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ORATION,

In honor of the election of President JEFFERSON, and the peaceable acquisition of LOUISIANA, delivered at the National Festival, in Hartford, on the 12th of May, 1804. By ABRAHAM BISHOP (Concluded from last Tuesday's Star.)

On equal grounds the republicans of this state would long since have prevailed—but even against this machinery, more complicated than can be found among the depraved governments of Europe, they would have prevailed, had not the usurpers of power called to their aid many such auxiliaries.

The whole state government being aristocratic, the leaders saw ruin in the advance of our cause—therefore every man, who cherished republican principles, was derided and abused as a deserter from steady habits—every man, who questioned the infallibility of our state oracles, was held up to public contempt—every one who prayed the clergy to preach the gospel and leave politics to civilians, was pronounced a heretic, deserving of no mercy. If any spoke of liberty, equality or the principles of our revolution, he was denounced as an innovator and an illuminator. Sermons were preached in favor of the men in place and in terms not to be doubted we were charged with belonging to secret masonic societies, whose object was the destruction of all religion and government. The grossest misrepresentations of our proceedings were made in and out of the desk, and the most malignant slanders were dealt out against the private character of our President. Large sums of our property were annually collected for the support of the Clergy, who courted the loss of our confidence, and larger sums for Lawyers, who were sacrificing our rights.

If we offered to rejoice in the election of our President, the best men of our party were insulted with the odious appellations of infidels and disorganizers. Years of most exemplary piety, of ceaseless public service and even the hoary head, found in the way of righteousness, were no protection against the friends of order—a truce was bid to God, to Heaven and religion, in order that every outrage might be committed on the friends of the general government. For a time these federal auxiliaries hindered our advance, but at length their enormity excited resentment, and in every quarter of the state were rising up men, who would brave the decisions of courts, the artificial terrors of electors and all the vengeance, which the worst of passions could vent on the best of causes.

If this be the good government, this the religion and the steady habits, of which federalists boast so much, we cannot deny them the full credit of their professions.

For the remedy of all these evils in our state government, we propose that the people shall be convened to form a constitution which shall separate the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers.—shall define the qualifications of freemen so that legislators shall not tamper with election laws, and shall restrict the state, so that freemen may judge of the candidates for their suffrages. These provisions are so perfectly rational and so completely effectual, that we need not enlarge on the correctness of the remedy. It lays an axe to the root of the evil, offers emancipation to thousands of white slaves, reduces the masters to the condition of citizens and crushes a host of aristocracies.

Some republicans have feared that the federalists would avail themselves of their present majority to call a convention for this purpose. The fear may be allayed in several forms. Any change must be for the better, but should the federalists now relinquish their boats of the perfection of our state policy under their management, instantly would their majority desert them. Could a convention be wholly composed of federalists, they

* For the facts on which this statement is predicated, see the federal papers for six months previous to our last annual festival.

would never risk to offer a constitution to the people, so full of absurdities as the present system. The very found of a Connecticut constitution appeals federalists: It is to them like the (Caira) war long of France to its monarchs and nobles, or like the miraculous sound at which fell the walls of Jericho. A constitution will give a death blow to Connecticut federalism, and with it, to all hostility against the general government.

The first christians did not fear that the chief priests and elders would turn to the true worship. Luther and Calvin did not neglect to found the Protestant trump left the pope and cardinals should become Protestant. All the proud systems of our world, which have originated in, and been conducted by the passions, have stood to the last, and be assured that the federalism of this state will, like a ship on a lee shore, under an obstinate commander, stand straight on for destruction and perish with every sail set.

Humbly indeed would be the people of other states conceive of our address and industry, or of the integrity and intelligence of our people, could they believe that we had been combatting on ordinary ground. Had the parties in this state been divided on the merits of the past and present administration, long since should we have prevailed. The body of our people did never approve the standing army, the excise, the land tax, nor the war system: They have generally approved the repeal of these, the reduction of our expenditures, the diminution of executive patronage, and the acquisition of Louisiana; but the federalism of this state consisted of leagues of privileged orders, clinging to each other, and revolving about one common centre—a congregation of passions, aiming at personal ben fit, instead of a system of principles, operating for general good. We have been like an army, which, after taking a few out posts, is obliged to retrench without little arms before the great fortress which has always commanded the country, full of men, of artillery and provisions, trained to the art of war.—Church and state is the grand fortress of Connecticut federalism; we have already preferred the principal points of its strength and its attitude towards the general government.

Singular as has been our contest have been the means of our increase.

The federalists pronounce that the election of Mr. Jefferson would annihilate public faith, destroy credit abroad and confidence at home, would weaken our commerce, and would endanger religion and its altars, with a multitude of other fables, in the whole of which they have proved to be false prophets.—Religion and its altars have been safe, our commerce has yielded, in an increase of revenue, proof of its prosperity and the means of diminishing our taxes.—Public stock is even in high federal estimation, and our credit abroad has been sufficient for the purchase of Louisiana. Clear proof that federalism meant to mislead on this subject has been highly useful to us.

When the republicans of this state, oppressed long and sorely as was Israel in Egypt, proposed to rejoice in a prospect of deliverance under the administration of our President, torrents of abuse were poured from the federal papers on men, whose lives had proved their integrity, and to aid the work of ridicule a psalm distinguished for devotion and ascriptions of glory to the Creator for his wonderful works to the children of men, was transformed into an infamous ballad, and the name of a noted courtesan substituted in place of that of the God of Heaven.—This extremity of federal imprudence aided our cause.

When the federal papers of this state quoted from Callender charges of the basest crimes against our President, multitudes decided that those could not be christians, who would support such inhuman slanders of a character, which had been fought into his high estimation through close tanks of irritated assailants. Not thus did our republican papers assail the private character of Mr. Adams.—Hence have we gained

When federalists were applauding in one breath the advice of President Washington, and in the next vituperating the southern republican states, we gained numbers.

† Here will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken the bands of union.—Designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views—northern and southern, &c.—Washington's Farewell Address.

When to aid an election reports about French fleets, foreign loans, raising of salaries, emoluments of officers and the mighty wonders, which our legislature have wrought in the state treasury, were employed, and afterwards proved to be unfounded, we gained in numbers.

These reports are well recollected, but no French fleet arrived, no loan was demanded; salaries have never been higher than they were in 1799, the emoluments of the principal collectors were diminished soon after Mr. Jefferson came to office. Those of many other collectors have been since diminished—no clerk higher in our collector's offices has been paid by the government, and as to the savings of money and paying all our state debts and having the treasury full, it is exactly true that by the sale of our revenue we own some money has been placed in the treasury, and our state debts were assumed by the United States: But another thing is true, viz: that what this state owes as her proportion of the principal of the funded debt is more than equal to the whole of our state debts, and the whole purchase money of the reserve, and all the money in the treasury, and all the public paper, which we hold; and our real estate and industry are pledged for the support of the public faith, and we are paying annually our full share of the interest of all this. Here is a saving of which our federal papers have never boasted!

When federalism discovered itself, under the present administration, directly opposite to what it was under the last, many discerned that there was less of principle in it than had been pretended.

Had federalists filled their nominations with men who had the character of christians in their own neighborhoods—had they employed christians to retail federal columns about religion and the pious clergy—had they exercised towards charity or even decency—had they confined the clergy to their professions, they would have checked our progress; but if their leaders have really possessed the amiable graces of christianity, we must allow them the credit of superlative modesty in the total concealment of them from the world. We have recognized in all their professions only the old continental currency of the same class of men in every age of the world.

It is a memorable fact that federalism, with all the talents and all the weight of character, and all the piety, and all the steady habits in the state, having yielded a powerful aid to our cause: We have reason to rejoice that it has never relaxed its violence, and outrage that it has given us public proof every week, that it possessed none of that charity which hodeth and endureth all things, full of mercy and without hypocrisy; that its papers have exhibited all the qualities of a pestilence, which aims at the fairest hopes of society, social intercourse and domestic peace.—No evil could arrive to any of us or to our friends—even death could not deprive us of our dearest relatives, without exposing us in the moment of affliction to the poisoned arrows of the destroyer. This federal policy has nerved our arms, and we will not repine, but rather glory to have been assailed by the enemies of liberty.

Holy federalism, which can emaculate the leopard and bleach the Ethiopian, which offers the horns of the altar to the murderers of reputation, and cities of refuge to men loaded with crimes, has itself violated all the laws, which it affected to serve, and has thus aided the government and the friends of the government, which it had resolved to humble and destroy.

Republicans, what our eyes have seen, what our ears have heard, and what we have personally experienced, will be better impressed on our memories than what our fathers have told us. We have lived in a state, which exhibiting to the world a democratic exterior, has actually practiced within itself all the arts of an organized aristocracy, under the management of the old firm of Moises and Aaron.

No single man is wicked enough to have corrupted the three great branches of our government and our elections, as they have been corrupted—perhaps no body of men is wicked enough for this purpose, and certainly the compass of a few years would not be sufficient to complete a system of government, such as ours. The present moment present this case in the strongest possible view.

Our council, holding the mainspring of government in the control of all laws and appointments, the majority of this council composed of practicing lawyers

—All the courts dependant on this council, and the council itself a supreme court over all the rest, and this majority having a right to plead before this supreme court—the lives, liberties, property and reputations of all the people of the state subject to this council, whose will is sovereign and conclusive—more than half of the other legislative branch depended on the council—all the bodies of men, wishing for corporate powers or for aid from the treasury, looking up to the council.—The council associated with the corporation of college—having assumed the guardianship of literature and religion; even the election law, that palladium of elective franchise, subject to such alterations, as their zeal for power may dictate—and the clergy contending that the interests of religion require the continuance of these men in office.

This may be a delightful state of things for federalists, but to men, who must suffer all the evils, which arise from such complicated usurpation of power it appears to be a wanton violation of all those civil, moral and religious principles, which have been accredited by the world.

To federalists no apology would be sufficient, and to republicans none is necessary, for our having improved a part of this occasion in tracing to their source our political evils. It is best that the course of our political warfare should be well understood. We are not contending about the general government: its measures have been far above the censure of its enemies. Ours is a local contest, the issue of which will decide whether our civil and religious rights are to depend on caprice or on constitutional compact. We are contending for that which the uniform sense of civilized nations has decreed to be the right of the people. We do not impute to the body of federalists, the evils of which we complain. There are many aged federalists in this state, who in their better days would have opposed the current, some magistrates, many of the clergy, and thousands of the people, who have been deceived into the part which they have taken. These will soon become really freemen; but the leaders will retain their places by the subtlety of their arts, till they shall be expelled by the energy of our votes. Their power is sinking, we are advancing, and shall unquestionably prevail.

But we ought not to seek this issue for the purpose of retaliation, nor of mere change of men, nor for wanton innovations, nor for imposing on others burthens, of which we have complained. A constitution, formed by the people, would be a safe foundation for many rational improvements in our laws, our appointments, our courts and elections. Great alarms have been excited, left a change of men should endanger all the valuable institutions in this state; but all our institutions now depend on the mere will of a set of men, who for the perpetuation of their own power, have broken down one of our most valuable institutions, and have innovated on most of the steady habits of the state. We ask for a safer guaranty of these institutions.

As to the College, we have indeed been distressed by its uniform combination with our state directors against a republican administration, by its encouragement of public abuse on our cause, and by its preference, in appointments, to the sons of federalists; but as knowledge is the foundation of liberty, it will be our interest to yield an ample support to that and other institutions of learning, as is now given. We wish our sons to be worthy of our daughters, and this cannot be done, unless they are instructed in some arts and sciences, besides ploughing, hoeing and going to meeting.

As to the system of taxation, it can be equitably improved to the immense belief of the laboring classes of our people. The old doctrine of taxation and representation inseparable ought to be revived. Every man, who pays money or renders public services common or military, should have a voice in choosing the men, who are to gauge his pocket or estimate his strength, and there is no danger in suffering the poor man's vote to weigh as much as the rich man's.

As to lotteries and 12 per cent. bridge and turnpike companies, it is to be hoped

† This refers to Mr. Tracy's project to increase the national debt and taxes, and thereby bring the body of the people to a condition that they shall know only how to plough and hoe and go to meeting, which is the real tendency of modern federalists.

ed that public patronage of gaming and usury will never be extended. As to incorporations, it may be well to provide by a general law that all men may gain what they can honestly, that they may expend it prudently and charitably—and that men may purchase valuable books and read them carefully; but as to raising a corporation from every brook and bush in order to support the manufacturers of corporations, we consider it as highly aristocratic. As to the missionary society, we have lamented, that in a provision for an accumulating fund to be raised by contribution, a kingdom of this world had been allotted them, and that when the church was laid to be so much in danger here, and when many flocks had no pastors, settled ministers and candidates should be sent to other states to preach the gospel: but as this and many other corporations have begun business with their privileges, they will doubtless retain them. As to religion, we shall never be guilty of preling it into public service, nor shall we refuse it the aids, which public sentiment may demand. The common charge, that we are opposed to the support of religion is confuted by the fact, that in republican towns federal clergy have been supported without those hindrances, which have been experienced by a few republican clergymen in federal towns. In that profession, hypocrisy is more easily practiced, more profitable and impressive than in any other; hence among the higher orders of it have been generally found deceivers, making great professions of piety, while they were forming strong leagues with the powers of this world. We do not believe in the piety of those high priests in this state, who in the circulation of Robinson and Barruel, and in preaching political sermons, have endeavored to humble us. Bound to mount Zion and the city of the living God, if such are your pilots, they will land you on a very different coast. But in respect to the body of the clergy, if their sons or brothers are in the nominations, they will hereafter trust their elections to laymen. They will remember that they are not called on for taxes or public service and that it is dishonest for them to vote away the money of the poor of their people who are deprived of voting. They will reflect on their high calling, the demand for all their time and talents in the service of their Master, and the certain loss of their influence, if they continue to be partisans. Let them look to Paul and the holy apostles of their Lord, and see whether they are associated with infidel Jews to destroy the power of Caesar. We have always distinguished between the clergy and their political brethren who have deceived them. The leaders will doubtless stand firmly against us to the last, but the others will retire from elections. Republicans, in the midst of national blessings it is natural for all of us to seek the security of some rights at our own fire sides. If all the neighboring country is fruitful and yet our own fields are barren, we may suffer famine. If all the other states are republicans yet we are invaded by aristocracies, we suffer. In a narrow room man may be confined from light, and in a small state man may be enslaved. Our rejoicing, allayed by the consideration that our state has no weight in the general scale, should stimulate to exertion. In his confined sphere of action each may do much for himself and the general cause; and a single vote may decide the fate of a nation. While we rejoice in the administration of President Jefferson, in the assurance of his re-election, and in the acquisition of Louisiana, let us look firmly at the obstacles which oppose us, and resolve that another year shall give us occasion of triumph in the restoration of this state to the constellation from which it is now a fallen star. And let the great question be decided, Whether Moses and Aaron shall, by clinging any longer together, continue to deprive thousands of their rights, to bid defiance to the general government, to sink religion below freezing point, to make professions instead of morals a tondry, and send the principles of civil and religious liberty abroad to seek some new revolution, of which they shall be the victims.

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SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Among the distinguished objects of federal slander we have recently noticed the honorable Robert Smith, Secretary

of naval affairs: a gentleman of copious powers and talents universally admitted. He has been singled out in a late New York *Post* as a target, by a writer under the style of "Massachusetts," who has already drawn three arrows from his quiver, and discharged them at the present state of the American navy; the third one, to which the others seem preparatory, are levelled at the Secretary. Gregarious federalism herds itself in the *Post*, and there we may search successfully for all the captivating beauties of billingsgate. Mr. Smith is described as "originally a little attorney at Baltimore," and that "neither his manners nor his talents entitled him to distinction." Such palpable and gross untruths may suit the regions where federalism delights to dwell; they may find a lodging in the bosom of the ignorant, the vindictive, and the bigotted partizan; and afford a delectable treat to the "cold malice of a tory." But the sober and candid and virtuous can tell, that the Secretary of the navy has a mind of no common mould; a spirit of no vulgar enterprise. Chafe, that persecuting judge of a vengeful party, can say whether Mr. Smith has talents: he can tell how the Secretary, when a youth, combated the anti-federal doctrines of the persecutor of Fries; and he can likewise bear witness to the abilities of Mr. Smith in the courts of Maryland and in her state legislature. But, it seems, according to "Massachusetts," that he was "unknown at the bar." The fact is false; and the assertion is a libel. No lawyer in Maryland was more esteemed; no man's talents more highly appreciated in the state. But he was always a foe to such men as Chafe; to such men as Hamilton. He has never defrauded his creditors; nor seduced another man's wife: He never speculated on public money, and avowed himself a foul adulterer to escape from the odium of the crime. "From his humble obscurity," continues "Massachusetts," "he brought with him the little arts without the abilities of his profession." Let the world judge. Where has he displayed those "little arts?" Are they seen in his energetic equipment of our squadrons? Are they visible in that strict scrutiny which he maintains over the marine? Are they conspicuous in his everlasting attention to business? Are they evinced by his being one of the most active members of the executive cabinet? No; though pious "Massachusetts" thou canst not point to one act of this man's life and say, this is the "little art" of a lawyer. That he is a "wonderful wizard" in the eyes of federalism we admit; for surely federalists have thought that nothing less than a "wizard" could have removed the pile of corruptions heaped upon the naval system by Ben. Stoddert. But where has the conduct of the Secretary been productive of injury to the nation? That is the criterion to judge by. Have our squadrons been left without provisions? Have our ships been without their complement of hands? Has Mr. Smith ever withheld the pay of the officers or sailors? What part of his duty has he neglected? What crime has he done? If he be innocent of all these, of what account are the fits of the envious? or the scurvy taunts of a bitter enemy? If no charge is specified—and "Massachusetts" specifies none—of what moment are the dull epithets of a morose and relitve scribler? When we read the allusion to Mr. Smith as "a shaver of notes," and that he was suddenly "metamorphosed into a naval Secretary," we feel proud that a writer who assumes such high ground as "Massachusetts," should grasp such a straw with which to justify his vile aspersions.

Rep. Adv.

Disposed as certain editors are to cavil at every act of the government, it was believed that in charity to commodore MORRIS, they would not in any manner have recalled the attention of the public to the proceedings against him. Unable however to repress their impotent malice even in this case, they have with their accustomed illeberality, attributed it to a spirit of political intolerance. They have thus expected to avail themselves of the delations of party to save the reputation of their friend, and to cast an odium upon the administration. It is not our purpose to add to the sufferings of Commodore Morris. We shall content ourselves in observing the misrepresentations of ignorance and impudence. Commodore Morris left the United States in April, 1802—and received his order of recall in the month of September, 1803—during all which time he was only about 14 days in sight of Tripoli.

The order of recall found him not on the enemy's coast, but in the harbor of Malaga.

As he was superseded and ordered home under circumstances so reproachful to him, it was the opinion of every military gentleman, and it was no doubt the expectation of the government, that he would have left no time in demanding a court of enquiry upon his conduct.

This we are authorized to state he did not do in any manner whatever. In the estimation of every military gentleman the not demanding an enquiry into his

conduct cannot but be considered as a tacit admission of his contumacious that it would not bear an investigation—and the not doing it, would have justified the dismissing him as unworthy of a commission in the Navy of the United States. But it seems the President deemed it expedient, to obtain previously the fullest information upon the subject, and to afford Commodore Morris an opportunity of explaining and defending his conduct. For this purpose a court of enquiry was ordered which he attended in person, aided by council brought with him from New York—And thus his conduct was fairly submitted to the solemn examination and opinion of his brother officers, who must necessarily have had a fellow feeling for him and who must have known that they themselves might hereafter be judged by the same rule by which they were judging him. Upon their report the President acted, and to oblige consistency, the opposition prints ought also to have ascribed them to a vindictive spirit of political intolerance.

Certain exceptions have been taken to the form of proceeding against commodore Morris.—They say that he ought to have been tried not by a court of enquiry, but by a court martial—that the court ought to have consisted, not of two captains and one lieutenant, but of three captains—and that a judge advocate ought not to have been and never was before appointed in a court of enquiry. With respect to the first exception, every person in any degree conversant in the proceedings of naval courts martial, and courts of enquiry, well knows, that as no specific allegations had been exhibited by any officer against Commodore Morris, government could not conscientiously with its own dignity, or with the act of congress, become informer, and order a court martial.—The only regular proceeding warranted by the laws of this nation, and by the precedents of the British government, was the court of enquiry, as instituted in this case. In Great Britain, courts of enquiry are not the creatures of law, but merely of custom.—In this country they are expressly authorized by an act of congress passed the 23d of April 1800, and consistently with the provisions of this statute, a court martial could not have been ordered. If the editors who have expressed to much astonishment, that this court of enquiry consisted of two captains and one lieutenant, had taken the trouble to read this act of congress, they would have found that a court of enquiry upon the conduct of an officer of the navy, must consist of three commissioned officers—and a lieutenant being a commissioned officer, is of course a legal and competent member—and after this intimation and reference to the statute, they will now find that in venturing to pronounce it a species of court till this time unheard of, they have betrayed nothing but their ignorance of the laws of their country—Equal ignorance and equal impudence have they shown in taking exception to a judge advocate officiating in a court of enquiry. The act of congress, so far from not allowing a judge advocate to act, expressly declares him to be an essential member and even prescribes his duties.

To the legality of making a lieutenant a member of this court being ascertained, the only question that occurs is, was it expedient or right to appoint him in preference to a captain. The only captains in the United States at the time, not members of the court, were Nicholson, Murray, Rodgers and James Barron. The two last were witnesses against Commodore Morris, and therefore, ought not to have been his judges.—Murray and Morris having been considered as in a state of rancorous hostility to each other, it was no doubt conceived that Murray would not be considered a proper judge, and Nicholson being a relation of Murray, was perhaps on that account deemed not sufficiently dispassionate.—In tenderness then to Commodore Morris, instead of either of them a lieutenant of respectable standing in the navy was appointed, who had never been heard to express an unfavorable opinion of Commodore Morris.

Equal ignorance of the subject do these editors shew, in stating as a reason why Commodore Morris ought to have been tried by a court martial, viz. That "in such case he would have been tried by none but captains." By referring to the 35th article of the statute for the better government of the navy, it will be found that a lieutenant may be appointed a member of a court martial called upon any officer in the service.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland will please take notice, that agreeably to the first article of association, the second instalment on the capital stock will be due on the 8th of July next, and that the same must be paid in bank on or before Monday the 9th, under pain of forfeiting the first payment on said stock.

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

The editors throughout this state who printed the articles of association, are requested to give publicity to the above in their respective papers.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 25.

The state of political party, at all times interesting to the public, is peculiarly so in the present awful situation of the country. The contest between his Majesty's Ministers and the Opposition will, no doubt, be carried on with great heat and even with rancour, but to whatever issue it may lead, we have most satisfactory grounds to believe that the event cannot be productive of any danger to the nation. These grounds will be found by every man of common sense in the zeal and patriotism of all classes and descriptions of persons to defend their rights, should the threatened invasion be carried into effect. However desperately statesmen may contend for power and places, we are convinced that the general spirit and unanimous exertions of the country will do more for its safety than any benefit which can result from their quarrels and squabbles. This is a consoling, a happy subject of reflection for the inhabitants of the United Kingdoms.

It is evident that the Opposition, composed as it is of such inconsistent and motley ingredients, can never form a minority capable of being actuated by one common sentiment. Is it in the most remote degree probable, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham and Mr. Sheridan, with so many others who had been battling each other for so many years, can coalesce for the public good with any prospect of conducting the business of the state on cordial terms? Few will be inclined to answer this question in the affirmative.

To the superior talents that distinguish the leading members of Opposition, and to the influence they possess through the country, both in rank and property, we think the administration must, however, very shortly give way, and a new cabinet will be the work more of chance than of any fixed design. Mr. Addington and his friends certainly hold their situations by a very precarious tenure, nor will the favor of their Royal Master be sufficient to induce them to remain in power, should there be a majority in the House of Commons against them. The division on Monday night is a convincing proof that the administration is drawing near its dissolution, for a majority of fifty-two, in so full a house, is but a very few degrees different from a defeat. The division in the House of Lords last night is another proof of the declining influence of the minister.

It is said, but we know not with what truth, that Mr. Addington has intimated to his Majesty that he can no longer carry on the business of government; and it was last night confidently reported that the Earl of Chatham has been closeted with his Majesty on this subject.

That an immediate change is expected, is conjectured from the navy promotions last night.—Sir Thomas Troubridge and Markham are in the list of Admirals.

Should ministers be forced to retire, it is, however, due to them to say, that they will bear with them out of office the character of upright and honest men. They possess not the shining talents of their opponents, but for purity of intention they yield to no men. The primary and evident object of the Opposition is to remove them from office; and this point once accomplished, strange divisions may not unreasonably be expected. That the event is calculated to prove injurious to the public service, we are far, however, from wishing to insinuate. A great and commanding administration may certainly be formed out of the present opponents of the minister, and the circumstances of the times may require that the superior talents of the country should not be excluded from the administration of its affairs. Mr. Addington, it must be admitted, is deficient in talents to many who now oppose him, but his integrity is unquestionable; and hence, in his retirement from office, will be accompanied by the good wishes of every honest man. In providing for his friends and relations, what blame has he incurred but that to which every minister before Mr. Addington made himself liable?

We have already stated the arrival, in a neutral vessel at Harwich, of two foreigners, who represented themselves as private couriers with dispatches for government, and the circumstances of their being brought to town in the custody of a confidential person, and immediately sent back to Harwich, where they quarrelled, fought with knives, and wounded each other. The circumstances of these two men being ordered to be immediately sent out of the kingdom, shewed that they had given a false account of themselves; and many reports were spread respecting the object of their mission.—One of these men being stabbed, as it was supposed mortally, in the side, the agent of government at Harwich, thought it his duty to send the criminal back to London, under the idea that an enquiry into the cause of the quarrel might lead to some useful discovery, and that he ought not to let them go free until the life of the wounded man was out of danger. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by Sir Richard Ford at the Secretary of State's Office; and from some facts disclosed upon the occasion, it was thought advisable to send an order to

Harwich, requiring that his companion should be sent immediately to town, where he arrived on Monday, in the custody of a messenger. He was supported by bolsters in the carriage, and seemed extremely weak. He is now in the custody of Mr. Wallis. The circumstances of the quarrel of these two foreigners at Harwich, the examination of one of them at the Secretary of State's Office, and the consequent order for bringing back the other to town, notwithstanding the state of his wound, have excited a considerable degree of curiosity, and the following account is given as correct in a morning paper:—"Several hundreds of louis d'ors were found upon the person of the prisoner who was first examined. They were sewed up in a wide flat girdle close to his skin; and it is supposed, that the division of the money, and not rivalry about a girl at Harwich, as they alleged, was the cause of the quarrel, and of its dangerous consequences. One of them, we understand, is a captain of French light artillery, and calls himself Le Clerk; the other was formerly a cook at Carleton House, and was sent out of the kingdom about five or six years ago, under the alien act. They appeared to have engaged in a conspiracy against the life of his royal highness the prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, and of the princess of the house of Bourbon. The cook was, by means of his former acquaintance at Carleton House, to obtain admittance there, as an assistant, when his royal highness was to entertain his royal brothers, and the princess of Bourbon, and to season to his purpose the most favorite dishes; and the artillery captain was to assassinate the rest in his own way. This horrid plot, we understand, was discovered by a fellow traveller, who overheard these two men at an inn in Embden, arranging their plans, and settling their respective parts, and came over to Harwich in the same vessel with them. We must presume that at the time these two foreigners were sent back to Harwich, the communication of their plan either had not reached the prince of Wales, or had not reached the Secretary of State's Office."

A Proclamation was issued on the 24th April at London, for a general fast, to be observed in England, and Ireland on Friday the 25th May, and in Scotland on Thursday the 7th June.

The King—On Tuesday May the 1st, his Majesty exercised for some time in the Queen's riding school, and at one o'clock gave an audience to Mr. Addington.

April 30.

We have received Leyden Gazettes to the 25th inst. They contain intelligence from Paris to the 18th.

The system of arrest does not appear to have been relaxed, and the suspicions of the tyrant have again rendered all persons who are deemed dangerous, and even all rumors, objects of the particular attention of the magistrates in the capital. The Governor of Paris issued, on the 15th of April, the following address to the officers and subalterns, in general orders, of the garrison and national guard:

GENERAL ORDERS.

"The Governor of Paris recommends to the aides-de-camp, officers, and subalterns of the garrison and national guard, to enlighten the citizens, wherever they may find them, on the false reports which the disaffected endeavor to propagate. They do not stick at the means, for now they give out, that the death of Pichegru is not the result of suicide: now again they spread abroad, that a great many prisoners are got every night. Let the citizens know, that military, as well as civil justice, is not exerted without public forms; and that not one guilty person has been condemned by the military tribunals, without his sentence having been printed and posted up immediately.

"The criminal tribunal continues its proceedings with the greatest activity. Whatever is spread relative to the facts more or less important, with which the prisoners stand charged, must be considered as false reports. The arrests which have taken place since that of Gen. Moreau, have confirmed his guilt. Ducours, one of the brigands described in the list published by the chief judge, is now arrested at Chartres.

"To this moment proofs have been found of every thing which the chief judge has said, and of nothing else but what he has said."

This address concludes in the following terms:

"The opinion of all ranks of people is always essentially connected with the confidence and love which the First Consul has a right to expect of Frenchmen.

(Signed) "MURAT"

The fate of Moreau may easily be anticipated. His execution has probably before this time taken place.

On the same day, when Gen. Murat's address was published, the prefect of police in the capital took new measures of safety against suspected persons in Paris, and its environs. He gave orders, by an arrete, dated April 15, that all persons included in the amnesty for the civil war, who may be either at Paris, or in the rural communes of the department of the Seine, in those of Sevres,

Mauden and St. Cloud, of the department of Seine, and Oise, must appear within three days from the publication of the order, at the office of the secretary general of the prefecture of police, to get their acts of amnesty, passports, and licenses of residence examined. They are to make a declaration of their names, residences, and professions, before and since the revolution; the places where their property lies; the motives which have induced them to chuse their places of abode, and to continue in the same.—These persons are to remain under immediate inspection, and not to change their residence without leave from the prefect of police, under pain of arrest.

The Prevoyante store ship is ordered to proceed to Gibraltar; she is to convey stores of every description, for the use of the fleet in the Mediterranean. Gen. Fox, appointed Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, will take his passage on board her for that place.

After concluding a very beneficial loan, for the benefit of the country and the contractors, Mr. Addington yesterday opened the budget. The burthens are as moderate as, in the present state of affairs, could have been expected. The War taxes are to be augmented in their produce one million.

This augmentation is upon wine, from 12l. to 19 guineas a ton; an augmentation which the wine merchants were told last year to expect.—The produce of this tax is estimated at £. 200,000

An addition of 12 1/2 per cent on articles under the head Consolidated Customs, excepting Wine, Tea and Cotton, Wool and doubling the duty on Raisins and Sweets. The estimated produce of this addition is 800,000

£. 1,000,000

This is the proposed augmentation of the War taxes to a Million beyond their present produce.

The interest of the loan is to be provided for in another way; it amounts to between 7 and 800,000l. It is proposed to consolidate the Stamp Duties, rather lessening the duty on stamps used in legal proceedings, and increasing the duty on stamps for transfer of property. The minister supposes the produce of this consolidation will be 800,000l. which will more than cover the interest of loan.

Letters from Constantinople of the 14th of March, say, Ali Pacha has been murdered on his way from Alexandria to Cairo, supposed by the Beys. The Grand Seigneur and his ministers, are in great consternation, that their Governor should have met such a fate, have appointed the Pacha of Acre, governor of Egypt, to restore tranquillity, and have sent a Squadron of ships of war to support him.

A Russian frigate with transports, having 900 troops, have been permitted to pass the Dardanelles for Corfu.

Mr. Drake has left Munich in such haste, that he would not wait for his carriage, but went on foot.

May 2.

A considerable movement is now observable among the troops for the expedition. Several battalions in the vicinity of Paris are on their march for the coast, to which are daily sent considerable transports of provisions.

A private letter from Berlin, of the 16th of April, says, "The arrival of two aid-de-camps of the First Consul, and three couriers, has caused several reports. In our diplomatic circles, it is said and believed, that they are come to propose that our King shall change his title to that of Emperor, and that Buonaparte, in return for this compliment, shall be acknowledged "Emperor of the Gauls," with the unanimous consent of the French nation: Our king is also to guarantee to the succession of the throne to the family of Buonaparte. It is also proposed, with a promise of further advances, that our sovereign shall keep Louis XVII. and the other Bourbon, confined within the limits of the city of Warsaw; and to permit a French agent to reside there to inspect their conduct. I have heard that our ministers have endeavored to elude a direct answer and though pressed, have declared that our sovereign would follow the example of other sovereigns, and that our ambassadors, particularly those at St. Petersburg and Vienna, should be instructed to learn the opinion of these courts upon the subject."

The Swift cutter, from Plymouth to Lord Nelson's fleet, with dispatches, has been captured by a French privateer, of 12 guns, and 150 men, and carried into Barcelona.

We are sorry to confirm the unpleasant account of the loss of the *Rolla* and *Cato*, in the China Seas, on their passage, from New-South-Wales to China. They were lost in the Eastern passage, and no hopes are entertained of any part of their crews having been saved. The *Buffalo* man of war, which accompanied them, was safe off Penang, on the 31st of October.

May 3.

It is confidently stated, that Buona-

Apollo's Feast.

It was in yon frequented grove,
Near by a purling stream
I sat—my heart then free from love,
All was within serene.
Bright Phoebus from the eastern sky,
His rays light display'd,
Upon yon mountain's summit high,
And through the opening glade.
The early songsters perch'd around,
Their notes enchanting rais'd;
Now in the bush, now on the ground,
And now with wing uprais'd,
The buzzing bee with nicest art,
From ev'ry opening flow'r,
The nectar suck'd, nor would depart,
From the enchant'd bow'r.
All nature dress'd in smiles did seem,
To hail the rising sun;
While o'er the distant verdant green,
The sportive lambskins run;
'Twas when amidst those scenes of joy,
Where nothing might intrude,
No, nothing which might chance alloy
Thy charms, sweet solitude.
I first beheld my lovely fair,
As blooming as the day;
No charms might then with her's compare,
No not the flow'rs of May.
Her eye I caught, as she did mine,
Young Cupid bent his bow,
Our breaths determin'd to confign,
To choicest bliss or woe.
We met and pass'd the hours away,
In conversation sweet;
No impure thoughts did words convey,
Our listening ears to meet.
Her soft affection now I share,
My breast is warm'd with love;
But oh! my anxious soul, how dare,
A father's kindness prove.
A pebble stone how hope to join,
But O, the hope I'll hold,
In concert with a precious mine,
Of pearls and choicest gold.
Methinks for me 'twas design'd,
Else why for me that love?
Else why our breaths in union join'd,
Do our affections prove?
What tho' dame fortune on me frown,
I'm with my fate content;
My tears shall melt the parent down,
And gain his bliss content.

EDGAR.

SONG.

From the Sylph of Charles Lofely, Esq.
I danc'd with Harriet at the fair,
And prais'd her for her jetty hair,
Which like the tendrils of a vine,
About her brow in wanton twine
Luxuriantly ran;
But why I prais'd her, sweet one, know,
Because I recollected, so
The tresses negligently flow
About the cheeks of Ann.
One evening in the passion week
When Lucy play'd at hide and seek,
Her black eyes shone like glow-worms
Bright,
And led me by their sparkling light
To find out where she ran;
But if I praise them, sweet one, know
I recollect even so
The black eyes sparkle, burn, and glow
Of gentle mistress Ann.
Louisa's lips in kisses meet
Like a twin cherry, ripe and sweet;
In Catharine's breath rich perfume
dwells;
But, ah! how Julia's bosom swells
To charm the gaze of man!
Yet, if I praise them, sweet one, know
They singly but remind me—so
Lips, breath, and bosom I can show
All bled in mistress Ann.

EPIGRAM.

Tom's faithful spouse bestow'd a yearly
child,
And he was happy while the bantlings
smil'd;
Three years ago he join'd a martial band,
And fought for laurels in a distant land;
Yet, such the force of habit, Nell, they
say,
Still has her yearly child, tho' Tom's
away.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL—At Salford, on the 8th Decem-
ber, 1803.

D—versus K—

This was an action in trover brought by the plaintiff to recover a gold ring and two silver table spoons, which the plaintiff had presented to the defendant's wife, when that lady was in a state of widowhood, on condition of her giving her hand to the plaintiff. It appeared the commencement of Mr. D's courtship to the widow (then Mrs B.) was nine weeks after the demise of her first husband, when the parties were on a friendly journey together in a gig to Liverpool, in the last bathing season—That he succeeded in his suit so well before he reached Liverpool, as to procure her consent to have the Gordian knot tied in that town; the little golden magic circle was bought, and a couple of silver spoons, which attracted the lady's fancy, as preparatory to house keeping. Upon enquiry it appeared that the Canon law precluded an immediate marriage, a certain time of residence being necessary on the part of the bridegroom; it was then proposed and agreed to, that the happy junction of hands should take place at Rochdale, and that Mr. D. should previously reside there 1 month; this was done: and Mr. D. flew on the wings of affection to fetch his beloved from B—, for the purpose; where, from a feeling of delicacy, the lady would not be wed, so early after the demise of her dear departed husband. On his entering the vicinity of B— his ears were struck with the dulcet tones of the church bells; not knowing the cause he thought perhaps Buonaparte had been defeated or some other great political blow had been struck; he was soon informed it was for a wedding; here Mr. D's heart danced in unison with the merry bells, anticipating the blissful moment of his own union: but alas! "Fratry, thy name is woman!" Too soon did he learn that the marriage which the bells proclaimed, was no other than that of the very lady for whose amiable person he had been performing a month's quarantine at Rochdale, to a Mr. K. a gentleman of B. some years younger than Mr. D. This was the plaintiff's case and he brought his action for the recovery of the ring and spoons. The defence set up was, that those articles were given as mere tokens of friendship, Platonic symbols, distinct from any promise or condition of marriage whatever.—The jury gave a verdict to Mr. D. to the full amount of the ring and spoons.

A man being capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, was, as usual, asked what he had to say why the judgment of death should not pass against him. "Say!" replied he; "why I think the joke has been carried far enough already, and the less that is said about it the better—if you please, sir, we'll drop the subject."

Mr. Calonne died of a complaint in the chest, a very natural death for a Financier.

A wag, lately describing an elephant, remarked, that this sagacious animal took care never to be robbed, for he always carried his trunk before him.

An Irish Journalist observes, that an invisible female is exposed in Paris to the curiosity of spectators.—The price is one shilling a sight.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed a Run-away to the goal of Frederick County, a Negro Man who calls himself Cesar Langston, and says he belongs to Mr. Isaac Langton of Hartford County, North-Carolina, he is about 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made fellow—his clothing are a grey woolen coat with a blue cape, cotton striped waistcoat and trowsers, and a tow linen shirt; he also has four scars upon the back of his neck—if his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeable to law.
GEORGE GREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick County.
June 26, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Goal of Frederick County, as run-aways, a Negro Man, who calls himself JIM, and a Mulatto Woman, who calls herself MIMA, and say they belong to Mr. Peter Saurkins of Farquahac county Virginia. Said Jim is about thirty four or five years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout well made fellow;—His clothing are a blue coat and vest coat, tow linen shirt and trowsers—he also has a scar on his breast. Mima is about twenty-five years of age, five feet one or two inches high, stout well made—her clothing are a blue short gound, white lincey petticoat and a tow linen shift. If their owner does not release them from Goal, they will be sold for their Goal fees, agreeable to law.
GEORGE GREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick County.
June 26, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Goal of Frederick county, a Negro Boy who calls himself GEORGE, and says he belongs to capt. Newman, of George Town. He is about 14 years old, four feet seven inches high—his clothing are a tow linen shirt and a pair of coarse blue cloth trowsers. If his master does not release him from Goal, he will be sold for his Goal fees, according to law.
GEORGE GREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick County.
June 26, 1804. 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the first day of June, Negro EPHRAIM, the property of Miss Mary Ann T. Goldsborough, in Talbot County near Easton—Ephraim is black, nineteen years of age, rather short and well set, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high—he speaks thick, is easily alarmed, and cannot look you long in the face—His cloaths were of common kersey and oznaburghs—It is more than probable that he has made off to the State of Delaware, as some of his intimate friends have gone there before him—The above reward will be given for apprehending the said Negro if taken up out of this State; Thirty Dollars if taken in any other County than this; and Twenty Dollars if taken up in this County with reasonable charges paid together with the reward upon possession obtained of said negro Ephraim, by
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Near Easton, Talbot-County,
E. S. Maryland.
June 12, 1804. 6

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch enters into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high, situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good feat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
January 31, 1804. 11

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1803, a Negro Man named DICK, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion—since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. SUCK his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an awful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. One Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.
EDWARD O. CLARK,
Denton, Caroline County,
E. S. Maryland.
June 12, 1804. 89

Notice to Subscribers.

FIVE YEAR'S since the commencement of the STAR, having nearly expired; and it having become indispensably necessary that a final settlement of all arrears due to the Editor should take place previous to the commencement of the Sixth Year. Notice is hereby given, to those indebted for Subscriptions, Advertisement, Hand-Bills, Blanks, &c. that their accounts are now making out; and that such as neglect attending to this request, previous to the 26th day of August next, shall be indebted for more than six months, that the same will be put in the hands of proper authority, for collection, without respect to persons.
Easton, June 26, 1804.

Notice is Hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that a petition will be preferred by a number of the inhabitants of Dorchester County to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to prohibit all person or persons from setting Ware, or sticking Stakes in the Chickawicomco and Transquaking Rivers, as the navigation thereof is very much obstructed.
Dorchester County,
June 12, 1804. 9

FOR SALE,

A TWO Story Brick House, Brick Store, Granary and lot of Ground, situate in Greenborough, Caroline county, Maryland. This property is on the eminence near the landing at the foot of the Bridge, and well calculated for dealers in grain—it is part of the Estate of John Steinmetz, deceased; late of Philadelphia—Application can be made to Capt. William Jackson of Greenborough, or by Post to John H. Brinton, of Philadelphia, No. 281 Market Street, which will be attended to.
June 12, 1804. 6

FOR SALE,

(But not to be removed from the State of Maryland) a valuable Young Negro Woman, With one or two female Children as may suit the purchaser—For terms enquire of the Printer hereof.
Talbot-County, June 19, 1804. 3

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that those of the new form will be used at the custom-houses to every vessel, for which application may be made, on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which she 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.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Public Auction. BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 2d day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called Dover and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, lying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plot of which will be shewn at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.
JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
June 5, 1804. 9

Was Committed

TO the Goal of Baltimore County, as a Run-away, on the 21st Feb. last, a Negro Woman who calls herself MILLY THOMAS; she is about 38 or 40 years old—5 feet 4 inches high, and of a brown complexion. She says she did belong to Mr. William Briscoe, of Charles County, in the State of Maryland. If her owner does not release her, she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.
THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff of Baltimore County.
Baltimore, May 29, 1804. 8

BLANKS FOR SALE, AT THE STAR OFFICE.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

Dr. JOHN MACE'S HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS, AND ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE, For preserving Health in general, and preventing the Diseases of warm Climates, and warm Seasons: such as the Cholera Morbus, Lax, Dysentery or Flux, Sickness of the Stomach and Overflow of Bile, Ague and Fever, Bilious or Yellow Fever, Inflammation and Obstruction of the Liver, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Head-Ache, and Jaundice or Yellowness of the skin, &c. &c. "Nothing is so useful in preserving Health, and producing long Life, as frequent and moderate Purging."
LORD BACON.

TO preserve health, and to prolong life, is the wish and ought to be the object of every human being. It is, however, to be lamented, that physicians have not yet pointed out any successful method of answering these purposes. They have, it is true, recommended a proper attention to diet, exercise, bathing, sleeping, rising, walking, riding, standing, sitting, using tea instead of air! &c. with a variety of other prescriptions, the employment of which would make a profession that would take up the whole time of life. Hence these directions, setting aside the impertinence of many of them, are useless to those engaged in labor and business, and those oppressed by want and poverty; and therefore it becomes necessary to pursue some method that can be conveniently employed by every individual, in every circumstance. This method consists in "frequent and moderate purging," and is not only founded upon the authority of lord Bacon, the greatest of philosophers, but also upon the most correct reasoning, as well as experience. But it is not every kind of purging medicine that will answer the purpose; mercury, and such other violent and harsh remedies, however useful they may be for the cure of different diseases, will be found dangerous in preserving health, and will generally do much more harm than good. The purging medicine to be used must be of such a kind, that it will empty the bowels effectually, and with ease, of the bile and filth which collect in them and lay the foundation of almost every disease to which the human body is subject; & at the same time it must be such, that every person of every trade, business or occupation, may use it without ceasing from their employment, and without making any alteration in their diet or drink. The pills which I have invented and prepared are exactly suited to these purposes. If it were not for extending this piece to too great a length, I might here introduce many testimonies from persons who have tried them, to prove their extraordinary virtues; but the following certificate from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, now a minister on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be sufficient.
"March 29, 1804.

"DEAR SIR, "At your request, I send you these lines to acquaint you with the good effects I have experienced from using your pills. I was affected with burning of my hands and feet, feverishness, and discharges of much bile, and a great drowsiness, which attended me for eight or nine years. When I came into Caroline county last year, I was recommended by captain William Frazier to try your pills, which he said had prevented him from bilious complaints, to which he was subject. I accordingly tried them, and through God they were made a great blessing to me. They discharged the bilious matter with great ease, left the bowels in a very easy state, abated my fevers, gave me a good appetite, and though in the decline of life, they restored my constitution in a great measure.—I recommend them to the public in general, as the best medicine that I ever tried for the prevention of bilious complaints. EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

"Do For MACE." He has on hand as usual a large and general supply of Genuine Drug Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, and Patent Medicines of every description. All of which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices.
JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
Easton, June 5, 1804. 11

NOTICE.

The subscriber having established himself in the GROCERY BUSINESS, IN BALTIMORE, Informs his Friends and the Public, that he will at all times keep on hand, A General Assortment of Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Callings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.
WM. HASLETT,
Corner of Pratt and South Street,
Baltimore, May 26, 1804. 11

part's nephew Napoleon, the youngest son of Louis Buonaparte, will be provisionally appointed his successor, under the guardianship of Joseph Buonaparte. The Legion of Honour is also to be declared hereditary; the Legislative Body and the Tribunal to be united, and their members to be divided into land-holders, literati, and commercial men, and their functions to be continued for ten years.

The First Consul is said to receive every evening, at St. Cloud, a report of the examination of the Conspirators. The confinement of gen. Moreau is rendered more irksome by the presence of a rightly guard in his prison, as it may be supposed, from a humane principle of preventing suicide.

In consequence of the new arrangements in contemplation of the Supreme Government of India, the city of Alifabad, from its advantageous situation at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumra, will become the grand emporium of the ceded provinces.

The following remarks comprise a short, though faithful sketch of an odious and abominable abuse of words, which, among other curses attendant on revolution, seems to be entailed upon the present generation.

IMPARTIALITY.

No word, perhaps, in the whole vocabulary of the English language is more perverted than impartiality. It carries so pretty and conciliatory sound with it—it is intended as another for rectitude, or a just sense of what is right. In its pure and original signification, it is the opposite of prejudice. In the modern, popular use of it, it means any thing or nothing. "It is a tale told by an idiot signifying nothing." "It is union to nianocomp, and every name vituperative under Heaven." As it is used in politics, it is an ignis fatuus, leading the unwary and thoughtless astray. It is the ass between two stacks of hay, who, actuated by this delusive spirit of impartiality, starved when the cornucopia of Ceres was on his left. It ought to starve its votaries. If there be a right political system, it is wise, it is worthy of praise to adhere to it. A man should place his pride in avowing, or at least in maintaining such a sentiment. The half right and half wrong character ought to be, if they be not already, despised. He can be assured of the confidence of no man.—In religion, these observations will apply with equal force. It will serve the purpose of modern infidelity to mouth this word, for by this means it gains proteolytes. The Christian is advised not to be partial to his system of ethics, but to loosen the bonds which bind him to it, and wander in the maze of error and delusion, in the search of truth. The doctrine is plausible; but where is the man, who, has given up the "faith that made him free," for this purpose, now enlightened, rejoices that he is loosened, from its hold. If there be no innate ideas, there is most certainly a moral sense of right and wrong; and that man acts wisely, who divests himself of the former, by a voluntary pilgrimage to examine the latter. This unmeaning word is used for particular purpose, like that of patriotism. A good patriot is one who, with the heart of a tyrant is bawling liberty, equality. It is a name that it would have been well to have expunged from every language when Robespierre made his exit, or when the first Buonaparte shall expire. [Par. Museum.]

The following Communication is a reply to various misrepresentations in the Washington Federalist of the 5th ult. occasioned by a detection, under the head of a late number of "Federal Misrepresentations," of a tissue of falsehoods in relation to the Navy Department.

Mr. "Correspondent" in his letter of the 5th inst. published in the Washington Federalist, stated that "he had been told that under the direction of the present Secretary of the Navy, or the navy agent at Charleston in South Carolina, a store of brick was built without any other foundation than sand and mud, and that, when about to be roofed in, it began to give way, to prevent which, the public timber was cut up and used as props for said building."—Suppose, Mr. "Correspondent," you had built your house upon the sand, (which by the bye would be no very extraordinary thing for a foolish man to do) and, that your house being beat upon by the rains and winds was about to fall down—if you had any private timber of your own, and propping your house up was deemed essential to its preservation, would you not use such private timber to keep your main timbers up? or would you expect to use public timber for that purpose? You certainly would not suffer your house to fall down, when you could prevent it by props of timber—I recommend it to you to go on with your labors—you divert me exceedingly—by way of encouragement, I hereby offer you two acres of Clebe Land, if you will inform me when it was that the Navy Department had a store house of brick built in Charleston S. C. and at what period there was timber at that place, belonging to the department.

EXAMINER.

STAR

O. R.

E. n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning July 3, 1804.

In order to lay as much of the foreign news received, before the readers of the Star, several interesting details of a domestic nature are unavoidably postponed till a future paper.

To-morrow being the fourth of July, and in different parts of the Union we find great preparations making for its celebration—while we have only to regret that scarcely a word is to be heard of it in this town—a day that ought ever to remain dear in the hearts of Americans—either the great fall of rain whereby the wheat and corn has been very much injured, or an unbecoming luke-warmness in the minds of republicans, must be the cause; but we are induced to hope the former, as we yet have too great an opinion of a majority of the people, to believe the latter.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Amendment to the Constitution.

We are happy in being able to acquaint our readers with the amendment of the Constitution, in designating the President and Vice-President, having been adopted in the House of Representatives by a majority of nine. Several republican members were at the time absent. In the Senate the ayes were—

Storer, Gilman, Bradley, Smith, Alcock, Allen, Waldron—7.

Nays—Orr, Taylor, S. Payson, Kimball, M. P. Payson—5.

Though the amendment would have passed, without the concurrence of this State, every friend to the constitution and his country will rejoice to learn such welcome tidings from a State, so lately devoted to far different sentiments, for a number of years so entirely degenerated from those glorious principles so eminently displayed, when on former occasions they faced a common foe. The delusion is past, the veil is removed, and a far different scene will shortly open to our view. New Hampshire is saved from ruin—New Hampshire is republicanized.

BRITISH SUPPLY BILL.—On the 13th April, the British House of Commons being resolved into a committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved the resolutions for granting to his majesty:

1. The amount of the estimates for the pay and clothing of the militia.

2d. 152,000l. for foreign and secret services.

3d. 412,003l. for claims of American loyalists, pursuant to the 7th article of the convention with the United States of America.

4th. 11,000,000l. to satisfy the amount of Exchequer bills, outstanding and unprovided for, which had been issued under several acts, of last session, on the credit of the aids of 1804.

5th. The annual sums to the British Museum and veterinary college.

The resolutions were severally agreed to.

Much has been said against Mr. Jefferson, on account of his supposed sentiments respecting a Navy; but only let him speak for himself, and he will not be misunderstood, and cannot fail to excite our respect. The following extract from his *Notes on Virginia* is worthy the perusal of every American, whether his feelings and principles be republican or anti-republican; and that part which speaks of the folly of war for trifles, is additionally interesting at this period.

"Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is their interest to go to war.—Were the money which it has cost to gain, at the close of a long war, a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employment for the idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier. This I hope will be our wisdom."

"But the actual habits of our countrymen attach them to commerce. They will exercise it for themselves. Wars then must sometimes be our lot; and all the wife can do, will be to avoid that half of them which would be produced by our own follies and our own acts of injustice; and to make for the other half the best preparation we can. Of what should these be? A land army would be useless for offence, and not the best nor safest instrument of defence. For either of these purposes, the sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy. On that element it is necessary we should possess some power. To aim at such a navy as the greater nations of Europe possess, would be a foolish and wicked waste of the energies of our country-

men. It would be to pull on our own heads that load of military expense which makes the European laborer go supperless to bed, and moistens his bread with the sweat of his brow. It will be enough if we enable ourselves to prevent insults from those nations of Europe which are weak on the sea, because circumstances exist, which render even the strong ones weak as to us. Providence has placed their richest and most defenceless possessions at our door; obliged their most precious commerce to pass as it were in review before us. To protect this, a small part only of their naval force will be risked across the Atlantic. The dangers to which the elements expose them here are to well known, and the greater dangers to which they would be exposed at home were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us by detachment only; and it will suffice to make ourselves equal to what they may detach. Even a smaller force than they may detach will be rendered equal or superior by the quickness with which any check may be repaired with us, while losses with them will be irreparable till too late. A small naval force then is sufficient for us, and a small one is necessary. I will only say it should by no means be so great as we are able to make it."

Reading, June 9.

Last Monday afternoon this borough and neighborhood experienced two violent storms at an hour's interval, attended with very heavy rain and hail; which, in their course, caused very severe damages, breaking a great number of windows, laying waste gardens, grain fields and timber. Fields likely to produce three or four hundred bushels, were quite cut down, so that hardly a straw was left standing. Its extent, as far as we could learn, was about a mile in breadth, and reached 8 or 9 miles below this place, along the east side of the Schuykill.

The second storm, from the northeast, laid waste a number of very valuable grain fields along the west side of Schuykill, and most all the clover in the fields was lodged down as if mowed. Some of the ice pieces were square and measured five inches round, and the hail lay in some places so thick that they could be taken up by the half bushel! Thus, in course of a very little time, dwindled away one of the finest prospects of plentiful harvests this part of the country ever beheld!

"Entering upon the third year of our political labors, the most cheering prospects expand around us. Our general and state governments peculiarly of our choice, and administered according to the expression of our will. Resting from the toils and troubles of an important and decisive victory over our political opponents, from the effects of which they will not speedily recover. Fifteen states, and all the territorial appendages; republican; two states federal, but speedily advancing to the new birth. Agriculture, commerce, the arts, manufactures, increasing; science and useful literature advancing. Our exchequer replenished, our finances ample, and at peace with all nations. Without standing armies, useless navies, supernumerary and sinecure offices, a privileged clergy. Without burthenome taxes, without a nobility, without a king, those *Tracy-drains* so happily calculated to take off our spare money, and render us fit only to hoe corn and go to meeting. Instead of these scenes, sickening to the soul of freedom, we see all of our affairs in a train of prosperity, and the United States advancing with rapidity to wealth, to honor, and to national glory.

"The annals of Europe cannot shew so long an intermission from war, as this country has now enjoyed. Our conquests are bloodless; our conflicts are not treated by the orphan's tears, nor do the widow's curse crown our victories. For the sword of the warrior we have substituted the word of negotiation, and a New World is suddenly added to our dominion.

"Happy America! highly favored art thou of Heaven! Thy climes genial, thy laws mild and humane, thy resources unbounded, thy officers peace, and thy ex-actors righteousness." *Barrometer.*

From the Northampton Gazette.

Mr. BUTLER, Agriculture being the employment of a great part of mankind, the grand question is, how we may cultivate our lands to the best advantage. Having the last year made an experiment by putting Plaster of Paris on potatoes, I have thought it would be of advantage to the interest of agriculture to communicate it through the medium of your paper.

The experiment I made by putting about a table spoonful of plaster to each hill of potatoes, which was put on the latter part of June, on about every fourth row, I soon found the vines of those that were plastered to assume a different color, and the stalks to grow much larger and in greater quantities. When I came to pull them in autumn, I had more than double the quantity. The potatoes were of a much better quality and much larger. As potatoes are of great use to a farmer in fattening swine and beef cattle, I would recommend it to those people, who use

the plaster, to make the experiment for themselves, by plastering their potatoes soon after the first hewing.

JUSTUS FORWARD, jun.

Belchertown, May, 1804.

Arthur Seale, a printer and book-keeper was lately tried in London for publishing a libel of which the following is an extract.

"ARE YOU RIGHT?"

"The artifices employed will eventually disappoint those whose only object is to deceive. Surely you are not to be imposed upon by misrepresentation. Look at our prisons, the oppression of lawyers has crowded them with thousands of victims. Men of virtue and integrity, who might become the ornament and the protection of the country are pining in those loathsome dungeons. The officers of the army and navy have become the pale inhabitants of these dark recesses, where is there a man in England who has not suffered by lawyers. They engross all the honors and emoluments and fatten on the distresses of the country.—Bribes which are given by parliament are paid by the people. The people are forced to discharge the wages of public iniquity. What then are we to fight for?—not for our country but for its oppressors!—not for our liberty and property for both are gone. Correct abuses, restore us our freedom, reduce the expenses and the iniquity of law proceedings—tantalize us no longer with promises of reformation which only aggravate and mock our distresses. Let government enable us to live by our industry, and it may safely repose in confidence on the public spirit—France can no longer be formidable."

It is unnecessary to add that the man was convicted—though in England the truth is allowed (by law) to be given in evidence—among other things alleged against him by council was, that the following books "The Reformation of Society," the political works of Fletcher and other political writings were found in his possession!

DIED.—On Sunday last, in this town, after a long illness, Mrs. M. HAYWARD.

The Committee of Conference of Kent County, to the Democratic Citizens of Queen-Ann's.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A late Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, having formed Kent and Queen-Ann's Counties into one District, for an election of an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. The Democratic Citizens of Kent tho't it advisable to take some steps tending to establish a mutual good understanding and strict concert between the two Counties: Nothing seemed more likely in their opinion to produce such an effect, than the appointment of a Committee of Conference from each County. They accordingly assembled in County-District, meeting on the 2d day of June last, and appointed a committee of nine persons, three from each District as follows:

Nathan Smith, James Welch, and Capitanus M. Ginnis, from the Upper; John Gale, John Kennard, and Philip R. Rabin, from the Middle—and Capt. John Moore, William Crane, and Samuel Beck, from the Lower District.

Authorizing and instructing the same on their behalf, to meet and confer with such similar Committee as should be appointed on behalf of Queen-Ann's, and jointly therewith, to nominate and fix on a suitable character to be appointed by this District, at the next Election for an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The above-named Committee on behalf of Kent County, have this day met together for the second time—But as yet they have not been able to learn that any arrangements have been made on your part, in union with those above detailed, or in any way tending to the same object.

Thus situated, the Committee have hesitated, and still hesitate to make any decision, or to express any opinion favourable to the pretences of any character spoken of as a candidate for the office of Elector, lest such act might have a tendency to divide rather than to unite us—But in order to carry into effect the wishes of their Constituents, it becomes the duty of the Committee respectfully to invite you, and they do hereby in the most earnest manner invite you to appoint as promptly as your convenience will admit of, such a Committee as you may think suitable, and with which this Committee may hasten to confer and unite.

Persuaded, that their fellow-citizens of Queen-Ann's will attend to their invitation, the Committee above authorized their Chairman on their behalf, to treat with the Committee to be appointed on behalf of Queen-Ann's, relative to the time and place of a General Meeting of the Committees; and to agree to such time and place as he may see fit.

By Order of the Committee, (Signed) PHILIP F. RASIN, Chairman. Attest, JAMES WELCH, Sec'y. Kent-County, June 23d, 1804.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, July 1st, 1804.

- A. Richard Adams
B. Edward Burke
John Blake Mrs. Mabal Barns Henry Bullin
Rev Francis Barkley, Dr. James Bordley Brian & Roncy.
C. Miss Matilda Chase Thomas Clarke
Joseph J. Carritte M. Chamberlaine.
D. Joshua Driver Philemon Dickins
Wm. Dann son
Solomon Dickinson James Delahay
Peter Johnston Down, Pere Driver
E. James Edmondson Charles Emory
James Earle, jun. 3 John Etherington
Robert Edgeill.
F. Joseph Farling H. M. Frances
G. John Goldborough Charles Goldbor-
rough
Thomas Godwin Greenbury Golds-
Wm. H. Goldsbo- rough
H. John Hains Wm. W. Hadda-
Joseph Hutchins way
Samuel Harrison Thomas Harper
John Higgins P. W. Helmley
Robert Harrison E. N. Hambleton
Wm Haddaway jun.
I. Rev. J. Jackson Mrs. Silver John on
K. Rachael Kemp Col. Richd Keene
Mrs Rich Keene Dr. Saml. Y. Keene
Sally Kemp Rev. James Kemp
L. Wm. Lowney Stanley B. Loocke-
man
John Lamb man
Mrs F. T. Loockeman
M. Thomas Monally Richd B. Mitchell
Miss Mary Markland, Richd Martindale
N. James Nabb
P. E. L. A. Pelham Mrs E. Pamphilon
Lemuel Purnell Mrs Primrose 2
Wm. Patton James Price.
Q. John Quinn

giving chiefly of accounts against different persons, rapped in brown paper and tied with a piece of tape. Any person finding said bundle will particularly oblige by leaving it at the Star Office, as they can be of no service to any but the owner.

July 3, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Mr. SAMUEL NICOLS, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, are requested to lodge their respective Accounts with Mr. Bennett Wheeler, Mr. Hall Harrison, or the Subscriber, on or before Thursday the 12th inst. otherwise they will be excluded their dividend.

HENRY NICOLS, Jun.

Trustee for Samuel Nicols. Talbot County, July 3, 1804.

This is to give Notice, THAT the Subscriber of Kent-county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the personal Estate of Philip Emeritt, late of Kent County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate: Given under my hand, this 12th day of June, 1804.

PATRICK KENNARD, Ex'r. of P. Emeritt, deceased. July 3, 1804.

THE HOUSE next door to Mr. Lowe's Tavern can be rented for the remainder of the year—Apply at the Star Office. July 3, 1804.



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

[VOL. 2...5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1804.

[NO. 45...253.]

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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; and for miscellaneous claims, the following be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated; that is to say,

For compensations granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, one hundred and ninety eight thousand nine hundred and fifty five dollars:

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of both Houses, including the expense of printing the President's message of the twenty-third of December, one thousand eight hundred and two, with the accompanying documents, thirty two thousand seven hundred dollars:

For the purchase of books for the use of both Houses of Congress, the balance of the former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund, two thousand seven hundred and three dollars, and five cents:

For furniture for the House of Representatives, being an expense incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, twelve hundred dollars:

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in the department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars:

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, four thousand eight hundred dollars:

For printing and distributing copies of the laws of the first session of the eighth congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, eight thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including those engaged on the business belonging to the late office of the commissioner of the revenue, fourteen thousand and ninety two dollars and eighty seven cents:

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, and stationery printing, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy seven dollars and eight cents:

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars:

For defraying the expense of preparing new certificates of registry for ships and vessels, in conformity with the law of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, four thousand five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety three cents:

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses in the office of auditor of the treasury, five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars and forty five cents:

For the expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses in the treasurer's office, three hundred dollars:

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty two dollars:

For expense of stationery and printing (including books for the public stock and for the arrangement of the marine papers,) two thousand eight hundred dollars:

For the expense of printing and transmitting the certificates of the six per cent stock, created by virtue of the act of the tenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation of the clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the federal surveys of land in the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several land offices, two thousand dollars:

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses incident to the stating and printing the public accounts, for the year one thousand eight hundred and four, one thousand two hundred dollars:

For purchasing books, maps, and charts, for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars:

For compensation to a superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and four, including the expense of two watchmen, and for the repair of two fire engines, and other incidental expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For the expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of war, including certain contingent expenses incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and two cents:

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to clerks employed in the paymaster's office one thousand eight hundred dollars:

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars:

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of twelve hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and for expense of stationery, store rent and fuel for the said office, four thousand eight hundred dollars:

For extra expenses incurred by the removal of the office of purveyor of public supplies from Philadelphia to German town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, two hundred and three, two hundred and three dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars:

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the post master general, assistant post master general, clerks and persons employed in the post master general's office, including a sum of four thousand five hundred and ninety five dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine,

thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty five dollars:

For expense of fuel, candles, house rent for the messenger, stationery, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of prosecution, portmanteaus, mail locks, and other expenses incident to the department, these being paid for by the post master general out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand, three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirteen cents:

For compensation to the clerks of the several commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars:

For extra expenses occasioned by the removal of the loan office of Pennsylvania to Germantown, during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and three, three hundred and forty nine dollars:

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans of the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the officers of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor general, and the clerks employed by him, and for expense of stationery and other contingencies of the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, stationery, and other contingencies, two thousand seven hundred dollars:

For compensation to the officers of the mint—

The director, two thousand dollars:

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars: And two, at five hundred dollars each:

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, coining, carpenters, mill-wrights and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forger, who also oversee the execution of the iron work, six thousand five hundred dollars:

For the repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and forewheels, timber, bar iron, lead, steel, pot ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, including a sum of eighty two dollars, for the compensation of one of the judges which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, five thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars:

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post office, not exceeding for each department, respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty five dollars:

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, and including also one thousand dollars for the

compensation of the district judge of Ohio, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three, fifty four thousand five hundred dollars:

For the compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, two thousand eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, East and West Tennessee, one thousand four hundred dollars:

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise, for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars:

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars:

For the payment of an annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Harding and major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress passed the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars:

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March one thousand eight hundred and four, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, ninety eight thousand dollars:

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses, fifty five thousand nine hundred and fifty one dollars and thirty three cents:

For the erection of a light house on Newport Comfort, five thousand dollars, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the credit of the surplus fund:

For the payment of balances due on the contracts for erecting the light houses in Oldpoint Comfort, and Smith's point, and for the inspection of the work, the balance of the former appropriations being carried to the credit of the surplus fund, two thousand dollars:

For erecting a light house on Gull's Island, in the found between Long Island and the Main, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, three thousand five hundred dollars:

For defraying the expenses incident to the purchase or erection of certain ware houses and wharves, under the act respecting quarantine and health laws, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, five thousand dollars; and so much of the sums received on account of storage for merchandise deposited in the public ware houses, under said act as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the erection and repairs of the ware houses, and to carry the said act into effect:

For defraying the expenses incident to the valuation of lands and houses, and enumeration of slaves within the United States as directed by the act of the ninth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight; the balance of former appropriations having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, three thousand dollars:

For the purpose of carrying into effect the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, in relation to the lands south of the state of Tennessee, in addition to the sum therein appropriated, ten thousand dollars:

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars:

For furniture for the President's house, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the credit of the surplus fund, one hundred and forty five dollars and seven cents:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, including the compensation of the consuls at the several Barbary powers, forty six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars:

For the other expenses of the intercourse between the United States and Algiers, and other Barbary powers, one hundred thousand dollars:

For carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the king of Spain, the balance of former appropriations having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, thirty two thousand seven

hundred and forty seven dollars and thirty six cents:

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, ten thousand dollars:

For salaries of the agents, in Paris and Madrid, for prosecuting claims in relation to captures, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars:

For satisfying a balance due to John Habersham, late agent for supplying the troops in Georgia, nine thousand and fifty five dollars and seventeen cents:

For the relief of sick or disabled American seamen at New Orleans, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose, one thousand dollars:

For discharging such sums, as may, on settlement of their accounts, by the accounting officers of the treasury, be found due to persons whose property was taken for the use of the militia employed on the expedition to suppress the former insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, 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, and out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum which shall be found due on a settlement of the accounts of the militia who served on an expedition commanded by major Thomas Johnson, against the Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the appropriation made by the act of the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 14, 1804.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

From the Political Barometer.

ist. A statement shewing the actual appropriations made in the last four years of President Washington's administration.

Dollars.

For the year ending December 31, 1793, had been appropriated 5,956,040

For the year ending December 31, 1794, had been appropriated 9,447,569

For the year ending December 31, 1795, had been appropriated 5,610,949

And for the year ending December 31, 1796, had been appropriated 7,083,678

Making in all, 28,098,236 that had been appropriated for the four last years under the administration of President Washington.

2d. A statement shewing the appropriations made in the four years of Mr. Adams's administration.

For the year ending December 31, 1797, had been appropriated 8,051,574

For the year ending December 31, 1798, had been appropriated 11,746,150

For the year ending December 31, 1799, had been appropriated 13,185,854

And for the year ending December 31, 1800, had been appropriated 11,952,534

In all 44,936,900 making an increase of expense to the United States for four years under the administration of Mr. Adams, sixteen millions eight hundred and thirty eight thousand, six hundred and seventy dollars.

But to make it appear still plainer the following statement will be useful. Under the administration of Mr. Adams the principal of our national debt was increased

Dollars. 6,368,488

But Mr. Adams left in the treasury, April 1, 1801, 1,794,000

And his armed vessels sold for 275,707

Making in all to be deducted 2,069,707

Leaving for the true increase 4,298,721

But since under the administration of Mr. Jefferson for two years and a half,

ending Sept. 30th, 1803, has been paid on the principal of the national debt, dolls. 9,224,000

And was found in the treasury Sept 30, 1803, 5,860,000

15,784,000

From which however must be deducted the money Mr. Adams left in the treasury April 1st, 1801, leaving 1,794,000

The money arising from the sale of Mr. Adams's vessels 275,767

And the money arising from the sale of the bank shares 1,287,606

Making in all to be deducted 3,357,367

Leaving for the actual difference 12,326,633

in favour of the administration of Mr. Jefferson for two years and an half. — And if in that ratio we may calculate for the one year and an half ending 31st March, 1805; being the experiment of four years under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, it will be 19,722,612

Now if to this be added the addition Mr. Adams to the public debt, viz. 4,208,721

It will be 24,021,333

Shewing the actual difference between the cost of Mr. Adams's administration to the United States for four years, and Mr. Jefferson's for the same length of time. Although in this statement I have not included the direct tax, and all the internal taxes that were repealed in 1802, which if included with all their necessary and unnecessary expences, as they were originally drawn from the people, it would make a difference of more than 28,000,000 dollars.

The following *LETTER* which appeared in the *Columbian Gazette*, printed at Utica in Oneida county, is worthy of attention. The author we are informed is a respectable and influential lawyer in that county.

Farmer's Register.

TO THE FEDERALISTS OF THE COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

Gentlemen,

I am sure it will be a given point, that I have served your party faithfully, that I have at all times stood at my post, I have neither deviated to the right nor the left; but here I halt; I can proceed with you no farther. To remain any longer in opposition to the regular and constituted authorities of the land, appears to me to be a crime, and upon a general scale the consequences are fatal to a nation. Hence it is said "United we stand, divided we fall." Party for a length of time, has driven party men to the extremity of advocating every thing on one side and condemning every thing on the other. Extremities are always within an ace of destruction. Under the former administration, all measures whether right or wrong, were for the most part condemned by the republicans; now the federalists in their turn condemn all measures. Both parties undoubtedly were equally in the wrong; for whatever reduces all acts whether virtuous or vicious to the same level, is attended with bad consequences; no man whether king or president, being able for any length of time, to ensure the infamy of having his best services blackened by continual slander: These reflections have led me to the following resolutions: That I will no longer speak evil of the rulers of our people; that if in the present or in the future administration, it should appear to me that a change should be necessary, I will seek it in no other than a constitutional way; that I will at all times bow before the sovereign people. I would ask you, my firm federal brethren, what have we to gain by continuing in opposition to the present administration? Is there a prospect of effecting a change and reinstating federalists in the government of the United States? No verily, what avails it then to struggle, irritate our leaders and vex the opposite party: even admitting that we could gain the point, come off triumphant and re-assume the work of perfection, are there any glorious consequences that will ensue? I should in that event expect to see both parties in battle array, and if not armed with sword and firelock, at least with all the energies of the soul; for political as well as religious persecution routes to action and brings into the field every son of Mars. Is this a boon so much to be desired, that we are justified in going all lengths to effect it? Why then is it not the best policy to submit to the ruling party while we may with honor, while there is a possibility of an harmonious union. This opportunity will soon be past; for our federal cause is already to be that honorable and honest exertions will not support it; and if we are driven

to the use of other means, the party in power will be under the necessity of enforcing submission.

Do we not find the same motives—the same ruling principles to govern the leading characters of each party? Is not self promotion the great object and do we not find the same quarrels existing in each respective party. Has not Gen. Hamilton written a book against president Adams as well as against president Burr? and to come near home, is there not as much discord, animosity, intrigue, revenge, bargain and sale among some of our leading federalists as there is between the republicans? Do not the preparations for the ensuing election fully justify the above suggestions?—Where is the mighty difference between the two parties? upon what basis does this huge wall of partition stand? It is supported undoubted by the exertions of a few individuals of each party, who are seeking promotion—who know if there should be a union of all honest men, they themselves would be out of the question. These men make mole-hills into mountains and keep the honest part of the community at variance, when in fact there is nothing to differ about. It appears to me to be the best way to keep bad men out of office and to correct the errors [if there are any] of those in office is to come under the standard of those in power, and let our exertions be to build up and not destroy. I am fully confident if this line of conduct should be adopted, every imaginary evil would soon vanish and that we should be a happy and flourishing people under the present administration, many hardships to the contrary notwithstanding. I here are the greatest reasons for changing sides; I have particular reasons why I do it at this time; these I omit at present.

Gentlemen, with due respect,
I am your humble servant,
In any thing but politics,
J. HATHEWAY.

From the Republican spy.

Liberty is an enjoyment highly prized by every rational, intelligent creature: A name boasted of by many and by but few enjoyed. —By liberty I mean the privilege of believing, speaking, and acting for ourselves.—The right of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own consciences. This is a legacy from Heaven, which is the right of every child of man to enjoy: Neither do I find that he who first formed man to be free, has ever delegated or given to any man or number of men, the right to deprive any of his creatures of this blessing, without which no real happiness can be enjoyed, but life itself must be burdensome and disagreeable. This was the sentiment of our worthy fathers, whose wisdom was employed in the formation of our noble constitution, which glorious fabric was constructed on the well founded basis of liberty and ecclesiastical freedom. This was the sentiment which fired the breasts of our American heroes to go forth into the field of battle—for liberty they fought—for liberty many of them died, not counting their lives dear, if by spilling their blood they might open the door of liberty to their rising progeny. But scarcely had they freed our country from the galling yoke of British tyranny, when a frightful beast arose in New England, and under the specious pretext of religion, morality and good order, gained the ascendancy over the reason of a credulous people. Alas! how prevalent is his power;—with boldness he assumes the authority to lord it over the consciences of men! And all who will not tamely submit to the power of the beast, are sure to be oppressed by having their property sold at the post, or their bodies dragged to prison. Yet the priests of New England are often heard to thank God for the liberty of conscience. —What can they mean? what is the liberty of which they boast? who are the people that enjoy it? Is it the members of their churches?—Surely not.—For if conscience leads one of them to hear the gospel from a Dissenter, he is brought under censure therefor; and if he persists to follow the dictates of his own conscience, must suffer excommunication. Is it the ministers of their own order? No;—they must be ruled by tradition or craft, and not by conscience; for if one of them obeys his conscience, and renounces an oppressive salary, and, with the Apostles, maintain that the gospel ought to be supported by free donation, he is pronounced heretical and turned out of the synagogue. Then who are they that enjoy the liberty of conscience, which the law of God and our excellent constitution declare to be the right of man. Can any reasonable person, after impartial examination of the subject, say that it is reasonable, right or just, that a man who must give an account to God, should be forced by law establishments, to support that which in conscience he believes to be contrary to the word of God? Yet this we see to be the case with a numerous body of men in New England. Like the Hebrews, under the galling yoke of Pharaoh, they are forced to labour to build fine houses for the law establishments to inhabit in, and to pay their

tribute, whom they do not believe, nor can in conscience bear. Though the oppressed Dissenters have pleaded their rights according to the constitution, they find no redress though they have commenced suits to strive to gain their rights.—Neither the word of God, the cries of his oppressed children, nor the plain words of the constitution, have been regarded; but the answer they have received has been, I will not let the people go to do sacrifice to their God. Fear not, ye oppressed people; but put your trust in God, for he who brought his ancient people out of the land of Egypt, has not forgotten to hear the cries of his afflicted children.—He will soon awake like a mighty man of war, and espouse his own cause, work deliverance for his people, grant liberty to the captivated, and set their prisoners free. Then they that were your enemies shall flee it; and shame shall cover them that said unto you, Where is your God?

A TRUE FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

From the Boston Democrat.

The minority of this session have been conspicuously eminent for their numbers and their virtue: The large field of wisdom in which they have ranged, and the firm attitude which they have assumed, have evidently struck terror into the monarchial faction! and although Mr. ELY's motion was carried (by a majority of which the party cannot be proud) yet the boldest friends to that motion, are afraid to agitate the question in the aristocratic prints.—The friends to our happy government and the constitution, should hold themselves indebted to the patriotic exertions of Mr. Bidwell in the Senate, and Mr. Morton in the House of Representatives, and to the republican and of honest men, in either house, who supported their resolutions, their own dignity, and those found principles of freedom and equal rights, for which the heroes of '76 fought and conquered; those just principles of thought and action, which we fervently pray may exist, with undiminished ardor, as existent with time and the nature of man!

Now suffer a British observer, who knows well how to appreciate the blessings of liberty, in any land, by the partial privations of it in his own country; to dismiss the question, of principle, in the republicans, and of party in their opponents, to say one word, relative to the conduct and aspect of the general court—it has been his occasional lot, to be present on momentous occasions, in the British houses of peers and commons; in the parliament of Ireland, before Mr. Pitt, had expunged the legislature of that insulted island; and in the national assemblies of France; but in no assembly of law-givers, did he ever see more decorum, or hear purer sentiments than in the legislature of Massachusetts:—in profundity of science, and corruptions of wit and brilliancy, they may have been surpassed; but in the more rare and esteemed estimations of unsophisticated minds, directing the noble artillery of common sense, to the support of common virtue.—In the display of energy, attenuated by suavity.—In the liberal indignation of feeling, while guarding the privileges of their fellow men, yet making due allowances for the warpiness and instability of the judgment; and mingling the grace of mildness, with the firmness of conviction, they have never been surpassed, if equalled, by any senatorial body of men, who have acted within the observation of the writer of this article.

FRAUD.—The difference between pecuniary and political fraud is generally understood; and though they differ in fact, and unfortunately more so in estimation, one may in some cases be brought to illustrate the other.—If the turpitude of an act were to be measured by the extent of the mischief it produces, unquestionably the guilt of the highwayman is less than that of the dishonest statesman. A family or two may, in hunger deplore, for a few days, the mischief done by the former; the crimes of the latter blight the happiness of nations, and will be felt and deplored by generations not in existence at the time they are committed. With this disparity, which in the scale of truth weighs all against the statesman, a powerful being blows its breath into the other scale, and makes the puny peculator of individual property kick the beam. Fashion, that wonder-working forerunner, whose spells have the power of counteracting the operations of nature, reason, justice, and truth, wills it that while the ragged ruffian who plunders a house, or picks a pocket in the agonies of want, shall be hanged with infamy, the aspiring politician knave shall sit under canopies of state, and dressed in purple and fine linen, receive the homage of every community he plunders. What wretch that ever expiated his crimes on a gibbet in London or Paris, was a more wicked mean swindler than the late king of Prussia; yet his dignity never moulted a feather for his rags. One might, with equal hopes of success, attempt to raise Mount Atlas from its base with a knitting needle, as to encounter fashionable prejudices with reason. Therefore, the house-breaker, the highwayman, and the pick-pocket,

however high they may be hanged, will in the estimation of men, continue to be low villains; and the dishonest, corrupt statesman, however low his tricks, will continue to be high even unto the end of the chapter.

Extract of a letter from a midshipman of the late frigate Philadelphia, dated

"In prison, Tripoli, 24th Feb. 1804.

"By a vessel bound for Malta, I am enabled to write you a few lines.

"On the night of the 6th inst. the boats belonging to some of our ships of war entered the harbor, and succeeded in the attempt of burning the frigate Philadelphia, which had been safe moored under the guns of the forts. We had all turned in early in the evening and were fast asleep in our prison, when we were awakened by a most dreadful noise, accompanied by repeated discharges of artillery. We jumped up, ran to the window, and with great surprise, beheld our ship enveloped in flames. It was a grand, and awful sight, and viewed by us with infinite delight, as it destroyed the hopes the Balhaw entertained, of her being a valuable acquisition to the navy. Thank Heaven! he has been disappointed. Thus perish the hopes of the tyrant of Tripoli.

"She burned a long time with great fury, and the guns which had been loaded, being heated, were discharged at intervals with a tremendous roar, adding greatly to the sublimity of the scenes.—The fire having at length communicated to the cables, she drifted from her moorings, and ran in flames among the shipping, where she was entirely consumed. The attempt of burning her was certainly very daring, and reflects great honor upon the conductors of the expedition.—Notwithstanding it was moon light, and the forts kept up a continual fire at them, they entered the harbor, set fire to the ship, and effected their escape, amidst a heavy cannonading from the vessels and forts. I have not heard whether any lives have been lost. The Turks that were on board the frigate, were all carried off, except two, who made their escape by swimming ashore.

"The burning of the frigate created such a panic among the Turks, that they began to be fearful lest we should attempt an escape. On the next night a large party of armed men were sent to guard us; some were stationed on the roof, others before the door of the prison in such manner, as to set all our efforts (should we be so inclined) at defiance. It is said they mean to remove us from this in a day or two to an apartment prepared for us in the castle. The Balhaw is so enraged that Heaven only knows what punishment his vengeance will inflict on us."

THE DAY—FOURTH OF JULY.

Another anniversary of our national independence has returned to animate the patriotism and excite the gratitude of the people of America. Never was there a nation more deeply indebted for the happiness she enjoys, to the Supreme disposer of events, than the United States. Two centuries have scarcely elapsed since a few exiles from the persecutions of Europe seated themselves in different parts of the continent. In the year one thousand six hundred and eight, one hundred persons settled at James town: and in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty, one hundred and one persons settled in Plymouth. From this vigorous germ has arisen an empire, of larger limits than any on the face of the globe, of present numbers adequate to its protection, and of an unexpected population superior to that of any European power. Our ancestors, nurtured in the school of adversity, without yielding to the vices it too frequently creates, imbibed from its instructive precepts a love for and an habitual exercise of its peculiar virtues. Invited by the vast field of nature that surrounded them their industry and labor found a constant occupation in subduing the intractable forest, and rendering the earth subservient to useful purposes. The habits of industry of which our ancestors thus set the example they left as the best heritage to their children. Not insensible, at the same time, of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, for the undisturbed enjoyment of which they abandoned their native land, their first and last advice to their offspring was to maintain with their lives that without which existence is a curse. The advice was cherished in the hearts of their offspring with a holy zeal. It was natural for them, from similarity of language and habit to seek the mother country a protector; but they invariably resisted oppression, in every shape in which it appeared even from this hallowed source. The time soon arrived when a conviction, hastened by the conduct of England, arose that America was equal to her own government and protection. As this conviction came with the rapidity, so it passed through all ranks with the force of lightning. Upheld by the exertions of a Franklin, a Washington, a Jefferson, an Adams, a Lee, and a band of other illustrious statesmen and heroes, all difficulties were vanquished.

With the successful issue of the revolution

stated the dawn of a new day. This revolution made the PEOPLE a basis of all power. To them it assigned the power of raising up and of putting down their rulers; not with the fury of a mob, but with calm decision of an enlightened judgment. Never before had a fair trial been made of the representative system.—The revolution tried it. It has triumphed over prejudice and opposition during the lives of the very generation with whom it originated, notwithstanding the conflicting influence of preconceived opinion, and the sordid interest accustomed to seek its reward in a hostile system. On this MIGHTY FOUNDATION our governments, our laws, our liberty rest. While it continues unimpaired, in vain may the tempest of a corrupt world beat against it. The thrones of tyrants may sink, superstition may find the grave it digs for others, oppression may tremble at the re-action of that very power with which it menaced nations.—But HERE in THIS ASYLUM of man, the happiness of every citizen is fixed on a rock, whose strength only becomes more conspicuous from the troubled and perishable state of all that surrounds it.

So successful has this experiment been in rendering us happy, that we fearlessly predict its adoption, at some future period, by every nation of the civilized world. A century hence and our population will exceed fifty millions: The example of such a nation enjoying peace and prosperity will be irresistible. The world will know and imitate it.

It is a fact, which ought to fill every heart with gratitude, that the progress of the United States in arts, in wealth, and in numbers, is unprecedented in the annals of the world; and it is no less a truth that our progress in these is greater at the present than it has been at any antecedent period.

The peace of the country, the key stone of national greatness, is more perfectly guarded than it has ever heretofore been. There is not, at this time, a single serious difference with any foreign power. It were vain to expect an exemption from commercial rivalry. This is as constant the attendant of the prosperity of a trading nation, as it is of a trading individual, and each nation, as well as each individual, will endeavor to gain an advantage over her rivals. It is consolatory, however, that it is manifested in such a manner, as not to hazard any dangerous rupture; and it is a fact, which cannot be too highly appreciated, that the prosperity of the United States depends less upon commercial arrangements than that of any nation enjoying so large a portion of trade.

On this day last year the important intelligence of the purchase of Louisiana reached this place. It was then cause of triumph to every lover of his country. How much superior the triumph we now enjoy in the completion of this great event! The fears and awful forebodings, then so loudly rung through the land, have been hushed; and that vast territory has become ours without the effusion of one drop of blood.

It is impossible in a short compass to enumerate the distinguished blessings we enjoy, or the dreadful calamities from which we are exempt. Suffice it to say we enjoy, in their greatest purity, religious and civil liberty.

We enjoy the pre-eminent distinction of self-government.

We are at peace among ourselves, and with the whole civilized world.

We sustain, among the different nations of the earth, the rare distinction of a just, an enlightened, a powerful and a brave nation.

We enjoy the distinction of knowing how to use without abusing liberty.

We enjoy, every man, without molestation or the least governmental interference, the fruits of our labours.

It is our pride that we have among us eminent philosophers, illustrious statesmen, good soldiers and respectable artists; but it is a GLORY, which we more highly prize, that the great body of the nation is enlightened. Here is our strength and our safety!

For these reason we will rejoice! For these blessings our voices shall rend the skies; our thanks ascend to Heaven!

Method of dissolving gum-elastic, commonly called Indian-rubber. Translated from the French of M. R. Baujus de Saint Land.

Take a pound of spirits of turpentine, as much gum-elastic, cut with scissors into very small pieces. Pour the spirits of turpentine into a long, narrow-necked receiver, which place upon sand heated by a moderate fire; throw the gum in, not the whole at once, but a pinch at a time. When it is dissolved, pour in a pound of linseed oil, mixed with a proper quantity of lard to assist its drying. Let the whole boil a short time, and the mixture is prepared.

Leather, impregnated with this dissolution, is impenetrable to water, and retains its former flexibility. Could not the mixture be used with advantage in preparing the leather for waterducks? Might not wet-weather shoes be rendered much drier by the use of this mixture?

The letter appeared previous to the decision.

OR,
En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
July 10, 1804.

SALEM, June 19.
Capt. Masters, from the Mediterranean, informs, that the French Toulon fleet was really out and had been seen by the British fleet, under Lord Nelson, who had not been able to bring them to action: that the French consisted of eight sail of the line, and the British only of 7; and that the French professed the determination of their fleet to meet the British, after they had evaded them long enough to get their men under good discipline. We think, however, the British force in the Mediterranean is stronger than here stated.

Capt. Masters was informed, by the lieutenant of a British ship, by whom he was boarded, that the greater part of the men belonging to the Philadelphia frigate, had made a representation to Admiral Nelson, from Tripoli, that they were really British subjects, and solicited to be received on board his fleet as such, in order to be released from their present bondage: and that it was expected the admiral would attend to their request.

Capt. Masters spoke a Danish vessel, direct from Tripoli, the master of which informed him that, added to the impression which the destruction of the Philadelphia frigate had made upon the Tripolines, they were now greatly alarmed by a report that prevailed among them, that besides the frigates, commodore Preble had 17 gun boats under his command, cruising against them. Such a report must serve to restrain the barbarians in port, and of course increase the security of our commerce.

Extract of a letter from James Maury, Esq. consul of the United States at Liverpool, dated May 4, 1804.

"An act has been passed this session for continuing the permission of importing in neutral vessels, until eight months after a definitive ratification of peace, the produce of any part of any of the territories, not under the dominion of this country, either on the continent of America, or in the W. India Islands, under the regulations and restrictions of the act, which expired the 1st January last.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,
ON examining the Federal prints how truly astonishing it must appear to every candid person to discover so much falsehood and slander contained in those oracles of federalism; and how callous to every sense of honor must be the sentiments of that class of men who once basked in the sun-shine of federalism; but whose constant wailing and gnashing of teeth announce their departure from posts of honor and confidence—O ye accursed and pusillanimous creatures; how long will ye dare reproach the wife administration of Jefferson with pusillanimity and infidelity—what demon of destruction has inveigled you—Methinks I hear you exclaim, "how are the mighty fallen?" but O! federalists, ye need not hereafter rehearse this sad exclamation, for with shame be it recorded, that, ye are fallen too low ever to rise again.

The present administration of our government has already excited the admiration of other governments, and when a certain portion of our citizens remonstrate so loudly against the wife and wholesome laws of the present day, they ought to be held in detestation by every lover of his country, as the harbingers of a destructive blow to our constitution, but thanks to the Ruler of the Universe, that sacred instrument is founded on too firm a basis ever to be tarnished by the vile aspersions of a treacherous set of men.—These are the advocates for standing armies and sedition laws—view them as rending the arm of justice asunder, and consigning our fellow-citizens to misery and want, for asserting the rights of man. I trust the day is not far distant when those detestable principles which governed you in the hey-day of federalism shall be exterminated the land, for ye might be good subjects, were it not for having imbibed in early youth principles so repugnant to all human laws.

Upon cool and deliberate reflection, a federal conscience cannot but be replete with guilt and shame for having wantonly and in so bare-faced a manner made use of every exertion to trample under foot the constitution under which we now live; but fortunately for us all, they had not sufficient stability to effect so baneful a purpose:—they well knew how ineffectual their exertions would prove, but ever prone to evil, they were determined to proceed in the path of destruction, until repulsed by men of too much firmness and good sense to be thus placed upon a level with themselves.

How often do these noisy and seditious creatures endeavour to insult the

feelings of our worthy President, for not making (as they say) a more impartial distribution of offices of trust and emolument. Will justice, will reason say, that confidence can be placed in men whose political tenets are so repugnant to the very principles on which our constitution is founded, and who have already forfeited all claim to any such pretensions. To appoint men of this description to any share in the administration of government, men to unworthy public confidence, would be derogatory to the character and dignity of an American President.

SENEX.

July 7, 1804.

To the Post-Master General of the United States.

SIR,
It has been I think three years since a Mail was established to run from Annapolis, across the Bay to Centreville; and the mail was always carried with much regularity till within the last four or five months. Whether the post-master at Centreville gives you the necessary information, or whether you neglect to enforce the penalty on the mail carrier I do not know; but I beg leave to inform you that this mail is now carried with extreme negligence, so that it does not arrive at Centreville one time in ten, at the stated hour. It not unfrequently happens that the Chestertown mail is obliged to leave Centreville before that from Annapolis arrives. The distance from Annapolis to Centreville is short of thirty miles, and I am told nine hours are allowed for the transportation; this surely is time enough if the business was attended to—Should the truth of my statement be disputed, I desire you to refer to the post-master at Centreville, or to any other person at that place who you may think proper to call on. It is true, that in the Summer season, the whether is not unfrequently calm; but this inconvenience might be remedied by keeping a row boat, which would cross the Bay (a distance of not more than eight miles) in two hours—If the wind blows, and is not uncommonly tempestuous, the time occupied in crossing the Bay is from one to three hours—The cost to the U. States I understand is from four to five hundred dollars annually.

I make this communication public, in order that the mail carrier may see that his conduct is not unnoticed, and that you may be induced to make enquiry into it.
One of the People.
Queen-Ann's county, July 5, 1804.

FOR THE STAR.

That the citizens of the District of Kent and Queen-Ann's may have sufficient time to reflect on a proper character as elector, to choose the President and Vice-President of the United States at the ensuing Election. The following names are submitted to their consideration:—

Richard T. Earl, Samuel T. Wright, Doctor Gleaves, James Brown, James Boutcher, Col. Hopper—Queen-Ann's. Dr. Alexander Stuart, Thomas Warrall, Col. Chambers, Col. Philip Reid—Kent county.

By a Citizen of Queen-Ann's.
July 7, 1804.

From the Norfolk Herald.
Messrs. Editors,

The following is the substance of a letter, signed by a number of Seamen, dated N. Providence, 1st of May, 1804, to a friend and countryman at this place.—It states that the subscribers are native citizens of America, and that they were impressed by captain Gordon, of the British ship of war *Racoon*, and notwithstanding they had regular protections and other certificates proving their citizenship, they are still detained from their families, friends and the service of their country, on board the said ship: It further states that when at Port-Royal, Jamaica, they wrote several times to Wm. Savage, Esq. Agent for the relief and protection of American Seamen, at Kingston, praying his interference in their behalf; but that that gentleman informed them he had no power or authority to act for them. They therefore earnestly request their friend to make their unhappy situation known to their government, thro' the medium of your Press, which act of kindness they will hold in grateful remembrance.

The letter is signed by—Henry Mayo, Dedham; John Martin, N. York; Marthew Maxwell, Cape Elizabeth; John White, Salem; Eleazer Stillman; Gloucester; Wm. White, do. John Elwell, do. Reuben Knap, Stanford; Edward Stains, Philadelphia; Wm Bully, Cambridge; Wm Jones, Wm. Jones, jun. do. Francis Hutchinson, Red Bank; Dan Saunders, Salem; Geo. Starring, Harkmore; and Joseph Corelius, of Mount Pleasant.

* * * * * When any of our governmental Agents at a foreign port, either through fear, favor, or inattention, shrink from, or thus shamefully neglect the duty they owe their country, the dignity and interest of which they are bound, (as far as in their power) to support; such agent is no longer fit to fill the station he holds; or for although a conciliatory disposition is requisite, yet an energy and firmness of

conduct, when the rights of the nation are infringed or violated, is absolutely necessary.

Note.—The letter can be produced, if required, and the facts therein stated proven by a late Fellow-Sufferer, now happily at liberty.

Norfolk, 23d June, 1804.

COLLECTORS' OFFICE.

Port of Philadelphia, June 25, 1804.
By a Communication from the department of State, I am advised, that the following persons, said to be American seamen, have been impressed and are detained in British vessels of war, on the West-India station—viz.
Patrick Leonard, } Natives of Pennsylvania.
John Brown, }
Andrew Guirk, native of Lancaster Penn.
Martin Willins, do of Philad. do.

His master is Thomas Williams, merchant, Philadelphia.
The relations or friends of the individuals above mentioned are requested to furnish proof of their citizenship, and descriptions of their persons, to the Department of State, in the city of Washington, in order that their discharge may be obtained.

PETER MUHLENBERG,
Collector.

June 27.

The amendment to the constitution designating the person, for each office in the election of President and Vice-President—has now passed the Legislatures of the following States, being the number necessary to its establishment.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 N. Hampshire, | Negative. |
| 2 Vermont, | 1 Connecticut, |
| 3 Rhode-Island, | 2 Massachusetts, |
| 4 N. York, | 3 Delaware, |
| 5 N. Jersey, | Not taken up by |
| 6 Pennsylvania, | Tennessee. |
| 7 Ohio, | |
| 8 Maryland, | |
| 9 Virginia, | |
| 10 Kentucky, | |
| 11 N. Carolina, | |
| 12 S. Carolina, | |
| 13 Georgia. | |

IMPORTANT LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. LEE, the author of *Junius*.

We understand the republic of letters will soon be enriched with a very valuable acquisition, in support of the above position, from the pen of a gentleman of Newbern of known talents, learning and industry—the produce of nine months labor, during each day has been spent in toil and many a night in watchfulness. The piece was forwarded last week to one of the northern states for publication, and we are told establishes the fact beyond the possibility of a doubt.

While the brains and pens of many eminent writers have been often, long, painfully and fruitlessly engaged in attempting to ascertain who was the writer of *Junius*'s letters, it must be a matter of considerable exultation to the inhabitants of Newbern, that own of their own citizens has at last tied the Gordian knot, and carried away the palm. While we congratulate them on this access of fame to this town and state, we cannot refrain our surprise and concern, that the energies of our townsmen should thus be allowed to encrease the literary reputation of neighboring states, as the produce of our farms go to swell their commercial wealth—that the plant was not allowed to flourish on the soil on which it grew, but it is to be transplanted into another garden, to blossom and to bear. *Sic non vos nobis.*

[Newbern paper.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Winchester, Virginia.

"A mountain, fifteen or twenty miles hence (from Winchester) buried; and an area of fifteen or twenty acres of earth fell into the adjacent valley, to the consternation and utter ruin of the inhabitants; the force and violence being such as to have crushed and destroyed trees, fences, houses and every thing which was in its way. The mass of earth, gravel and rocks fallen on the surface of the bottoms has not only destroyed the crops thereon growing, but has covered the soil so deep as to render it almost useless for cultivation in future."

Married, on Friday evening last, by the rev. Francis Barckley, Mr. JOSIAH POALK, jun. of Princess-Ann County, to the agreeable Miss RABCOCK TROUP, of this Town.

MOORE & BAILY,

Take this method of informing their Friends and the Public in general, that they have Removed to the store lately occupied by John Harwood, opposite the Market-House, in Washington-Street.

Having had late additions to their former supply, they have now on hand, A large and extensive Assortment of **Drugs and Medicines,** Which may be relied on as fresh and good, Dye's, Spices, Paints, China, &c. &c. which they are determined to sell on a moderate profit.
Easton, 7th mo. 10th, 1804.

The Committee of Conference of Kent County, to the Democratic Citizens of Queen-Ann's.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
A late Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, having formed Kent and Queen-Ann's Counties into one District, for an election of an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. The Democratic Citizens of Kent tho' it advisable to take some steps tending to establish a mutual good understanding and strict concert between the two Counties. Nothing seemed more likely in their opinion to produce such an effect, than the appointment of a Committee of Conference from each County. They accordingly assembled in County-Districts, meeting on the 2d day of June last, and appointed a committee of nine persons, three from each District as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Nathan Smith, James Welch, and Cap- | |
| tainius M. Ginnis, from the Upper. | |
| John Gale, John Kennard, and Philip | |
| R. Rasin, from the Middle—and | |
| Capt. John Moore, William Crane, | |
| and Samuel Beck, from the Lower Dis- | |
| trict. | |

Authorising and instructing the same on their behalf, to meet and confer with such similar Committee as should be appointed on behalf of Queen-Ann's, and jointly therewith, to nominate and fix on a suitable character to be appointed by this District, at the next Election for an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The above-named Committee on behalf of Kent County, have this day met together for the second time—But as yet they have not been able to learn that any arrangements have been made on your part, in union with those above detailed, or in any way tending to the same object.

Thus situated, the Committee have hesitated, and still hesitate to make any decision, or to express any opinion favourable to the pretences of any character spoken of as a candidate for the office of Elector, lest such act might have a tendency to divide rather than to unite us—But in order to carry into effect the wishes of their Constituents, it becomes the duty of the Committee respectfully to invite you, and they do hereby in the most earnest manner invite you to appoint as promptly as your convenience will admit of, such a Committee as you may think suitable, and with which this Committee may hasten to confer and unite.

Persuaded, that their fellow-citizens of Queen-Ann's will attend to their invitation, the Committee above authorized their Chairman on their behalf, to treat with the Committee to be appointed on behalf of Queen-Ann's, relative to the time and place of a General Meeting of the Committees; and to agree to such time and place as he may see fit.

By Order of the Committee,

(Signed) PHILIP F. RASIN, Chairman.
Attest, JAMES WELCH, Sec'y.
Kent-County, June 23d, 1804. 4

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber of Kent county in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the personal Estates of *Abraham Millan & Daniel Greenwood*, late deceased—are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estates. Given under my hand, July 1st, 1804.

JOHN COMEGYS.
Kent County, July 10, 1804. 39

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber living at Easton Point, Talbot County, (Maryland) on the 4th of July inst. a Negro Man by the name of RAL-PHER, formerly belonging in the family of Mrs. Hollyday near Easton, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, with a small piece of his nose bit off by fighting, has been some time by water, but molty at the farming business—whoever will take up said Negro and secure him, so that I shall get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

SAMUEL THOMAS.
July 10, 1804. 3

IN CHANCERY,

JUNE 6, 1804.
ORDERED, That the Sale made by James Brooke of the Lands mentioned in the Decree of this Court, in the case of *John and Henry Page*, against *John Chew and St. Ledger Meeks* as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 1st day of September next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper wherein he advertised the sale, before the 10th of July.

The report states, the whole of the said Land to have been sold for £. 317 15 0 True Copy,
Tell, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
July 9, 1804. 3

TO BE RENTED.

The Front Room & Cellar
OF the House now occupied by Mrs. Mary Dawson. This part of the House is well calculated for a Store, and will be rented on very moderate terms for the remainder of the present year. Any person desirous of renting may have a lease for two or three years. The terms may be known by application to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber.
IMPEY DAWSON.
July 10, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of *George F. Dawson* late of said county, deceased. Therefore all persons that are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated for payment to
JOHN KEMP, Executor.
July 10, 1804. 34

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post-Office at Chestertown, (Md.) on the 1st day of July, 1804.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| A | Levi Alexander | Mrs. Frances Andrews |
| | Moses & Aron Ashley | Mrs Sarah Ambers, |
| B | Elijah Beck 3 | Hafea Beckley 2 |
| | James Bradshaw | Joseph Blackinton, |
| | Mr. Borrall, Esq. | jun. |
| C | George Corell | John Campbell |
| | Jas. Cruckthanks 2 | Hezekiah Cooper |
| | John Collins. | |
| D | Nathaniel Davis. | |
| E | James Eagle, 2 | Joseph Everitt |
| | Thomas Edwards. | |
| F | Mrs Margaret Fletcher 2 | Sweetman Ferman 2 |
| | cher 2 | James Frisby, jun. |
| G | Mrs Nancy Gibson | Thomas Gale. |
| H | Miss Mary Hamel 2 | Thomas Hyafon |
| | John Heron | Judy Holland |
| | Mathew Hawkins | Upton S. Heath 2 |
| J | Mrs Isabella Jones | |
| K | Samuel Keene, jun. | Richard Keene. |
| L | John Leatherbury | |
| M | Richard B. Mitchel | Alexander Maxwell |
| | James Melton | |
| N | Wm Newman | Miss Maria Nichol- |
| | Jeremiah Nicols, Esq | son |
| P | Joseph Pennington | John Paley |
| | Daniel Perkins | |
| R | James Rofs | Mrs Mary Rafin |
| | Henry Ringgold | |
| S | Joseph Simmonds | Thomas Smith, Esq. |
| | James Stoops | Henry H. Stuart |
| T | William Thomas | Mrs Anna Trolock |
| | Philip Taylor | Marmaduke Tilden |
| | Richard Tilghman | |
| W | Rev Simon Wilmer | George Way 2 |
| | David Whiteing. | |
| | Chestertown, July 10, 1804. 3 | |

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post-Office at Centreville, on the 1st day of July, 1804.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| B | James Bateman | Perigrine Blake |
| | Mathias Boardley. | |
| C | Richard Collins | Mr. Cuiro |
| | Mrs. Charlotte S. Clayland. | Reynolds & Clarke |
| D | John Davis. | |
| E | Miss Nancy Edwards | Richard J. Earle |
| | wards | Charles Emory. |
| F | Mrs. Elizabeth Fiddeman. | |
| H | Mrs Polly Harris | Benj. Hatchefon |
| | Mrs Holliday | Richard Harris |
| | Benj. Hall | Mrs Anna Honey |
| K | Miss A. M. Kent | James Huddle |
| | Samuel Kerr | Samuel Keene |
| | James Kerr. | |
| L | David Lucas. | |
| M | Daniel M'Ginnis | Hugh M'Allister |
| | Haley Moffett. | |
| N | Charles Neale. | |
| O | Benj. Obyron. | |
| P | James Pryor | Jacob Pearce |
| | John Patrick. | |
| S | John Southrope | John Screviner |
| | Thomas Sharp | Peter Setz, jun. |
| | Jeffe M. Sherwood | Thomas Smith |
| F | Wm. Taylor | Mrs Anne Tilden |
| V | Sam. S. Voochus. | |
| W | Mrs Ann Warfield | Henry Weeden. |

Apollo's Fount.

From the Boston Democrat.

CHLOE'S VEXATION.

The subject of the following *Jeu d'esprit*, is the eagerness with which the gentlemen of England, arise at day break, on the first of September, to commence their shooting parties, for the season, that being the day, appointed by act of Parliament, for such sports to begin; it should be known in America, that none of the common citizens, or "rabble" as our aristocracy call them, are allowed by that free and happy government to kill a single bird.

AT the glittering dew which bespangled the lawn,

Aurora was taking a peep;

To route the keen sportsmen broke forth the clear dawn,

When up started Harry, as brisk as a fawn,

Leaving Chloe, unconscious asleep;

Then, opening the casement, he cried out to John,

His servant, an old sporting crew—

"See the Sun's getting up, and 'tis time we were gone;

So uncouple the pointers, young Ponto and Don,

And saddle the black sporting pony."

Awak'd by the noise, Chloe rubbing her eyes,

Which might rival the Basilisk's charms,

Exclaim'd "What's o'clock?" then with well-feign'd surprise,

"Tis not five I why, my Harry, so soon dost thou rise,

And quit thy poor Chloe's fond arms?"

Harry snatching a kiss, smil'd and shaking his head,

Cried—"The day my sweet Chloe remember."

The disconsolate beauty, then, tossing in bed,

Again courting sleep, but with pouting lip said—

"Oh! the Deuce take the first of September!"

THE EASY LOVER.

A BALLAD.

Come, love me, cried Collin one day to his lass,

Why frown you thus always upon me?

For, if my dear girl, you'd but look in your glass,

You'd see that those frowns don't become ye.

Believe, let me tell ye, though great be my love,

'Tis kindness alone can support it:

And if you thus always by frowning reprove,

I must fly, and by absence retort it.

Away! replied Chloe, who wants you to stay;

Go, go, and no never come nigh me;

I'm sure when your present, I wish you away,

To retort on my heart I defy ye.

I'll frown when I please, and I'll smile when I chuse,

And to you it shall ne'er be accounted;

So go and tell Rose that your love I refuse,

With let you perhaps may surmount it.

I thank you, said Collin; I'll take your advice,

For Rose is as handsome as you be;

And since you refuse me for reasons so nice,

Longer fighting would mark me a booby.

Believe if she's pretty, she also has wit,

To know when to take what love offers.

What says the old proverb? when one don't best,

To another then tender your proffers.

THE DISCARDED LOVER.

Now to tempt the trackless ocean,

Where the threatening billows roll;

Calmer far their dire commotion

Than the tumults of my soul.

Once Lucinda smil'd so sweetly

That I fondly thought her mine;

But reverse I chang'd her completely!

Blest Amintor, now she's thine.

But since cruel fate has doom'd me

Ever to endure my pain,

Now I'll spend a life to gloomy

'Midst the dangers of the main.

Oh, as o'er the waves I'm bounding,

Pierced as by the chilling blast,

Winds and waves around me founding,

Will I mount the nodding mast.

There I'll fight my heart-felt sorrows

To the rough, relentless wind;

That, tho' my'n with tenfold horrors,

Yet is peaceful to my mind.

Welcome! welcome! to the billow!

That shall seal my ling'ring doom.

Never fading be the willow

That shall shade Lucinda's tomb.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS, AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

The following satiric strictures, from which some young ladies of the present day may derive some useful hints, are extracted from a novel lately published, entitled, "The Infidel Father," and which we venture to recommend to the lovers of novel reading.

"I will here acquaint my young reader with obsolete maxims, formerly in general use, though, I believe, now so thoroughly antiquated, that the recollection of them is only preserved in old writings, and the chronicles of pastimes. It appears from these records, that it was actually once thought, that retiredness, seclusion, and reserve added to the power of beauty;—and that the heart of man used to be assailed by sap and stratagem. "If you put the lordly creature on his guard," said our great-great, great-grand mothers to their daughters, "you teach him to resist your powers—and if you do not carry his affections by storm at the first assault, your strength is so much impaired, that you cannot make a second attack; but if at every interview, you steal upon him with the discovery of some fresh excellence; above all, if instead of avowing your design against his liberty, you appear to retire from his observation, as if you feared that he was going to commence hostilities against you, you throw him of his guard, and he walks into your toils blindfolded."—I have modernized the sentiments, as well as the language, of our venerable predecessors, in the above quotation, which may be called rather a paraphrase than an extract—being convinced that if I had given the speech verbatim, nobody would have understood what was meant by duties of the holy estate of matrimony, instituted for mutual comfort;—or what was implied by a young woman's early acquired habits of obedience and domestic occupation. Yet I must observe, that in those days, there are not so large a flock of unmarried ladies upon hand, as since the ideas of helpmate have been disunited; and it is only out of pure compassion to the increasing quantity of very amiable, very accomplished, and sweet tempered young creatures, whom we hourly meet, danting like the loose robed graces, or singing like the warbling vultures, that I suggest the expedient of their becoming less prodigal of their charms. I know they will utter some smart sarcasm at the advice of a Mrs. Prudentia; but do not be discouraged by a little pertness; and, as I frequently tell my young friends, I have not remained unmarried for want of good offers."

ADVICE TO

YOUNG UNMARRIED LADIES.

If you have blue eyes you need not languish.

If black eyes you need not leer.

If you have pretty feet, there is no necessity to wear short petticoats.

If you are doubtful as to that point, there can be no harm in letting them be long.

If you have good teeth do not laugh.

If you have bad ones, do not laugh less than occasion may justify.

If you have pretty hands and arms, there can be no objection to your playing on the lute, if you play well.

If you are disposed to be clumsy, work tapestry.

If you have a bad voice rather speak in a low tone.

If you have the finest voice in the world, never speak in a high tone.

If you dance well, dance but seldom.

If you dance ill, never dance at all.

If you sing well, make no previous excuses.

If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked; for few people are judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.

If in conversation you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction.

If you discover a person to be telling an absolute falsehood, unless it is particularly injurious, let it pass in silence; for it is not worth your while to make any one your enemy, by proving him or her a liar.

Never touch the fore place in any one's character; for be assured, whoever you are, that you have a fore place in your own—and a young woman is a flower that may be blasted in a moment.

It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly then to make enemies by frowns!

When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart.

When you are forced to blame, appear at least to do it with reluctance.

Make it a rule to please all, and never appear insensible to any desire of pleasing or obeying you, however awkwardly it may be executed.

If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent, it is better to exercise your ill humours on your dog, your cat, or your femme de chambre, than on your friends.

If you will preserve beauty, rise early.

If you would preserve esteem, be gentle.

If you would obtain power, be condescending.

If you would live happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, July 1st, 1804.

A. Thomas Abbott 2. Richard Adams

B. John Blake Edward Burke Mrs. Mabal Barns Henry Bullin Rev Francis Barkley, Dr. James Bordley Brian & Roncy.

C. Miss Matilda Chase Thomas Clarke Joseph J. Carrite M. Chamberlaine.

D. Joshua Driver Philemon Dickin- Wm. Dunn son Solomon Dickin- James Delahay Peter Johnson Down, Peré Driver

E. James Edmondson Charles Emory James Earle, jun. 3 John Ethington Robert Edgeil.

F. Joseph Farling H. M. Frances

G. John Goldborough Charles Golds- 3 rough Thomas Godwin Greensbury Gold- Wm. H. Goldsbo- rough.

H. John Hains Wm. W. Hadda- Joseph Hutchins way Samuel Harriston Thomas Harper John Higgins P. W. Helmsey Robert Harrison E. N. Hambleton Wm Haddaway jun.

I. Rev. J. Jackson Mrs. Silver Johnson

K. Rachael Kemp Col. Richd Keene Mrs Rich Keene Dr. Saml. Y. Keene Sally Kemp Rev. James Kemp

L. Wm. Lowney Stanley B. Loocke- John Lamb man Mrs F. T. Loockeman

M. Thomas Monally Richd B. Mitchell Miss Mary Markland, Richd Martindale

N. James Nabb.

O. E. L. A. Pelham Mrs E. Pamphilon Lemuel Purnell Mrs Primrose 2 James Price. Wm. Patton

P. John Quinby.

Q. Edward Roberts Sally Ratcliff.

R. Robert Sheddin Phil Sherwood Lydia Sherwood Samuel Swan Joseph Stinger James Stanlee Wm. Sands 2 Mrs A. M. Smyth Richard Sneath John Shannan Hugh Sherwood 2 Wm. Stant.

S. Jenifer Taylor Mrs Eliza Thomas Wm. Tibbles Charles Twiford Dekar Thompion Joshua Taggart.

T. Thomas Vickers.

U. George Walker Daniel Whelan Thomas Wing 2 Hugh Work Henry Wright Samuel Wilkon

V. Stephen Young 2.

W. N. B. Those Letters that are not taken up before the end of three months will be sent to the General Post-Office at Washington; and there opened.

LOST.

OUT of a Great Coat pocket, on the road from Caroline to Easton, on the 21st ultimo, a bundle of papers, consisting chiefly of accounts against different persons, rapped in brown paper and tied with a piece of tape. Any person finding said bundle will particularly oblige by leaving it at the Star-Office, as they can be of no service to any but the owner.

July 3, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Kent-county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the personal Estate of Philip Everitt, late of Kent County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 12th day of June, 1804.

PATRICK KENNARD, Ex'r. of P. Everitt, deceased.

July 3, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A TWO Story Brick House, Brick Store, Granary and lot of Ground, situate in Greensborough, Caroline county, Maryland. This property is on the eminence near the landing at the foot of the Bridge, and well calculated for dealers in grain—it is part of the Estate of John Steinmetz, deceased; late of Philadelphia—Application can be made to Capt. William Jackson of Greensborough, or by Post to John H. Brinton, of Philadelphia, No. 28 Market Street, which will be attended to.

June 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed as a Run-away to the goal of Frederick County, a Negro Man who calls himself *Confar Langston*, and says he belongs to Mr. Isaac Langton of Harford County, North-Carolina, he is about 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made fellow—his cloathing are a grey woolen coat with a blue cape, cotton striped waistcoat and trowsers, and a tow linen shirt; he also has four scars upon the back of his neck—if his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeable to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.

June 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Goal of Frederick County, as run-aways, a Negro Man, who calls himself *JIM*, and a Mulatto Woman, who calls herself *MIMA*, and say they belong to Mr. Peter Saurkins of Farquahac county Virginia. Said Jim is about thirty four or five years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stout well made fellow;—His clothing are a blue coat and vest coat, tow linen shirt and trowsers—he also has a scar on his breast. Mima is about twenty-five years of age, five feet one or two inches high, stout well made—her clothings are a blue short gound, white lincey petticoat and a tow linen shift. If their owner does not release them from Goal, they will be sold for their Goal fees, agreeable to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.

June 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Goal of Frederick county, a Negro Boy who calls himself *GEORGE*, and says he belongs to capt. Newman, of George Town. He is about 14 years old, four feet seven inches high—his clothing are a tow linen shirt and a pair of coarse blue cloth trowsers. If his master does not release him from Goal, he will be sold for his Goal fees, according to law.

GEORGE GREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.

June 26, 1804.

Was Committed

TO the Goal of Baltimore County, as a Run-away, on the 21st Feb. last, a Negro Woman who calls herself *MILLY THOMAS*; she is about 38 or 40 years old—5 feet 4 inches high, and of a brown complexion. She says she did belong to Mr. William Briscoe, of Charles County, in the State of Maryland. If her owner does not release her, she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

Baltimore, May 29, 1804.

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1803, a Negro Man named *DICK*, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion—since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. *SUCK* his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an artful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. One Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.

EDWARD O. CLARK, Denton, Caroline County, E. S. Maryland.

June 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having established himself in the

GROCERY BUSINESS, IN BALTIMORE.

Informs his Friends and the Public, that he will at all times keep on hand,

A General Assortment of Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Castings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.

Wm. HASLETT, Corner of Pratt and South Street.

Baltimore, May 20, 1804.

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch enters into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchan. Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good feat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804.

Mediterranean Passports.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, that these 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 she 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, 2d 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.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Public Auction.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called *Dover* and *Dover Marsh* or *Lower Dover*, lying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of *John Winn Harrison*, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plat of which will be shewn at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

June 5, 1804.

Notice is Hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that a petition will be preferred by a number of the inhabitants of Dorchester County to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to prohibit all person or persons from letting Wares, or sticking Stakes in the Chicknomico and Tranquaking Rivers, as the navigation thereof is very much obstructed.

Dorchester County,

June 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Mr. SAMUEL NICOLS, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, are requested to lodge their respective Accounts with Mr. Bennett Wheeler, Mr. Hall Harrison, or the Subscriber, on or before Thursday the 12th inst. otherwise they will be excluded their dividend.

HENRY NICOLS, Jan. Trustee for Samuel Nicols.

Talbot County, July 3, 1804.



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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1804.

[NO. 46....254.]

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.

AN ORATION ON THE CESSION OF LOUISIANA, TO THE UNITED STATES,

Delivered on the 12th of May, 1804, at Charleston, (S. Carolina,)

By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

OUR lot is cast in one of the four great divisions of the globe, in which nature seems to have meditated an improvement on her former works. Her operations are remarkable for their appropriate grandeur and magnificence. The American continent stretches towards the fourth 21 degrees beyond the most southern promontory of the continents of the east. Its internal scenery corresponds with the immensity of its outline. The Andes are 7000 feet higher than any other mountain on the face of the earth. The lakes of Canada are of greater extent than many of the inland seas of the eastern hemisphere.—Europe would be drained of half her waters, in furnishing supplies for such immense rivers as the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, La Plate, and Amazon, the last of which is the largest river in the known world. The most distinguished transatlantic cataracts, bear no comparison with the falls of Niagara. The forests of Europe, Asia, and Africa, are lost in the magnitude of those in America. The Elephant of the East is far inferior, in point of size, to the Mammoth of the West. We cannot suppose that this extraordinary physical grandeur of America was created without design; and what design to probable as to be subservient to some corresponding exalt state of man?

May we not, therefore, indulge a hope, that the inhabitants of a country so eminently distinguished by the Author of nature are destined to form political associations of a larger size, and that they will enjoy an uncommon portion of happiness?

We are now met to celebrate an event which gives an air of probability to these pleasing conjectures. Louisiana is ours! If we rightly improve the heaven sent boon, we may be as great and as happy a nation as any on which the sun has ever shone. The establishment of independence, and of our present constitution, are prior, both in time and importance; but with these two exceptions, the acquisition of Louisiana is the greatest political blessing ever conferred on these States. Considering it in its most inferior point of view, merely as property, it is of incalculable value. It gives us from two to three hundred miles of additional sea coast, with several excellent harbors—the land on both sides of the Mississippi, for two or three hundred miles below our southern limits, together with the exclusive possession of this valuable river, from its source to its mouth, and an extension of our western territory, for its whole length, stretching indefinitely across the continent, till it reaches the Pacific ocean.

Though in this immense region, a considerable part is barren and unhealthy, yet the greatest proportion enjoys a salubrious air, and is so fertile as to be equal to the support of a population far exceeding the many millions which inhabit Great-Britain, Ireland, France, Spain and Portugal—I had almost said all Europe. In it, forests, coeval with time itself, lift their towering heads. These abound with excellent timber, adequate for the building of navies far superior to all that are now afloat on the ocean. Prairies, or natural meadows of unexhaustible fertility, frequently extend for many leagues, in which there are neither trees, nor the roots of trees to impede the plough, while their native grasses are capable of maintaining millions, both of wild and domestic animals, for the support and comfort of the human race.

Every production of the United States may be raised to advantage in Louisiana, while its southern parts produce the sugar cane in great perfection, and would, doubtless, yield coffee and most of the other productions, both of the East and

West-Indies. Indeed, such is its variety of soil, and extent of climate, stretching nearly from the northern tropic to the north frigid zone, that it is highly probable all the valuable, native commodities of every part of our world, might be advantageously cultivated in different portions of this widely extended territory.

We have reason to believe that in it there are valuable mines of gold and silver; but it is certain that salt, iron, lead, and plaister of Paris, articles of much more importance, are in great abundance.

When this country, hitherto untrod by the foot of either chymist or botanist, shall be carefully explored by our Waterhouses, Mitchells, and Bartons, such additions will be made to our present stock of knowledge in natural history, as will both delight and benefit an admiring world.

In other countries, and under the direction of other governments, the energies of nations have been called forth—thousands of lives have been sacrificed—seas have been crimsoned with human blood, in the attack and defence of a few acres, or of barren rocks, such as Malta and Gibraltar; but we have gained possession of this invaluable country, without the imposition of any new taxes; and at the same time, with the consent of its inhabitants, and without giving offence to any of the powers of Europe. History affords no example of the acquisition of such important national benefits, at so moderate a price, and under such favorable circumstances.

All this immense country is ours in trust for posterity. With such an ample reversion, what reason has any single man to be afraid of matrimony? Or what ground is there for any married man to be alarmed at the prospects of a numerous family? Here are plantations enough, and enough for our children and our children's children for centuries to come. Though these must be purchased by the sale of our property, yet in our national capacity, we the people of the United States are both the sellers and the buyers. The purchase money, when paid, will only be transferred from the right to the left hand of the same body politic. When deposited in the treasury of the Union, it will not be drawn out for the aggrandisement of our rulers, or of a privileged order of men, but for public benefit.—Such is the amount of vacant land in this extensive region, and so rapid will be its population under the auspices of our mild and equal government, that the proceeds of sale at no very distant day, will be so great as not only to reimburse the first cost of the purchase, but to afford a surplussage for the endowment of seminaries of learning—opening roads—inland navigations, and other objects of national consequence.

The day would be too short to enumerate all the natural advantages of our new acquired territory. This view of the subject though highly important, must be discontinued, that your attention may be drawn to other considerations of infinitely more consequence.

The cession of Louisiana to the United States, will give them power and consequence in the scale of nations—increase their prospects of peace and union—advance their commerce and manufactures—give additional security to their free constitutions, and in a variety of ways promote and extend human happiness.

To view the subject correctly, in relation to these objects, we should compare our present situation, as sole proprietors of this country, with what it would have been, if the designs of the French for colonising Louisiana had been carried into effect. In the hands of that wonderful man who presides over France, New-Orleans would have been the fulcrum of an immense lever, by which he would have elevated or depressed our western country in subservience to his gigantic projects. Our rights of deposit at New-Orleans, and of the free navigation of the Mississippi, would have been considered as terminating with the termination of the government of Spain, which had granted these privileges. As a matter of favor our western citizens would have been allowed a free trade with New-Orleans in French vessels, and with the exclusive privilege of trading with the colonies of France, Spain, and Holland.

Had this plan been pursued, which is highly probable, the standard of discord would have been planted between the Atlantic and the western States. From the

operation of obvious causes, the union of our rising empire would soon have been severed. Our nearest neighbors would have become our enemies. The French, possessing the lock and key of the Mississippi, would have had manifest inducements to supply our western citizens with merchandize, free of impost. Attempts on our part to prevent this illegal trade, would have required such a host of revenue officers as to leave little or no income to the public treasury. Our countrymen would cease to be the carriers of such of our own commodities as grow on the western waters. Distinct interests, marked by a ridge of mountains, would have separated one half our citizens from the other.

With this gloomy picture, give me leave to contrast our present prospects. Being, as we now are, exclusive owners of the Mississippi, in its whole length, the West-India islands must depend on our granaries for their daily bread. Such of the powers of Europe as have colonies in our neighborhood, will be obliged to court our friendship. The Congress of the United States will regulate all intercourse between West-India islands and the continent of N. America, with the paltry exceptions of the Floridas, Canada, and Nova-Scotia. This will afford the most ample and easy means of defence; of a defence which, though it costs us nothing, will strive us more effectually than fleets and armies.

If the French had colonized Louisiana, all this power and influence would be gone, the resources of our country divided, and one half of our citizens set in hostile array against the other. United, as this northern continent now is, in our hands, from the Lakes of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, we have the uncontrolled power of making such arrangements, respecting the navigable commodities of these States, as will give a new spring to our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

The inhabitants of Louisiana will be chiefly agriculturists, and purchase their farming utensils, and most other domestic articles. What a field of enterprise will this open to our eastern brethren, whose cheapness of navigation, whose skill in the handicraft trades, will entitle them to a decided preference in trading with their new fellow-citizens? Here will be a great and growing demand for the manufactures and shipping of New-England, to supply the wants and carry off the produce of this extensive territory.

Of all branches of trade, that which is carried on between different parts of the same nation, is most beneficial. Agriculture, commerce, ship-building, and manufactures, support and are supported by each other. They are separate links of one great chain, which binds all together, and each of which adds to the strength of the whole. Too long has this country been commercially dependent on Europe. Notwithstanding our perfect neutrality, do we not all, at this moment, suffer in consequence of the war between France and England? It is high time we had a commerce of our own, as independent as possible of the ever changing politics of the old world. This independence will be greatly promoted by the reciprocal wants and capacities of different portions of new widely extended empire. One extreme of the union abounds in shipping, overflows with inhabitants, and is ripe for manufactures; while the other, engaged in the cultivation of a more fertile soil, finds its interest in purchasing manufactures, brought to their door. A domestic commerce of this kind will cement our union, and make us really independent.

Peace with all the world, and especially in our own country, is the true policy of these States. This is now much more probable than it ever could have been while we had a strong French colony in our neighborhood. The day that France made the cession we now celebrate, she relinquished all prospects of interfering in our government. If Buonaparte had had any hostile designs on these States, he would as soon have given up Breff or Toulon, as Louisiana.

Within the limits of the ceded territory, we know of more than twenty independent tribes of Indians. As long as powerful nations of Europe had access to these untutored savages, the peace of our frontier settlements was exposed to a variety of contingencies. In the two last wars in which this country was involved with France and England, the blood of our inhabitants, shed by savage hands, flowed in a thousand streams. In every period of American history, the

nations of Europe, regardless of morality and religion, have always availed themselves of the aid of the aborigines in destroying each other, and also the colonies of rival nations.

In gaining the affections of the savages, the French were pre-eminent—Figure to yourselves what would have been the situation of our frontier settlements on the western waters, in case of a war with France, while her emissaries had the numerous tribes of Indians in Louisiana firmly attached to her interests, and ready when called upon to make war upon our defenceless and dispersed inhabitants. Those Indians are now all our own—included within our limits, and so far dependent on us that no other nation can interfere with them. The cession of Louisiana has wrested the scalping-knife and tomahawk from their hands, and laid the foundations of perpetual peace, by giving us every desirable opportunity for introducing among them the blessings of civil and social life. They are now thrown on our humanity and generosity.

Mysterious Providence! We, the people of the United States, who, less than thirty years ago, were the subjects of the British king, are now the independent proprietors of this soil; and that portion of it, which we originally possessed, is more than doubled by a recent cession of territory, in which are numerous tribes of Indians, whose ancestors owned this whole country from time immemorial, before any one of ours had set his foot on American ground.—Trusting in the virtue of my countrymen, and warranted by the present and past exertions of our rulers, I am confident that these happy natives will have no cause to regret, but abundant reasons to rejoice in the change, which has taken place.

The voice of every good man should be raised in favor of our red brethren. The common Father of them, and of us, calls upon us to impart to them the superior blessings which we enjoy. The competition of rival nations, bidding against each other for their friendship, is now no more. We have the whole field to ourselves, and a glorious field it is; in which we may and I trust will, sow the seeds of knowledge, of virtue, of useful arts, of civilization, and religion; and that these will grow up and flourish till they yield a plentiful harvest of human happiness. To transform savage warriors to peaceful farmers—to convert their tomahawks and scalping knives into plowshares and pruning hooks—to turn them from the worship of evil spirits to the worship of the true God—from the absurdities of Pagan idolatry to the mild principles, and practical virtues of Christianity, is a godlike work. For the execution and extension of our boundaries gives us facilities we never had before, and which, I trust, will be improved for the best of purposes.

The cession of Louisiana, gives additional security to our free constitution. Had the French colonized Louisiana with their accustomed energy, the most determined democrats, must have consented to the establishment of a large standing army. Without it, we could not have defended ourselves against such powerful neighbors. To maintain an army, sufficient for that purpose, we must have had heavy taxes, and an extensive executive patronage. These would gradually have undermined our republican forms of government, and paved the way for the concentration of power in the hands of an hereditary monarch. Free, as we now are, from all apprehensions on the score of powerful neighbors, the militia of the country, with a small regular force, and a few frigates and ships of the line, are amply sufficient to procure for us security at home, and respectability abroad. Safe from all danger, each citizen of these States, may repose in confidence under his own oak or pine tree, while there is none to make him afraid.

Such citizens, enjoying the fruit of their labor—paying only moderate taxes, and bound by no laws but such as are enacted by their representatives, must be fools or madmen to wish for a revolution; on such citizens, knowing their rights, appreciating their happiness, and dispersed over our extensive country, the arts of turbulent, ambitious men will have no considerable permanent effect. These may operate on small States, where a single demagogue may be personally known to most of the leading characters; but would fail like pointless arrows, shot from broken bows, when intended to debase the minds of the inhabitants of an empire consisting chiefly

of independent farmers, and stretching across the continent of North-America.

Some piddling politicians may object "That the extensive addition of territory we have gained is unnecessary, as" in their opinion, "we had land enough before." To this objection, our increasing population, which doubles every 25 years, is a satisfactory answer. Two centuries have not elapsed since the first permanent settlements were made in British America—One at Jamestown in 1608, by one hundred and ten persons, and the other at Plymouth, in 1620, by one hundred and one persons. From these two germs has sprung the present population of the United States, amounting one hundred and sixty nine years to five millions.

Much of this increase, we acknowledge, was owing to emigration from foreign countries; but we have a right to expect much more from the same quarter on account of the present high ground on which our country stands. If the inhabitants of the old world ventured to the new, when we were dependent colonies—liable to be implicated in the wars of Europe, and exposed to the immediate hostilities of powerful nations of Indians, we may expect a much greater number of them to join us in our present situation, when we are independent States—detached from Europe, and free from all apprehensions on account of hostile neighbors, either civilized or savage.—The address of our extended empire to the old world, now is—"Come unto me all you that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Thousands, and tens of thousands, will obey the call, and joining their interests with ours, make emigrations a more plentiful source of supply than it ever was in any preceding period of our history.

Judging of the future by the past, what may an infant, born this day, expect to see in case of his surviving to the age of four score? What do your old citizens now see, compared with what was the population of this country in the days of your youth? If some angel, hovering over the chamber in which your venerable fellow citizen Gen. Gadsden, drew his first breath, and foreseeing his ardent patriotism, had pronounced with an audible voice, these words—"The infant 'just now born, will live to see the population of his native country, South Carolina, advanced from thirty two thousand, to three hundred and forty five thousand," nought but conviction that an angel spoke, would have procured the smallest credit to the extraordinary prediction; but we, who now live, and can compare the registers of our population at different periods, know that what would then have been doubtful, as prophecy, is now an established historical fact.

By the same rule, a new born infant may live to see the population of the United States increased to fifty millions, which is more than three times the number which now inhabit Great Britain and Ireland. Proceeding to calculate on the data which former enumerations of our people have furnished, our population, in twenty-five years will amount to ten millions; in fifty years to twenty millions; in seventy years to forty millions; in one century to eighty millions; and by the same rule, in two centuries to twelve hundred and eighty millions of inhabitants. The great grand sons of our present children, without any extraordinary series of longevity, may live to see this amazing increase of our numbers. What territory can be too large for a people who multiply with such unequalled rapidity?

Frigid, indeed, must be the intellects of that man who supposes "That the possession of the island of New Orleans, and of slip of land on each side of the Mississippi, was all that the interests of the United States required; and that all beyond, instead of being a national benefit, is a national incumbrance." This language might apply to the subjects of a despotic empire, whose population was stationary, and the inhabitants of which were enervated by sloth and luxury; but is very unfitable to the citizens of the United States, in the heyday of youthful blood, who, with minds free from debasing passions, and bodies strengthened by daily labor, are capable of such multiplication as will soon fill this whole country with an healthful, active progeny.

Congress will doubtless direct the stream of our increasing population into the most suitable channels, and probably, for some time, confine it to the eastward of the Mississippi; but the day will come,

though perhaps at the distance of one or two centuries, when our citizens on the west of that noble river, will equal, if not exceed those on its east side.

Here a more formidable objection is made by some, who allege "That this immense population will divide into separate independent governments; or can only be kept together by the strong arm of monarchy or despotism, to the destruction of the elective principles which pervade our present constitution." If our social compact was held together by no stronger ties than those which bind the governments of the old world, this objection would be solid. If our newly acquired territory was to continue to be governed as a dependency on the United States, the standard of separation would ere long be erected, and the inhabitants, for their own convenience, would form political associations independent of us. Though a colonial government will be necessary for some short time, yet it is wisely provided, that the inhabitants of Louisiana shall, as soon as convenient, be admitted into the Union, with the same privileges as the citizens of the original states. Do the people of Connecticut govern the people of South Carolina; or do the inhabitants of Georgia govern the inhabitants of New Hampshire—By no means. Each state governs itself in all matters of domestic concern. On the same principles, the inhabitants of Louisiana will soon be on such a footing of equality, that it will be as near the truth to say that they govern us as that we govern them. While, therefore, our present constitution is preserved inviolate, what inducement can they have to wish for a separation? In every article of local policy, they will be as independent of us as we are of them. In the grand councils of the nation, they, in proportion to numbers, will have their share of weight and influence, in common with Virginia and Massachusetts, the two old states in the union.

In this view of the subject, our present form of government is the best on earth for a great country. It combines the freedom and convenience of the smallest, with the strength and protection of the largest. Our federal system, is an improvement on all the governments that have gone before it. I challenge the greatest admirer of antiquity—the most deeply read in modern history, to point out one, either ancient or modern, that is capable of communicating equal blessings to the inhabitants of an extensive territory.

When the Romans extended their dominions, they never extended the rights of citizenship. Instead thereof, the new members of their empire became the subjects of their old citizens. Hence revolts and rebellions were common. Very different is the policy of these states. Our government, formed on wiser principles, and founded on equal rights, has nothing to fear from an extension of its boundaries. With certain modifications, the more extensive the better, as the component parts will be increased thereby; for the strength of the whole stands pledged for the protection of every part. It can never be too large till the parts are so divided from each other, or the extremes so far asunder, as not to admit the convenient meeting of deputies in some central spot, for the purpose of deliberating on national concerns. This cannot be affirmed of our present most extensive limits. Arrangements are making, and perhaps made, for transporting the mail to Washington from St. Croix and New Orleans, in ten days from each. The distance of these two extreme parts is, therefore, no obstacle to the inhabitants of both coalescing, by their deputies, in one general Congress.

When the present constitution was under consideration for the purpose of adoption, objectors said "it could never answer for the united government of the thirteen original states."—The experience of twenty eight years has proved the fallacy of these predictions. From thirteen we have grown to seventeen states; and yet are as well governed as ever.—What is to hinder our extension on the same liberal principles of equal rights till we have increased to twenty seven, thirty seven, or any other number of states that will conveniently embrace in one happy union, the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the lakes of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico!—Great God!—All this country filled with freemen—with citizens of the United States!—How must the heart of every good man expand with joy in the prospect of to great an extension of human happiness? While the kingdoms of the old world are tottering to their foundations; oppressive taxes grinding their subjects; one war scarcely ended, when another is begun; it has pleased the ETERNAL to erect a representative system of government in the woods of America, founded on reason and equality, the only object of which is the happiness of the people.—When this government had been carried on twenty eight years for the noblest purposes, with the most extensive benefits, it has further pleased God to double its limits, by a cession of territory, which brings the most desirable portion of our continent

under the operation of the best constitution in the world. Well may the citizens of the United States rejoice on the great event. Yes; we have abundant reason to rejoice on our own account, as being more immediately interested, and much also on account of our oppressed brothers of the human race, in all parts of the world.—Here an asylum is not only opened, but increased to an extent sufficient for the support of their countless numbers, in which they may enjoy life, liberty and property without oppression or disturbance.

If the souls of departed good men know what is passing on this earth, what must be the joy of our beloved Washington on this festive day?—He thought himself amply recompensed for all his toils in seeing the happiness of the thirteen original states. With what increasing exultation must he behold an extension of the same rights, privileges, principles and constitution over an additional territory, capable of accommodating hundreds of millions of happy inhabitants, who will enjoy the fruit of his labors?

Louisianians! You are no longer foreigners or strangers, but fellow citizens. We give you most hearty welcome in the union. We claim you not as subjects but receive you as brethren, succeeding, in common with us, to ample inheritance of the most precious rights. Rights which you and we fully enjoy, though denied to the greatest portion of man. Do you enquire what they are? I shall briefly enumerate a few of them. You are free to think, to speak, and to act as you please, provided you do not injure your neighbors.—Your persons, houses, and effects are secured against unreasonable searches and seizures. You cannot be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury. You cannot be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. You are liable to no taxes, and bound by no laws but such as are authorized by yourselves or representatives.—In short you are in possession of every right and privilege that any reasonable member of society would wish to enjoy.—All these rights are not only yours in your quality of citizens, but are guaranteed by the whole force of the United States. If such are privileges you obtain by your incorporation with us, there can be no doubt of your hearty co-operation in supporting our free constitution, by which all these are secured, and by transmitting the same inviolate, to posterity.

On all the citizens of the U. States this day imposes new duties.—For the last twenty-eight we have demonstrated to the world, that man is capable of self-government; that a representative system is fully adequate to secure and promote the happiness of its members. It still remains to be proved, that it is equal to the happy government of an extensive country.—What a reproach would it be to us all, if our future political condition should be less happy than the past. Our enemies would then triumphantly say, "that a representative system only suited a small country and a handful of people in the early stage of society."—The reputation which the cause of liberty has gained, by our past successful experiments, in building government on reason, and the rights of men, would in a great measure be lost.

The happiness enjoyed under our new system in this new world, has a direct tendency to regenerate the governments of the old without the horrors and bloodshed of revolutions.—If this happiness increases, and extends with the increase and extent of our territory, the advantages to the distressed will be incalculable. The rulers of the eastern continent, who hold a great part of their fellow-men in bondage, and who are perpetually involving them in wars, will restrain their oppressions, curb their ambition, and study the things that make for the peace and happiness of their subjects. This will be their obvious interest, when they know, that our now extended limits afford an ample asylum for the poor of all nations, where they may become independent citizens, on their own lands, and in the peaceable enjoyment of every earthly comfort. The success of the noblest experiments ever made for meliorating the condition of man, in a great measure depends on us. A prize is put into our hands, which if rightly improved, will cause thousands, who have never seen America, to bless us, for our successful exertion in the cause of liberty.

As such important consequences are involved in the future destinies of these states, the thought should frequently recur, what line of conduct is most suitable to realize the happiness, which the high political situation of our country seems to promise? This would lead every one to reform himself, so as to become a good and useful citizen. Patriots of this stamp cannot fail of making the government both happy and respectable.

Since it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to give us peaceable possession of a great additional territory, it is our bounden duty to improve the heaven sent boon, that it may be extended to the benefit of our fellow-men. It would be ungrateful to God and unjust

to man. In every arrangement respecting this new country, the greatest good of the greatest number should be the primary object of attention.—To qualify his children to be worthy members of so great an empire, should be the ambition of every parent.—On the vote of the child of the poorest citizen may depend the passing of a law, or the elevation of a fellow citizen, to the supreme executive authority of the union.—If the voice of a single individual can be of such moment, what care should be taken to endow that individual with knowledge, and to train him up in the ways of truth, honor and virtue?—None of us can tell which of our children may be called upon to discharge of duties most important to their country: for in our government, there are no privileged orders, and the path to honor and office is open to all.—The whole of the rising generation should, therefore, be educated with a view to the high duties of republican citizens, who individually possess a portion of the sovereignty of a great empire. Such well trained republicans, possessing such a country as the U. States, and enjoying a constitution approaching as near to perfection as any thing human, cannot but be happy.

The tide of joy which, on the present festive occasion, flows in upon us, must be increased, when we compare the events of this day with those which took place on the same day of the same month twenty-four years ago. On the 12th day of May, 1780, Charleston bowed to a conqueror. Its inhabitants were brought under the yoke, their property wrested from them, their persons insulted, their families exiled and thrown on the charity of strangers, or left to starve at home, with scarcely any means of support, unless they renounced their independence, and acknowledged allegiance to its enemies.—On the 12th of May, 1804, many of the sufferers in these distressing scenes are now before us rejoicing not only in the independence and prosperity of their country, but in the peaceable extension of its boundaries, over an immense region, compared with which the territories of many celebrated empires sink into insignificance. How immense the difference! How striking the contrast! Thanks to Almighty God, who, in the short space of twenty-four years has raised us from a low state of depression to an eminence, in which if not wanting to ourselves, we may enjoy as much political happiness as ever yet has fallen to the lot of man.

Mr. JOHN BRUCE, a Kentucky farmer, who came passenger in the schooner Experiment, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, brought with him six tons of hemp of his own culture.—This hemp is said to be considerably superior in quality to that imported from Russia. As a proof that it is of firmer texture it may be mentioned, that when three fibres of the Russian hemp were pulled between the hands, they snapped, whereas an equal number of the Kentucky produce resisted the power of the hands completely. Mr. Bruce intends, should he find a good market, to raise a considerable quantity of this article in future years. We trust he will receive that encouragement to prosecute his object, which every man deserves whose labors tend to lessen the importation of foreign commodities.

The captain informs that the sugar which he brings from New Orleans is not inferior, with regard to either the colour or richness, to the sugars imported from the different West India islands. The French, he says, at that place are much discontented, particularly with the custom house laws, and are very troublesome and insolent. N. Y. Pap.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated June 12.

"On Saturday last, judge Bownen, who lately caused such confusion among us, was conducted on board a vessel bound to Rhode Island, and with a fair wind left the sandy banks of Georgia. His venerable and much respected father, who arrived there but a short time since, got him released from prison, by becoming bound that he should never return to the state again. He still swears vengeance against the white people of this place.—To prevent him from doing further mischief, he was taken on board in a strait jacket."

The governor of the state of Tennessee has issued his proclamation convening the legislature on the 23d of the present month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States, relative to the election of a president and vice-president.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Further to amend the act entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the

direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non-payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district within which such lands may lie: and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officer, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots which shall, after the passing of this act, be sold, either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold; the time when sold; the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose thereof enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non-payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists or such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act, entitled an act to amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorized to sell for non-payment of the said tax: which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold, and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also, to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever returned within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands, or lots thus sold, to any person willing to ascertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land, or lot, has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor; and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietors, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representation of such person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those preferred by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole, or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of the said court, for the use of the

purchaser, or his representative, the monies remaining in their hands, which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, when any collector shall have failed to transmit to any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several marshals for the time being, of the said district courts shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law for the redemption of land, shall not have expired before the passing of this act; and are hereby authorized and required to execute deeds for so much of the said lands and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law, to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided, however, and be it further enacted; That no such deed shall be executed except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly the original description of the land assessed and the quantity sold: And provided also, That no such deed shall, in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript files with the clerk of the district court: nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or receipt of the said collector filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor

the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act, for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That where any lot or tract of land shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges, and costs: And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchaser, only for so much of the lands as shall be the same ratio to the whole quantity of land sold, as to the amount of the tax, charges and costs bear to the sum for which the land was sold: And whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expense of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sale of lands sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the services prescribed by this act, the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say: To every surveyor for examining the transcripts of lands sold, twenty five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents:

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 3, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON

The Squadron under the command of Commodore Barron destined for the Mediterranean, sailed from Hampton Roads, on the 4th instant.

Morgan Lewis, esq. was inducted into office of Governor of the State of New-York, agreeable to the Constitution of that State, on Monday the 2d instant.

General Armstrong, lately appointed minister to the French Government, arrived at Washington a few days past.

Twelve Chiefs and two boys of the Ojage tribe of Indians, arrived at the City of Washington on Wednesday last.

By a gentleman who left Baltimore on Saturday last, we understand that accounts had been received there from New-York, of the death of Alexander Hamilton, esq. in an affair of honor with Aaron Burr, esq. a few days since.

CITIZENS OF EASTON.

Situated as we are in a flat country, subject to a variety of diseases throughout the year, it is to us of the highest importance to attend to every, the most minute circumstance, that can diminish the evils, which constantly await us.

Every year is more or less unhealthy, from the middle of July until the cold northwest winds begin to blow in October, when the sickly season is supposed to have closed, but leaving a great number of pale fallow countenances, and bodies emaciated, and debilitated by agues and fevers, yet liable to be attacked by more fatal, inflammatory diseases. It is true, the people generally recover health and strength, as soon as the frosts commence, though it is equally true, that many live through the autumn harassed with fevers and night sweats, when there "comes a frost, a killing frost," which, "good easy man," bluffs all his hope of health and happiness, and he sinks a victim to an inflammation on his lungs, before he thinks, that death has called to number him with the dead.

It is not contemplated to advise the people of the whole peninsula, how they may obviate the diseases of the autumnal season, as that may be impracticable for half a century or more, but it is fondly hoped the spirit of improvement will be excited by the laudable examples exhibited by our citizens, and neighborhood, so that we may soon behold the stagnant waters drained, and the marshes generally converted into highly improved meadows. For the present it is intended to recommend to the citizens of Easton, how they may in a great measure lessen the prevalence of diseases consequent from heat, and moisture, the two grand sources of putrid exhalations from putrescent bodies, whether animal or vegetable.

There are few persons so illy informed as not to know, that the remote causes of autumnal fevers are putrid exhalations, or what are called miasmata. Could we keep ourselves beyond the sphere of action of these exhalations, we should be as healthy as any other people on earth, notwithstanding the great heats, to which we are exposed for a month or two in the summer, and which so evidently contribute to relax and predispose our bodies to infection.

Tho' in the boast of proud philosophy we cannot command the elements, we have much in our power to diminish their influence. It does not require any great share of chymical information to know, that all animal and vegetable bodies are composed of the same elementary principles, which, when united by the hand of ALMIGHTY POWER, make men or trees, but when dissolving into their original elements by the process of putrefaction, and returning to that dust from whence they sprung, they become poisons to living men, and under particular circumstances to all other animals, and even to the vegetable creation.

Whether we give this noxious element the name of Agotic or Septic Gas, it can be of little consequence; it will be enough for us to prevent the putrefactive process from doing injury by covering all such bodies with our mother earth, before putrefaction commences, or when that is not practicable, to arrest its progress by applying such materials, as will attract and neutralize the poison, and make it harmless.

It will assuredly be doing a great deal in this our town, if we can prevent all noxious exhalations from a ton or two of excrementitious and other matters daily deposited, which must considerably contribute to affect the health of our inhabitants relaxed by the heats now prevailing. This much effected, we shall be much less under the influence of those

putrid exhalations, which have of soon will commence from the vast quantity of flagrant waters in the neighborhood.

It is proved by the celebrated Dr. Mitchell of New-York, and others, that all exhalations from putrifying bodies are of an accefic nature, which, tho' as aforesaid, making the constituent parts of our bodies, when evolved by putrefaction, become poisons to men, and often to inferior animals. Now if this Septic Acid can be arrested before it is exhaled, or evolved from putrescent substances by the application of some other substance within the reach of every citizen and house-keeper, we shall have the pleasing consolation of having contributed to the health of our town, and saved some valuable lives, perhaps our own.

The means of PREVENTION, which I beg leave to suggest, are these, that all house-keepers should be particularly attentive to cleanliness in their families, and have their lodging rooms white-washed as soon as possible, (for lime will attract the noxious gas constantly retired from our lungs and exhaled from our bodies,) and to carefully strew common wood ashes about their yards and in their cellars, and whenever any thing is deposited within their enclosures which can undergo putrefaction, but more particularly once in three or four days to cover the excrementitious matter in the privies with the best unslaked ashes, (the slaked ashes may answer the other purposes.)

I observe, that lime is recommended in all our cities to be thrown into their privies, but with what superior advantage to ashes, I cannot conceive, unless that it is more in the power of the citizens. Here lime would be expensive, and not always to be had for money. Agreeably to the table of Chemical Affinities, the Vegetable Alkali, which is obtained from wood ashes, has a greater attraction to all acids, than calcareous earths, (lime) or any other Alkali; of course ashes are more powerful than lime in neutralizing the acid of putrefaction, or lepton.

Every person may satisfy himself, how far these observations are founded in fact by sprinkling as much wood ashes on the putrid excrementitious matters in his privy as will cover them over one inch; and be convinced, that the putrid offensive smell will instantly cease.

If this experiment is founded in truth, ought not every individual to feel a degree of zeal in putting a stop to the abominable stench, with which our noses are daily assailed, when we are walking the streets? Let us then join with one consent, and endeavour to lessen the evils of human life, and not to suffer ourselves and families to run the risk of becoming the victims of diseases, which it is in our power to prevent; for be assured, "an ounce of prevention is worth a vast deal more than a pound of cure."

PHILO-SOPHOS & ANTHROPOS.
Easton, July 16, 1804.

CHESTER-TOWN, July 10th, 1804.
Wednesday last being the Anniversary of American Independence, a number of the Democratic Republicans of Kent county convened in this town to celebrate the auspicious day.

The company met at an early hour and attended Divine Service at the Methodist Meeting House, where an excellent discourse adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. M. CLARK.

About 2 o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read by R. WRIGHT, Esq. after which the company partook of a handsome dinner in the Market House—and after Dinner drank the following Toasts, each being accompanied by one gun.

1. The day we celebrate—May the principles of 1776 govern us through time.
2. The Congress of 1776—The faithful guardians of their country's rights.
3. The people—The only legitimate sovereign.
4. The Constitution—The test of patriotism—May the hand that violates wither.
5. Thomas Jefferson President of the United States—The tree is known by its fruit.
6. The memory of Gen. George Washington—The brave commander of the armies of the revolution.
7. The memorius of Franklin, Hancock, and Adams.
8. The Armies of the revolution, who gloriously achieved our Independence—May their Laurels never fade.
9. The Heroes who sealed the Charter of Independence with their blood—Peace to their ashes.
10. The Militia of the United States—Every Citizen the Centinel of his own Liberty.
11. The Navy of the United States—Protection to our Commerce—no tribute to tyrants.
12. The American Seamen—The Flag of the United States their only protection.
13. The trial by Jury—Unawed by power—uninfluenced by party—and unfettered by sinecure situation at Judicial direction.
14. The liberty of the Press—May every attempt to abridge it, be as inefficient as it is unconstitutional.
15. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

16. The Fleets of Departments—We know them to be capable—we believe them to be honest.

17. The American Fair—May their virtue be protected by the patriotism of the Sons of Freedom.

18. Louisiana—Honourably acquired by Treaty—not purchased with the blood of American citizens.

VOLUNTEER—By Mr. Wright—The gallant Decatur—He will ever be dear to the American Brave.

Boston, July 3.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Bruce, who has arrived here from Gibraltar, in 56 days, was informed by captain Decatur, of the United States schooner Enterprize, then at Gibraltar, that it was the intention of Commodore Preble to bombard Tripoli, and that he was building gun vessels for the purpose. He was also informed, that a 64 gun ship, and two other British vessels, which he had spoken two days previous to his arrival, were destined to reinforce lord Nelson's fleet off Toulon, to enable him to dispatch a Squadron to bombard Algiers.

Letters from Holland complain that most of the wealthy citizens have emigrated. At Amsterdam, 1500 houses are advertised to be sold or let; at Rotterdam, 460. The value of houses has decreased 3-8ths. Of a population of 200,000 in Amsterdam 1500 are reduced to beggary. Lon. pap.

The emigrants who have arrived in the Aurora, are part of upwards of 200 families, from the principality of Wirtemberg, who have agreed to form a settlement in the new state of Ohio, where they are about to procure a large quantity of land. The residue are expected in a few weeks, in two other ships.—They are all of that description who will add to the strength, the wealth and the welfare of our country: possessing good morals, great industry and the means of procuring a decent, comfortable and independent livelihood. They represent, that besides these three ship loads, upwards of a thousand will shortly follow them. Bal. Fed. Gaz.

The following will exhibit to the reflecting reader, some idea of the vast business transacted in the grain line, at the Brandywine Mills, near this borough: Since the 1st day of May last, 37 sloops and two schooners have arrived in the river Christiana, from the State of New York, having on board seventy nine thousand two hundred and sixty six bushels of wheat. Wilmington paper.

The following is taken from the Dover Argus, and re-published in the Star, for the information of those citizens in the Lower Counties of this Shore, who may have been led astray by the delusive arts of Federalists, which we recommend to their perusal, through the kindness of those who are subscribers to the Star; and of course stand in no need of further testimony to convince their minds of its truth.]

FROM THE DOVER ARGUS.

To the People of Delaware,
THE leading federalists, without any regard to truth, have unblushingly asserted that the duty on salt, tea, brown sugar and coffee, was laid by the republicans. The fact is, that those duties were laid as early as the year 1790; eleven years before Mr. Jefferson's administration commenced. They are duties of impost and formed no part of the internal taxes. If the taxes on these articles so necessary in every family, were improper and burdensome to the people, why did not the Federalists themselves repeal them when they had it in their power so to do? Mr. Jefferson and the republican Congress abolished the Internal taxes only; because, they are burdensome and grievous to the people, highly oppressive in their nature, and extravagant in their collection. If the tax on carriages had alone been retained (as the Federal law makers pretend to wish it had been) upwards of 450 officers must have been kept in commission to collect it. The product of the tax would be about 70,000 dollars a year; and the expense of collecting it would amount to at least three or four times as much. This would be economy with a witness!

Instead of this, Mr. Jefferson and the Republicans, by repealing all the internal taxes, and abolishing the officers employed in collecting them, as well as other burdensome placements, has actually made a saving to the country of at least 480,000 dollars every year.

No part of the Customs or impost was repealed, and to this class of taxes belongs the duties on Salt, Tea, Brown Sugar and Coffee. The duties on all these articles were mortgage (among others) by the former administration, to pay debts by them contracted. They could not therefore under such circumstances be abolished, without raising a hue and cry against the Republicans of a design to destroy Public Credit. The duty on Loaf Sugar was an internal tax, in the nature of an excise; and therefore, this duty, together with that on domestic distilled spirits and carriages, was taken

off. The raw material (Brown Sugar) pays an impost duty, and all imported Loaf Sugar does the same. They are all besides, manufactures of our own country. All this is so plain, that any man of common understanding will easily comprehend it, and will not suffer himself to be deceived by the shameful misrepresentations of designing and ambitious politicians.

In the year 1790, under the administration of the much beloved Washington, a duty was laid on the articles that have been mentioned, and now complained of by the Federalists. In the 1797, among the first acts of John Adams's administration; was the laying an encreased duty of eight cents per bushel upon the single article, Salt. The expensive and extravagant measures of the Federalists, in borrowing money at eight per cent, and raising a Federal standing army in time of peace and tranquility, to make provision for their friends, encreased the national debt ten millions of dollars. This is a fact, and the whole Federal party is challenged to disprove the assertion.

The Federalists after all this mischief, in the year 1800 under John Adams, laid a further encreased duty on brown sugar and molasses, for the purpose of paying the principal and the interest of the money they themselves had squandered away, in feeding and clothing an useless, extravagant and dissipated army. And beside all this, the federalists made these duties perpetual. They pledged themselves for the payment of the principal and interest of the loans which they had made from time to time, and which they expected to make afterwards. This the republicans have happily prevented!!

After encreasing the duties themselves from time to time, they mortgaged them for the payment of all debts contracted by the United States. The people of Delaware are invited to turn to the acts of congress passed by the federalists, with John Adams at their head, in the years 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, and it will there be seen, that they pledged these identical duties for the payment of the money they had lavished in extravagance and useless expense; and yet the leading men of the federal party, in Delaware, have the unparalleled impudence to tell the most unblushing falsehoods to impose upon the ignorant but honest minds of their followers, and to say that these increased duties were laid by Mr. Jefferson and the republicans! Oh! Shame! where is thy blush? But men who are not ashamed to fight against their country, and yet to hold the base and despicable principles of torquism, feel no remorse in lying and evil speaking. They are now endeavoring to do by cunning, intrigue and falsehood, what they could not effect by the sword.

The people of Delaware are seriously invited to look into these things, for they only want a thorough examination to convince every candid citizen that Mr. Jefferson and the republicans are the true friends to America. Any man who has eyes to see, cannot doubt it.
A Democrat of the Wilmington School.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Lisbon, to a gentleman in N. Y.—which we transcribed from the original on Saturday.

EXTRACT—Dated Lisbon, May 24, 1804.

"Every thing looks gloomy in Europe—old England seems going down hill as fast as possible, while France seems rising every day in point of respectability—the first consul has been elected emperor of the Gauls, king of Italy, and protector of the Helvetic and Batavian republics. Pitt will be again prime minister of England, you may depend there will very soon be a war between that country and Spain, and it is probable also this country may be implicated—Pitt says to have a general peace there must first be a general war."

"Every thing looks dark in Europe. Old England seems tottering at the top of her greatness. The first consul is elected emperor of the Gauls, king of Italy and protector of the American and Batavian republics. The titles to be hereditary in his family. Pitt is expected again to be prime minister of England."

The news, announced by an arrival at Alexandria, of Buonaparte having been proclaimed emperor of the Gauls appears to be incorrect. Letters received in this city from Mr. Jarvis, as late as the 25th of May, are entirely silent on the subject. They mention the celebration of Te Deum at Lisbon, not on this account, but for the birth of the prince:
Nat. Intel.

Married, on Thursday last, by the rev. Mr. Stockert, Mr. John B. Campbell aged 20 years, to Mrs. Jane Armstrong, both of Queen-Ann's County.

Republished to correct two errors, which appeared in a part of last Tuesday's impression of the Star.

Married, on Friday evening the 6th instant, by the rev. Francis Barclay, Mr. Josiah Polk, jun. of Somerset County, to the agreeable Miss REBECCA GROUT, of this town.

Died—on the 4th instant, William Harwood, esq. Clerk of the House of Delegates of this State, in the 54th year of his age.

Legal refinement—A coroner's jury having sat a few weeks ago, on the body of a young lady, who had hung herself in a fit of love phrenzy, brought in their verdict—Died by the visitation of Cupid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Philanthropist" is received—the length of Dr. Ramsay's interesting Oration, which we this day publish has prevented the insertion of it this morning, but shall be attended to.

"Jason" with some others are on file. Caution to Readers, is too personal to be admitted in the Star, previous to an interview with the author.

FOR THE STAR.

That the Citizens of the District composed of Kent and Queen Ann's may determine on a proper character as Elector for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing Election, the following names are submitted to their consideration:—
Dr. Alexander Stuart, Thomas Worrell, Col. Philip Read, and Dr. John Thomas, for Kent County.

Sammel T. Wright, James Butcher, Col. Hopper, and Joseph Thompson, for Queen Ann's County.

By a Citizen of Kent.
July 13, 1804.

HARRY'S LAWS OF MARYLAND VOLUME II.

Those holding subscription papers to the above, are requested to forward a list of the subscribers and their residence to the Editor in the city of Washington, before the 4th August next, in order that they may be inserted, agreeably to the proposals. The work will be ready for delivery a few days thereafter.

The Editors of papers in Maryland who published the proposals, are requested to give publicity to the above.
July 17.

This is to give Notice, THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Dixon, late of Caroline 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 twelfth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this tenth day of July, eight hundred and four.

ROBERT DIXON.
N. B. A dividend will be struck on said estate on the day and year aforesaid, at Denton, in Caroline County.
R. D.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO HOUSES and Lots, adjoining each other, situate in the vicinity of Easton, between the court-house and the water, fronting on Miles river road, and running back to a new street which will be opened from the court-house green to the water. There is a kitchen and garden to both the Houses, and a Well of good Water—also, a Spring of excellent water. There is four acres and a half of ground in the Lots, in high cultivation, and under a good post and rail fence. Wheat may be sowed on the ground this fall, and possession of the same may be had on the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS KERSEY.
Easton, July 17, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for officers fees, are hereby notified that the same must be paid to him, on or before the 10th day of August next, otherwise they may expect the most speedy measures will be taken for the recovery of the same—as he is determined to close his collection as soon as the law will admit.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.
July 17, 1804.

Wants a Place, Either as a Teacher or a Clerk to write or keep accounts.

THE subscriber has been in the practice of Teaching SCHOOL four years; and will be disengaged from his present contract, the first day of August next. He then would embrace a similar situation; and purposes Teaching the common branches of an English Education, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar—Also, several branches of Mathematics. Those who are disposed to patronize such, will be pleased to write to him. And for their information of his abilities and morals, he recommends them to his present patrons, Obadiah Garey, esq. and Mr. Henry Bullen.

JAMES PURSLEY.
Miles River Neck, Talbot County, July 16th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Mr. SAMUEL NICOLS, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, are requested to lodge their respective Accounts with Mr. Bennett Wheeler, Mr. Hall Harrison, or the Subscriber, on or before Thursday the 23d of August, otherwise they will be excluded their dividend.

HENRY NICOLS, Jun.
Trustee for Samuel Nicols.
Talbot County, July 7, 1804. 8

MOORE & BALLY,

Take this method of informing their Friends and the Public in general, that they have Removed to the Store lately occupied by John Harwood, opposite the Market-House, in Washington-Street.

Having had late additions to their former supply, they have now on hand,

A large and extensive Assortment of Drugs and Medicines,

Which may be relied on as fresh and good, Dye's, Spices, Paints, China, &c. &c. which they are determined to sell on a moderate profit.

Easton, 5th mo. 10th, 1804.

The Committee of Conference of Kent County, to the Democratic Citizens of Queen-Ann's.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A late Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, having formed Kent and Queen-Ann's Counties into one District, for an election of an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. The Democratic Citizens of Kent tho't it advisable to take some steps tending to establish a mutual good understanding and strict concert between the two Counties. Nothing seemed more likely in their opinion to produce such an effect, than the appointment of a Committee of Conference from each County. They accordingly assembled in County-Districts, meeting on the 2d day of June last, and appointed a committee of nine persons, three from each District as follows:

Nathan Smith, James W. Ibb, and Casparus McGinnis, from the Upper.

John Gale, John Kennard, and Philip E. Rofin, from the Middle—and

Capt. John Moore, William Crane, and Samuel Beck, from the Lower District.

Authorizing and intrusting the same on their behalf, to meet and confer with such similar Committee as should be appointed on behalf of Queen-Ann's, and jointly therewith, to nominate and fix on a suitable character to be appointed by this District, at the next Election for an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The above named Committee on behalf of Kent County, have this day met together for the second time—but as yet they have not been able to learn that any arrangements have been made on your part, in union with those above detailed, or in any way tending to the same object.

Thus situated, the Committee have hesitated, and still hesitate to make any decision, or to express any opinion favourable to the pretences of any character spoken of as a candidate for the office of Elector, lest such act might have a tendency to divide rather than to unite us—but in order to carry into effect the wishes of their Constituents, it becomes the duty of the Committee respectfully to invite you, and they do hereby in the most earnest manner invite you to appoint as promptly as your convenience will admit of, such a Committee as you may think suitable, and with which this Committee may happen to confer and unite.

Persuaded, that their fellow-citizens of Queen-Ann's will attend to their invitation, the Committee above authorized their Chairman on their behalf, to treat with the Committee to be appointed on behalf of Queen-Ann's, relative to the time and place of a General Meeting of the Committees; and to agree to such time and place as he may see fit.

By Order of the Committee,

(Signed) PHILIP F. RASIN, Chairman.
Attest, JAMES WELCH, Secy.
Kent County, June 23d, 1804. 4

LOST.

OUT of a Great Coat pocket, on the road from Caroline to Easton, on the 21st ultimo, a bundle of papers, consisting chiefly of accounts against different persons, rapped in brown paper and tied with a piece of tape. Any person finding said bundle will particularly oblige by leaving it at the Star-Office, as they can be of no service to any but the owner.

July 3, 1804.

Notice is Hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that a petition will be preferred by a number of the inhabitants of Dorchester County to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to prohibit all person or persons from letting Wares, or Sticking Stakes in the Chickomoco and Tranquaking Rivers, as the navigation thereof is very much obstructed.

Dorchester County,
June 12, 1804 9

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George J. Dawson late of said county, deceased. Therefore all persons that are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated for payment to

JOHN KEMP, Executor.
July 10, 1804. 39

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Kent county in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the personal Estates of Abraham Millan & Daniel Greenwood, late deceased—are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estates. Given under my hand,

July 11, 1804. JOHN COMEGYS.
Kent County, July 10, 1804. 39

TO BE RENTED,

The Front Room & Cellar of the House now occupied by Mrs. Mary Dawson. This part of the House is well calculated for a Store, and will be rented on very moderate terms for the remainder of the present year. Any person desirous of renting may have a lease for two or three years. The terms may be known by application to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber

IMPEY-DAWSON.
July 10, 1804. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber living at Easton Point, Talbot County, (Maryland) on the 4th of July inst. a Negro Man by the name of RALPHER, formerly belonging in the family of Mrs. Hollyday near Easton, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, with a small piece of his nose bit off by fighting, has been some time by water, but mostly at the farming business—whoever will take up said Negro and secure him, so that I shall get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

SAMUEL THOMAS.
July 10, 1804. 3

IN CHANCERY,

ORDERED, That the Sale made by James Brooks of the Lands mentioned in the Decree of this Court, in the case of John and Henry Page, against John Chew and St. Ledger Meeks as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 1st day of September next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper where-in he advertised the sale, before the 10th of July.

The report states, for the whole of the said Land to have been sold for £317 15 0 True Copy.

Attest, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
July 9, 1804. 3

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Centreville, on the 1st day of July, 1804.

- A James Bateman Perigrine Blake Mathias Boardley.
- B Richard Collins Mr. Cuiso Mrs. Charlotte S. Reynolds & Clarke Clayland.
- C John Davis.
- D Miss Nancy Edwards Richard J. Earle Charles Emory.
- E Mrs. Elizabeth Fiddeman.
- F Mrs. Polly Harris Benj. Hatcheson Mrs. Holliday Richard Harris Benj. Hall Mrs. Anna Honcy
- G Miss A. M. Kent James Hindle Samuel Kerr Samuel Keene
- H David Lucas.
- I Daniel McGinnis Hugh M'Alister Haley Moffett.
- J Charles Neale.
- K Benj. Obyron.
- L James Pryor Jacob Pearce John Patrick.
- M John Southrose John Sereviner Thomas Sharp Peter Setz, jun. Jesse M. Sherwood Thomas Smith
- N Wm. Taylor Mrs. Anne Tilden
- O Sam. S. Voochus.
- P Mrs. Ann Warfield Henry Weedon. Centreville, July 10, 1804. 3

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chestertown, (Md) on the 1st day of July, 1804.

- A Levi Alexander Mrs. Frances Andrews 2 Moses & Aron Ashley Mrs Sarah Ambers.
- B Elijah Beck 3 Hasea Beckley 2 James Bradshaw Joseph Blackiston, jun. Mr. Borrall, esq.
- C George Correll John Campbell Jos. Cruckshanks 2 Hezekiah Cooper John Collins.
- D Nathaniel Davis.
- E James Eagle, 2 Joseph Everitt Thomas Edwards.
- F Mrs Margaret Fletcher Sweetman Ferman 2 cher 2 James Frisby, jun.
- G Mrs Nancy Gibson Thomas Gale.
- H Miss Mary Hamel 2 Thomas Hynson John Heron Judy Holland Mathew Hawkins Upton S. Heath 2
- I Mrs Isabella Jones Samuel Keene, jun. Richard Keene
- J John Leatherbury
- K Richard B. Mitchell Alexander Maxwell James Melton
- L Wm Newman Miss Maria Nicholson Jeremiah Nicols, esq son
- M Joseph Pennington John Paley Daniel Pirkins
- N James Rofs Mrs Mary Rafin Henry Ringgold
- O Joseph Simmonds Thomas Smith, esq James Stoops Henry H. Stuart
- P William Thomas Mrs Anna Trulock Philip Taylor Marmaduke Tilden Richard Tilghman
- Q Rev Simon Wilmer George Way 2 David Whiting. Chestertown, July 10, 1804. 3

For Sale,

MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good Houfe for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good feat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 11

NOTICE.

The subscriber having established himself in the

GROCERY BUSINESS,

IN BALTIMORE.

Informs his Friends and the Public, that he will at all times keep on hand,

A General Assortment of Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Castings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.

WM. HASLETT,
Corner of Pratt and South Street.
Baltimore, May 20, 1804. 3m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Kent-county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the personal Estate of Philip Everitt, late of Kent County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 12th day of June, 1804.

PATRICK KENNARD, Ex'r.
of P. Everitt, deceased.
July 3, 1804. 6

Mediterranean Passports.

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

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1804. }
The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices. June 5.

FOR SALE,

TWO Story Brick Houfe, Brick Store, Granary and lot of Ground, situate in Greenborough, Caroline county, Maryland. This property is on the eminence near the landing at the foot of the Bridge, and well calculated for dealers in grain—It is part of the Estate of John Steinmetz, deceased; late of Philadelphia—Application can be made to Capt. William Jackson of Greenborough, or by Post to John H. Brinton, of Philadelphia, N^o. 281 Market Street, which will be attended to.

June 12, 1804. 6

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Public Auction. BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called Dover and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, laying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plot of which will be shewn at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
June 5, 1804. 9

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars

REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1803, a Negro Man named DICK, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion—since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. SUCK his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an artful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. O: Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.

EDWARD O. CLARK.
Denton, Caroline County,
E. S. Maryland.
June 12, 1804. 8q

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

Notice to Subscribers.

FIVE YEAR's since the commencement of the STAR, having nearly expired; and it having become indispensably necessary that a final settlement of all arrears due to the Editor should take place previous to the commencement of the Sixth Year. Notice is hereby given, to those indebted for Subscriptions, Advertisements, Hand-Bills, Blanks, &c. that their accounts are now making out; and that such as neglect attending to this request, previous to the 26th day of August next, and shall be indebted for more than six months, that the same will be put in the hands of proper authority, for collection, without respect to persons. Easton, June 26, 1804.

Was Committed

TO the Goal of Baltimore County as a Run-away, on the 21st Feb. last, a Negro Woman who calls herself MILLY THOMAS, she is about 38 or 40 years old—5 feet 4 inches high, and of a brown complexion. She says she did belong to Mr. William Britcoe, of Charles County, in the State of Maryland. If her owner does not release her, she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff
of Baltimore County,
Baltimore, May 29, 1804. 8

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, July 1st, 1804.

- A Thomas Abbott 2. Richard Adams
- B John Blake Edward Burke Mrs. Mabal Barnes Henry Bullin Rev Francis Barkley, Dr. James Bordley Brian & Roney.
- C Miss Matilda Chase Thomas Clarke Joseph J. Carrice M. Chamberlaine.
- D Joshua Driver Philemon Dickinson Wm. Dunn son Solomon Dickinson James Delahay Peter Johnson Down, Pere Driver
- E James Edmondson Charles Emory James Earle, jun. 3 John Echerington Robert Edgell.
- F Joseph Farling H. M. Frances
- G John Goldsborough Charles Goldsborough 3 Thomas Godwin Greenbury Goldsborough Wm. H. Goldsborough
- H John Hains Wm. W. Haddaway Joseph Hutchins Thomas Harper Samuel Harrison P. W. Helmley John Higgins E. N. Hamblaton Robert Harrison
- I Wm Haddaway jun.
- J Rev. J. Jackson Mrs. Silver Johnson
- K Rachael Kemp Col. Richd Keene Mrs Rich Keene Dr. Saml. Y. Keene Sally Kemp Rev. James Kemp
- L Wm. Lowney Stanley B. Loockeman John Lamb
- M Mrs F. T. Loockeman Thomas Monally Richd B. Mitchell Miss Mary Markland, Richd Martindale
- N James Nabb.
- O E. L. A. Pelham Mrs E. Pamphillion Lemuel Purnell Mrs Primrose 2 Wm. Patton James Price.
- P John Quinby.
- Q Edward Roberts Sally Ratcliff.
- R Robert Sheddin Phil Sherwood Lydia Sherwood Samuel Swan Joseph Stingerler James Stanlee Wm. Sands 2 Mrs A. M. Smyth Richard Sneath John Shannon Hugh Sherwood 2 Wm. Stant.
- S Jenifer Taylor Mrs Eliza Thomas Wm. Tibbles Charles Twiford Dekar Thompson Jolhua Taggart.
- T Thomas Vickers.
- U George Walker Daniel Whelan Thomas Wing 2 Hugh Work Henry Wright Samuel Willson
- V Stephen Young 2.
- W N. B. Those Letters that are not taken up before the end of three months will be sent to the General Post-Office at Washington; and there opened.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

AT THE STAR OFFICE.

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



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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1804.

[NO. 47....255.]

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 ENQUIRER.

THE VINDICATION OF VIRGINIA. No. I.

The political affairs of this country had approached a great crisis in the year 1800. The two parties who had adopted such different modes of interpreting the constitution, and of exercising the powers which were expressly given, clearly foresaw that the period of a great triumph or defeat was rapidly advancing. The election of the first magistrate in our country was about to determine whether the federalists, who wished to strengthen the federal government by lessening the power of the states and liberties of the people, should continue to direct the administration of affairs; or whether the republicans, who viewed with suspicious vigilance the gradual encroachments of the general government upon the rights of the States or of individuals, should introduce a new and more liberal policy.

Conquerors have not always the good fortune to enjoy their triumph with that graceful moderation, which soothes the disappointment and conciliates the esteem even of their opponents; nor are the vanquished always able to preserve that commanding fortitude in the midst of their misfortunes, which is sometimes sufficient to reflect an honor upon defeat itself. The joy of the republicans was certainly as great as their fears had been violent. When they saw in Mr. Adams' administration the ruin of their own schemes, and as they believed the ruin of their country, they could have felt no common exultation at escaping from this system to take refuge under the republican administration of Jefferson. The cordial congratulations to which this event gave birth, might have naturally flowed from their own elevated feelings, but they were little suited to the wounded feelings of the opposite party. They saw in those symptoms of the public joy, the downfall of their own system, and the triumph of an ungenerous enemy. Their disappointment was not, however, so great, as to exclude every hope of raising their fallen fortunes.

They have not despaired of recovering from the same blow which had once threatened the complete destruction of their opponents. They have tried every method to weaken the confidence of the people in the administration of Mr. Jefferson. They have scrupulously fitted every public measure in the vain hope of finding some dangerous oversight. They have descended into the recesses of his private conduct, with the expectation of finding those faults in the man which they had in vain attempted to detect in the public officer. But all their exertions have proved abortive. By attempting to detract from the merit of the President, they have only drawn forth more powerful friends to defend him. Their desire to show how much they have disliked his administration has ended only in showing him how much he is beloved by his grateful countrymen. An experience of more than three years has evidently demonstrated how much he was worthy of the confidence which the people had reposed in him. Scarce a single friend has deserted his cause; while numbers of his former enemies have honorably acknowledged their mistake by enlisting under its banners.

Some of the federalists in the northern States, where they have always had the greatest influence, have now materially changed their policy. A desperate cause has put them upon expedients not less desperate. Unable to accomplish their objects by combining with their brethren in the southern States, they have resolved to pursue the old tyrannical maxim, and conquer by dividing. Instead of those general distinctions which arise from different political systems, and which might equally embrace the separated inhabitants of all the different States, they now wish to introduce a new set of interests, which take their character from

geographical boundaries. Instead of the old distinction of federalist and republican, they are anxious to bring about a northern and a southern interest, a northern and a southern party. The federalists of the southern States are not surely under many obligations to them, for this base desertion of their common cause. They cannot but perceive that in this great desire to provide for their own safety, they have meanly consented to leave in the hands of their enemy those very allies, who had adhered to them in so many struggles, and had generously partaken of all their losses and defeats.

Yet these men have wished to make their countrymen believe that they themselves are not the founders of this new distinction; that they do not wish to have northern interest distinct from a southern one. They pretend that the southern States have already formed an interest of their own; and that the only attempt which they are anxious to make, is to show their unthinking countrymen, how far this influence extends in the administration of the general government. Their zeal to create a division of interest appears thus to be nothing more than a rational fear, lest the northern States should be trampled on by a party which the southern States have already formed. These men have appealed to every passion which could afflict the operation of this fear, in weaning the affections of the northern people from the southern inhabitants. They have demanded, whether their patriotism would suffer their country to remain under the dominion of the south. They have attempted to excite their jealousy, by drawing before them the figure of a despotic rival. The manners of the southern people have been described in colors calculated to provoke their contempt.

These passions have been particularly directed against the state of Virginia. The history of the American government has been ranted for proofs of her selfish spirit and her grasping ambition. They have represented her sons as cowards in time of war, and usurpers in the period of peace. Her doubts on adopting the constitution, her insinuating upon subsequent amendments, the additional representation which she derives from her negroes, her opposing the administration of Gen. Washington and Mr. Adams have been considered as so many proofs of a selfish and discontented temper. The repeal of the internal duties since Mr. Jefferson became President, while the impost they say, continues to fall upon the northern States; the acquisition of Louisiana, and the late amendment to the constitution, have been made use of to prove not only that this southern interest has lost none of its force, but that it now presides in the administration of the government.

It would have been unnecessary to have taken notice of these charges, had they been confined to a small number of northern federalists. They have, however, crept into the high-toned prints of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other northern towns. They have even received the sanction of the most distinguished federalists of Boston, who having met together to the number of one hundred and eighty, to give a dinner to Mr. Gore, gave as one of their set toasts: "May the dominion of Virginia be limited by the constitution, or at least by the Delaware."

Who knows but that this unfounded discontent has pervaded many of the respectable inhabitants of the northern States? Who knows how far this discontent may contribute to a separation of the States, unless its progress should be arrested in time? Some of the other papers of the union have already attempted to remove those unfounded discontents and these ungenerous suspicions. To assist them in the attainment of this liberal object, I will attempt to show in a few short essays, that the principal complaints which have been made against Virginia, have sprung rather from the invidious policy of party spirit, than from an enlightened view of our political history. A VIRGINIAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

A period of more than three years has now elapsed since Mr. Jefferson has been at the head of our national government; and every candid and unprejudiced person who will take a retrospective view of the measures which were adopted by the late administration, and compare them with those which have taken place since the auspicious 4th of March, 1801, can-

not fail of doing justice to the superior talents and patriotism which distinguish the present from the former administration.

Although a large majority of the American people, have in the most unequivocal manner, declared their full confidence in, and their sincere and ardent attachment to our present and patriotic administration, still there exists a faction among us, who, although their numbers are daily diminishing, appear nevertheless to be as pertinacious in their opposition to every measure of the government, and as implacable in their enmity to the President, and to every other distinguished republican in this country as they ever were. This faction instead of confining their opposition to a fair and candid investigation of the measures of the administration, have disgraced the American character, by the most glaring misrepresentations, and by their scurrilous attacks upon the private character of the chief magistrate of our country; but their arrogant though dipped in wormwood and gulf, and stained with malice and aimed with fury and vengeance, proved ineffective. Our illustrious President elevated far above their reach and strongly armed in virtue and innocence, and possessing the confidence of a grateful people, looks with pity and contempt, on his base calumniators.

The leaders of the opposition, despairing of ever being able to regain their lost authority and influence, and convinced of the impossibility of preventing the reelection of Mr. Jefferson by fair and honorable means, seem determined to resort to the most desperate measure to prevent it if possible. They are now endeavoring (by the most insidious and base arts that can be imagined) to prejudice the eastern people, against their fellow-citizens of the south, particularly against the Virginians, whom they safely represent as already giving law to the union; without however producing the least shadow of proof, to show that Virginia, enjoys any greater privileges, or any more executive patronage than those of her sister States. It is not difficult to perceive the objects, which these incendiaries have in view by endeavoring to make impressions of this kind on the minds of the Eastern people; it is nothing less than a most treasonable attempt to dissolve the union. Should any person be inclined to doubt that such a plan is in agitation, let him read "the opposition papers," published in Massachusetts and Connecticut, for the last three months, and he will there see "proofs strong as holy writ" of a conspiracy against the Constitution and indivisibility of the American Republic. Notwithstanding the attempts which these men are making to dissolve the union, is notorious, they have still the arrogance and presumption to still themselves federalists, and likewise the exclusive friends of Washington—Could that immortal patriot however be permitted to revisit the earth, he would consider himself dishonored by acknowledging such persons to be his friends, and would in the language of his valedictory address call upon his countrymen. "Indignantly to frown on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of the country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Citizens of America; If there be a nation on earth that has cause to rejoice for the blessings they enjoy, you certainly have. The climate, the soil and productions of our country are equalled by few others, and our political rights by none. We have a constitution admirably calculated to preserve the union of these States, and to secure the liberties, and promote the happiness of our citizens; and we have the good fortune to have at this time a band of patriots, at the head of our government, by whose wife and prudent measures our country has been advanced to an unparalleled state of prosperity—Let us therefore fellow-citizens, remain firm in our attachment to those principles, which gave birth to our revolution, and emancipated us from the yoke of a foreign power, and gave us a rank among the nations of the earth. FRANKLIN.

From the Republican Spy.

"NATURE informs us that man was intended for liberty."—Man, in his soul abhors slavery. The principles of liberty are imprinted in his heart, while his humiliation is recorded on the pages of history. Mankind admire an elective government, while they bend under the yoke of an imperious man. Virtue

and liberty, though approved by all, have scarcely continued a moment in any one place on the habitable globe. The republics of Sparta, Greece and Rome, resemble a passing ray of light in an eternal ray of age of darkness:—But let not these things discourage or fright us:—such a state of things is not always to continue—Mankind grow more and more enlightened—Those scales which have closed the eyes of mortals in past ages, are fast falling off, and mankind are soon to take the place assigned them by Providence in the scale of being. Ignorance alone can enslave mankind. Tyrants have ever known this, and have always kept their subjects in the most abject state of ignorance. Uriah Tracy, it seems, was wise enough to understand this, when he so vehemently expressed a wish, that the rising generation in Connecticut might be deprived of the means of an education, and grow up in such a state of ignorance, as to know nothing but to plow and hoe and go to meeting. Who ever knew a nation of philosophers enslaved? One might as well alter the laws of nature, and make the streams of water meander back from whence they came, destroy the power of attraction, and let matter float in empty space, or stop the rapid motion of the planets in the vault of heaven, as to enslave an enlightened, well instructed people. And such a people is America at present, and God grant that they may long continue such. Although the people of America deified John Adams for his revolutionary services; yet when he wrote his panegyric on the British Constitution, and showed to the world, that to pull down men, not to alter measures was his object; and by a series of operations, convinced the good people of Columbia, that he wished to have his head adorned with a Crown, which might descend to his son Quincy; they hurled him from his seat, and consigned him over to infamy, to bask in the lonely shades of Braintree. Aaron Burr, whom the elective franchise raised to the second office of the nation, has endeavored to impose upon the electors of the State of New York, and under the specious garb of republicanism, has set himself up as a candidate for governor, in order to regain the lost ground of federalism in that State; but he has completely failed of success: his competitor having gained the election by a majority of about ten thousand votes. O Aaron! how art thou fallen like Lucifer! thy fall, never, never more to rise! Curt be that fatal moment when thy weak reason fell a prey to those fell furies, which seduced thy soul to whelp so black a scheme! is this thy kindness to thy friends thus to desert and betray their cause, because thou couldst not fill the Presidential chair? Consider how many thousands of thy countrymen, whose talents are not inferior to thine, and whose claim to promotion cannot be less; whose only "post of honor is a private station"—whose manly spirits have disdain'd, and still disdain by any artifice to rise—whose names will never find a place on the historian's page, but expect to retire from the world with the only reward of being conscious that they have served their country faithfully.

"One Caesar lives, a thousand are forgot" Republicans, be on your guard; there are more Adams' to fall, and more Burrs to prick and wound us; but the decree of the almighty people is gone out against them—they shall not succeed. In Massachusetts ten thousand appears on the republican ticket, which last year was asleep. A glorious day shall succeed the past ages of darkness. The Temple of Janus shall again be shut, and universal liberty and peace pervade the world; when commerce shall flourish unprotected by navies, and vast to our shores the wealth of all nations. The Balaks of the day may build their altars, and invoke their Balaams to curse, but no divination or incantment used against us shall prevail; but we shall divide Jordan, pass through and take possession of the promised land of Liberty, which shall be to us for a possession, to all generations. Federalism, aristocracy and monarchy, those Canaanites, Hittites and Perizzites, shall be drove out of the land, and we left to enjoy in peace our elective government, which we bought with our blood, and at the expence of an eight years war. The time is not far distant when may be pronounced with emphasis and propriety the following lines:— That Federalism's gloomy night, To Erebus has took its flight, And on the river Styx we row, In Charon's boat 'tis now afloat, Down, down to Pluto's dark domain,

Those gloomy realms from whence it came: There to review its native shore, And never trouble mortals more.

CITIZEN.

From the AURORA.

Summary of Foreign Intelligence.

We have now in our possession French, English, Irish, and East India papers down to very late dates, by the recent arrivals, which contain many particulars interesting to the politician. The French papers to the 28th April contain a variety of additional particulars concerning the conspiracy; it appears that Mr. C. D. L. or Mons. de la Touche, had a constant intercourse with Mr. Hammond one of the under secretaries of State, who was formerly the British ambassador to the United States, and made many of his arrangements with that gentleman. It was Mr. Hammond who declared that the Gazette of the United States was the paper of their government at that period.

The English papers of the 20th of May, state the certainty of the change of ministry, upon the principles of the coalition, (that is of desperation!) in which Pitt and Fox—Windham and Grey, Grenville and Spencer—Melville (Dundas) and Sheridan, are to combine their facilities to save a State, which they had before severally and individually contributed to bring to its present condition of destruction and impending ruin.

That the British ambassador at Madrid had quitted the court, and a Spanish war was deemed inevitable.

The Portuguese government had declared war against the Moors; a fleet had appeared off Tangier.

Mr. Addington is reported to have resigned on the 10th May.

That a government of Regency was contemplated.

The Irish papers are as usual as the intimations of a Turkish seraglio.

Some private letters are received, among others we have been favored with an authentic copy of the specimen of Mr. Emmett, of which we published a short extract some time since—we shall as soon as practicable republish the whole.

The state of the interior of Ireland is represented as deplorable, the executions in all parts of the country exceed in number any former example; and a silent sullen apathy pervades the whole Island. The Irish militia had indicated a very refractory and turbulent disposition, and some hundreds have been shot without effect; the most turbulent regiments were ordered for England, after a particular selection had been made for the West Indies, four Scots regiments were ordered to Ireland, and two Welch & some Scots militia regiments were also expected; and such was the despair of the people that a landing of Turks or Tartars would be countenanced in preference to the condition in which they were placed.

Emigration was taking place in all directions—and the want of ships alone, prevented thousands from embarking to any part of the world. The French government had given very strong assurance of a speedy landing; but little confidence was placed in their promises which had been so often forfeited.

The India papers contain official details of the conquests obtained by the British, over the native powers of Hindustan, and the mode in which they have parcelled out the native powers territory, which they have taken into their holy keeping—that is under their protection.

They have at length taken the Mogul emperor Shah Allum under their care, but there is nothing said about the 22 lacks of rupees per annum which by treaty they ought to have paid him for 20 years past—but they say they mean to protect him—and who can doubt it.

They have taken a small patch of land only as large and populous as Hanover and Holland under their immediate protection in Guzerat—another patch as large and populous as Portugal under their protection from the Rajah of Cutch—they have taken a tract as large as all Italy and Sicily as fertile and salubrious from Scindea, between the Jumna and Ganges—these trifling acts of kindness and protection to the poor Hindus, extend over not more than about 20 millions of people—but in due time no doubt will go farther—The emperor of the Gauls ought to blush at the sordid inferiority of his usurpations—but they are in India.

A British fleet of five sail of the line had appeared in Madras roads from Europe.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

"The greatest man in America has this morning fallen in a duel!—GENERAL HAMILTON!—yes—HAMILTON!—the pride of every true American, is, by this time no more!"

Early in the morning, he, and Col. Burr, settled an affair of honour at Hoboken. Hamilton fell the first shot, without touching his antagonist, though they fired nearly at the same instant.

Gen. Hamilton was brought over to Col. Bayard's place at Greenwich, where, an hour since, it was supposed he was breathing his last! He was shot just under the ribs, and the ball lodged in his body. He bled profusely, both from the wound and the mouth. He did not speak till nearly half over the river, when, in a very faint tone of voice, he said, he could not live, and expressed a wish to see his family.

"Judge Pendleton was the general's second, and Dr. Horack his physician. I do not know who attended Col. Burr."

"The agitation which this affair has produced in this city, is indescribably great. The cause of the duel is not yet known."

Death of General Hamilton.

Death has sealed the eloquent lips of GENERAL HAMILTON! He died yesterday at two o'clock P. M. at the house of Wm. Bayard, Esq. at Greenwich. His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday from Mr. Church's house in Robinson street. The Society of Cincinnati, of which he was President-General, will direct the order of the Funeral Procession: on which occasion such Public Bodies, Societies, and Citizens, as well strangers as inhabitants, who wish to testify their respect for his memory are requested to attend.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of Merchants and other Citizens of N. York, at the Tontine Coffee-house, on the evening of Thursday, the 12th of July, 1804—

Wm. W. WOOLSEY, in the Chair.

MATURIN LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

This meeting having been informed of the melancholy event of General HAMILTON's decease, and being deeply sensible of the irreparable loss which the U. States have sustained by the death of a man whose public and private virtues have endeared him to his friends and acquaintance, and whose patriotism, talents, integrity, and eminent services, have rendered him peculiarly valuable to his country: And being anxiously desirous to render to so great and amiable a character the last tribute of respect in their power, do Resolve,

1. That this meeting will unite with their fellow-citizens of all classes in every suitable demonstration of sorrow, for the death of Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON—and that for this purpose they recommend to the citizens at large to shut up their stores, and generally to suspend business on Saturday next, and assemble at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to form a procession to attend the remains of the deceased, from the house of Mr. Church, in Robinson street, to the place of interment.

2. That it be recommended to the owners and masters of vessels to direct the colours of all the vessels in the harbour to be hoisted half-mast high, during the whole of the day.

3. That Mr. Henderson, Mr. M. Livingston, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. John Kane, Mr. H. J. Wyckoff be a committee on the part of this meeting to meet such persons as may be appointed by other bodies of their fellow-citizens in order to make such farther arrangements as the occasion may require.

Circumstances which led to the unfortunate Duel between Col. BURR and Gen. HAMILTON.

"A short time previously to the late election, a letter was published in Albany, written by one _____, in which it was stated that Gen. H. in conversation had declared that Mr. Burr was a dangerous man, and ought not to be trusted. This letter was re-published in New York. About a fortnight ago Col. Burr wrote to Gen. H. wishing to know whether he had ever declared any thing like that attributed to him. The general answered, that he had no recollection of the conversation alluded to, nor were any particular words attributed to him in the letter, and he could not therefore undertake to say whether he had or had not, held such a conversation; but that if Col. B. would specify any particular conversation, or state any particular words, that he, Gen. H. would at once either avow or disavow them. Col. B. replied, that it was not in his power to specify the particulars of the conversation alluded to, but insisted that Gen. H. should declare whether he ever had in any conversation whatever, made use of any words derogatory to his character. To this sort of demand Gen. H. declared he did not think himself bound to answer but again expressed his willingness at once frankly to avow or disavow any particular conversation which might be spe-

cified. Colonel B. was not satisfied, and declared, that unless Gen. H. gave him a direct answer, he must fight him. The general declared that it was improper in Col. B. to make such a demand of him, and that he could give no other answer to it than he had already given, and must therefore accept of the challenge. But as the court was then sitting, and his services had been engaged in several important causes, he did not feel himself at liberty to fight, until after the court should arise, that he would then, after devoting a few days to the arrangement of his private affairs, inform Col. B. of the time of meeting. This took place a fortnight ago—the general went through the business of the court as usual, and after it had risen, arranged all his private affairs, and on Monday last made his will. On Tuesday he attended at his office as usual, gave one or two elaborate opinions and was apparently in good spirits—yesterday morning very early he went out to meet Col. B. attended by _____, as his second, to whom, on their way, he declared he should not fire at Col. B. as he had not the most distant wish to kill him * * * * *

General H. fell and declared he was a dead man. * * * * *

The gen. was carried on board the boat, and landed at Greenwich, where his carriage was waiting for him, but, at his own request he was taken to Mr. Bayard's, where he now lies. Upon his arrival at Greenwich, he expressed a desire that the Bishop might be sent for which was done, but * * * * *

Mr. M. of the Dutch church, was then sent for and instantly came—the general conversed with him a considerable time, told him he had a firm belief in the Christian religion and had a fervent hope of forgiveness through the mediation of our Redeemer; and that if he could receive the holy sacrament, he thought he should die in peace, * * * * *

After some time spent in conversation upon this subject, Mr. M. expressed a hope that the General would now render one more service to his country in addition to those which he had rendered her before, which was to bear testimony against the practice of duelling. "Gen. H. said no man abhorred it more than he did, and should he die it would be found that he had not been inattentive to the subject, but he had devoted some to it, and had left a solemn protest against this barbarous custom. (While preparing for this event, which it seems he had a presentiment would prove fatal to him, this great man employed some portion of his time in endeavoring to dissuade his countrymen from this cruel, barbarous and wicked practice.) He further declared to Mr. M. that for several months past he had been convinced that nothing would satisfy _____ and that it was not possible for him to avoid the duel, which he had sincerely endeavored to do. The Bishop came to visit him, he expressed his gratitude to him in the warmest terms, declared that the doctrines of our religion enabled him to meet death with firmness, and that if he could have the sacrament administered to him, he should feel perfectly resigned to his fate, placing a firm reliance on the mediation and atonement of his Saviour. The Bishop administered the sacrament to him and from that moment he said he felt happy. Let the infidel read this, and reflect upon the last end of a religious man. * * * * *

Among all the great and good actions of this man's life I cannot but consider this as one of the best and most glorious. Americans, it contains an important lesson to you, coming from your most invaluable citizen, who felt and preferred the truths of your religion to all the dreams of modern philosophy.

He has gradually been growing worse since last evening, and no hopes are entertained of his surviving but a few hours. He lies almost lifeless, with scarcely strength enough to speak, but apparently free from pain. His wife * * * * *

expecting every moment to see him breathe his last. It is but two years since her eldest son was killed in the same manner. Gracious God! What must be her feelings! "My heart is too full to proceed further. Our nation's pride, our last, best hope is gone!"

From the NEW YORK EVENING POST, Thursday Evening, July 12, 1804.

MR. COLEMAN,

The public mind being extremely agitated by the melancholy fate of that great man, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, I have thought it would be grateful to my fellow-citizens, would provide against misrepresentation, and, perhaps, be conducive to the advancement of the cause of Religion, were I to give a narrative of some facts which have fallen under my own observation, during the time which elapsed between the fatal duel and his departure out of this world.

Yesterday morning immediately after he was brought from Hoboken to the house of Mr. Bayard, at Greenwich, a message was sent informing me of the sad event, accompanied by a request from

General Hamilton, that I would come to him for the purpose of administering the holy communion. I went; but being desirous to afford time for serious reflection, and conceiving that under existing circumstances, it would be right and proper to avoid every appearance of precipitancy in performing one of the most solemn offices of our religion, I did not then comply with his desire. At one o'clock I was again called on to visit him. Upon my entering the room and approaching his bed, with the utmost calmness and composure he said, "My dear Sir, you perceive my unfortunate situation, and no doubt have been made acquainted with the circumstances which led to it. It is my desire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my request." He added, "It has for some time past been the wish of my heart and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myself to the church, by the reception of the holy ordinance." I observed to him, that he must be very sensible of the delicate and trying situation in which I was then placed: that however desirous I might be to afford consolation to a fellow mortal in distress; still, it was my duty, as a minister of the gospel, to hold up the law of God as paramount to all other law, and that, therefore under influence of such sentiments, I must unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to his present unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of these sentiments, and declared that he viewed the late transaction with sorrow and contrition. I then asked him, "Should it please God to restore you to health, Sir, will you never be again engaged in a similar transaction? and will you employ all your influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom?" His answer was, "That, Sir, is my deliberate intention."

I proceeded to converse with him on the subject of his receiving the communion; and told him that with respect to the qualifications of those who wished to become partakers of that holy ordinance, my enquiries could not be made in language more expressive than that which was used by our church—"Do you sincerely repent of your sins past? Have you a lively faith in God's mercy thro' Christ, with a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ? And are you disposed to live in love and charity with all men?" He lifted up his hands and said, "With the utmost sincerity of heart I answer those questions in the affirmative—I have no ill will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm—I forgive him all that happened." I then observed to him that the errors of the divine law were to be announced to the obdurate and impenitent; but that the consolations of the Gospel were to be offered to the humble and contrite heart; that I had no reason to doubt his sincerity, and would proceed immediately to gratify his wishes. The communion was then administered, which he received with great devotion, and his heart afterwards appeared to be at perfect rest. I saw him again this morning, when with his last faltering words he expressed a strong confidence in the mercy of God through the intercession of the Redeemer. I remained with him until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when death closed the awful scene—he expired without a struggle, and almost without a groan.

By reflecting on this melancholy event, let the humble believer be encouraged ever to hold fast the precious faith which is the only source of true consolation in the last extremity of nature. Let the infidel be persuaded to abandon his opposition to the gospel which the strong, inquisitive, and comprehensive mind of a HAMILTON embraced, in his last moments, as the truth from heaven. Let those who are disposed to justify the practice of duelling, be induced, by this simple narrative, to view with abhorrence the custom which has occasioned an irreparable loss to a worthy and most afflicted family; which has deprived his friends of a beloved companion, his profession of one of its brightest ornaments, and his country of a great statesman and a real patriot.

With great respect, I remain Your friend and servant, BENJAMIN MOORE.

The late Duel—The result of the duel between Messrs. Burr and Hamilton, which took place on the 10th inst. has excited an universal degree of feeling and interest in the public mind; and has rendered an explanation of the causes of the controversy peculiarly desirable. To gratify public expectation and to afford an opportunity of forming a correct decision on the affair, the following documents have been published, we presume with the approbation of the friends of the deceased. The publication of the comments of others, as well as of those, we might ourselves subjoin are alike dispensed with preferring that every reader should draw his own inferences from the statement before him. The documents consist of the letters which passed between the parties and their seconds—of Mr. Hamilton's remarks on the letter of the 27th—of a paper expressing Mr. H's sentiments on the affair, which was enclosed

in his will—and of the will itself.

No. 1. New-York, June 18, 1804.

SIR, I send for your perusal a letter signed Charles D. Cooper, which, though apparently published some time ago, has but recently come to my knowledge. Mr. Van Ness who does me the favor to deliver this letter will point to you that clause of the letter to which I particularly request your attention.

You must perceive, Sir, the necessity of a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of expressions which would warrant the assertions of Dr. Cooper.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. BURR.

General Hamilton.

No. 2. New-York, June 20, 1804.

SIR, I have maturely reflected on the subject of your letter of 18th inst. and the more I have reflected, the more I have become convinced that I could not without manifest impropriety make the avowal or disavowal which you seem to think necessary. The clause pointed out by Mr. Van Ness is in these terms, "I could detail to you a still more despicable opinion which Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr." To endeavour to discover the meaning of this declaration, I was obliged to seek in the antecedent part of this letter for the opinion to which it referred, as having been already disclosed. I found it in these words, "Gen. Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in substance, that they look upon Mr. Burr to be a dangerous man and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government."

The language of Doctor Cooper plainly implies that he considered this opinion of you, which he attributes to me, as a despicable one, but he affirms that I have expressed some other, still more despicable; without however, mentioning to whom, when, or where. 'Tis evident that the phrase "still more despicable" admits of infinite shades, from very light to very dark. How am I to judge of the degree intended; or how shall I annex any precise idea to language so indefinite?

Between gentlemen, despicable and more despicable are not worth the pains of a distinction: when, therefore, you do not interrogate me, I must conclude, that you view it as within the limits to which the animadversion of political opponents upon each other may justifiably extend, and consequently as not warranting the idea of it which Doctor Cooper appears to entertain. If so, what precise inference could you draw, as a guide for your conduct, were I to acknowledge that I had expressed an opinion of you still more despicable than the one which is particularized? How could you be sure that even this opinion had exceeded the bounds which you would yourself deem admissible between political opponents? But I forbear further comment on the embarrassment, to which the requisition you have made naturally leads. The occasion forbids a more ample illustration, though nothing could be more easily than to pursue it.

Repeating that I cannot reconcile it with propriety to make the acknowledgment or denial you desire, I will add that I deem it inadmissible on principle, to consent to be interrogated as to the justice of the inference which may be drawn by others from whatever I may have said of a political opponent in the course of a fifteen years competition. If there were no other objection to it this is sufficient, that it would tend to expose my sincerity and delicacy to injurious imputations from every person who may at any time have conceived the impers of my expressions, differently from what I may then have intended or may afterwards recollect. I stand ready to avow or disavow promptly and explicitly any precise or definite opinion which I may be charged with having declared of any gentleman. More than this cannot fitly be expected from me; and especially it cannot be reasonably expected that I shall enter into an explanation upon a basis so vague as that which you have adopted. I trust on more reflection you will see the matter in the same light with me.—If not, I can only regret the circumstance and must abide the consequence.

The publication of Dr. Cooper was never seen by me till after the receipt of your letter.

I have the honor to be &c.

A. HAMILTON.

Col. Burr.

No. 3. New-York, 21st June, 1804.

SIR, Your letter of the 20th instant has been this day received. Having considered it attentively, I regret to find in it nothing of that sincerity and delicacy which you profess to value. Political opposition can never absolve gentlemen from the necessity of a rigid adherence to the laws of honor and the rules of decorum: I neither claim such privilege nor indulge it to others. The common sense of mankind affixes to the epithet adopted by Dr. Cooper,

the idea of dishonor. It has been publicly applied to me under the function of your name. The question is not, whether he has understood the meaning of the word, or has used it according to syntax, and with grammatical accuracy; but whether you have authorized this application, either directly or by uttering expressions or opinions derogatory to my honour. The time "when" is in your own knowledge, but no way material to me, as the calumny has now first been disclosed, so as to become the subject of my notice, and as the effect is present and palpable.

Your letter has furnished me with new reasons for requiring a definite reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient serv't, A. BURR.

General Hamilton.

On Saturday the 22d of June, general Hamilton, for the first time called on Mr. P. and communicated to him the preceding correspondence. He informed him that in a conversation with Mr. V. N. at the time of receiving the last letter, he told Mr. V. N. that he considered that letter as rude and offensive, and that it was not possible for him to give it any other answer than that Mr. Burr must take such steps as he might think proper. He said further, that Mr. V. N. requested him to take time to deliberate and then return an answer, when he might possibly entertain a different opinion, and that he would call on him to receive it.—That his reply to Mr. V. N. was, that he did not perceive it possible for him to give any other answer than that he had mentioned, unless Mr. Burr would take back his last letter, and write one which would admit of a different reply. He then gave Mr. P. the letter hereafter mentioned of the 22d of June, to be delivered to Mr. V. N. when he should call on Mr. P. for an answer and went to his country house.

The next day general Hamilton received, while there, the following letter—

No. 4. June 23, 1804.

SIR, In the afternoon of yesterday, I reported to Col. Burr, the result of my last interview with you, and appointed the evening to receive his further instructions. Some private engagements, however, prevented me from calling on him till this morning. On my return to the city I found, upon enquiry both at your office and house, that you had returned to your residence in the country. Least an interview there might be less agreeable to you than elsewhere, I have taken the liberty of addressing you this note, to enquire when and where it will be most convenient to you to receive a communication.

Your most obt. and very humble serv't.

W. P. VAN NESS.

Gen. Hamilton.

Mr. P.—understood from Gen. Hamilton that he immediately answered, that if the communication was pressing he would receive it at his country house that day, if not, he would be at his house in town the next morning at nine o'clock. But he did not give Mr. P. a copy of this note.

No. 5. New-York, June 28, 1804.

SIR, Your first letter in a style too peremptory, made a demand, in my opinion, unprecedented and unwarrantable. My answer pointing out the embarrassment, gave an opportunity to take a less exceptionable course. You have not chosen to do it, but by your last letter received this day, containing expressions indecorous and improper you have increased the difficulties to explanation intrinsically incident to the nature of your application. If by a "definite reply," you mean the direct avowal or disavowal required in your first letter, I have no other answer to give, than that which has already been given. If you mean any thing different admitting of greater latitude, it is requisite you should explain.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

Aaron Burr, esq.

This letter, although dated on the 23d of June, remained in Mr. P's possession until the 25th, within which period he had several conversations with Mr. V. N. In these conversations Mr. P. endeavored to illustrate and enforce the propriety of the ground general Hamilton had taken. Mr. P. mentioned to Mr. V. N. as the result, that if Col. Burr would write a letter, requesting to know in substance, whether in the conversation which Doctor Cooper alluded, any particular instance of dishonorable conduct was imputed to Col. Burr, or whether there was any impeachment of his private character, Gen. Hamilton would declare to the best of his recollection, what passed in that conversation; and Mr. P. read to Mr. V. N. a paper containing the substance of what Gen. Hamilton would say on this subject, which is as follows:

No. 6. "General Hamilton says he cannot imagine to what Dr. Cooper alluded unless it were to a conversation at Mr. Fay-

for's, in Albany, last winter (at which Mr. Taylor, he, and gen. H. were present) G. Hamilton cannot recollect distinctly the particulars of that conversation so as to undertake to repeat them, without running the risk of varying, or omitting what may be deemed important circumstances. The expressions are entirely forgotten, and the specific ideas imperfectly remembered; but to the best of his recollection it consisted of comments on the political principles and views of col. Burr and the results that might be expected from them in the event of his election as governor, without reference to any particular instance of past conduct, or to private character."

After the delivery of the letter of the 23d, as above mentioned: in another interview with Mr. V. N. he defied Mr. P. to give him in writing the substance of what he had proposed on the part of gen. Hamilton, which Mr. P. did in the words following—

No. 7.
"In answer to a letter properly adapted to obtain from gen. Hamilton a declaration whether he had charged col. Burr with any particular instance of dishonorable conduct or had impeached his private character, either in the conversation alluded to by Dr. Cooper, or in any other particular instance to be specified. He would be able to answer consistently with his honor, and the truth, in substance, that the conversation to which Dr. Cooper alluded, turned wholly on political topics, and did not attribute to col. Burr any instance of dishonorable conduct, nor relate to his private character; and in relation to any other language or conversation of gen. H. which col. Burr will specify, a prompt and frank avowal or denial will be given.

On the 26th June Mr. P. received the following letter—
No. 8.
SIR,
The letter which you yesterday delivered me, and your subsequent communication, in col. Burr's opinion evince no disposition on the part of gen. Hamilton to come to a satisfactory accommodation. The injury complained of, and the reparation expected, are so definitely expressed in colonel Burr's letter of the 21st instant that there is not perceived a necessity of further explanation on his part. The difficulty that would result from confining the enquiry to any particular times must be manifest. The denial of a specified conversation only, would leave strong implications that on other occasions improper language had been used.—When and where injurious opinions and expressions have been uttered by general Hamilton, must be known to him, and of him only will colonel Burr enquire. No denial or declaration will be satisfactory, unless it be general, so as wholly to exclude the idea that rumours derogatory to colonel Burr's honor have originated with general Hamilton, or have been fairly inferred from any thing he has said. A definite reply to a requisition of this nature was demanded by colonel Burr's letter of the 21st inst. This being refused, invites the alternative alluded to in general Hamilton's letter of the 20th.

It was required by the position in which the controversy was placed by general Hamilton on Friday last, and I was immediately furnished with a communication demanding a personal interview.—The necessity of this measure has not, in the opinion of colonel Burr, been diminished by the general's last letter, or any communication which has been since received. I am consequently again instructed to deliver you a message, as soon as it may be convenient for you to receive it. I beg therefore that you will be so good as to inform me, at what hour I can have the pleasure of seeing you.

Your most obedient and very humble servant.
W. P. VAN NESS.
Nathaniel Pendleton, esq.
June 26th.

No. 9.
June 26, 1804.
SIR,
I have communicated the letter which you did me the honor to write to me of this date to general Hamilton. The expectations now disclosed on the part of colonel Burr, appear to him to have extended the original ground of enquiry, and instead of presenting a particular case for explanation, seem to aim at nothing less than an inquisition into his most confidential conversations, as well as others, through the whole period of his acquaintance with colonel Burr.

While he was prepared to meet the particular case fairly and fully, he thinks it perfectly inadmissible that he should be expected to answer at large as to every thing that he may possibly have said, in relation to the character of colonel Burr, at any time or upon any occasion. I hope he is not conscious that any charges which are in circulation to the prejudice of colonel Burr have originated with him, except one which may have been considered, and which has long since been fully explained between colonel Burr and himself—yet he cannot consent to be questioned generally as to any rumours which may be ascribed derogatory to the character of colonel Burr without specification of the several rumours, many of them probably unknown to him.

He does not however, mean to authorize any conclusion as to the real nature of his conduct in relation to colonel Burr, by his declining to look and vague a basis of explanation, and he disavows an unwillingness to come to a satisfactory, provided it be an honest accommodation. His objection is, the very indefinite ground which colonel Burr has assumed, in which he is sorry to be able to discern nothing but a predetermined hostility. Presuming therefore, that it will be adhered to, he has instructed me to receive the message which you have in charge to deliver. For this purpose I shall be at home and at your command to-morrow morning, from eight to ten o'clock.

I have the honor to be respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
NATHANIEL PENDLETON.
William P. Van Ness, esq.
(To be continued.)


O. R.
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
July 24, 1804.

The Editor of the Star proposes purchasing a new font of Type, as soon as the receipt of his out-standing debts will justify him.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Constitution, dated Malta, March 12, 1804, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"We shall have a severe war the ensuing summer, our Commodore is a dashing officer, I like him much.—I wish certainly to be at us, they have three ships here at this time fitting out.—Now is the time for America to show dignity of character by throwing a force in the Mediterranean sufficient to crush those insolent petty rascals.—Give us but the means, and we will make those tyrants of the Old World cringe and beg peace of the New.—I have a contemptible opinion of them.—The Constitution could crush the whole Tunisian fleet, provided she had sea room enough and a stiff breeze."

"In Prison, Tripoli, March 4.
"It is with inexpressible pleasure, I resume my pen to write you a few lines—your friendly letter of the 9th of January I received by the store ship, by which conveyance this goes.—I am sorry to inform you on account of the burning of the frigate, our prison has been removed to the castle, where I presume we shall remain until our country redeems us.—Our good friend the prime minister, has this instant informed captain Bainbridge, by note, that the Bashaw has granted us liberty of writing, which we have been deprived of since the 15th of last month.

"We are at present confined in the centre of the palace, within a few rooms of the Bashaw's apartment, but as yet have not had the honor of seeing his highness. We were removed from the count's house the 11th instant, accompanied with our guards, and the governor of slaves, who is a great friend to us. Be assured, my dear friend, your friendly offer to supply me with any articles I may want during my captivity, will ever be remembered by myself, and those dear-ly connected with me.—Lieutenant Porter desires to be remembered."

Abraham B. Venable is elected President of the Bank of Virginia. This appointment occasions a vacancy in the Senate of the United States; and the appointment of W. C. Nicholas to the collectorship of Norfolk occasions another vacancy. Two new Senators from Virginia will therefore be chosen by the ensuing legislature of that State.

An extensive subscription list has been obtained throughout the United States to the portrait of the late general HAMILTON, which is now in the hands of the engraver.
N. Y. pap.

IMPORTANT.
A very respectable commercial house in this city has favored us with the perusal of Liverpool letters to the 21st of May, which state, "the public prints of yesterday, announce the arrival in London of a Mr. Livingston from France, whose object, it is supposed, is to tender overtures of peace, to this country.

Accounts from the Continent state, that the emperor of Russia had ordered 200,000 men to march to the frontiers. This movement is attributed to the feeling which had been excited in that court by the murder of the Count D'Enghien. The papers to day are totally silent on the subject, being engrossed with the details of the ceremony of Buonaparte's being crowned emperor of the Gauls."
Phil. Gaz.

Extra of a letter from N. York, dated July 15.
The last solemn rites due to the great Hamilton, were paid yesterday.

"A jury of inquest sat for several hours on Friday; they meet again at 4 o'clock to-morrow.—It is believed the duel will be proved, if nothing worse. Col. Burr left the city on Friday, and has gone, it is said, to the fort."
[Philad. pap.]

FOR THE STAR.

BRETHREN,—we the inhabitants of America, are the people who can boast of Liberty; we as a nation, enjoy blessings the most transcendent,—almost all things conspire to augment an happiness, and prosper us in life.—But amidst our numberless, and incomparable blessings, there are certain things which I have beheld with sorrow; one of which I have with an eye of compassion, and in my humble opinion, it is the cause why so many of the youths of our day are negligent with respect to entering into some occupation, in order to procure a subsistence through life; the reason why it is pernicious, is, when young men arrive to that period of life, in which they ought to acquire a knowledge of some business or other, their minds are occupied in contemplating a future period; they say,—we have a sufficiency to carry us on until the time of life, when it will be expedient to gain a companion, and there is no necessity for our attending to any business, as we then will have it in our power to obtain one whose property will defray every expence incurred by us while living in this state, and carry us through the world ever after in silver slippers. This way of reasoning causes them to contract an indolent, lazy habit, and very frequently, instead of blessings they are pests to society. I know no way in which this evil can be remedied, than for every person to view it, in its true light and proper colours.

There are many, very many of the effeminate race, in whose favor, the wheel of fortune has not turned, to bless them with that which is most looked for, and fought after most earnestly; altho' they have all the accomplishments necessary to constitute man happy; in them, beauty, wit, and grace combine to perfection, and are reflected on the eye of the beholder; yet alas! such improved and accomplished beauties, lie neglected, because they lack, as it is termed, "The one thing needfull;" you may be ready to enquire what is here meant by the one thing needfull? Sorry I am I have to answer, "Filthy Lucre;" this is what is sought after, and for this, every enquiry is made.

They hear a lady's accomplishments pourtrayed in their true colours, which in fact are interesting and amiable, upon hearing the detail, they are struck with admiration! but upon enquiring to know something respecting her being in possession of "the one thing needfull," being informed she has it not, her beauties dwindle, and all her inimitable perfections tumble at once, and she becomes fulsome, as she before was endearing. Ah Primrose, thy words are true: "The cry is not so much what is she; but what has she." What pity it is, that persons of an amiable disposition; cultivated understanding, and every accomplishment that is really necessary, should lie neglected, and obscured, because they abound not in riches: what a poor way this is to encourage the practice of virtue in the lower grade; (as there are in our day distinctions) where there are no stimulant to excite them to the improvement of their noble powers; seeing themselves thus neglected, they often throw themselves upon the broad world, and are incident to the dangers of it; how many, who otherwise would adorn human nature, are because of the prevalence of this evil, abominable in the sight of men? I do not wish to intimate that, because a lady has the "one thing needfull," she is not endowed with other qualifications, by no means; but I say they should not be sought after, because they have this "one thing needfull;" when others, are by far better accomplished, with accomplishments more necessary to constitute the happiness of man.

PHILANTHROPIST.
Chester-Town, July 11th, 1804.

NEW YORK, July 10.
The ship Charles & Harriet, captain Delany of New Bedford, from Sligo, for this port, with 230 passengers arrived here yesterday. They left Sligo on the 15th May, and on coming on the coast were informed that the Cambrian and Boston frigates were at or near the harbor of New York. Capt. D. from motives of humanity, accordingly agreed to come through the sound; on arriving off Throg's neck, understanding the quarantine law was in force, and terrified at the apprehension of a long detention on board, the passengers formed a determination to force a landing, and in spite of the opposition of the captain and officers effected it at Hunt's point in West Chester.—Capt. D. on discovering their intentions, which first displayed itself in the attempt of several to swim on shore, armed himself and officers and threatened if they offered to leave the vessel to fire on them; but their threats and persuasion had no avail; they gave him to understand that any act of hostility on his part would be made at the risk of his life—that they were determined that

no opposition that he could bring into exercise was adequate to prevent the execution of their design; having accordingly engaged such boats as approaching them from the shore, men, women and children, to an amount of nearly the whole number made a landing in the course of Sunday, and set off on foot to find their way to the city.

Their departure from home, it is understood was somewhat precipitate, many of them belonging to the yeomanry, and mariners, & volunteer corps, an order for their detention was momentarily expected, but through great exertions the ship was enabled to weigh anchor a day or two before the time allotted, and outailing the government cutter, by whom they were pursued for five or six miles, they made their escape. Had she overtaken them a dreadful carnage must have ensued, as they were resolved to die before they suffered themselves to be taken back; the cutter was armed with strong military force to compel a surrender. They are all remarkable healthy, having had no sickness on board since they left Sligo, and (except a child who died in a fit) no death.

Verbal accounts received by the arrival from Sligo, state, the situation of Ireland to be still unsettled, nothing but the most energetic measures of the government restraining the feeling and dissatisfaction of the people. A new plot was generating at the time of the Charles and Harriet's departure, which would burst open whenever an opportunity favorable to its success presented. The district of Canaught generally was considered as inclined to it, and a new oath administering among those willing to engage in its execution.

The landing of the French was ardently and sincerely wished for by the lower order of people, who will indubitably join them whenever it takes place. The militia agreeable to a late act of parliament were to be augmented with an addition of 10,000 men, and an army of reserve to consist of 20,000 to be instantly raised, and all such persons as omitted to enroll themselves within a given period in the yeomanry or volunteer corps, subjected to a draft in either of the augmentations. The ardor for emigration increased to an incredible degree, which was restrained by nothing but the want of conveyances.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and are now offered for Sale at the
EASTON STAR-OFFICE, & BOOK-STORE,
Washington-Street.

A very general assortment, with regular supplies, and further additions of
Books & Stationary;

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
LIFE OF WASHINGTON, Coquet, Gambler, Miser, Adulteress, Beggar Boy, Ammonid, She lives in Hopes, Tale of the Times, Tales of the Abbey, Royal Captives, Minstrel, Salzmanns, Gymnastics, Secret Memoirs, Vicar of Wakefield, Cecilia; Don Quixote, Miferie of Udolpho, Leonard and Gertrude, History of the Devil, Hermsproyney, Beggar Girl, Charlotte Temple, Moores Edward, Montalbert, Female Foundling, Jenny, Henry Willoughby, Joseph Andrews, Family Ortenburg, Dovval, Georgiana, Gaudentio, Charlots Letters, Man of Feeling, Virtue Rewarded, Lord Rivers, Italian Nun, Henrietta, Heary Villers, American Revolution, Constitution of the United States, Life of Dr. Darwin, Elegant Extracts, Enfield's Speaker, Sandford and Merton; Cowper's Poems, Dramatic Pieces, Perrin, Female Mentor, Story Teller, Telemachus, Tales of Wonder, Watson's Apology, Addison's Miscellany, Franklin's Works, Do. Life, Advice to the Fair Sex, Boyle's Voyages, Irish Bulls, Afflicted Man's Companion, Brown on Equality, Brown's Poems, Godwin's Enquirer, Macneal's Poems, Minstrel's do. Goldsmith's do. Billafarius, Fisher's Companion, Life of Kotz-bue, Jefferson's Manual, Plurality of Worlds, Priestley's Letters, Self-knowledge, Pail's Sermons, Beauties of Hervey, Washingtoniana, Darwin's Temple of Nature, &c. &c. &c.
School Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns, a large collection, Testaments, Platters, Sacramental Directory, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, Pleasing Instructor, Child's Instructor, Child's Companion, &c.—Sharp's Arithmetic, Preceptors do. Gough's do. Workman's do. Murray's Grammar, Lowth's do. Ash's do. Harrison's do.—Caesar, Ovid, Virgil, Greek Grammars, Philadelphia Latin Grammars—Clark's Introduction, Columbian, Pearce's, Webster's, and Dilworth's Spelling Books—A general assortment of Primmers.

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONARY.
Bound and half bound Blank Books, from one to eighteen quires long and broad folio.—Sealing-Wax, red and black—Wafers assorted.—Quills of different qualities.
Writing Paper of different qualities—Letter Paper of different sizes and qualities.

Orders from any person for any particular Books attended to.
Easton, July 24, 1804.

DEED—In Bedford county, (Vir.) a few days since, colonel JOHN TRIGG, member of Congress.

On Tuesday the 31st inst. at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. a Sermon will be delivered in Christ Church, in this town, on DUELLING.

Republicans take Notice.

It is proposed that a meeting be held in the several districts of this county, on Saturday the 11th day of August next, at the several places where elections are held, to elect three persons from each district, as a committee to convene at Easton on the Tuesday following the 14th of August in order to fix on, and recommend to the Republican Voters of Talbot County, four suitable characters as delegates for the next General Assembly, of this State.

It is to be hoped that the citizens generally will attend in their several districts, in order that a just sense of the county may be known in general meeting.
Talbot County, July 24, 1804. 3

The Subscribers have commenced business under the firm of

Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those two fine Schooners, lately the property of Captain Dawson, called the

CENTREVILLE; & the FARMER.
WHICH they will run constantly as Packets, and Grain Boats, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

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

They have rented commodious Granaries at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful 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.

In the course of a few weeks they will open at Centreville, a

GROCERY STORE.

And will constantly keep on hand, a very general assortment of the best articles in that line, which they will be able to furnish at the most reduced prices. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that their attention to business, and strict punctuality in their dealings, will give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to employ them.

JAMES NICHOLSON,
GEORGE ATTWOOD,
Centreville, July 23, 1804. 4

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aaron Parrott, 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 first day of the eleventh month next; (commonly called November) they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Likewise those who are indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, otherwise the most speedy means will be used to compel all who neglect this last notice, by

JOHN BOWERS,
AND
RACHEL PARROTT, } Administrators
July 24, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of James Cooper, late of Talbot County, deceased.—To attend at James Price's office in Easton, on the 14th day of August next, with their accounts against the said deceased, in order that a dividend may be struck on said property.

W. M. & THOS. ATKINSON,
Administrators debonis non of
James Cooper.
Easton, July 24, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Plantation on which Robert Neall now lives. Also, an Overseer is wanted by the subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN,
July 24, 1804. 3

Literature.

THE Trustees of the Centreville Academy, in Queen-Ann's county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are anxious to engage Two Tutors, the one as a teacher of the Latin, the other of the English language, to whom liberal salaries will be given.—None need apply but such as can produce unquestionable testimonials of their good moral character, and other requisite qualifications.—Letters (post paid) directed to the subscriber at Centreville, (Md.) will be duly attended to.

W. M. CLAYTON, Sec'y.
July 24, 1804. 39

FOR THE STAR.

To Miss D. — Y.

NEVER was a Swain so blest as I, When first I view'd DELIA'S eye; In transports lost I gaz'd awhile, And heard her speak, and saw her smile; But oh! what raptures fill'd my breast? What tumults strange my soul oppress'd? Unusual fire fill'd every vein, All ore I felt a pleasing pain. At first it seem'd indeed to please; But soon it robb'd me of my ease. If other objects met my sight, No other objects could delight. Faint is the glance from CHLOE'S eye; And faint indeed when FLAVIA'S by. Slight is the wound which FLAVIA gives; Who sees he loves, yet loves and lives: More fierce the glance of DELIA'S eye. We see, we love—but oh!—we die. JASON.

THE EYE.

Flattering lovers, giddy boys, Sighing soft for Hymen's joys, Would you shun the tricking arts, Beauty traps for youthful hearts, Would you treasure in a wife, Riches, which shall last through life; Would you in your choice be nice, Hear Minerva's sage advice. Be not caught with shape, nor air, Coral lips, nor flowing hair; Shape and jaunty air may cheat, Coril lips may speak deceit. Girls unmask'd would you decry, Fix your fancy on the eye; NATURE there has truth design'd, 'Tis the eye that speaks the mind. Shun the proud disdainful eye, Frowning fancied dignity, Shun the eye with vacant glare; Shun the eager orb of fire Glistening with impure desire; Shun the wily eye of pride, Looking coy to be pursu'd. From the jilting eye refrain, Glancing love, and now disdain. Fly the fierce, satiric eye, Shooting keen severity; For Nature thus, he truth design'd And made the eye proclaim the mind.

A few mornings after the marriage of Mrs. Young with Mr. Pope, a lady of her acquaintance met her, and after the usual compliments were passed, of congratulation on the marriage, "Pray, says the lady to the new bride, how do you like Pope's Essay?" The new married lady archly replied, "I find a similarity of sentiments in all those works, perfectly consonant to Young's Night Thoughts."

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Dixon, late of Caroline 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 twelfth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and four.

ROBERT DIXON.

N. B. A dividend will be struck on said estate on the day and year aforesaid, at Denton, in Caroline County.

R. D.

For Sale, or Rent,

TWO HOUSES and Lots, adjoining each other, situate in the vicinity of Easton, between the court-house and the water, fronting on Miles river road, and running back to a new street which will be opened from the court-house green to the water. There is a kitchen and garden to both the Houses, and a Well of good Water—also, a Spring of excellent water. There is four acres and a half of ground in the Lots, in high cultivation, and under a good post and rail fence. Wheat may be seeded on the ground this fall, and possession of the same may be had on the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS KERSEY.

Easton, July 17, 1804.

Wants a Place,

Either as a Teacher or a Clerk to write or keep accounts.

THE subscriber has been in the practice of teaching SCHOOL four years; and will be disengaged from his present contract, the first day of August next. He then would embrace a similar situation, and purposes teaching the common branches of an English Education, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar.—Also, several branches of Mathematics. Those who are disposed to patronize such, will be pleased to write to him. And for their information of his abilities and morals, he recommends them to his present patron, Obadiah Garey, esq. and Mr. Henry Buden.

JAMES PURSLEY.

Miles River Neck, Talbot County, 17, July 16th, 1804.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for officers fees, are hereby notified that the same must be paid to him, on or before the 10th day of August next, otherwise they may expect the most speedy measures will be taken for the recovery of the same—as he is determined to close his collection as soon as the law will admit.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.

July 17, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philip Everitt, late of Kent County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 12th day of June, 1804.

PAIRICK KENNARD, Exr. of P. Everitt, deceased.

July 3, 1804.

Mediterranean Passports.

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

Department of State, 23d of May, 1804.

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

Valuable Property

For Sale at Public Auction.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called Dover and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, laying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plat of which will be shown at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest for the day of sale.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

June 5, 1804.

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars

REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1803, a Negro Man named DICK, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion—since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. SUCK his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an artful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. One Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.

EDWARD O. CLARK.

Denton, Caroline County, E. S. Maryland

June 12, 1804.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS, AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

Notice to Subscribers.

FIVE YEAR'S since the commencement of the STAR, having nearly expired; and it having become indispensably necessary that a final settlement of all arrearages due to the Editor should take place previous to the commencement of the Sixth Year. Notice is hereby given, to those indebted for Subscriptions, Advertisements, Hand-Bills, Blanks, &c. that their accounts are now making out; and that such as neglect attending to this request, previous to the 26th day of August next, and shall be indebted for more than six months, that the same will be put in the hands of proper authority, for collection, without respect to persons. Easton, June 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Mr. SAMUEL NICOLS, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, are requested to lodge their respective Accounts with Mr. Bennett Wheeler, Mr. Hall Harrison, or the Subscriber, on or before Thursday the 23d of August, otherwise they will be excluded their dividend.

HENRY NICOLS, Jun. Trustee for Samuel Nicols. Talbot County, July 3, 1804.

MOORE & BAILY,

Take this method of informing their Friends and the Public in general, that they have Removed to the store lately occupied by John Harwood, opposite the Market House, in Washington-Street.

Having had late additions to their former supply, they have now on hand; A large and extensive Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Which may be relied on as fresh and good, Dye's, Spices, Paints, China, &c. &c. which they are determined to sell on a moderate profit. Easton, 7th mo 10th, 1804.

The Committee of Conference of Kent County, to the Democratic Citizens of Queen-Ann's.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A late Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, having formed Kent and Queen-Ann's Counties into one District, for an election of an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. The Democratic Citizens of Kent tho't it advisable to take some steps tending to establish a mutual good understanding and strict concert between the two Counties. Nothing seemed more likely in their opinion to produce such an effect, than the appointment of a Committee of Conference from each County. They accordingly assembled in County-Districts, meeting on the 2d day of June last, and appointed a committee of nine persons, three from each District as follows:

Nathan Smith, James Welch, and Casparius McGinnis, from the Upper. John Gale, John Kennard, and Philip F. Rafin, from the Middle—and Capt. John Moore, William Crane, and Samuel Beck, from the Lower District.

Authorizing and instructing the same on their behalf, to meet and confer with such similar Committee as should be appointed on behalf of Queen Ann's, and jointly therewith, to nominate and fix on a suitable character to be appointed by this District, at the next Election for an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

The above-named Committee on behalf of Kent County, have this day met together for the second time—but as yet they have not been able to learn that any arrangements have been made on your part, in union with those above detailed, or in any way tending to the same object.

Thus situated, the Committee have hesitated, and still hesitate to make any decision, or to express any opinion favourable to the pretences of any character spoken of as a candidate for the office of Elector, lest such act might have a tendency to divide rather than to unite us—but in order to carry into effect the wishes of their Constituents, it becomes the duty of the Committee respectfully to invite you, and they do hereby in the most earnest manner invite you to appoint as promptly as your convenience will admit of, such a Committee as you may think suitable, and with which this Committee may hasten to confer and unite.

Peruaded, that their fellow-citizens of Queen-Ann's will attend to their invitation, the Committee above authorized their Chairman on their behalf, to treat with the Committee to be appointed on behalf of Queen-Ann's, relative to the time and place of a General Meeting of the Committees; and to agree to such time and place as he may see fit. By Order of the Committee, (Signed)

PHILIP F. RASIN, Chairman. Attest, JAMES WELCH, Sec'y. Kent-County, June 23d, 1804.

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.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George J. Dawson late of said county, deceased. Therefore all persons that are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated for payment to JOHN KEMP, Executor.

July 10, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber of Kent county in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the personal Estates of Abraham Millan & Daniel Greenwood, late deceased—are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estates. Given under my hand, July 1st, 1804.

JOHN COMEGYS. Kent County, July 10, 1804.

TO BE RENTED,

The Front Room & Cellar OF the House now occupied by Mrs. Mary Dawson. This part of the House is well calculated for a Store, and will be rented on very moderate terms for the remainder of the present year. Any person desirous of renting may have a lease for two or three years. The terms may be known by application to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber IMPEY DAWSON.

July 10, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber living at Ealton Point, Talbot County, (Maryland) on the 4th of July inst. a Negro Man by the name of RALPHER, formerly belonging in the family of Mrs. Hollyday near Easton, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, with a small piece of his nose bit off by fighting, has been some time by water, but molity at the farming business—whoever will take up said Negro and secure him, so that I shall get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

July 10, 1804.

IN CHANCERY,

JUNE 6, 1804.

ORDERED, That the Sale made by James Brooks of the Lands mentioned in the Decree of this Court, in the case of John and Henry Page, against John Chew and St. Ledger Meeks as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 1st day of September next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper where in he advertised the sale, before the 10th of July.

The report states, the whole of the said Land to have been sold for £.317 15 0 True Copy, Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. July 9, 1804.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Centreville, on the 1st day of July, 1804.

- A James Bateman Perigrine Blake Mathias Boardley B Richard Collins Mr. Cuiso Mrs. Charlotte S. Reynolds & Clarke Clayland. C John Davis. D Miss Nancy Edwards Richard J. Earle Charles Emory. E Mrs. Elizabeth Fiddeman. F Mrs Polly Harris Benj. Hatcheson Mrs Holliday Richard Harris Benj. Hall Mrs Anna Honey. G Miss A. M. Kent James Hindle Samuel Kerr Samuel Keene. H David Lucas. I Daniel McGinnis Hugh M. Allister Haley Moffett. J Charles Neale. K Benj. Obyron. L James Pryor Jacob Pearce John Patrick. M John Southrose John Screviner Thomas Sharp Peter Setz, jun. Jeffice M. Sherwood Thomas Smith. N Wm. Taylor Mrs Anne Tilden. O Sam. S. Voochus. P Mrs Ann Warfield Henry Weeden. Q Centreville, July 10, 1804.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chelertown, (Md) on the 1st day of July, 1804.

- A Levi Alexander Mrs. Frances Andrews 2 Moses & Aron Alley Mrs Sarah Ambers. B Elijah Beck 3 Hafea Backley 2 James Bradshaw Joseph Blackinton, jun. Mr. Borrall, esq. C George Corell John Campbell Jns. Cruckthanks 2 Hezekiah Cooper John Collins. D Nathaniel Davis. E James Eagle, 2 Joseph Everitt Thomas Edwards. F Mrs Margaret Fletcher 2 Sweetman Perman 2 James Frisby, jun. G Mrs Nancy Gibson Thomas Gale. H Miss Mary Hamel 2 Thomas Hynson John Heron Judy Holland Mathew Hawkins Upton S Heath 2. I Mrs Isabella Jones Richard Keene. K Samuel Keene, jun. Richard Keene. L John Leatherbury. M Richard B. Mitchel Alexander Maxwell James Melton. N Wm Newman Miss Maria Nicholas Jeremiah Nicols, esq son. O Joseph Pennington John Paley Daniel Perkins. P James Rofs Mrs Mary Rafia Henry Ringgold. Q Joseph Simmonds Thomas Smith, esq. William Stoops Henry H. Stuart. R William Thomas Mrs Anna Trulock Philip Taylor Marmaduke Tilden Richard Pughman. S Rev Simon Wilmer George Way 2 David Whiteing. Chelertown, July 10, 1804.

For Sale,

MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch; which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient; built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is sound and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county. JOHN CAMPBELL. January 31, 1804. if

NOTICE.

The subscriber having established himself in the

GROCERY BUSINESS,

IN BALTIMORE.

Inform his Friends and the Public, that he will at all times keep on hand, A General Assortment of Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Mollasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Castings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town.—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.

WM. HASLETT,

Corner of Pratt and Beads Street. Baltimore, May 20, 1804.



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

[VOL. 2...5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1804.

[NO. 48...256.]

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.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. BURR & GEN. HAMILTON. (Concluded from our last.)

No. 10.

SIR, The letter which I had the honor to receive from you, under date of yesterday, states among other things, that in general Hamilton's opinion, colonel Burr had taken a very indefinite ground, in which he evinces nothing short of predetermined hostility, and that general Hamilton thinks it inadmissible that the enquiry should extend to his confidential as well as other conversations. In this colonel Burr can only reply, that secret whispers traducing his fame, and impeaching his honor, are, at least, equally injurious with flanders publicly uttered: That gen. H. had at no time, and in no place, a right to use any such injurious expressions; and that the partial negative he is disposed to give, with the reservations he wishes to make, are proofs that he has done the injury specified.

Col. Burr's request was in the first instance, proposed in a form the most simple, in order that gen. Hamilton might give to the affair that course to which he might be induced by his temper and his knowledge of facts. Col. Burr trusted with confidence, that from the frankness of a soldier and the candour of a gentleman, he might expect an ingenious declaration. That if, as he had reason to believe, gen. H. had used expressions derogatory to his honor, he would have had the magnanimity to retract them: and that if from his language injurious inferences had been improperly drawn, he would have perceived the propriety of correcting errors which might thus have been widely abused. With these impressions, col. Burr was greatly surprised at receiving a letter which he considered as evasive, and which in a manner he deemed not altogether decorous. In one expectation, however, he was not wholly deceived, for the close of gen. Hamilton's letter contained an intimation that if col. Burr should dislike his refusal to acknowledge or deny, he was ready to meet the consequences. This col. Burr deemed a sort of defiance, and would have felt justified in making it the basis of an immediate message. But as the communication contained something concerning the indefiniteness of the request: as he believed it rather the offspring of false pride than of reflection, and as he felt the utmost reluctance to proceed to extremities, while any other hope remained, his request was repeated in terms more explicit. The replies and propositions on the part of gen. Hamilton have in col. Burr's opinion been constantly in substance the same.

Colonel Burr disavows all motives of predetermined hostility, a charge by which he thinks insult added to injury—he feels as a gentleman should feel when his honor is impeached or assailed and without sensations of hostility or wishes of revenge, he is determined to vindicate that honor at such hazard as the nature of the case demands.

The length to which this correspondence has extended, only tending to prove that the satisfactory redress, earnestly desired, cannot be obtained, he deems it useless to offer any propositions except the simple message which I shall have the honor to deliver.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient and very humble servant.

W. P. VAN NESS.

Wednesday morning, June 27th, 1804.

With this letter a message was received, such as was to be expected, containing an invitation, which was accepted, and Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. he should hear from him the next day as to further particulars.

This letter was delivered to gen. H. on the same evening and a very short conversation ensued between him and Mr. P. who was to call on him early the next morning for a further conference.—When he did so, gen. Hamilton said he had not understood whether the message

and answer was definitely concluded, or whether another meeting was to take place for that purpose between Mr. P. and V. N. Under the latter impression, and as the letter contained matter that naturally led to animadversion, he gave Mr. P. a paper of remarks in his own hand writing, to be communicated to Mr. V. N. if the state of the affair rendered it proper.

In the farther interview with Mr. V. N. that day, after explaining the causes which had induced general Hamilton to suppose that the state of the affair did not render it improper, he offered this paper to Mr. V. N. but he declined receiving it, alleging that he considered the correspondence as closed by the acceptance of the message that he had delivered.

Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. of the inducements mentioned by gen. Hamilton in those remarks, for the postponing the meeting until the close of the circuit court: and as this was uncertain Mr. P. was to let him know when it would be convenient.

On Friday the 6th of July, the circuit being closed, Mr. P. gave this information, and that gen. Hamilton would be ready at any time after the Sunday following. On Monday the particulars were arranged, and the public are but too well acquainted with the sad result.

The paper above alluded to is as follows—

No. II.

Remarks on the letter of June 27, 1804.

Whether the observations on this letter are designed merely to justify the result which is indicated in the close of the letter, or may be intended to give an opening for rendering every thing explicit which may have been deemed vague heretofore, can only be judged of by the sequel. At any rate it appears to me necessary not to be misunderstood. Mr. Pendleton is therefore authorized to say that in the course of the present discussion, written or verbal, there has been no intention to evade, duty, or insult, but a sincere disposition to avoid extremities if it could be done with propriety.—With this view G. H. has been ready to enter into a frank and free explanation on any and every object of a specific nature; but not to answer a general and abstract enquiry, embracing a period too long for an accurate recollection, and exposing him to unpleasant criticisms from, or unpleasant discussions with any and every person, who may have understood him in an unfavorable sense. This (admitting that he could answer in a manner the most satisfactory to colonel Burr) he should deem inadmissible in principle and precedent, and humiliating in practice. To this therefore he can never submit. Frequent allusion has been made to flanders said to be in circulation. Whether they are openly or in whispers they have form and shape and might be specified.

If the alternative alluded to in the close of the letter is definitely tendered, it must be accepted; the time, place, and manner to be afterwards regulated. I should not think it right in the midst of a circuit court to withdraw my services from those who may have confided important interests to me, and expose them to the embarrassment of seeking other counsel, who may not have time to be sufficiently instructed in their cause. I shall also want a little time to make some arrangements respecting my own affairs.

No. 12.

On my expected interview with colonel Burr, I think it proper to make some remarks explanatory of my conduct, motives, and views.

I was certainly desirous of avoiding this interview, for the most cogent reasons;

1. My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to the practice of duelling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to shed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws.

2. My wife and child are extremely dear to me, and my life is of the utmost importance to them, in various views.

3. I feel a sense of obligation towards my creditors, who in case of accident to me, by the forced sale of my property, may be in some degree sufferers: I did not think myself at liberty as a man of probity, likely to expose them to this hazard.

4. I am conscious of no ill will to colonel Burr distinct from political opposition, which, as I trust, has proceeded from pure and upright motives.

Lastly, I shall hazard much, and can possibly gain nothing by the interview. But it was, as I conceive, impossible for me to avoid it. There were intrinsic difficulties in the thing, and artificial embarrassments, from the nature of proceeding on the part of Mr. Burr.

Intrinsic, because it is not to be denied, that my animadversions on the political principles, character, and views of col. Burr, have been extremely severe, and on different occasions, I, in common with many others, have made very unfavorable criticisms on particular instances of the private conduct of this gentleman.

In proportion as these impressions were entertained with sincerity and uttered with motives and for purposes, which might appear to me commendable, would be the difficulty (until they could be removed by evidence of their being erroneous) of explanation or apology. The disavowal required of me by col. Burr, in a general and indefinite form, was out of my power, if it had really been proper for me to submit to be so questioned; but I was sincerely of opinion, that this could not be, and in this opinion, I was confirmed by that of a very moderate and judicious friend whom I consulted. Besides that colonel Burr, appeared to me to assume, in the first instance, a tone unnecessarily peremptory and menacing, and in the second positively offensive. Yet I wished, as far as might be practicable, to leave a door open to accommodation. This, I think, will be inferred from the written communications made by me and by my direction, and would be confirmed by myself, which arose out of the subject.

I am not sure, whether, under all the circumstances, I did not go further in the attempt to accommodate, than a punctilious delicacy will justify. If so I hope the motive I have stated will excuse me.

It is not my design, by what I have said, to affix any odium on the conduct of colonel Burr, in this case—he doubtsless has heard of animadversion of mine which bore very hard upon him; and it is probable that as usual they were accompanied with some falsehoods. He may have supposed himself under a necessity of acting as he has done. I hope the grounds of his proceeding have been such as ought to satisfy his own conscience.

I trust, at the same time, that the world will do me the justice to believe that I have not censured him on high grounds, nor from unworthy inducements. I certainly have had strong reasons for what I have said, though it is possible that in some particulars I may have been influenced by misconception or misinformation. It is also my ardent wish that I may have been more mistaken than I have been, and that he, by his future conduct, may shew himself worthy of all confidence and esteem, and prove an ornament and blessing to the country.

As well because it is possible that I may have injured colonel Burr, however convinced myself that my opinions and declarations have been well founded; as from my general principles and temper in relation to similar affairs—I have resolved, if our interview is conducted in the usual manner, and it pleases God to give me the opportunity, to reserve and throw away my first fire, and I have thoughts even of reserving my second fire—and thus giving a double opportunity to colonel Burr to pause and reflect.

It is not however, my intentions to enter into any explanations on the ground—Apology from principle I hope, rather than pride, is out of the question.

To those, who with me, abhorring the principle of duelling, may think that I ought on no account to have added to the number of bad examples, I answer that my relative situation, as well in public as private, enforcing all the considerations which conlitate what men of the world denominate honor, imposed on me (as I thought) a peculiar necessity not to decline the call. The ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crisis of our public affairs, which seem likely to

happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular.

A. H.

WILL.

In the name of God, amen, I, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of the city of New York, counsellor at law, do make this my last will and testament, as follows:

First, I appoint John B. Church, Nicholas Fish, and Nathaniel Pendleton, of the city aforesaid, Esquires, to be executors and trustees of this my will, and I devise to them, their heirs and assigns, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, all by estate real, and personal whatsoever, and wherefore upon trust at their discretion, to sell and dispose of the same, at such time and times, in such manner and upon such terms as they the survivors and survivor shall think fit, and out of the proceeds to pay all the debts which I shall owe at the time of my decease; in whole, if the fund be sufficient, proportionably, if it shall be insufficient, and the residue, if any there shall be, to pay and deliver to my excellent and dear wife Elizabeth Hamilton.

Though if it should please God to spare my life, I may look for a considerable surplus out of my present property; yet if he should speedily call me to the eternal world, a forced sale, as is usual, may possibly render it insufficient to satisfy my debts. I pray God that something may remain for the maintenance and education of my dear wife and children. But should it on the contrary happen, there is not enough for the payment of my debts, I entreat my dear children, if they, or any of them should ever be able, to make up the deficiency I without hesitation commit to their delicacy a wish that is dictated by my own. Though conscious that I have too far sacrificed the interests of my family to public avocations; and on this account have the less claim to burthen my children yet I trust in their magnanimity to appreciate, as they ought, this my request. In so unfavorable an event of things the support of their dear mother,

is a duty, all the sacredness of which they will feel. Probably her own patrimonial resources will preserve her from indigence. But in all situations they are charged to bear in mind that she has been to them the most devoted and best of mothers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Signed, sealed published, and declared as and for his last will and testament, in our presence, who have subscribed the same in his presence, the words J. B. Church being above interlined.

Dominic F. Blake,

Thomas Burrrell,

Gheo. B. Vallean.

New York surrogate's office, 11.

July 16th, 1804.

I hereby certify the preceding to be a true copy of the original will of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, now on file in my office.

SILVANUS MILLER, Surrogate.

From the Morning Chronicle.

STATEMENT.

The gentleman (Mr. W. P. Van Ness) who accompanied colonel Burr to the field in the late unfortunate contest, comes forward reluctantly with a statement on the subject, at a moment when any publication of the kind may expose his principal to judicial embarrassment, perhaps to a very serious hazard.

In the following narrative, he disclaims the most distant idea of injuring the memory of the deceased, for whom, while living, he entertained sentiments of high respect, and for whose melancholy exit he, as also his principal, feels particular regret. The talk devolved on him by the duties of his situation shall be discharged with fidelity, but with every delicacy the circumstances of the case can claim.

On the afternoon of the 17th June last, I received a note from colonel Burr, requesting me to call on him the following morning. Upon my arrival he observed that it had of late been frequently stated to him that general Hamilton had at different times and upon various occasions used language and expressed opinions highly injurious to his reputation; that he had for some time felt the necessity of calling on general Hamilton for some explanation of his conduct, but that the

statements which had been made to him, did not appear sufficiently authentic to justify the measure—that a newspaper had however been recently put into his hand, in which he perceived a letter signed Ch. D. Cooper containing something which he thought demanded immediate investigation. Urged by these circumstances, and justified by the evident opinion of his friends, he had determined to write to general Hamilton a note upon the subject, which he requested me to deliver. I assented to his request, and on my return to the city which was at 11 o'clock the same morning, I delivered to general Hamilton the note which I received from col. Burr for that purpose, and of which the following is a copy.

[Here follows No. I in the former publication.]

General Hamilton read the note of Mr. Burr, and the printed letter of Mr. Cooper, to which it refers, and remarked that they required some consideration, and that in the course of the day he would send an answer to my office. At half past 10 o'clock, general Hamilton called at my house, and said that a variety of engagements would demand his attention the whole of that day and the next, but that on Wednesday, the 20th instant he would furnish me with such answer to col. Burr's letter, as he should deem most suitable and compatible with his feelings.

In the evening of Wednesday the 20th, while I was from home, the following letter addressed to col. Burr, was left at my house, under cover to me.

[Here follows No. II.]

On the morning of Tuesday the 21st, I delivered to col. Burr the above letter, and in the evening was furnished with the following letter for gen. Hamilton, which I delivered to him at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 22d inst.

[Here No. III.]

General Hamilton perused it, and said it was such a letter as he had hoped not to receive; that it contained several offensive expressions, and seemed to close the door to all further reply; that he had hoped the answer he had returned to col. Burr's first letter would have given a different direction to the controversy—that he thought Mr. Burr would have perceived that there was a difficulty in making a more specific reply, and would have desired him to state what had fallen from him, that might have given rise to the interference of Dr. Cooper. He would have done this frankly; and he believed it would not have been found to exceed the limits justifiable among political opponents. If Mr. Burr should be disposed to give a different complexion to the discussion, he was willing to consider the last letter not delivered; but if that communication was not withdrawn he could make no reply, and Mr. Burr must pursue such course as he should deem most proper.

At the request of general Hamilton, I replied that I would detail these ideas to col. Burr: but added that in his first letter he had introduced the idea (if it was a correct one) that he could recollect the use of no term that would justify the assertion made by Dr. Cooper, if would in my opinion have opened a door for accommodation. General Hamilton then repeated the same objections to this measure which were stated in substance in his first letter to col. Burr.

When I was about leaving him, he observed that if I preferred it, he would commit his refusal to writing, I replied that if he had resolved not to answer col. Burr's letter, that I could report that to him verbally, without giving him the trouble of writing it. He again repeated his determination not to answer—and that col. Burr must pursue such course as he should deem most proper.

In the afternoon of this day, I reported to col. Burr at his house out of town, the answer and determination of gen. Hamilton and promised to call on him again in the evening, to learn his farther wishes. I was detained in town however this evening, by some private business, and did not call on col. Burr until the following morning, Saturday the 23d inst. I then received from him a letter for general Hamilton which is numbered 4, but, as will presently be explained, never was delivered, the substance of it will be found in No. 12.

When I returned with this letter to the city, which was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, I sent a note to gen. Hamilton's and also to his house, desiring to know when it would be convenient for him to receive a communication. The servant as he informed me,

received for answer at both places that general Hamilton had gone to his country seat. I then wrote the note, of which No. 5, is copy, sent it out to him in the country.

[Here follows No. IV. of the former statement.]
To this I received for answer, No. 6, which follows:

No. V.
Grange, June 23, 1804.

SIR,
I was in town to day till half past one. I thank you for the delicacy which dictated your note to me. If it is indispensable the communication should be made before Monday morning, I must receive it here. But I should think this cannot be important. On Monday by 9 o'clock I shall be in town at my house in Cedar street, No. 52, where I should be glad to see you. An additional reason for preferring this is, that I am unwilling to occasion to you trouble.

With esteem, I am fir,
Your obedient servant,
A. HAMILTON.

To —, Esq.
At nine o'clock, on Monday, the 25th inst. I called on gen. Hamilton, at his house in Cedar street, to present the letter No. 4, already alluded to and with instructions for a verbal communication of which the following notes No. 7, handed me by Mr. Burr, were to be the basis. The substance of which though in terms as much softened as my instructions would permit, was accordingly communicated to general Hamilton.

No. VII.
A. B. far from conceiving that rivalry authorizes a latitude not otherwise justifiable, always feels greater delicacy in such cases, and would think it meaner to speak of a rival but in terms of respect; to do justice to his merits: to be silent of his foibles. Such has invariably been his conduct toward Jay, Adams, and Hamilton; the only three who can be considered to have stood in that relation to him.

That he has too much reason to believe that in regard to Mr. Hamilton, there has been no reciprocity; for several years his name has been lent to the support of base flanders. He has never had the generosity, the magnanimity, or the candor to contradict or disavow. B. forbears to particularize, as it could only tend to produce new irritations; but having made great sacrifices for the sake of harmony, having exercised forbearance till it approached a humiliation, he has seen no effect produced by such conduct but a repetition of injury. He is obliged to conclude that there is on the part of Mr. Hamilton, a settled and implacable malevolence; that he will never cease in his conduct toward Mr. B. to violate those maxims of life, and that hence he has no alternative but to announce these things to the world, which consistent with Mr. B's ideas of propriety, can be done in no other way than that which he has adopted. He is incapable of revenge, still less is he capable of imitating the conduct of Mr. Hamilton, by committing secret depositions on his fame and character; but these things must have an end.

Before I delivered the written communication with which I was charged, gen. Hamilton said that he had prepared a written reply to col. Burr's letter of the 21st, which he had left with Mr. * and wished me to receive—I answered that the communication I had to make him was predicated upon the idea that he would make no reply to Mr. Burr's letter of the 21st inst. and that I had understood him in our conversation of the 22d—general Hamilton said that he believed before I left him, he had professed a written reply. I observed that when he answered verbally, he had offered to put that refusal in writing, but that if he had now prepared a written reply, I would receive it with pleasure. Accordingly called on Mr. * on the same day, Monday, June 25, between one and two o'clock, P. M. and stated to him the result of my recent interview with gen. Hamilton, and the reference he had made to him.

I then received from Mr. * the latter No. 3, which follows:

[Here No. V. of the former statement.]
The letter was unsealed, but I did not read it in his presence—After some conversation relative to what general Hamilton would say on the subject of the present controversy, during which Mr. * read from a paper his ideas of the subject, he left me for the purpose of seeing and consulting Mr. Hamilton, taking the paper with him. In about an hour he called at my house, I informed him that I had shewn to colonel Burr, the letter he had given me from general Hamilton, that in his opinion it amounted to nothing more than the verbal reply. I had already reported, that it left the business precisely what it then was—That Mr. (Concluded in the last page)

A Green Turtle.
AN excellent GREEN TURTLE will be dressed at Mr. Lowe's tavern, on Tuesday next, 7th of August—Gentlemen are invited to participate upon the level. August 31.

FOR THE STATE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY.

By a respectful address from the committee of conference elected by the people of Kent county, you are "earnestly requested" to elect a similar committee from Queen-Ann's, "to confer and unite" with them, in selecting a proper character, as the elector for president and vice-president of the United States, at the ensuing election. Since this invitation has been given, a month has elapsed, and no measures have been taken to meet the wishes of the citizens of Kent—From this delay it is probable, that the people of Queen-Ann's are averse from the idea of a committee, and intend leaving to the personal merit of each candidate, his chance to the electoral dignity. Should even this be the ultimate determination of a majority of the county; yet it appears to me, that an answer to the respectful solicitation of the Kent committee ought to be given. This can only be effected by a general county meeting of the citizens of Queen-Ann's; and it certainly ought to be a primary object with all republicans, to have UNION in action as well as in sentiment.

I am well aware, that nothing is more abhorrent to the independent mind, than DICTATION, and that in most cases, the election of committees, necessarily confines the subsequent choice to the favorite candidate—It is under this conviction that committees, unless on important, and momentous occasions, are, and always ought to be rejected. But it will be recollected, that Queen-Ann's form only part of the electoral district, and that the citizens of Kent have thought the present occasion sufficiently important to appoint their committee. Had Queen-Ann's the exclusive right to the election, a committee would be wholly unnecessary; but situate as we are, both counties have an equal claim. The candidates, as nominated to the electoral dignity, have each pretensions to the public patronage; and as the office is highly honorable, their friends will doubtless feel anxious and interested—not in this all-county pride will have its influence—Thus a foundation may be laid for division and discord, and if the flame shall be lighted up, who can prescribe bounds to its extension.—By UNION the republican cause is now triumphant—it would be worse than madness, if DISUNION, again to rally a departed foe. Let us then comply with the wishes of our brethren in Kent, by appointing a committee of equal numbers, and vested with each power as the good sense of the county may deem sufficient.

I therefore propose, that the citizens of Queen-Ann's meet on Saturday the 18th day of next month in districts, and from each elect three members to form a general committee of the county.
A Republican of Queen-Ann's County,
July 29, 1804.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Phil. Philanthropist is on file—An Admirer of Philanthropist; and another, shall both be attended to in our next.

"A Citizen of Chelbertown" is received, but the subject is of too important and serious a nature for newspaper discussion—we are of opinion that a defence against the evil complained of should be made with "closed doors."

Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber having laid off a number of Lots of Ground at the Hole in the Wall, on the main road to Cambridge, and also on both sides of the road leading to Oxford, as far as the lot of Mr. Samuel Sherwood, offers the same for sale on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; these lots will be set up at public auction, on those terms, on Saturday the 25th day of August, (if fair) otherwise, on the following Saturday: a conveyance will be made on the full payment of the purchase money.

The subscriber also offers for private sale on the foregoing terms, a small Farm lying near the Hole in the Wall, containing 204 acres, and now occupied by Mr. Francis Price.

DAVID KERR.

July 31, 1804. 3

To be Sold,

A FARM containing 550 acres, on Greenwood's Creek, now in the occupation of James Imbert. The quantity of fine timber on this land is well worth the attention of any ship-builder. It will be divided into three lots, or sold together, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to James Ringgold Blunt, Esquire, near the premises, or to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.
Queen Ann's County,
July 25th, 1804. 6

For Sale,

PART of a tract of land, called Broomly Lambeth, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to William Richmond, living near the premises, or to

JAMES DAVIDSON.
Queen Ann's County,
July 25th, 1804. 6

Pine Creek Settlement.

THE subscribers left Delaware and Maryland for the purpose of viewing the lands advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Saml. Fisher, and company, on Pine creek, in Lycoming county, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our respective homes, we promised several of our friends to transmit the result of our observations; and it has been thought most advisable to comply with this engagement thro' the medium of the press.

We have passed thirty miles over the lands, examining with great care such as we have seen, and are still employed in exploring others. The view we have taken has afforded us much satisfaction, and determined us all to purchase and settle in this country. Some very respectable people are already settled here, and several little thriving families are strung along the whole road—Many of the lands are high, with a rich and fertile soil covering the greater part of them.—In other situations we have met with lower but waring lands, with a deep soil, equaling, if not exceeding, in richness, any thing we have ever seen. The best lands in Lancaster county, have frequently been held up, and very defectively, as the criterion of every thing that was excellent for farm, and we consider these lands as equal, and many of them greatly superior to those.—We have seen wheat growing here, which we believe would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet the seed had merely been harrowed in, the ground never having been ploughed.—We have met with fine flax, and in some places the farmers were so unreasonable as to complain that their lands were too rich to bear that plant.—The timber every where indicates strong good land, and while in some places it is heavier than one would wish, in others it appears not more than the usual impediment in clearing.

Pine creek is navigable at all times when the Susquehanna is.

Our immediate settlement is near the state road, and in the vicinity of the place where the county town will most probably be built, and about three or four miles from Pine creek—the whole country appears to be well and sufficiently watered. In addition to the above, we need only observe, that we confidently expect that what we much hoped for will be realized, that we shall find the country remarkably healthy.

Wm. H. Wells, John Wild,
Abraham Ridgely, Saml. Sharpless,
William H. Wilmer, John Rejister,
Israel Merrick, James Harper.

Pine Creek, July 14, 1804.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing, and through act certain of removing myself, have purchased two farms for my sons.

WILLIAM WILMER

To be Let,

FOR the ensuing year, the Dwelling-house where the Subscriber now lives; including the Store-house, together with all the conveniences belonging thereto, viz. a Rum-house and Granary, a Stable, and a most convenient lot of Ground of two acres; the whole are in excellent order, for the accommodation of a merchant with a family: It is well known that the stand for a Store is equal, if not superior to any other in the County. It is presumed that whoever wishes to rent said House and property, will come and view the premises, Apply to the owner on the spot.

WILLIAM LOWREY.

N. B. As the subscriber intends to leave this place by the 1st of January, he requests all those indebted to him, will come and settle their accounts, before that time, respectively; those who fail, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting the accounts into the hands of a proper officer for collection. He has a large and elegant assortment of the best chosen goods on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

W. L.
Talbot County, Trappe,
July 31, 1804. 11

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN off from Mr. Edward Harris' farm in Queen-Ann's county, near Settis' mill, on the 13th inst.—a Negro Lad, called DICK, about 18 or 19 years old, of a full negro black, supposed to be 5 feet 9 inches high, well and active made for his height, his countenance when not smoothed by a smile, has naturally a grim ill-natured appearance, his face is flat, with thick large lips, with broad regular teeth & wide mouth, his voice is quick and rather sharp and not fully intelligible, his clothing thin—It is supposed he is in Talbot county as he has relations on the Bay Side with a Mr. Harrison. The above reward shall be paid for the said lad, if taken out of the State, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State and secured, or brought to

AARON MERCHANT,
Overseer for Mr. Edw. Harris.
N. B. An Overseer wanted for the above Farm, one who can come well recommended, will receive a salary of 200 dollars, and the usual accommodations—Apply to E. H. now in Queen-Ann's, or Edw. Clayton at Centreville.
July 31, 1804. 5

Doctor MACE'S ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE AND HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS.

FOR preserving health in general, and especially for preventing the disease of warm climates and warm seasons, such as the cholera morbus, dysentery or flux and lax, sickness of the stomach and overflow of bile, ague and fever, bilious or yellow fever, liver complaints, bilious pleurisy, bilious headache, and jaundice or yellowness of the skin and eyes.

It is here asserted with confidence, and without the least fear of contradiction, by the use of these medicines, that they are the best remedies for curing, as well as preventing, bilious complaints of all kinds. A detail of many cases might be given to prove this assertion, but the following, which are taken from real facts, it is hoped will be sufficient:

E. M. had been afflicted with a bilious complaint for six years, so that every summer he was forced to take large doses of mercury, or else be confined to his bed. By the remedies here recommended to a good state of health during the summer and fall. The ague and fever with which he was formerly affected has entirely left him.

G. A. had been for a long time subject to jaundice and bilious fever in the highest degree. His face and eyes were very yellow, and he was much swelled in the body. He had tried many remedies recommended by physicians and others, but without any benefit. He was, however, soon cured by the remedies given in the above cases.

L. T. had been for a long time afflicted with a bilious complaint. He had applied to different physicians, and had taken the usual remedies recommended in such cases. He also took a journey to the springs. All, however, was useless. By the same remedies taken by the above mentioned patients he was completely relieved in four days.

M. P. a young lady, was affected for a long time with a bilious yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, with other complaints, (for which the Tincture is a certain remedy.) She had consulted a physician and had taken many remedies in vain, but was completely relieved by the same medicines as the above.

S. P. another young lady, in the same condition, was cured in the same manner.

B. B. was affected with a bilious fever in a violent degree. He had severe pains in his head, back and limbs, with a sick stomach and yellowness of the skin and eyes, attended with a high fever.—He took a teaspoonful of the tincture every hour or half hour until better, and every two hours, together with the pills, and in a few days was entirely restored to health.

The Anti-Bilious Tincture and Pills have been taken by many with the greatest benefit, to whom reference for further satisfaction may be made if necessary. The inventor of them has not yet known of a single instance in which they have not been taken with all the advantages that could be expected. Every day they are coming in more demand, while their credit is increasing in the same degree. Neither the tincture nor pills contain any mercury, or any dangerous medicine whatever; they are composed of simples entirely, and are perfectly innocent. These medicines are found, when taken for the prevention of summer and fall diseases, to carry off the bile in a gradual manner as it increases, and thereby hinder its coming to excess. When taken for the cure of bilious diseases, they carry the bile away very speedily, but without any inconvenience; increase the strength of the stomach and occasion a good appetite, by which the patient is soon restored to health and spirits.

The price of the tincture is one dollar by the bottle, and of the pills half a dollar by the box.—To be had of John Stevens, jun. Druggist, Easton—John Read, Merchant, Cambridge, and Thomas Williams, Merchant, New Market. Wholesale purchasers are supplied by Dr. MACE himself, for a dollar for the tincture and pills both, at No. 21, Fell's-street, Fell's Point, Baltimore, which makes a generous allowance for retailers.

These medicines should always be taken together, and therefore, they will not be sold separately.
July 31, 1804. 4

IN CHANCERY,

July 13, 1804.

ORDERED that the sale made by Solomon Scott, as stated in his report of certain lands, mortgaged by George Baynard to Henry Pratt, shall be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 1st day of September next: Provided, a copy of this order be published in a newspaper of Easton, before the 10th day of August next, or served on William Todd, before the said day, on producing the approbation of William Todd, in writing, she said sale may be ratified, before the said day.

True Copy,
Tob.
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A variety of matter is unavoidably omitted to give room to our obliging advertising friends—whose kind favours we sincerely acknowledge.

Lands for Sale,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to auction on the following days, viz.

ON TUESDAY the 4th of September next—a comfortable and pleasant house and lot, in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.—On Wednesday the 5th—part of a tract of land, called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-Tank Creek, adjoining the lands of capt. Robert Dashiell.

On THURSDAY, the 6th—that valuable Farm, at the head of Wicomico creek, containing 390 acres, 200 of which is arable, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn and tobacco. The other part is heavily loaded with excellent timber; the improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house, cook room, dairy, smoke-house, and many other office houses; two large barns, granary, stables, &c.

On MONDAY, the 10th of the same month, a Farm on the Devil's-Island, containing 43 acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which is arable, forty-nine in woods, and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh. The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant or commodious, but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water-fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality.

The terms of sale, directed by the High Court of Appeals, are as follow: The purchaser, or purchasers, to give bond with security to be approved of by the trustee, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; one third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon; and the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND,
HENRY JAMES CARROLL,
Trustees.
Somerset County, Princess Anne, July 26, 1804. 7

TO BE RENTED

For a term of Years.
THAT well known farm, lying in this county, known by the name of Barkers Landing—The farm is in good repair, and possession may be had the first of January next. For terms apply to

HENRY NICOLS, junr.
Talbot County, July 31, 1804. 11

Notice.

THESE few lines are to inform the public in general, that my customers have most all left me, and for what reason I cannot tell; it may be because they thought that I over charged them, but I do candidly declare upon honor, that I never charged any person more than what I should be willing to give myself, and if any person will come forward and tell me the reason, I am ready and willing to satisfy them, so that I remain with respect,

Your humble servant,
SAMUEL STEVENS.
Easton, July 31, 1804. 3

Easton and Baltimore Packet, ANNA & POLLY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement he has met with since he has commenced running a packet from Easton to Baltimore; and informs them that he intends continuing the business; he has engaged a commodious GRANARY at the landing, for the reception of grain in the absence of the boat, and Mr. Daniel Smith, living on the spot, is empowered to receive the same, from whom a correct statement of sales may be had in the absence of the subscriber. Being determined to go regularly in the packet himself, and to pay the strictest attention, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

The ANNA & POLLY is in good order for the reception of grain, and the accommodation of passengers.—The subscriber will give regular attendance at Mr. Muelly's store in Easton, every Friday, and till 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, to receive orders, and settle with those who employ him, at which hour he will leave Easton, every Saturday, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday at the same hour.

CLEMENT VICKERS.
Easton, July 31, 1804. 3
N. B. The LATTER-BAG will be left at Mr. Muelly's store, for the reception of all letters and packages that may be intrusted to his care—where all letters brought from Baltimore, will be left.
C. V.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF THE

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

WE the Subscribers hereby associate, and mutually agree to form a BANKING COMPANY, to be called and known by the name of the FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND; and do hereby bind ourselves, and our respective legal Representatives, to the observance of the following articles:

Art. I. This association, is eventually to depend on the obtaining a Charter of incorporation from the Legislature of Maryland, conforming, making legal and binding the substance of the several articles and regulations following and such other articles and provisions as to the Legislature shall seem proper. Provided, they shall not be inconsistent with the articles of this agreement—and the committees appointed at Annapolis and Easton, or a deputation from each committee be, and they are hereby appointed and directed to propose, and present to the Legislature a petition for this purpose together with a draft of an act of incorporation agreeably to the principles herein laid down, and also to exhibit the subscription lists from the several counties, and in case the Legislature shall refuse to pass such act at their next session, then this association and all obligations resulting therefrom, shall thereby become utterly void, and of no effect.

Art. II. THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, shall be established at the City of Annapolis, and a Branch thereof shall be established at Easton, for the Eastern Shore; the proportion to be allotted to the branch bank shall not exceed two fifth parts of the capital stock.

Art. III. The capital stock of this Bank shall be limited to "One Million and a Half of Dollars," to consist of thirty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, one-third part thereof or ten thousand shares shall be reserved for the use and benefit of the State, to be subscribed in such manner as the Legislature may direct; provided, that the State shall not draw a dividend on a greater number of shares or amount than has actually been paid up; that the remaining twenty thousand shares shall be subscribed for in the different Counties agreeably to the allotment herein after mentioned, by opening books in each County, under the direction of the persons named for each County, viz.

At Annapolis, for the City of Annapolis and County of Ann-Arundel, for 2,500 shares, by John Gibson, James Williams, John Muir, Robert Denny, Lewis Duvall and William Alexander, or any two or more of them.

At Baltimore, for the City and County of Baltimore, for 2,500 shares, by Thomas Dickson, Cumberland Dugan, John Stephen and George F. Warfield, or any two of them.

At Belair, for the County of Harford, for 800 shares, by John Montgomery, Gabriel Christie, John Stump & George Patterson, or any two of them.

At Fredericktown, for Frederick County, for 1,500 shares, by George Murdock, Dr. John Tyler, John Schley and Henry R. Warfield, or any two of them.

At Elizabethtown, for Washington County, for 1,000 shares, by Samuel Ringgold, Nathaniel Rochester, Robert Hughes and Jacob Zeller, or any two of them.

At Cumberland, for Allegany County, for 500 shares, by William M. Mahon, Daniel Fetter, James Scott and Jesse Tomlinson, or any two of them.

At Montgomery Court House, for Montgomery County, for 800 shares, by Thomas Davis, Upton Beall, Charles Bennet and Thomas P. Wilson, or any two of them.

At Upper Marlborough, for Prince-George's County, for 800 shares, by Edward H. Calvert, Achibald Van-Horn, Thomas Snowden and Jacob Duckett, or any two of them.

At Port Tobacco, for Charles County, for 800 shares, by Henry H. Chapman, col. Philip Stewart, William H. McPherson and Francis Digges, or any two of them.

At Leonardtown, for St. Mary's county, for 600 shares, by William Holton, Joseph Ford, Luke W. Barber and Jas. Hopewell, or any two of them.

At Prince Fredericktown, for Calvert County, for 400 shares, by Richard Grahame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinton and Samuel Whittington, or any two of them.

At Easton, for Easton and Talbot County, for 2,500 shares, by Thomas J. Bullitt, John Leeds Kerr, Hall Harrison, Bennett Wheeler, Joseph Haskins, William Meloy and James Earle, junior, or any two or more of them.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester County, for 800 shares, by Charles Goldborough, Josiah Baily, Matthew Keene and Solomon Frazier, or any two of them.

At Centerville, for Queen-Ann's County, for 800 shares, by Wm. Chambers, James Brown, Wm. Carmichael and Stephen Lowry, or any two of them.

At Denton, for Caroline County, for 500 shares, by Wm. Whitely, William Potter, Wm. Frazier and Isaac Furnell, or any two of them.

At Chestertown, for Kent County, for 800 shares, by James Houston, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatcheson and Richard Tilghman, 4th, or any two of them.

At Princess Ann, for Somerset County, for 800 shares, by Wm. Williams, Benjamin F. A. C. Dashiell, Littleton D. Teacle and Peter Dashiell, or any two of them.

At Lelktown for Cecil County, for 800 shares, by Daniel Sheredine, John Partridge, John Gilpin and Wm. Alexander or any two of them.

At Snowhill, for Worcester County, for 800 shares, by Dr. John Fawcitt, Zadock Sturgis, Ephraim K. Wilson & Stephen Purnell, or any two of them.

It shall be the duty of the committee appointed at Annapolis, to act as commissioners for Annapolis and Ann-Arundel County, and of the committee appointed at Easton to act as commissioners for Easton and Talbot County; and it shall be the joint duty of the aforesaid commissioners, to have the articles of this association printed in the Annapolis Gazette, at Easton in the Republican Star and Herald, at Baltimore in the American, Federal Gazette and Telegraph, at Fredericktown in the Republican Advocate and Herald, and in two papers at Hager's town; to prepare and transmit to the commissioners appointed for all the other Counties, subscription books in which shall be printed the articles of this association. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to conduct every operation relative to the proposed institution, until they shall be superseded by the appointment of Directors.

The books shall be opened at the places before-mentioned by the commissioners, or any two of them, on Monday the third day of September, eighteen hundred and four, and remain open for three days, from ten o'clock antemeridian till five o'clock post-meridian, in each day, unless the allotted number of shares are sooner subscribed; and if there shall be subscribed, in any city or county a greater number of shares than are allotted for said county, the commissioners shall, in the first instance reduce the highest subscriptions, but if such reduction shall not bring the subscriptions down to the number allotted, then they shall, by lot, determine whose subscriptions shall prevail, or to whom the shares shall belong; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to return, as soon as may be, a list of the subscriptions, certified by them, to the commissioners for Annapolis and for Easton, but they are to retain the subscription books.

Should it happen that any person shall fail to pay their first instalment at the time fixed for receiving the same, the commissioners shall have power to strike off such persons name, and dispose of the shares standing opposite to such name to any person who shall pay the instalment. And the county commissioners shall transmit to the commissioners at Annapolis, and the commissioners at Easton, by the earliest safe conveyance, all monies received by them, together with the subscription books.

Art. IV. Every subscriber shall by his subscription engage himself to pay to the County Commissioners after thirty days public notice, that the Legislature have passed an act of incorporation, five dollars on each share, that shall be by him subscribed, and be by the commissioners allotted to him, and within thirty days thereafter, the farther sum of five dollars to the commissioners at Annapolis and Easton, and within thirty days thereafter, the farther sum of five dollars on each share to the directors at Annapolis and Easton, and within thirty days thereafter, the farther sum of five dollars on each share as aforesaid, and within thirty days thereafter, the farther sum of five dollars on each share as aforesaid—But any person, who may find it convenient, may at the time of his making his first, second, third or fourth instalment, pay up his shares to amount of twenty-five dollars on each share, and shall receive a dividend accordingly. Receipts only, will be given for the first, second, third and fourth instalment, but when a subscriber shall have paid twenty-five dollars on a share, he, she, or they, shall be entitled to receive a certificate under the seal of the Bank, and subscribed by the President for the number of shares held by him, her or them.—And the remaining twenty-five dollars on each share, shall not be called from the subscribers, but by the determination of two-thirds of the Directors of the Bank at Annapolis, after said Directors shall have received the concurrence of the Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton on the subject, and not until sixty days notice of such call shall have been given in the public papers at the places aforesaid, but no such call shall at any time exceed ten dollars on each share.

Art. V. If any Stockholder shall fail to pay up his, her or their instalments, to amount of twenty-five dollars on each share, at the times and in the manner herein before specified, such Stockholder shall forfeit, to the use of the company, all monies paid antecedently to such failure or default. No forfeiture shall take

place after twenty-five dollars on each share shall have been paid; but as it is requisite that means shall be taken to secure the regular payment of after calls, therefore, if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment or call after twenty-five dollars have been paid, such Stockholder's money in Bank shall remain free from interest, and not entitled to dividend until such instalment or call shall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such Stockholder (as well upon the money by him regularly paid, as upon the money paid after default) shall be calculated only from the time when said last instalment was made good.

Art. VI. No Subscriber, Stockholder or Member of the said Company shall be answerable in his person, or individual property, for any contract or engagement of the said company, or for any losses, deficiencies or failures of the capital stock of the said company, but the whole of the said capital Stock, together with all property, rights and credits belonging to the said institution, and nothing more shall at all times be answerable for the demands against the said Company.

Art. VII. The affairs of the Bank shall be managed by eighteen Directors and a President, eight of whom and the President, shall reside in the city of Annapolis, and the other ten as follows—One from each County of the Western Shore, Ann-Arundel County excepted; and the affairs of the Branch Bank by fifteen Directors and a President, eight of whom, and the President, shall reside in the town of Easton, and the other seven as follows: One from each County of the Eastern Shore, Talbot County excepted. These Directors are to be chosen by the Stockholders of each Shore, in person or by proxy, at the time of making payment of the second instalment—that is to say, the Stockholders of the Western Shore shall choose the Directors of the Bank at Annapolis, and the Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, shall choose the Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton.

The number of Directors is in no case to exceed eighteen for the Western Shore, or fifteen for the Eastern Shore; and as the State acquires a right to elect directors, by paying up on the reserved shares in the same proportion, the number of Directors to be chosen by the Stockholders, shall decrease—But the State shall not have a right to elect more than two Directors residing in Annapolis or Ann-Arundel County, or more than two Directors residing in Easton or Talbot County, out of her whole number of Directors. And after the slash paid her instalments entitling her to elect the two directors at Annapolis and the two at Easton, she shall be entitled, on paying the next instalment, to choose her directors from any counties on the Western and Eastern Shore, except Ann Arundel and Talbot counties; provided always, that not more than one director shall be chosen from any one county, and the stockholders at the next succeeding annual election, shall make their election of directors from the counties, excluding Anne-Arundel and Talbot counties, and the counties from whence the state legislature hath made their choice.

Art. VIII. In choosing Directors, the Stockholders shall be entitled to votes as follows:—For one share and not exceeding two, one vote each—For every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote—For every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty, one vote—For every six shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote—For every eight shares above sixty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote—And for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote;—but no person or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. All votes at elections shall be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy.

Art. IX. No person can be admitted to take his seat as Director, unless he shall be at the time a Stockholder, and if he shall at any time cease to be a Stockholder, he shall cease to be a Director.

Art. X. The President and Directors first chosen, shall hold their seats for twelve months—and may be re-elected at the regular annual elections. If the President shall be chosen out of the number of Directors, his place shall be supplied by the Directors from among the Stockholders.

If a vacancy shall at any time happen among the Directors, by death, resignation or otherwise, the directors shall elect a Director to fill the vacancy for the residue of the year, from among the Stockholders.

Art. XI. In case of sickness, or necessary absence of the President, he shall in writing appoint one of the board of Directors, to act as President Pro tempore.

Art. XII. The Board of Directors for the Bank and Branch Bank shall respectively have power to appoint a Cashier, and other officers and servants, for executing the business of the Company, and the directors of the bank and branch bank shall jointly fix the compensation to be allowed to the Presidents for their extraordinary attendance, as well as the

salaries to the above said officers and servants, which expenses shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Company.

Art. XIII. The Board of Directors shall have power to purchase, rent, or lease, proper buildings for the Bank and Branch Bank, and to have such houses fitted up and secured with vaults, &c. at the expense of the Company.

Art. XIV. The Board of Directors at Annapolis and Easton, jointly, shall have power to make, revise, alter or annul, rules, orders, bye-laws and regulations for the government of the Company and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as a majority of them shall deem expedient; provided, they are not contrary to law or the Constitution.

Art. XV. The Company shall in no case be concerned in any article but Notes, Bills of Exchange, Mortgages, Stock of the United States, or Bullion, except in the case of debts due to the Bank, then they shall be fully justifiable in taking any kind of security which they can obtain.

Art. XVI. Ordinary discounts may be made by the President and any four Directors; but the President and six Directors shall be necessary for the purpose of transacting the general business of the Company.

Art. XVII. Stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland may be transferred by the holder, in person, or by power of attorney, at said Bank, or at the Branch Bank at Easton, but all debts actually over due to the Company, by a Stockholder offering to transfer, must be discharged before such transfer shall be made.

Art. XVIII. Dividends of the profits of the Company shall be made at the end of the first year, and half yearly thereafter, and at the end of every three years a dividend shall be made of surplus profits, which dividends shall be payable to the Stockholders on the respective Shares at the Bank and Branch Bank.

Art. XIX. The books, papers, correspondence, funds and every transaction of the Company, shall at all times be freely open to the inspection of the Directors.

Art. XX. A majority of the Directors of the Bank and Branch Bank may, at any time, call a general meeting of the Stockholders, for objects relative to the interests of the Company, they giving six weeks notice in the public prints, and expressing in said notice the points or objects to be deliberated upon, at such meeting.

Art. XXI. Should it happen, that a part of the shares in this Bank allotted to any County, shall not be subscribed for, and shall be returned to the Commissioners at Annapolis or Easton, the Directors of each Bank shall give public notice of the number of shares on each Shore unoccupied, and shall notify the time when they will open books at Annapolis and Easton, for the disposal of such shares.

Art. XXII. Whenever the State shall become a Stockholder to an amount not less than fifty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two Directors, one for each Shore; and for every additional hundred thousand dollars paid by the State, to amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two additional Directors in manner as aforesaid; and when the whole amount allotted to the State shall be paid up, then the State shall be entitled to elect eleven Directors, six for the Western and five for the Eastern Shore.

Art. XXIII. Before the President and Directors shall act as such, they shall take an oath or affirmation, "that they will faithfully, diligently and honestly, perform the duties of their station"—and the Cashier, the Book-keeper, and Clerks, shall also take a similar oath, or affirmation, and shall besides give bonds, with security, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, for the faithful discharge of their duties in their several stations.

Art. XXIV. That whenever any person or persons are indebted to the said Bank for monies borrowed by him, her or them, for Bonds, Bills, Mortgages, or Notes given or endorsed by him, her or them, with an express declaration written in the body of the said Bill, Bond, Mortgage or Note, that the same shall be negotiable at or in the said Bank, and shall refuse or neglect to make payment thereof at the time the same becomes due, and the President and Directors of the said Bank shall cause the said debtors, or any of them, to be sued for the recovery of the same, such debt, from the time the said writ or writs for the recovery of the same, is or are issued, shall be and become a lien in law upon the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the debtor or debtors, against whom the said writ or writs shall so issued, and to continue until the said debt and costs incurred for the recovery of the same, be fully paid and satisfied; provided always, that the President of the said Bank at Annapolis, or the President of the Branch Bank at Easton, to make such writ or writs a lien in manner aforesaid, shall before the same issues, make an oath (or affirmation, if he be of such religious society as by the laws of this State are allowed to affirm,

where otherwise he would be compelled to swear,) ascertaining whether the whole or what part of the sum expressed to be paid in and by the said Bill, Bond, Mortgage or Note, is really and truly due to the said Bank, and leave such oath or affirmation with the Clerk, who issues such writ to be by him preserved and kept among the papers in such suit.

And, as a short mode of recovery in an institution on these general principles is of the first importance, as affording great security, therefore the Charter of Incorporation shall provide a facile and expeditious mode, by way of execution, to secure the punctual payment of all sums of money which may become due to the said Bank, on Notes, Bills of Exchange, Mortgages, Bonds or otherwise, in the same manner that money due to the Banks of Maryland and Columbia is secured to be paid.

Art. XXV. All Notes offered for discount by any person or persons, shall on the face thereof be made negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and when the drawer shall not reside in Annapolis or Easton, such note shall be made payable at the house of some person at Annapolis or Easton, and notice given by the proper servant of the Bank at said house, that such Note hath become due, shall be, to all intents and purposes, held and considered to be as completely binding on the drawer and endorsers as if notice had been personally served on each of them.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names, or firms, the day of _____ in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, July 31, 1804.

TO THE
Voters of Dorchester County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

W HEN I was nominated as one of your delegates to the next general assembly, at a late and respectable meeting of the citizens of the county, I was sensible of the honor conferred upon me, and expected to have complied with the wishes of the people then expressed. But I have since discovered, with regret, that the next session of Somerset county court, and my professional engagements there, will prevent me from performing those duties, which are necessarily due from a representative to his constituents. It is therefore hoped and recommended that, in my stead, some other person be selected, who will be enabled to attend more punctually to the interests of the county and state at large.

I am, fellow-citizens,
Yours respectfully,
JOSIAH BAYLY.
Cambridge, July 26, 1804 3

Notice.

INFORMATION having been received from the Trappe district, that the Methodist Quarterly Meeting will commence at that place on Saturday the 11th of August next—in order to pay due respect to all religious assemblies, the proposed district meetings, to choose a committee for nominating four persons to represent this county in the next General Assembly, is postponed to Saturday the eighteenth of August next; and the general meeting to Tuesday the 21st. July 31, 1804.

Public Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at the premises, at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August next, the HOUSE and LOT, at George Town on Roads, now occupied by Mr. Henry Walker. The terms are that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with good security, for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with interest, within fifteen months, and the other half with interest within thirty months from the day of sale.

The Creditors of
JOHN WRITSON BROWNING,

late of Kent county, deceased, who have not exhibited their claims, are required to lodge the same with the vouchers thereof in Chancery Court, on or before the 25th of November next.

ROBERT BROWNING,
Trustee.
George Town on Roads,
25th July 1804. 4

Chester Church Lottery.

THE managers of Chester church lottery, finding that the files of tickets will not justify their drawing the same, have determined to relinquish their intention—Purchasers are therefore authorized and requested to call on the persons from whom they bought their tickets; and by returning the same, receive their money.

Gentlemen who have the charge of tickets, will also oblige the managers by returning the same (as soon as received) to William Chambers, Esq. Centerville, Queen-Ann's County, }
July 26, 1804. 3

To be Rented.

FOR the ensuing year, the house and lots where Doctor Martin now lives.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
July 31, 1804. 3

Burr had very explicitly stated the injustice he had received and the reparation he demanded, and that he did not think it proper to be asked now for further explanation. Towards the conclusion of the conversation, I informed him that col. Burr required a general disavowal of any intention on the part of gen. Hamilton, in his various conversations to convey expressions derogatory to the honor of Mr. Burr. Mr. *** replied that he believed gen. Hamilton would have no objections to make such declaration, and left me for the purpose of consulting him, requested me to call in the course of the afternoon for an answer. I called on him accordingly about 5 o'clock—He then observed that general Hamilton declined making such a disavowal as I had stated in our last conversation—that he, Mr. *** did not then perceive the whole force and extent of it; and presented me with the following paper, No. 9, which I transmitted in the evening to Mr. Burr.

No. IX.
In answer to a letter, properly adapted to obtain from gen. Hamilton, a declaration whether he had charged col. Burr with any particular instance of dishonorable conduct, or had impeached his private character, either in the conversation alluded to by Dr. Cooper or any other particular instance, to be specified. He would be able to answer consistently with his honor, and the truth, in substance, that the conversation to which Doctor Cooper alluded, turned wholly on political topics, and did not attribute to col. Burr, any instance of dishonorable conduct, nor relate to his private character; and in relation to any other language or conversation of gen. H. which col. B. will specify; a prompt and frank avowal or denial will be given.

The following day (Tuesday 26 June,) as early as was convenient, I had an interview with col. Burr, who informed me that he considered gen. Hamilton's proposition a mere evasion, that evinced a desire to leave the injurious impression which had arisen from the conversations of gen. Hamilton in full force. That when he had undertaken to investigate an injury his honor had sustained, it would be unworthy of him not to make that investigation complete. He gave me further instructions which are substantially contained in the following letter to Mr. *** No. 10.

[Here No. VIII. of former statement.]
In the evening of the same day, I received from him the following answer.
[Here No. IX. of former statement.]
I transmitted this to col. Burr, and after a conference with him, in which I received his further instructions, and that no misunderstanding might arise from verbal communication, I committed to writing the remarks in No. 10, which follows.

[Here No. X. of former statement.]
I handed this to Mr. *** at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 18th instant. After he had perused it agreeable to my instructions, I delivered the message, which it is unnecessary to repeat. The request it contained, was acceded to—After which Mr. *** remarked, that the court was then sitting, in which general Hamilton had much business to transact, and that he had also some private arrangements to make, which would render some delay unavoidable. I acceded to his wish, and Mr. *** said he would call on me again in the course of the day or the following morning, to confer further relative to time and place.

Thursday, June 28th, 10 o'clock, P. M. Mr. *** called on me with a paper, which he said, contained some remarks on the letter I had yesterday answered. I replied, that if the paper he offered contained a definite and specific proposition for an accommodation, I would with pleasure receive it and submit it to the consideration of my principal, if not, that I must decline taking it, as Mr. Burr conceived the correspondence completely terminated by the acceptance of the invitation contained in the message I had yesterday delivered. Mr. *** replied, that the paper did not contain any proposition of the kind I alluded to, but remarks on my last letter—I of course declined receiving it. Mr. *** then took leave, and said that he would call again in a day or two, to arrange time and place.

Tuesday, July 3, I again saw Mr. *** and after a few subsequent interviews, the time when the parties were to meet was ultimately fixed for the morning of the 11th July inst.
The occurrences of that interview will appear from the following statement, No. 11, which has been drawn up and mutually agreed to by the seconds of the parties.

No. XIII.
Col. Burr arrived first on the ground, as had been previously agreed; when gen. Hamilton arrived, the parties exchanged salutations, and the seconds proceeded to make their arrangements.—They measured the distance, ten full paces, and cast lots for the choice of position, as also to determine by whom the word should be given, both of which fell to the second of gen. Hamilton.—They then proceeded to load the pistol in each others presence, after which the

parties took their stations. The gentleman who was to give the word, then explained to the parties the rule which were to govern them in firing, which were as follows: "The parties being placed at their stations—the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready; being answered in the affirmative, he shall say "present" after this the parties shall present and fire when they please.—If one fires before the other the opposite second shall say one, two, three, fire—and he shall then fire or lose his fire." He then asked if they were prepared, being answered in the affirmative he gave the word present, as had been agreed on, and both parties took aim, and fired in succession, the intervening time is not expressed, as the seconds do not precisely agree on this point. The fire of col. Burr took effect, and gen. Hamilton almost instantly fell, col. Burr then advanced towards general Hamilton, with a manner and gesture that appeared to gen. Hamilton's friend to be expressive of regret, but without speaking, turned about and withdrew, being urged from the field by his friend, as has been subsequently stated, with a view to prevent his being recognized by the fergeon and bargemen, who were then approaching. No further communication took place between the principals, and the barge that carried col. Burr immediately returned to the city. We conceive it proper to add that the conduct of the parties in this interview was perfectly proper as suited the occasion.

NEW BOOKS.
Just received from Philadelphia, and are now offered for sale at the
EASTON STAR-OFFICE, & BOOK-STORE,
Washington-Street,
A very general assortment, with regular supplies, and further additions of
Books & Stationary;

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
LIFE OF WASHINGTON, Coquet, Gambler, Miser, Adulter, Beggar Boy, Ammond, She lives in Hopes, Tale of the Times, Tales of the Abbey, Royal Captives, Mintrel, Salzmans, Gymnastics, Secret Memoirs, Vicar of Wakefield, Cecilia, Don Quixote, Misteries of Udolpho, Leonard and Gertrude, History of the Devil, Hermspromer, Beggar Girl, Charlotte Temple, Moores Edward, Montalbert, Female Foundling, Jenny, Henry Willoughby, Joseph Andrews, Family Ortenburg, Dorval, Georgiana, Gaudenzio, Charlots Letters, Man of Feeling, Virtue Rewarded, Lord Rivers, Italian Nun, Henrietta, Henry Villers, American Revolution, Constitution of the United States, Life of Dr. Darwin, Elegant Extracts, Enfield's Speaker, Sandford and Merton, Cowper's Poems, Dramatic Pieces, Perrin, Female Mentor, Story Teller, Telemachus, Tales of Wonder, Watson's Apology, Addison's Miscellany, Franklin's Works, Do. Life, Advice to the Fair Sex, Boyle's Voyages, Irish Bulls, Afflicted Man's Companion, Brown on Equality, Brown's Poems, Godwin's Enquirer, Macneal's Poems, Mintrel's do. Goldsmith's do. Billafarius, Fisher's Companion, Life of Kotz-bue, Jefferson's Manual, Plurality of Worlds, Priestley's Letters, Self-knowledge, Fall's Sermons, Beauties of Hervey, Washingtonians, Darwin's Temple of Nature, &c. &c. &c.

School Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalms and Hymns, a large collection, Testaments, Psalters, Sacramental Directory, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, Pleasing Instructor, Child's Instructor, Child's Companion, &c.—Sharp's Arithmetic, Preceptors do. Gough's do. Workman's do. Murray's Grammar, Lowth's do. Ath's do. Harrison's do.—Cesar, Ovid, Virgil, Greek Grammars, Philadelphia Latin Grammars—Clark's Introduction, Columbian, Pearce's, Webster's, and Dilworth's Spelling Books—A general assortment of Primers.

BLANK BOOKS & STATIONARY.
Bound and half bound Blank Books, from one to eight quires long and broad folio.—Sealing-Wax, red and black—Wafers assorted.—Quills of different qualities.
Writing Paper of different qualities—Letter Paper of different sizes and qualities.

Orders from any person for any particular Books attended to.
Easton, July 24, 1804.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having established himself in the
GROCERY BUSINESS,
IN BALTIMORE.
Informs his Friends and the Public, that he will at all times keep on hand,
A General Assortment of
Liquors, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Chocolate, Candles, Powder and Shot, Pepper, Allspice, Copperas, Madder, Cotton, Calings, &c. &c. &c. All of which he will sell on a small profit for Cash, or acceptances in town.—He also informs his acquaintances on the Eastern Shore, that he will transact Business on Commission, receive Grain on Storage, &c.

WM. HASLETT,
Corner of Pratt and South street.
Baltimore, May 20, 1804. 3m

Republicans take Notice.
It is proposed that a meeting be held in the several districts of this county, on Saturday the 11th day of August next, at the several places where elections are held, to elect three persons from each district, as a committee to convene at Easton on the Tuesday following the 14th of August, in order to fix on, and recommend to the Republican Voters of Talbot County, four suitable characters as delegates for the next General Assembly, of this State.
It is to be hoped that the citizens generally will attend in their several districts, in order that a just sense of the county may be known in general meeting.
Talbot County, July 24, 1804. 3

The Subscribers have commenced business under the firm of
Nicholson & Attwood,
And have purchased those two fine Schooners, lately the property of Captain Dawson, called the
CENTREVILLE; & the FARMER.
WHICH they will run constantly as Packets, and Grain Boats, between the town of Centreville, and the city of Baltimore.

One of the vessels will leave Centreville, and the other will leave Baltimore, on every Wednesday and Saturday precisely at 9 o'clock.
They have rented commodious Granaries at the landing near Centreville, where Grain will be received—and have engaged, active, careful 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.
In the course of a few weeks they will open at Centreville, a
GROCERY STORE,
And will constantly keep on hand, a very general assortment of the best articles in that line, which they will be able to furnish at the most reduced prices. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that their attention to business, and strict punctuality in their dealings, will give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to employ them.

JAMES NICHOLSON,
GEORGE ATTWOOD.
Centreville, July 23, 1804. 1f

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aaron Pe-wratt, 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 first day of the eleventh month next, (commonly called November) they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Likewise those who are indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, otherwise the most speedy means will be used to compel all who neglect this last notice, by
JOHN BOWERS,
AND
RACHEL PARROTT, Administrators.
July 24, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,
TO all persons having claims against the estate of James Cooper, late of Talbot County, deceased.—To attend at James Price's office in Easton, on the 14th day of August next, with their accounts against the said deceased, in order that a dividend may be struck on said property.
WM. & THOS. ATKINSON,
Administrators *debonis non* of
James Cooper.
Easton, July 24, 1804. 3

To be Rented,
FOR the ensuing year, the Plantation on which Robert Neall now lives. Also, an Overseer is wanted by the subscriber.
JOHN L. BOZMAN.
July 24, 1804. 3

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Mr. SAMUEL NICOLS, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, are requested to lodge their respective Accounts with Mr. Bennett Wheeler, Mr. Hall Harrison, or the Subscriber, on or before Thursday the 23d of August, otherwise they will be excluded their dividend.
HENRY NICOLS, Jun.
Trustee for Samuel Nicols.
Talbot County, July 3, 1804. 8

Take Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for officers fees, are hereby notified that the same must be paid to him, on or before the 10th day of August next, otherwise they may expect the most speedy measures will be taken for the recovery of the same—as he is determined to close his collection as soon as the law will admit.
PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff
of Talbot County.
July 17, 1804. 4

Notice to Subscribers.
FIVE YEAR'S since the commencement of the STAR, having nearly expired; and it having become indispensable necessary that a final settlement of all arrearages due to the Editor should take place previous to the commencement of the Sixth Year. Notice is hereby given, to those indebted for Subscriptions, Advertisement, Hand-Bills, Blanks, &c. that their accounts are now making out; and that such as neglect attending to this request, previous to the 26th day of August next, and shall be indebted for more than six months, that the same will be put in the hands of proper authority, for collection, without respect to persons.
Easton, June 26, 1804.

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

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

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber of Kent-county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the personal Estate of Philip Everitt, late of Kent County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 12th day of June, 1804.
PATRICK KENNARD, Ex'r.
of P. Everitt, deceased.
July 3, 1804. 6

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Dixon, late of Caroline 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 twelfth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and four.
ROBERT DIXON.
N. B. A dividend will be struck on said estate on the day and year aforesaid, at Denton, in Caroline County.
3 R. D.

For Sale, or Rent,
TWO HOUSES and Lots, adjoining each other, situate in the vicinity of Easton, between the court-house and the water, fronting on Miles river road, and running back to a new street which will be opened from the court-house green to the water. There is a kitchen and garden to both the Houses, and a Well of good Water—also, a Spring of excellent water. There is four acres and a half of ground in the Lots, in high cultivation, and under a good post and rail fence. Wheat may be seeded on the ground this fall, and possession of the same may be had on the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
THOMAS KERSEY.
Easton, July 17, 1804. 3

Wants a Place.
Either as a Teacher or a Clerk to write or keep accounts.

THE subscriber has been in the practice of Teaching SCHOOL four years; and will be disengaged from his present contract, the first day of August next. He then would embrace a similar situation; and purposes Teaching the common branches of an English Education, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar.—Also, several branches of Mathematics. Those who are disposed to patronize such, will be pleased to write to him. And for their information of his abilities and morals, he recommends them to his present patrons, Obediah Garey, esq. and Mr. Henry Baiten.
JAMES PURSLEY.
Miles River Neck, Talbot County,
July 16th, 1804. 39

Literature.
THE Trustees of the Centreville Academy, in Queen-Ann's county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are anxious to engage TWO Tutors, the one as a teacher of the Latin, the other of the English language, to whom liberal salaries will be given.—None need apply but such as can produce unquestionable testimonials of their good moral character, and other requisite qualifications—Letters (post paid) directed to the subscriber at Centreville, (Md.) will be duly attended to.
WM. CLAYTON, Sec'y.
July 24, 1803. 39

Valuable Property
For Sale at Public Auction.
BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Chancellor of this State, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August next, if fair, (if not the next fair day) part of a tract or tracts of land called Dover and Dover Marsh or Lower Dover, lying on Choptank River in Talbot County; being part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased.—The land will be divided into lots of about fifty acres, more or less; a plat of which will be shewn at the time of sale, or may be seen before, by applying to the subscriber. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the land sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.
JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
June 5, 1804. 9

For Sale,
A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch; which branch empties into Chester river; & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good feat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is sound and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 1f

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars
REWARD.
RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber about the first of December 1803, a Negro Man named DICK, about 27 years of age, of a full negro black, perhaps six feet high, and somewhat slender, his countenance is mild, plain and pleasing; when not agitated wears a constant smile, his mouth is rather wide for the size of his face, has a tolerable large and hanging under lip, with regular white teeth—and if I am not mistaken they stand a little apart, his voice is low and soft, has a long striding walk, easy manners, and professes the methodist religion.—Since some time last summer or autumn he has been hiding himself in different parts of the Delaware State, for the purpose of meeting his wife, who ran away in July last with her child, they were lately seen in Dorchester county where his wife has relations. SUCK his wife aged about thirty, has a crippled walk, is at least 5 feet 10 inches high, and is fat and clumsy, she is of a full negro black, has a small round face and ill-natured countenance, and can with her husband tell an artful tale. Whoever will secure the said Negroes so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward from my agent. One Hundred Dollars for the Man, and Fifty for the Woman and Child.
EDWARD O. CLARE,
Denton, Caroline County,
E. S. Maryland.
July 12, 1804. 89