods,

Suitable for the approaching Season, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce.
Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804. 1f

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, a valuable Farm in Ox and Neck, the property of Miss Rachel Thom's. For terms apply to
JOHN SINGLETON,
HORATIO EDMONDSON,
Wm. THOMAS.
December 11, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, all that part of the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Lambert Spencer, (the front room set apart by the subscriber as a Store) with a good garden, &c. &c. Also, a good and convenient stable and carriage house. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Balton, Dec. 11, 1804. 1f

Balton Charity School.

THE Trustees of the Balton Charity School, return grateful acknowledgments to the Grand Jury of Talbot county, for their Donation at the conclusion of their business. It gives them very great pleasure to find that their infant Seminary begins to occupy a share of public patronage.

From the improvements made by the children placed in the Institution, they are encouraged to continue their labors, with a hope that the benevolent hand of charity will be open to support them in the execution of their plan.
Balton, December 11, 1804.

Lost Dollars Rewarded.

STRAYED away from Balton Point, on Thursday night the 22d ult. a dark brown HORSE, with short mane and tail, blind of both eyes—in good order, small and well fed—used to the saddle. Whoever will take up said Horse and deliver him to Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Balton, or to Mr. Robert Ewing, Kings town, who is the owner, shall receive the above reward with reasonable expenses paid by

STANLEY VICKERS.
December 4, 1804. 3

Wants a Situation.

A MAN capable of teaching the English and Latin languages, grammatically, geography, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry and trigonometry, with their application to mensuration, land surveying and navigation. A line directed to G. R. and left with the printer, or to T. R. Wye Mill, will be duly attended to.
September 18, 1804. 31f

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Woman,
WHO understands house work; and can be well recommended for her sobriety, industry and care—none others need apply. A Woman answering the above description will hear of a home, and receive good wages, by apply at the Star Office.
December 4, 1804. 3

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Akers, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as early as possible.
SAMUEL ABBOTT, Attorney
in fact for ANN AKERS, Ex'trix.
Nov. 13, 1804. 16

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



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1804.

[NO. 17....277.]

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

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Friday, Nov. 23.
Mr. Richards from the joint committee of enrolled bills, reported that the committee had examined and found to be correct a bill for the further carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty. Whereupon the Speaker signed the said bill.
Mr. Eustis from the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to merchant vessels being allowed to arm; reported a bill which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday.
Mr. Hastings presented a petition from Pliny Earle, of Worcester in the state of Massachusetts; praying for an amendment to the act for the encouragement of arts, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.
On motion, the resolution of Mr. Holland respecting the appointment of a chairman to the different committees was taken up—and after a few observations by several of the members the question was taken thereon and the resolution disagreed to—Yeas 33.
Mr. R. Griswold then submitted a resolution—that each of the committees should have the power of choosing their chairman; but in case they omitted to choose, the first named on the committee should act as chairman; and in case he was absent or excused by the house, then the second named, and so in like manner the first named on the committee present should act as chairman, for the time being; which was ordered to lie till Monday.
Mr. Joseph Clay presented the petition of Samuel G. Ogden, of the city of New York, praying that a register may be granted for the ship —, which was read and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.
The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Samuel L. Mitchell, notifying the house that he had resigned his seat as a member of that body, he having been appointed a senator.
On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Speaker was directed to inform the executive of the state of New York of the said resignation.
Mr. Clark moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of allowing further time to the claimants of lands, south of the state of Tennessee, to register their evidences of titles in the office of Secretary of State; and to report thereon, which was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.
Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from Alexander Murray, late a captain in the navy of the United States; stating that he had recaptured from the French a Danish vessel, but that she was under such suspicion, as induced him to send her into the United States for adjudication. That the case had been tried in the district, circuit and supreme courts, and now he was liable to be executed for the sum of 13,397 dollars and 58 cents, which had been awarded against him! he prayed congress to relieve him from the payment of this sum, and to allow him the expenses which he had necessarily been at in defending the suit. Ordered that the said memorial be referred to the committee of claims.
The house by unanimous consent took into consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. R. Griswold, respecting the appointment of the different chairmen to the committees.
When on motion of Dr. Eustis, the resolution was so modified as to read, Resolved, that the first named member of every committee appointed by the Speaker, or the house shall be the chairman, and if he be absent, then the second named, and so in like manner the senior member shall be chairman until the committee shall deem it proper to

appoint a chairman by a majority of votes.
The question being taken upon the passage of the resolution, it was determined in the affirmative, without a division.
Adjourned until Monday next.
Tuesday, November 27.
Mr. Richards from the joint committee of enrolment, made a report that the joint resolution of the two houses in relation to Captain Decatur, his officers and crew, was found upon examination to be correct.
Mr. Hoge a new member from Pennsylvania appeared in the House and having taken the oath to support the Constitution, took his seat accordingly.
The engrossed bill declaring the assent of Congress to the act of North Carolina relating to lands in Tennessee, was read the third time passed and signed by Mr. Speaker.
On motion of Mr. Nicholson the committee of the whole on the bill for preserving peace in the ports and harbors of the United States and the waters within the jurisdiction was discharged, and the bill was recommitted to the committee that reported the same.
The petition of John Devec who served in the militia of New Jersey during the war, and who was wounded near fort Lee in 1776, praying to be put on the pension list was referred to the committee of Claims.
Mr. R. Griswold presented the petition of Daniel Eldridge, who was wounded in the attack at Groton, he is distressed and disabled also, referred to the same committee.
Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures reported in favor of allowing a drawback on goods exported from the United States to that port, when re-exported to a foreign country, with a bill intended for that purpose. Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday, and in the mean time ordered to be printed.
The house proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain in the stead of the Rev. Mr. Bentley resigned. On counting the votes and a majority not being found in favor of any one candidate, the house went into a second ballot and the result was that the Rev. Mr. Parkinson was chosen having 64 votes.
Mr. John Randolph reported from the committee of ways and means, a bill making further appropriation for the contingent fund of the house, for the current year, and a partial appropriation for the year 1805, which was read twice, went through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.
Mr. J. Lewis, from the committee on the Georgetown petition, praying to be authorized to erect a dam or causeway from Mafon's island to the west side of the Potomak, reported a bill in conformity thereto, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to a committee of the whole to-morrow, and that it be printed.
Mr. J. Lewis also reported a bill to incorporate the Washington Building and Fire Company, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next, and ordered to be printed.
Adjourned.
Wednesday, November 28.
The engrossed bill for making further appropriation for the contingent fund was signed by the Speaker.
The petition of Henry McFarland of the 1st regiment of United States levies who was wounded in Gen. St. Clair's affair with the Indians of the 4th November, 1799, praying to be provided for, was referred to the committee of Claims.
Mr. Nelson presented a petition from John Baynton, praying a compensation for fundries supplied to a command under Lieutenant Elliot in Calvert county, Maryland, to the amount of 55 dollars and 57 cents in the year 1799, referred to the committee of Claims.
A reference was made of the petition of sundry gun makers presented at last session to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.
A message from the President, informing that he had acted upon the joint resolution in favor of Captain Decatur, officers and crew.
The bill authorizing the inhabitants of Georgetown to erect a dam or causeway from Mafon's island to the Virginia shore was considered in committee of the whole, and after a lengthy discussion the committee reported to the House that

they had not had time to go through the same, but asked leave to sit again, which was indulged by the House.
Adjourned.
Thursday, November 29.
Mr. J. Clay presented a representation and memorial signed by 237 American citizens settled in Louisiana, expressing their satisfaction on the arrangement made in that country as to its government. Referred to the committee on that part of the President's message relative to the amelioration of the government of Louisiana.
The petition of — and others, respecting the Yazoo lands, was presented by general Varnum, and referred to a committee of five.
The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, gen. Varnum in the chair, on the bill restraining merchant vessels from arming and forcing a trade to St. Domingo, sundry amendments were made and reported to the house—but finally the bill was re-committed to a committee of the whole for Wednesday next.
Mr. Nelson presented a petition from Mordecai Lane an old revolutionary soldier, praying to be provided for on the pension list. Referred to the committee of claims.
On motion of Mr. J. Randolph all the papers of last session relating to the Yazoo lands were ordered to be printed.—A singular circumstance gave rise to this motion. The papers on this subject, he observed, were cut out of the books of documents which are preserved for the use of the house.
Mr. S. G. Ogden the owner of the ship Indostan had leave to withdraw his petition for a new Register.
Legislature of Maryland.
SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Saturday, Nov. 24.
The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Harryman. Mr. B. Mackall has leave of absence.
A petition from John Freeborn, of Harford county, was read and referred.
The bill to authorize Thomas Burk, of Frederick county, to dispose of a house and lot in said county by lottery, was read the second time and passed.
The following resolution was proposed to the house and read.
Resolved, That — be a committee to wait on William Pinkney, to present him with the compliments of this house, and to congratulate him on his safe return to his native country, and to inform Mr. Pinkney, that the house of delegates will thankfully, and with pleasure, receive any further communications or elucidations which he may be pleased to make to them in person, relative to the affairs of the bank stock, for the recovery of which the state of Maryland is so much indebted to his personal attention and exertions.
On motion, the house dispensed with the 16th rule.
On the second reading of the foregoing resolution, Messrs. Stephen and Montgomery were appointed a committee for the purposes therein mentioned, and the resolution was assented to.
Mr. Pinkney appeared at the bar, and made further communications relative to the bank stock.
The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorize the levy court of Saint Mary's county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of John Tuel, the bill to lay out and freighten a certain road in Baltimore county, passed by that house, and the resolution in favor of Frederick Green, assented to.
Leave given to bring in a bill to dispose of the Eden School lands in Somerset county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
Mr. Stephen, from the committee of grievances, delivers a report; which was read.
Mr. J. Bayley, from the committee on the petition of William Ennalls, delivers report in his favor; which was read.
The report on the petition of James Boorman was read the second time and the resolution therein contained assented to.
The following resolution was assented to.
Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to lay before this house a letter from the honorable Rufus King, late minister of the United States to the court of London, to the late governor

of Maryland, relative to the bank stock of this state.
A letter from Rufus King to the secretary of state of the United States was laid before the house and read.
The report of the committee of grievances was read the second time and concurred with.
Mr. Bond has leave of absence for a few days.
Petitions from Bennett Clarvoe, Muninkin Walter, and John Miller, (alias John Hodgskin) of Somerset county, and David Hopkins, of Anne Arundel county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.
A petition from William Du Bourg was read and referred.
The house adjourns till Monday morning.
Monday, Nov. 26.
The house met. Present as on Saturday, except Messrs. B. Mackall and Bond. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Messrs Chapman and Darne have leave of absence a few days. Mr. Jesse Tomlinson, a delegate for Allegany county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Harryman appeared in the house.
The report on the petition of William Ennalls was read the second time and the resolution therein contained assented to.
The supplement to the act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, in Kent county, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.
A petition from sundry inhabitants of Talbot county was read and referred.
Mr. Williams delivers a bill, entitled, an act to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned; which was read.
Mr. Hyland delivers a bill, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; which was read.
The following resolution was proposed to the house and read.
Resolved, That during the remainder of this session, leave of absence shall not be granted to any member of this house unless the same be first obtained on motion made in person, or during his personal attendance in the house.
Mr. Sturgis delivers a bill, entitled, an act to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned; which was read.
Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; which was read.
Mr. Clark delivers a bill, entitled, an act to prevent the running at large of swine in the town of New Windsor, in Frederick county; which was read.
Mr. Lloyd Dorsey, a delegate from Anne Arundel county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.
A petition from William McMahon and George Thistle, of Allegany county, was read and referred.
The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.
[For further proceedings of this day, see Star of 4th inst.]
Tuesday, Nov. 27.
The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Messrs. Chapman and Darne. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Joseph Thompson, a delegate from Queen Ann's county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.
Mr. Swearingen delivers a bill, entitled, an act to enable the levy court of Montgomery county to alter and change the direction of a road therein mentioned; which was read.
A petition from James Mosher, of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.
Petitions from Robert Miller, of the city of Baltimore, Richard White, of the city of Annapolis, and William Kenney and William P. M. Ridgways, of Queen Ann's county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.
A message was received from the senate, proposing immediately to proceed to the election of a register of wills for Prince George's county, agreeably to their resolution on that subject, and naming Messrs. Johnson and Hayward to join in counting the ballots; which was read.
The supplement to the act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal

the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.
Several bills and resolutions, passed and assented to, were sent to the senate.
A message was sent to the senate, agreeing immediately to proceed to the election of a register of wills for Prince George's county.
The amendment to the bill authorizing Jacob Schnebely, late sheriff and collector of Washington county, to complete his collection, was agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.
The house proceeded to ballot for a register of wills for Prince George's county, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Trueman Tyler was unanimously elected, and it was resolved that he be recommended to the governor to be commissioned as register of wills for Prince George's county.
A petition from Andrew With, of Montgomery county, was read and referred.
Mr. Bayard delivers a report on the petition of William McMahon and George Thistle, in their favor; which was read.
Leave given to bring in a bill directing the manner of taking depositions in the cases therein mentioned.
Two petitions from sundry inhabitants of Queen Ann's county were read and referred.
Mr. J. Bayley delivers a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of Joice Inley, of Dorchester county; which was read.
A petition from John Dames, and others, of Queen Ann's county, was read and referred.
The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Calvert county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, and the bill to lay out and make a public road therein mentioned, in Harford county, assented to.
Messrs. Montgomery, Shaaff, Mercer, J. Bayley and Somervell, were appointed a committee to report what laws will expire during the present session.
The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.
[For further proceedings of this day, see Star of 4th inst.]
Wednesday, Nov. 28.
The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Stanbury has leave of absence for a few days.
A petition from the stockholders of the marine insurance office, a petition from the vestry of St. Paul's parish, in Baltimore county, a petition from William Smith Davis and Jeremiah Perry, and a petition from Joseph Boyd, of Prince George's county, were read and referred.
Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act relating to runaway servants and slaves.
A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county and city of Baltimore was read and referred.
Petitions from James W. Sloan, Frederick Travers, and Thomas Metcay, of the city of Baltimore, and Thomas Key, of Anne Arundel county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.
On the second reading of the resolution respecting the granting leave of absence to the members, the question was put, that the house assent thereto? Determined in the negative.
A petition from James Brown, of Queen Ann's county, was read referred.
Messrs. Scott and Hatcheson have leave of absence for a few days.
A petition from William Wilson and Patrick Magruder, of Montgomery county, was read and referred.
Mr. J. Bayley delivers a bill, entitled, an act to regulate the removal of suits from the county courts to the general court, and to allow the deposition of witnesses to be taken in certain cases; which was read.
Mr. Stephen deliver a bill, entitled, an act to authorize the vestry of St. Paul's parish, in Baltimore county, to draw a lottery within the city of Baltimore; which was read.
The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.
[For further proceedings of this day, see Star of 4th inst.]
An Irish soldier who came over with General Moore, being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland— "O yes, replied he, I was in the hospital almost all the time I was there."



APOLLO'S FOUNT.

WIFE WANTED.

COME, tell me where the maid is found,

Whose heart can love without deceit,
And I will range the world around,
To find one moment at her feet!
Oh! tell me, where's her fainting home,
What air receives her blessed sigh,
A pilgrimage of years I'll roam,
To catch one sparkle of her eye!
And if her cheek be rosy bright,
While truth within her bosom lies,
I'll gaze upon her morn and night,
Till my heart leaves me through my eyes!

Show me on earth a thing so rare,
I'll own all miracles are true;
To make one maid sincere and fair,
Oh! 'tis the utmost Heaven can do!

PRITHEE Cupid hence—desist!
Why should I increase the list
Of boys, whose sole delights consist
In kissing, and in being kiss'd?
Star-light eyes, and heaving brows;
Lips, young rivals of the rose;
Rounded limbs, and folding arms,
Dreams of undiscover'd charms—
Bound their wickery once 'bout me;
But their prisoner now is free—
Side on every side I see,
There are fools enough without me!
Prithee, Cupid, hence—desist!
Why should I increase the list?

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

THERE liv'd at York an age ago,
A man whose name was Pimlico;
He lov'd three sister's palling well,
But which the best he could not tell,
Their names were Nancy, Betty, Sally,
All sweet as lilies of the valley;
His wits were puzzled how to chuse,
The best of these to be his spouse.
At length a plan occur'd with ease,
To chuse his wife by eating cheese;
Where Bet to shew her gen'rous mind,
First cut, and threw away the rind,
And Ann, to shew her saving caring,
Then cut her cheese, and eat the par-
ing;
But prudent Sarah, sure to please,
Like a clean maiden scrap'd her cheese.
This done—young Pimlico replied,
Sally, I now declare my bride;
With Ann I can't my welfare put,
For she has prov'd a dirty slut;
And Bet who threw away the rind,
Would give my fortune to the wind;
While Sarah's prudent cleanly taste,
Is free from filth, and free from waste;
And shews a mind more free from vice,
Than filthy Ann or Bet too nice.

ABSOLUTION.

It blew a hard storm, and in utmost
confusion,
The sailors all hurried to get absolu-
tion;
Which done, and the weight of the sins
they confess'd
Was transfer'd, as they thought, from
themselves to the priest;
To lighten the ship, and conclude their
devotion,
They told the poor parson soue into the
ocean.

From a late London Paper.

THE CHILD OF SORROW'S TALE.

DENY, but do not taint a maid,
Who never scorn with scorn repays;
Proud man, though now I ask your aid,
Mine alas, were happier days.
But sorrow mark'd me for her own
Before I told my twentieth year—
Yet when my friends began to frown,
I but reproach'd them with—a tear.
I ne'er could frame the harsh reply,
The look unkind by feeling fear'd;
E'en I met disdain's cold eye,
E'en when I cruel language heard.
I've seen my friend, my earliest friend,
Refuse my rail of woe to hear;
But still unwilling to offend,
All my remembrance was—a tear.
And I have known the slanderer's tongue
My fame with vile dishonor taint,
Yet on my lips no curses hung,
The mournful mind was my complaint.
And I was forc'd by cruel pow'r
To leave the scenes I held most dear;
O! 'twas indeed a trying hour!
Yet all my language was—a tear.
And I have known the youth I lov'd
Retract the vows he swore to me;
Behold my pallid cheek unmov'd,
And, smiling, boast that he was free!
Yet I was calm—and (hour of dread!)
I saw him woo a maid more dear;
But I was mute, I only shed—
No—no!—I could not shed—a tear!
Ah! full was then my cup of grief—
Friends, fortune, lover, fame, all lost—
A beggar now, I ask relief,
A small, a trifling boon at most.
Still can you chide me from the door?
Ah, no!—your looks compassion
wear—
So large a gift?—Oh!—words are poor.
I thank, I bless you, in—a tear.

REMARK.

Wedding a woman for her beauty, is
like eating a bird for its singing.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

AND if not sold by the 1st of Februa-
ry next, will be rented for a term
of years, the farm on which the subscriber
now resides, adjoining Mr. Christopher
Cox's near Centerville. To this property
the most perfect title will be made—There
are now contained in this body of land 632
acres, of which 240 or thereabouts are hea-
vily timbered, consisting of the best white
and red oak, hickory, ash and maple, 35
acres or a little more, are laid off and en-
closed for meadow, part of which has been
in the tillage of corn this year, the whole
to be delivered ditched and in complete or-
der in two years, about double the quanti-
ty may be included as it may be found ex-
pedient after the removal of fine timber
and wood, this bottom is of superior qua-
lity—A young orchard is now growing of
choice Pennsylvania fruit, and 40 acres are
finely set with clover—The buildings are
chiefly new, and with small expense may
be finished to accommodate a family—The
land in its neighbourhood is known to be
inferior to none around it, in it are feeded
113 bushels of wheat, which looks well—
Any quantity from 400 acres to the whole
will be sold as may best suit the purchaser.
As much corn as may be required will be
left with the property, also provender in
abundance.
Farming utensils of all kinds, also a wag-
gon, and every kind of stock, young and
in good order may be had—to accommo-
date the purchaser or renter, servants en-
ough to till the farm may be had the en-
suing year. The terms may be known by
applying to

BENJAMIN HALL.

Dec. 11, 1804.

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

WHEREAS the general assembly of
Maryland, did, by an act passed at
November session, seventeen hundred and
ninety, entitled, An act directing the time,
places and manner of holding election for
representatives of this state, in the con-
gress of the United States, and for the re-
gulations of the said elections; and also
to repeal the act of assembly therein men-
tioned—direct that the governor and coun-
cil, after having received the returns, pa-
pers and instruments containing the num-
ber of votes for representatives of this state
in the congress of the United States, should
enumerate and ascertain the number of
votes for each and every candidate an-
thorized as representative—We, in pursuance
of the directions of the said act, do, by this
our proclamation, declare, that John Cam-
pbel, esq., was elected for the 1st district; Le-
nard Covington, esq., was elected for the
second district; Patrick Magruder, esq.,
was elected for the third district; Roger
Nelson, esq., was elected for the fourth dis-
trict; Nicholas Ruxton Moore, and Wil-
liam Mac Creery, esqrs., were elected for
the fifth district; John Archer, esq., was
elected for the sixth district; Joseph H. P-
per Nicholson, esq., was elected for the se-
venth district; and Charles Goldsborough,
esq., was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the city of An-
napolis, under the seal of the state
of Maryland, this 28th day of No-
vember, in the year of our Lord,
one thousand eight hundred and
four.

ROBERT BOWIE.

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

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

TO SETTLERS. FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the
first quality, situated in Lycoming
county, Loyal Sock township, and on
the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the
state of Pennsylvania. The tract con-
tains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not
superior to any body of Birch and Maple
lands in Lycoming county, or in the
state of Pennsylvania—Large quanti-
ties of white walnut, hickory, and che-
nut timber, are found on these lands—
I here are also two or three salt springs,
and a number of excellent mill seats on
the tract, and iron ore has recently been
found on it, or in its immediate neigh-
borhood. It lies within about 18
miles of the county town of Lycoming,
and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin
W. Morris's improvements. Other
flourishing settlements have been made
within 8 miles of this tract. To persons
desirous of removing and forming an ex-
tensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these
lands are an object of the first attention,
as also to those who are anxious to pos-
sess a fine body of land in a country ra-
pidly progressing in improvement.

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

JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, WANTED.
A SOBER, steady, JOURNEYMAN
PRINTER, is wanted at the STAR
OFFICE—Where an Apprentice will be
taken on good terms.
Dec. 18.

NEW GOODS.

Richard Thomas & Co.

Have just imported from London, and have
now on hand, a large and general assort-
ment of

GUNS

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

They have just opened, and will continue
to keep a general assortment of
Wet and Dry Goods,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
which they will sell on the most reason-
able terms, for Cash or Country Pro-
duce.

Queen's-Town, Nov. 6, 1804. 1f

Notice.

THE Person or Persons claiming or
owning the lands heretofore oc-
cupied by Stephen Foreman, called and
known by the name of the *Marb lands*,
lying on Long Marsh in Queen-Ann's
county, are hereby notified, that unless
the direct tax thereon laid by an act of
Congress in the year seventeen hundred
and ninety eight, is paid on or before
the 10th day of January next ensuing
the date hereof, the same or a part
thereof will be sold under the directions
of said act, and the several supplements
thereto on that day. The sale to com-
mence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the pre-
mises, and will be sold for cash only, by
JOHN BROWNE, Jun.
Collector 16th District of Maryland.
Nov. 20, 1804. 8

FOR SALE.

A very valuable FARM.

ON the tide water of the River Sus-
quehanna, opposite to Havre-de-
Grace, and upon the post road leading
from Philadelphia to Baltimore—It con-
sists of about 600 acres of very valuable
land, with a full proportion of wood-
land, and may very conveniently be di-
vided into two farms of about 300 acres
each—The soil is generally of an excel-
lent 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 per-
son disposed to purchase, may know the
terms and further particulars by apply-
ing to *Henry Holiday*, esq. near Easton,
Maryland, or the subscriber near the pre-
mises.
GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804. 1f

For Sale.

Sixty thousand acres of Land,
in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, a-
bout 120 miles from Philadelphia, and
from 15 to 20 from the Delaware.
This Land is admirably calculated for
grain and grain, in a very healthy coun-
try, somewhat hilly, but by no means
mountainous. It is plentifully supplied
with good water, abounds in Mill Seats,
and is within a few miles of the Village
of Belkany, which will probably be the
County Town. A turnpike road is ex-
pected to be soon laid out, near the up-
per end of the land, running from the
Susquehanna to the Delaware; and at
the Delaware meeting a turnpike leading
directly to the North River, a great part
of which is already completed.

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

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

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

EDWARD TILGHMAN.

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

Easton Charity School.

THE Trustees of the Easton Charity
School, return grateful acknow-
ledgements to the Grand Jury of Talbot
county, for their Donation at the conclu-
sion of their business. It gives them very
great pleasure to find that their infant Se-
minary begins to occupy a share of public
patronage.

From the improvements made by the
children placed in the Institution, they are
encouraged to continue their labors, with
a hope that the benevolent hand of charity
will be open to support them in the execu-
tion of their plan.

Easton, December 11, 1804.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Negro Woman,

WHO understands house work; and
can be well recommended for her
sobriety, industry and care—none other
need apply. A Woman answering the a-
bove description will hear of a home, and
receive good wages, by apply at the Star
Office.
December 4, 1804. 3

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

It will commence on the 20th of Fe-
bruary next, on a super royal paper, at
five dollars per annum, payable in ad-
vance.

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

The advantages resulting from a new-
paper of this description, to persons re-
siding at a distance, will be many; for,
besides containing all the news which is
in the daily paper, the price is moder-
ate, and the postage is reduced to one
half.

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

WILLIAM McCORKLE.

No. 21, Walnut-street, Philadelphia.
The editors of newspapers through-
out the United States, will confer an ob-
ligation by inserting the above in their re-
spective gazettes, as often as may be conve-
nient.
Dec. 7, 1804.

Flour and Meal Store.

THE subscriber takes this opportu-
nity of informing the public, that he
has established in the town of Easton, op-
posite the Market House, a Flour and Meal
Store; and intends to keep a wagon run-
ning at least twice a week from his mill in
Wye, to Easton, in order that the meal
may be fresh and to take back corn.
Persons can receive meal in exchange for corn,
by deducting the legal toll. The inhabi-
tants near Easton, will find a great conve-
nience in this establishment, as the difficul-
ty of getting grain ground at all times,
must be obvious to them.

JOHN BENNETT.

Easton, Dec. 11, 1804. 3
Notice is hereby Given,
That the judgment creditors of the late
Wm. S. Bond, that I shall make pay-
ment of the second distribution amongst
them on the first day of February next, at
the Office of Register of Wills for Talbot
County, in Easton.

SAMUEL BROWN, Administ.

of Wm. S. Bond, deceased.
December 11, 1804. 3

The Subscriber

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

CALEB BOYER.

December 11, 1804. 5

The subscriber

Will expose to public sale on the premises,
on the 1st Saturday in January next,
ALL the remaining part of the Real
Estate of Meriel Eilers, late of Q-
Ann's county, deceased—The land lies near
Church-Hill in said county, containing a-
bout 150 acres, with a convenient propor-
tion of cleared and wood land; and its soil
is tolerably well adapted to the growth of
Wheat, Corn and Tobacco. It will be
sold to the highest bidder, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security to the
subscriber as trustee, for the payment of
the purchase money, within twelve months
from the sale, with interest from the date.
WILLIAM STENSON, Trustee.
Queen-Ann's County, }
Dec. 11, 1804. 3

Apple Trees.

GENTLEMEN wishing to purchase
any quantity of excellent young grad-
ed Apple Trees, of the most choice fruit in
Pennsylvania, may, on leaving the number
of Trees they want with Mr. Joshua Tag-
gart, in Easton, be supplied in due time for
planting in the Spring, at 20 cents each.
As soon as one thousand are subscribed for,
the wagon will come down with them.
JAMES TAYLOR.
December 11, 1804. 2

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained
from the Orphan's Court of Kent
County, in the State of Maryland—Let-
ters of Administration on the personal
estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the
city of Philadelphia, deceased;—All per-
sons having claims against the said deceas-
ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof to the subscri-
bers, on either of them, at or before the
1st day of June next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under our hands this
third day of December, 1804.

TRISTRAM THOMAS,

Easton, } Administ.
GEO. GILLASPY, }
Philadelphia. }
December 4, 1804. 1f

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, all that part of
the HOUSE at present occupied by
Mr. Lambert Spencer, (the front room
being occupied by the subscriber as a Store)
with a good garden, &c. &c. Also, a good
and convenient stable and carriage house.
For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, Dec. 11, 1804. 1f

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1804.
372.

I forward you a Scheme of the Or-
phan's Lottery, soliciting your benevolent
aid towards establishing to great and per-
manent a blessing for the Orphans, by
permitting the Scheme to appear in your
useful paper, gratis.

KEZIA NORRIS, Sec'y

of the

Impartial Free School.

THOMAS P. SMITH, Esq.

BALTIMORE CITY. ORPHAN'S LOTTERY. SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Impartial Free School.
For the Education of ORPHAN'S of
every denomination.

Prize of		
1 do.	20,000	
2 do.	10,000	
3 do.	5,000	16,000
4 do.	3,000	6,000
5 do.	2,000	8,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
15 do.	500	8,000
30 do.	200	6,000
150 do.	100	15,000
250 do.	40	10,000
500 do.	30	15,000
1,200 do.	20	24,000
4,000 do.	12	54,000

The last drawn
Ticket of every
1,000 will be a
prize of 200 dols

Dolls. 200,000
6,686 Prizes } Not Two Blanks to
13,314 Blanks } a Prize.

20,000 Numbers.
Subject to a Deduction of 12 per cent.
The Tickets to be sold in Halves, at
Five Dollars each.

The Managers respectfully soli-
cit the aid of the Public to accomplish
the object of the above Lottery—Consi-
derable exertions for several years having
been already made by an association of
Ladies, for the education of poor Or-
phans of all denominations, Teachers in
every part of the City have been paid
quarterly for the schooling of children,
and in some instances assisted with ne-
cessary clothes, from the precarious re-
sources of subscriptions; public and
private donations, charity sermons, &c.

The Legislature of Maryland have
been pleased to grant a Lottery to raise a
fund upon more stable and permanent
principles, for the support of this Insti-
tution; and the Mayor and City Coun-
cil, in functioning it, by an ordinance,
have also given a very honorable testi-
mony of their good wishes, by relinquishing
the customary tax. The Managers there-
fore confidently hope, that the above
scheme, as well from the benevolence of
its intention, as the principle of adven-
ture, will be inviting to every citizen, in
this, or any other part of the United
States. Adventurers in this Lottery,
while they feel the conscientious and
consoling reflection of having thereby
contributed their mite to the permanent
establishment of a Free School, for the
education of poor children, male and fe-
male, of every denomination; will also
in a pecuniary point of view, experience
advantages superior to any other scheme
heretofore offered.

For the convenience of purchasers, the
Managers have thought proper to strike
off the tickets in halves, leaving it op-
tional with the purchaser to take the
whole or half ticket.

The Managers have given bond for
the faithful performance of their trust.
Sixty days after the drawing is
finished the Prizes will be paid.—If not
demanded within twelve months after
the drawing is finished, they will be con-
sidered as relinquished for the Orphans.

MANAGERS.

John Coulter, Fell's-Point, Market-
street, No. 39.
Joshua Ingers, No. 69, Bond-street, F.
Point.

William Carman, O'Donnel's Wharf.
William Livesey, Pratt-street, No. 10.
Nicholas Norris, No. 42, South-st.
N. B. Letters to either of the Mana-
gers, enclosing the Cash, post-paid, will
be duly attended to. The Managers
promise to keep a Register of all names
of Adventurers at a distance, and to fur-
nish them with the fate of their Tickets,
to any part of the Continent, when the
drawing is finished.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1804. 3

Runaway Negro,

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

B L A N K S

FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.