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**THE TERMS OF THE STAR**  
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**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**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 Beltsville, 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 Elizabeth town, 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 Bentley and Thomas P. Wilton, 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. M'Pheron and Francis Digges, or any two of them.

At Leonard town, 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 Frederick town, for Calvert County, for 400 shares, by Richard Grahame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson 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 Halkins, William Meluy 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 Centreville, for Queen-Ann's County, for 800 shares, by Wm. Chambers, James Brown, Wm. Carmichael and Stephen Lowrey, or any two of them.

At Denton, for Caroline County, for 500 shares, by Wm. Whitely, William Potter, Wm. Frazier and Isaac Purnell, 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. Teacled and Peter Dashiell, or any two of them.

At Elkton 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. Wilton & 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 dol-

lars 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 state hath 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

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 expences 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 expence 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 or 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-keepers, 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 issue, 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 issue, 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.

From the Providence Gazette.

### JUDGE BOWEN'S CHARGE.

MR. PRINTER,

As much agitation has been excited, from Georgia to Maine, by the very reprehensible nature of some sentiments contained in a charge delivered by Judge Bowen to the grand jury of Chatham county; and as many severe comments have been made, it may be proper, it may be perhaps in some measure indispensably necessary, to submit this charge to the consideration of an unprejudiced and impartial public.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

The period has at length arrived, when the citizens of Georgia shall hear from the bench sentiments which ought long since to have been promulgated in the legislature. Why is it that the silence of the grave has hitherto pervaded every description of men, on a subject so highly important as that on which I am about to address you? Why is it that on our legislative floor, amongst those who are annually elected to guard our safety and secure our repose, the most important avenue by which danger may assail us has neither been anticipated nor guarded? Is it that cold-blooded fear has paralyzed the minds and the nerves of our legislators? Is it that the apprehension of drawing down the vengeance of the wealthy and the powerful has silenced the cries of oppression, and the voice of truth? Or is that, alike interested in one and the same species of criminality, each individual is willing that his own misconduct should operate as an apology for that of his neighbors? and thus, with a view of conferring benefits, expose to ruins all he most loves on earth.

Avarice! How dreadful may be thy consequences! Unnatural love! That exposes its objects to the justly irritated passions of an oppressed and abused people.

Long have your eyes been closed to the dangers that surround you; enough have you been misled and deceived; in vain will the laws of our country enact injustice, and authorize oppression; the loud tongue of truth, and the sacred, inalienable rights of man, will be asserted. Hear then, my fellow citizens! Listen to what experience and wisdom suggest, as the only means of rescuing you from the abyss which yawns beneath your feet, and now, even now opens its destructive jaws to ensnare and devour you. Derived from the same Almighty source are life and liberty. They are one and the same gift. They cannot be disjointed. Life without liberty would be considered a curse, instead of a blessing. The sacred donation will be repelled, and the Almighty Donor accused of injustice. Are not, then, all men clothed with the same privileges from our Creator? Are you authorized to assert, that to one colour is given the two-fold blessings of life and liberty, and to another colour life alone, devoid of liberty? Impious wretches cease your calumnies on the God whose decrees are just and immutable, and who can confound your misinterpretation of his ordinances. How, then, does slavery exist? Not from the fiat of Heaven, but from the municipal institutions of base, degenerate man. "No human laws are of any validity, if contrary to the law of nature, which is coeval with mankind, and dictated by God himself." "Neither are positive laws, even in matters seemingly indifferent, any further binding than they are agreeable to the law of God and nature." Of what authority, then, are the laws of this or any other country which sanction slavery? Slavery which is contrary to the law of nature, which law is dictated by God himself—slavery, which is opposed to the principles of justice and humanity—slavery, which, in the language of Lord Coke, can only be authorized by laws contrary to reason, which laws must consequently be void.

It is not on principles only that I will assail this detestable principle, for principles of justice and humanity, when opposed to the dictates of avarice and the desire of lordly power, have ever had but little avail. Else why in a country which boasts of republican magnanimity, and vaunts loudly of the rights of man, whence is it that this discharge, this curse on your land, still exists? I will then, assail you in the only vulnerable part—listen to me—let your fears be aroused, and let them (for they only can operate the miracle) compel you to do an act of which can alone secure your lives, your liberties, and your properties.—Cast your eyes back to ancient history; do you not there find, that amongst the most dreadful and terrific wars the republic of Sparta was obliged to maintain, was that against their own slaves? Turn your eyes to the more recent occurrences in the West Indies. Has not France entirely disgraced herself, by attempting to subvert privileges guaranteed by nature, and which she herself, after having destroyed, had restored—and is not the number of Frenchmen immolated by the brave sons of nature, in their own defence, enough to appal the stoutest heart? And who is there that does not justify them? From my very soul I have wished that

them succumb from the commencement of their career, and I glory that so numerous and so oppressed a portion of my fellow creatures have bravely asserted the rights which God and nature gave them, and have rescued themselves, and I trust their descendants, from the galling yoke of servitude. Are we not in this country precisely situated as they were? Have we not a horde of miserable, oppressed slaves amongst us, who outnumber us by thousands? Are they ignorant of their rights? Are they ignorant of what has taken place in that country! Surely they are not. What, then, have we eventually to expect—what but blood, massacre and devastation? There is yet a method by which these horrors may be averted. I entreat you to adopt it, while it is yet in your power. Believe that you hear the voice of inspiration when I solemnly assure you, that an immediate and unimplicit obedience to the dictates of justice alone will be an obedience to the dictates of policy, and can alone avert those miseries to which we are exposed.

Let our legislature enact, that every female slave, born after one year from the date of the law, shall be free at 18 years of age, and the male at 21—and let the master be obliged to bring them up in the practice of religious and moral duties, and teach them the common rudiments of education.—What would be the consequence? At the expiration of 19 years perhaps one thousand females would have a right to demand their liberty, and three years afterwards one thousand males.—They would say to their masters, my relative are with you; give me some trifling compensation and I will labor for you.—This reasonable boon would be granted, and in the course of a few years, instead of a gang of menial, wretched, unhappy slaves, each planter would find in each slave a child and a friend. In addition to this, let our legislature say, that a master shall lay up for each slave a certain quantity of meat and of fish, in addition to their usual inadequate allowance of rice or corn, that no master shall be allowed to give his slave more than 20 lashes, without the attendance of a magistrate to authorize a farther punishment; and that each and every master who does not comply with these regulations, shall be compelled to part with such slave or slaves, to any person with whom he, she or they shall choose to live, on his receiving the price originally paid for the slave or slaves. A law of this nature would insure to us and our posterity the enjoyment of what we have long unjustly deprived this unhappy race of people, viz. liberty and property, and often times of life itself. Let then, these things, gentlemen, occupy your attention; your minds cannot be more devoutly devoted, be assured. I possess as great a stake in this country as the most wealthy; for my little all is here, and no man's heart beats higher with a love of country than mine.

But although I love my country much, very much, yet I love, I adore the principles of liberty, of justice and humanity; and I will no longer acknowledge that my country, where these found principles are thus profaned by such accursed avarice, such infamous conduct; but I will seek in other climes for that tranquility and repose which are here every moment liable to be interrupted, the moment I am convinced there is not virtue and understanding enough in Georgia to listen to and pursue the path I have pointed out to you.

I have delivered these sentiments after the most mature and deliberate reflection, and I solemnly swear, in the presence of God, who created and knows my heart, that if, stretched on the bed of death, I should be called upon to advise on the proper method to secure the safety and tranquility of this country, I should dictate what I have now expressed to you. You well know, or you ought ere this to have known, that I am far above the impulse of fear or hope, in regard to anything the people of this country can do for or against me. Within myself and the bosom of my family, and to the approbation of my God alone, do I look for happiness. I despise from my soul the threats of the haughty and vindictive, and the applause of the giddy unreflecting multitude, and have dared to avow sentiments which, while life mantles in my veins, I will support, because I am convinced the pursuit of them will be simply an act of partial justice, and can only secure my country from all the horrors of civil warfare. Carrels of the approbation or disapprobation of the public, when I lay my head upon my pillow, it will be with the reflection that I have discharged my duty to my God, my country, and the poor miserable wretches who claim your compassion—and I hope, gentlemen, you will so conduct yourselves in this particular, as to merit the same heart-consoling reflection.

From the National Intelligencer.

Sick of the unceasing falsehoods and misrepresentations, with which the federal papers swarm we determined to abandon, at least for a time, the detection of what we hoped had been disarmed of its capacity of doing injury. In this purpose we probably should have persisted but for the daring effrontery of

the following libel on a citizen, whom the high station he holds, no less than the dignity of his mind, forbid to notice the low falsehoods by which his reputation is assailed.

From the Evening Post, of July 6.

"Those who affect to feel such an enthusiastic admiration for every paragraph, sentence, line and comma, in the declaration of independence, and who lose no opportunity to extol the prodigious talents and courage of the immortal Jefferson, as being the penman, are invited to peruse the following extract from an address to the 'king of Great Britain,' drawn up by the same immortal Jefferson, only ten months before, with that singular consistency which has always characterized him and his writings drew up the declaration of independence.

"Attached to your majesty's person, family and government, with all the devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great Britain by the strongest ties that can unite society, and deploring every event that tends to weaken them, we solemnly assure your majesty that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between the colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings uninterrupted by any future dissensions to succeeding generations in both countries; and transmit your majesty's name to posterity, adorned with that signal and lasting glory that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monument to their own fame.

"We beg leave further to assure your majesty, that notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal colonies during the course of the present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to request such a reconciliation as might in any manner be inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare. These, related as we are to her, honor and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to support, and advance; and the apprehensions that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief being once removed, your majesty will find your faithful subjects, on this continent, ready and willing, at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes to assist and maintain the rights and interests of your majesty and our mother country."

"We have ventured to say that the address from which the above extract is taken was penned by Mr. Jefferson; this however, is only strong conjecture; we believe his title to it is at least as good as that to the declaration. But to place it on the proper footing, we may with strict truth assert that this address was, at any rate, signed by Thomas Jefferson, in his own hand writing; it is preserved on the public records of the country, where it will ever remain incapable of being altered or misrepresented. Should it be proper at the next anniversary to begin with the declaration of independence, we recommend to finish with the above address; so that the audience may have as well the reverse as the face of the medal."

It is on the authority of a friend of Mr. Jefferson, who has long enjoyed his confidence, and acted with him in many of the important scenes of the revolution, that we are enabled to declare.

That it is false that Mr. Jefferson ever drew such a paper as is there ascribed to him.

And that it is likewise false that he ever signed such a paper drawn by another.

Let the editor of the Evening Post resort to the public records of the country—Let him produce them and prove his assertions, or acknowledge their falsehood. Unless he does one or the other he will stand arraigned before the public as the base traducer of character, and the propagator of falsehoods.

We will not forego this opportunity of remarking that there is a kind of infuriated malice, with which, on all occasions, the character of Mr. Jefferson is attacked by this print that looks more like personal hatred than party violence. There is not a feature of that character allowed to be fair.—Candor is stigmatized as hypocrisy, decision rashness and learning pedantry. Because Mr. Jefferson drew the declaration of independence, the merits of that splendid composition are denied and no occasion is passed of denouncing it. It is even denied that Mr. Jefferson penned it. It stands on record that he was chairman of the committee appointed to draw it. Yet it is contended that his was but a subordinate one.

To satisfy our own curiosity we lately had access to the original draft of this eloquent instrument; and to put down forever the falsehoods propagated on this subject, we shall state the result of the examination we then made. We viewed attentively the original draft, presented to congress, and found it to be in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. We perceived that it was, in the first instance, drawn by Mr. Jefferson; and that it was revised by his coadjutors on the committee, and

fundry alterations suggested by them. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams approved the few these alterations, interlined, and in the hand writing of those gentlemen. They are not more than eight or ten; they do not materially differ from the original composition; and, in every instance, they soften the spirit of the first draft. The report afterwards underwent a very slight alteration in congress. Thus to the ungenerous calumnies of the enemies of our chief magistrate recoil upon themselves. In attempting to derogate from his merits, they only prove the impotence of their own malice. The part he took in asserting the independence of his country—the foundation of all her greatness—is dear to his fellow-citizens, and to the friends of liberty throughout the world. It has covered his brow with a laurel which can never fade, so long as Americans enjoy freedom, and are sensible of its blessings.

### Late Foreign Articles.

BOSTON, JULY 26.

Yesterday arrived the ship Montezuma, captain Haacs, from London. We received papers to the 5th ult. but we are necessitated to be brief in mentioning their contents.

The king of Great Britain had been again indisposed, but had in a great degree recovered. A cabinet examination of his majesty's physicians took place on the 5th; and it was rumoured that some important arrangements would be made in consequence.

On the 5th of June Mr. Pitt was to confer to the house of commons his new plan for the defence of his country.

Shipping had been engaged in England for a foreign expedition.

Mr. Livingston the American minister to the French, in England, in pursuit of some agricultural information it is said in some of the papers. In others it is conjectured that his object is to negotiate a loan for the purchase of the Florida.—Mr. Fox, and many of the British nobility, have been particular attentive to him; and some of the London editors have expressed an astonishment at these attentions, considering his conduct with the late "conspiracy."

On the 30th of May, Mr. Wilberforce moved in the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the slave trade; which he obtained by a majority of 75 of 173 votes.

W. Cobbett (Porcupine) has been convicted of publishing a libel on the government of Ireland.

The emperor of Russia has publicly approved of the conduct of his late envoy at Paris, between whom and the consular government it has been understood some misunderstanding took place. The emperor has beside presented to the Diet of Ratisbon a note on the subject of the violation of the German territory by the seizure of the Duke D'Engheim—in which he expresses his sorrow at that event, and his surprise that France under existing circumstances, should have authorized such a procedure. The envoy of Sweden presented a note on the same subject. The emperor of Russia wished for an application to be made on the part of the empire to the French government for a satisfactory explanation. He had already instructed his charge des affaires at Paris on the subject.—The consideration on the subject was deferred by the Diet for six weeks.—There are various accounts of the movement of troops.

The French funds have fallen owing to reports of a misunderstanding with Russia; and the "unwillingness of Prussia to give up Emden!"

On the 20th of May the French senate waited on Buonaparte and requested his acceptance of the title of Emperor, &c. They addressed him with the appellation "Your imperial majesty."—He of course complied with the request. They then waited on Madame Buonaparte, to whom they addressed the same title. Their discourse contained this sentence, your "countenance prefigures that the name of the empress Josephina, will be the signal of consolation and of hope." &c.

Five members of the senate, it is said, were against giving the first consul a new title, &c.—Sieyes, Lanjuinais and Gregoire were among these.

The French legislative body is to continue 5 (or 10 years,) the tribunate to. The latter to be blended with the legislature, and called a chamber of orators.

Ministers plenipo. are to have the appellation of "Excellencies."

His imperial majesty the emperor of the Gauls has appointed as marshals of the empire—Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Massena, Augereau, Bernadotte, Soult, Brune, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Davoust, Bessieres, Kellerman, Lasfibre, Perrignon, and Serrurier.

### THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF FRANCE

TO THE FIRST CONSUL.

The members of the legislative body are no sooner re-assembled, than they reciprocate a common zeal for their country; and at this important epoch they cannot feel indifferent to the national will, so loudly and generally expressed.

Scattered over the various departments of this great empire, they know its wants and habits. They know that the energy and action, of the power which governs, should be commensurate with the extent of territory and population. When this relation, established by nature, is neglected by the legislature, his work must perish.

The chief blessing of man is tranquility and peace; and these depend on permanent institutions. The supreme power which guarantees them, ought to be therefore, secure from the caprice of elections. Every elective government is inconstant, violent, and helpless as the passions of men; whilst hereditary power gives to the social system the force, the continuance, and constancy of the designs of nature. An uninterrupted succession of authority in one family, will maintain the peace, and existence of all. It is necessary for the perpetual security of their rights that the authority which protects them should be eternal. The people, who unite the most capricious levity with the most eminent qualities, must supremely prefer a system, which confirms their virtue by repressing their inconstancy.

History every where discovers, at the head of great nations, a single hereditary chief. But this high magistracy is not instituted for general good. If it is weak, it falls—if violent, it destroys itself; and in either case it merits its fate—for it oppresses the people, or fails to protect them. In our words, this authority, which ought to be tutelar, ceases to be lawful, when it is not national.

No!—doublets, those mighty beings were not Gods whom general interest has deified, and associated in brilliant and inaccessible spheres, that law proclaimed from such high authority might have the more splendor, control and influence. But if the grandeur of monarchy is not founded on the extravagant fictions, which delude the multitude, it is supported by all those political maxims which the lessons of adversity, and the voice of ages have established.

Ancient illusions have ceased; but do we need a man of our choice? scarcely has he numbered thirty-four years and the events of his life are more wonderful than the fables, with which history has surrounded the cradles of ancient dynasties.

The triumph and will of the nation cannot be resisted. Such extraordinary changes are not new. It is at the noise and tumult of thrones, which fall, which rise, and should fall again; that successive ages meditate on the inconstancy of human affairs. Old empires are regenerated at such important eras; and the chief of a new monarchy communicates to them the energy of his spirit, and vigor of his enterprise.

We doubt not a career of prosperity and glory again opens for our posterity. The nineteenth century, at its commencement, presents to the universe a most magnificent spectacle, and instructive lesson. It consecrates the principle of hereditary power and opinion, for the happiness of France—whose revolution it terminates, and for the example of Europe, whose errors it prevents.

The human mind, troubled with the worst diseases, the disease of selfishness, has wished to create a new race of men; to form new societies and another world. But soon frightened at its work, and wearied at its efforts, it has returned to the tract of experience, and submits to the authority of ages. It is at the moment it recognizes its limits, the human mind is enlarged—it is at the moment it learns to check its weakness, that it justly directs the exercise of its powers.—The remembrance of its past deviations will afford a useful foresight; and the fear of falling into its first excesses will not hurry it to the contrary extreme.

We shall not witness the deadly stupor of slavery succeeding the mad tumult of democracy. No! Citizen first consul, you would not command but a free people;—we know it;—and will, therefore, obey you always. The departments of governments will be balanced with wisdom, they will preserve every thing that will support, nothing that can destroy, liberty. The imperial government will confirm all the blessings of the consulate, and will increase them. The former needs less force than the latter. The security of hereditary power will temper all its measures. It is less rigorous for it has fewer obstacles to vanquish and smaller dangers to encounter;—the greater its moderation, the more controuling its influence; and if it aims at extension, it relaxes and destroys itself. Thus the prerogatives of the emperor, better defined, will be more limited than those of the first consul. The danger of faction compelled the establishment of a temporary dictator;—these times are past.—monarchy is regenerated—liberty must be immortal—the dictatorship expires, and natural authority commences its reign.

(Signed) FONTANES.

This famous declaration in favor of monarchy, was preceded by the following expression of the will of the legislative body.

They declare their will (as follows): That Napoleon Buonaparte, first consul, shall be declared emperor; that the imperial dignity should be hereditary

In his family; that the representative system should be established on a solid basis; and that the civil institutions should receive a character of greatness due to the majesty of the French nation, guaranteeing at once the authority of government and the liberty of the people.

Similar requests to the great Napoleon, that he would become emperor of the Gauls, have been made by several cities, and detachments of the army.



**E'n. Shore General Advertiser**

**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
August 7, 1804.

The president of the United States left the city of Washington on Monday 30th ult. for Monticello, his seat in Virginia.

*From the Mediterranean.*  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Andrew Belpin, of Boston, dated Marseilles, May 1, 1804.

"The report of a war with Tunis is not yet absolutely confirmed. We understand that Commodore Preble has been in the harbour of Tunis, with his squadron, to demand of the Bey his reasons for fitting out a number of vessels of war; but there is no certainty that war is declared."

"P. S. An arrival from Syracuse, brings intelligence, that the noise of war with Tunis had subsided."

The following article on the same subject has been extracted from a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

**GIBRALTAR, May 30.**

"We are sorry to advise you that there is a great reason to believe the bey of Tunis has declared war against America. He has several cruizers at Malta and was busy at Tunis fitting out others. We are anxiously expecting the reinforcement that has been ordered here by congress, which will be perfectly sufficient to keep them from doing much mischief."

**NORFOLK, July 24.**

*Capture of the British sloop of war Lily.*  
Sunday morning last arrived here, part of the crew of the British sloop of war Lily, captured on the 15th inst. by the French privateer La dame Amberg, captain Charles Lemarque, who, the day before, captured the ship Mary, belonging to Liverpool, from Africa to Savanna, with a valuable cargo of slaves, ivory, &c. and a ship from Honduras to London, laden with mahogany. After taking out the most valuable part of the Mary's cargo, they gave the crew a "deed of gift" of her, and put the Lily and the other ship's men on board. They detained Mr. Ashton, (captain of the Mary) on board the privateer, and purpose carrying him to Gaudaloupe as an evidence of her condemnation.

**FOR THE STAR.**  
**TO PHILANTHROPIST.**

I should have passed over unnoticed your essay which appeared in the Star of the 24th instant, were it not that I considered it as strongly reflecting on the male inhabitants of Chestertown in general. If you intended your piece as a frisk upon the manners of the times, and of this country in general, you ought, at least, to have concealed the place of your residence. As it is a natural presumption, that your remarks are suggested by your own observations, hence may be drawn a very injurious inference, viz. that the inhabitants of Chestertown in general, come under the detestable description of "fortune hunters."

This, Sir, is a very serious charge, and should by no means have been bro't forward, without some ground to substantiate it. But perhaps I am too hasty in my conclusions; and it is possible, that you were not aware of this consequence, to be drawn from the tenor of your essay. After many conjectures concerning the various causes that could have influenced you to address your brethren upon the topic which you have made the subject of your observations, I have discovered one, which in mercy I shall adopt as true, because it supposes you less culpable than any other I can assign. I concluded that you are affected by a malady, termed by physicians *Cacities Scribendi*, or a desire to become author, occasioned by a consciousness of a superior genius. For while I condemn the matter of your production, I must do you the justice to commend the production itself. *Materia superperat opus.* Your composition does honor to your talents, and I make no doubt, would you oblige the public by a continuation of your labors, you would become the model of all future authors. Your style is so incomparably elegant, that I am at a loss to find words sufficiently expressive of its beauties. In short, Sir, to do your piece full justice in a few words, (I mean as to elegance of expression and justness of sentiment) we should use the

words of a fine writer like yourself—"No ought can pinch at your writing." After this general encomium upon your production, permit me, Philanthropist, to descend and notice a few particular beauties. And here one trait of your composition cannot but attract the attention and excite the admiration of the most superficial observer. You know that the servile scribblers who have preceded you, have basely suffered themselves to be shackled by a set of rules, prescribed by arbitrary pedagogues, and by them denominated syntax. But you, disdainful trammels so base, have followed, uncontrolled, the flights of your genius, and taught the nation of authors an important lesson, "That they should be free." I must of necessity pass over many parts of your piece, because to pronounce are the sentiments they contain, my short understanding cannot fathom them. But what then, I only admire the author more on that account. *Oye no vicio meliora puto.* Let me take notice of a very beautiful figure—"silver slipshers"—admirable metaphor! could any thing be more expressive of riches. I must not omit giving you credit for your compliments to the "effeminate race"—Adieu, dear Philanthropist, I hope ere long you will give the world another favor: I shall recognize you at your first appearance, and you may depend upon my support.

**PHILO-PHILANTHROPIST.**  
Chestertown, July 27, 1804.

P. S. There is one clause, Philanthropist, the explanation of which would give me extreme pleasure. It seems to intimate that some people make a very comical use of their senses. You say, "they hear a lady's accomplishments pourtrayed in their true colours." Now I know an old African who says that he can see the wind; but never yet has there fallen under my acquaintance, a man who could "know a colour."

**FOR THE STAR.**

The illiberal and abusive piece over the signature of Philanthropist being too flagrant to pass unnoticed, I thought it would not be improper to assert the falsehood and endeavor to repel the calumny contained in that *sublime production*. It must be evident to every reader possessed of common sense, that Philanthropist notices a vice he supposes prevalent in this place. It would have given pleasure to the lovers of virtue and morality, to see vice and immorality attacked in general; but Philanthropist, by writing in the manner he has, would stigmatize the male inhabitants of Chestertown with the dishonorable and odious name of *fortune hunters*; which character I hope we are unwilling and will not bear. He seems ambitious of being a satirist, zealous in defence of morality; "alafs! sorry I am to answer," his essay strongly evidences his inability for so arduous a task—As he is also a champion for the fair sex, or as he calls them, the "effeminate race," the polite compliment he bestows upon that sex, demands in return, the grateful acknowledgments of the ladies. Should Philanthropist persist in vilifying this town, I promise him to comment upon his publications from top to bottom.

**AMYNTOR.**

Chestertown, July 27, 1804.

**FOR THE STAR.**

Never was there a writer who ever put pen to paper since the invention of letters, more capable of affording amusement and instruction than Philanthropist, and if this was his intention, no one has ever been more successful than my author. No essay, I affirm, within the memory of man, has been more productive of its intended effect, than this of which I am speaking. Again I repeat it, that no author ever was more happy in the choice of his subject, more happy in adapting to it suitable language, expressing himself with such force and perspicuity, or more completely combining instruction with entertainment. His reader, when he begins the *sublime production* I am commending, is induced, or rather compelled irresistibly, by the beauties of the composition, and justness of sentiment, to finish it without omitting either a letter or a word; in truth, my author seems to have used magic incantations to give his piece to great a degree of fascination. Not only has he surpassed all preceding writers, but he wonderfully has united all the good qualities of each in his short publication. In short, his writings will eternalize his name, and raise to his memory a monument more lasting than brass. So enraptured am I in writing this insensible eulogium upon Philanthropist, so great is the extacy which possesses my soul, that I am incapable of proceeding.

*An admirer of Philanthropist.*  
Chestertown, July 27, 1804.

*From the Kentucky Gazette.*  
Certain anonymous publications, which have lately appeared in the public papers of this state, have called the attention of the electors towards me, as a candidate for the office of vice-president of the U. S.—lest such publications may have the smallest tendency to injure the election of Mr. Clinton, I have thought it incumbent on me publicly and explicitly to de-

clare, that I disclaim every such pretension; and I do respectfully request the electors, in whose hands any of these publications may fall, to consider this as an utter refusal, on my part, to be placed on the list of those to be voted for, for that office.

**JOHN BRECKENRIDGE.**

The London Observer of May 20, contains the subsequent paragraph: "On Wednesday Mr. Livingston, brother to the American minister, arrived at Southampton from Paris, which place he left on the 10th. He brought a great number of letters. The report had reached Paris of the intended formation of a new ministry, to comprise all persons of talent and consideration in the kingdom; it created some consternation; and there was a general report in Paris that an opening towards peace was likely to be made."

*Paris, June 10.*

**COURT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.**

Bulletin of the proceedings of the court of criminal and special justice, against Georges, Moreau, and others, 15th sitting, June 10, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The court of criminal justice, after 29 hours deliberation, have returned a decree, which condemns to the punishment of Death,

Georges Cadoudal, Bouvet de Lozier, Ruffillon, Rochelle, Arnaud Polignac, d'Hozier, d'Riviere, Louis Ducorps, Lajolis, Costor St. Victor Deville, Arnaud Gaillard, Joyaut, Burban, Lemerrier, Lelan, Cadeau Merille, Roger.

*To two years imprisonment.* Le general MOREAN, Jules Polignac, Lericant, Rolland, La fille Hizay.

*acquitted.* Victor Couchery, David Herve, Lenoble, Rubin Lagrimaudiere, Noel Ducorps, Detry, Even, Troche father, Troche the son, Monnier and his wife, Denand and his wife, Verdet, Spin, Dubisson and his wife, Caron, Gallais and his wife.

Donand and his wife, Dubuiffon and his wife, and Cordet, are remanded to the Correctional Police.

**MARRIED**—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Jackson, Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON, of Queen-Ann's county, to the amiable Miss MARGARET D. EMERSON, of this town.

**DIED**—On Thursday evening last, after a tedious illness, which she bore with true christian fortitude, Mrs. HENRIETTA MARIA HAYWARD, the amiable consort of Col. William Hayward, of this county.

Died, on the 26th ult. at Elkton, DAVIDSON DAVID, Esq. one of the council of this state, a gentleman of great worth and accomplishments, and sincerely esteemed and regretted by his numerous and respectable friends, to whom his talents, integrity, and liberal mind have justly endeared him. *Dal. Fed Gaz.*

**By Order of the Chancellor,**

**THE Creditors of John Winn Harrison,** of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor within three months from this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the real estate of said John Winn Harrison, deceased.

**JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.**  
N. B. The sale appointed for this day, is postponed until Wednesday 15th inst.—the plot of the land as laid out for sale, may be seen at the store of Mr. Joseph Hopkins, Easton.  
August 7, 1804. 2

**STOLEN,**

**FROM** the Subscriber on the 8th of July, a Brown HORSE eight years old, fifteen hands high, with a full mane and tail, is furnished and the hair coming off—his eye-sight appears to be getting bad from a stroke he received on his head. Supposed to be taken by one of those gentlemen of various hues, called *cradlers*, and carried to Dorset or Caroline in this State, or Sussex in Delaware—As this is not the first act which this honourable fraternity have committed—I will give *Forty Dollars* for the Thief if prosecuted to conviction, and *Ten Dollars* for the Horse.

**HENRY RINGGOLD.**  
August 7, 1804. 3

**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

**To be Rented**

*For the ensuing Year.*  
**A LARGE** and valuable Farm near Easton. For terms apply to **JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Easton, August 7, 1804. 1f.

**Bricks for Sale.**

**UPWARDS** of One Hundred and Fifty thousand BRICKS for sale for cash, or good paper, at short dates, by **JOSHUA TAGGART.**  
Bullon, Aug. 7, 1804. 3

**To be Sold.**

**OFFER** for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Ann's County, on which is a good Dwelling-House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Celler with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expence. This land is good, handomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary;—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of **JAMES O'BRYON, or, BENJAMIN O'BRYON.**  
August 7, 1804.

**To be Rented**

*For the ensuing year, or a term of years.*  
**THE** Plantation belonging to the subscriber, at the Cross Roads, between New Market and Cratchers Ferry, about five miles from the former and two from the latter—The said farm is well inclosed, and divided into three shifts of two hundred thousand Corn Hills each, a large proportion of said land has been lately cleared—There is two good Dwelling-Houses, a large Barn, and other convenient Houses on said land, it may be made into two farms to suit two persons if it is thought too large for one. The soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flax and Tobacco, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard; there is a plenty of Timber adjoining said land. Whoever is inclined to rent said farm or farms, may know the terms by applying to **DANIEL NICOLLS.**  
Dorchester County, August 6, 1804. 3

**LETTERS**

*Remaining in the Post-Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, July 1st, 1804.*

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Mary Ambrose         | A                    |
| James Bevans         | B                    |
| Daniel Bryan         | Wm Boardly, esq.     |
| Robert Browning      | Wm Barns             |
| Kessiah Bowers       | Nancy Postwick       |
| Wm. Barrans          | Moses Briscoe        |
|                      | Benj. Bryan.         |
|                      | C                    |
| Elizabeth Comegys    | Lucey Comegys        |
| Cornelius Comegys    | George Corrie.       |
|                      | D                    |
| Jesse Davis          | Fanny Demby.         |
|                      | E                    |
| Eliot & Tail, esqrs. | F                    |
|                      | G                    |
| Abraham Faulkner.    | Samuel Golden        |
|                      | Ann Graves           |
|                      | Eliza Grindage.      |
|                      | H                    |
|                      | Joseph & John Hart   |
|                      | Harriet & Tucker     |
|                      | Cuthbert Hall        |
|                      | Rev. Dr. Benj. Hall  |
|                      | James Howard.        |
|                      | I                    |
|                      | Samuel Ireland.      |
|                      | K                    |
|                      | Samuel Kerr          |
|                      | John Kenedy          |
|                      | Robert King.         |
|                      | L                    |
|                      | Edmond Lynch         |
|                      | John Lathern         |
|                      | Ann Lambden          |
|                      | Elizabeth Little     |
|                      | M                    |
|                      | B. W. M'Reeder       |
|                      | Dr. Maguire          |
|                      | John M'Donnald       |
|                      | Richard Moffett.     |
|                      | N                    |
|                      | Thomas Nicholson.    |
|                      | P                    |
|                      | Hyland B. Penington. |
|                      | R                    |
|                      | Charlotte Ringgold   |
|                      | Joseph Rafin, jun.   |
|                      | esq.                 |
|                      | S                    |
|                      | Thomas Savin         |
|                      | James Salesbury      |
|                      | Betty Singles        |
|                      | John Symons.         |
|                      | W                    |
|                      | Mary Woodland        |
|                      | Robert Ward          |
|                      | Rebecca Wilson       |
|                      | John Williams        |
|                      | Rachael Woodland     |
|                      | David Wiley.         |
|                      | Y                    |
|                      | George Yeats.        |

*Such of the above Letters, that are not taken up before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.*

**WILLIAM POPE, Jun. P. M.**

**The Subscribers**

**RETURN** their thanks to the public in general, for all favors heretofore conferred—and from the solicitations of a number of their friends, now offer their services in the transaction of **COMMISSION BUSINESS**, and satiate themselves (from their knowledge of business) with receiving a share of public patronage.

All those who may think proper to consign Grain or Property to them, may be assured of having the most prompt attention paid to their Business, and no exertions wanted for the promotion of their interests, by the public's most obedient, humble servants,

**BARROLL & RICAUD.**

N. B. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Groceries and Liquors*, of the best quality, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or approved paper.

*Bowly's wharf, Baltimore,*  
August 6, 1804. 4

*Wanted to Employ for the next Year,*

**A Blacksmith,**

**WHO** understands country work—such a person may hear of encouragement by application to **HENRY BULLIN.**  
*Miles' River Neck, Aug. 7, 1804. 3*

**To be Rented,**

**THE** House in which the Subscriber now resides, till the 1st of January 1805. For terms apply to **Henry Nicols,** jun. esq. Possession may be had immediately.

**E. COURSEY.**

Easton, August 7, 1804. 3

**To be sold, or Rented,**

*And possession given on the first day of January next.*

**ONE** third part of a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, on Great Choptank river, called *Washley Manor*, commonly known by the name of *Chancellor's Point*, together with two good ferry boats, one of them entirely new. On said land are one good apple orchard, two peach orchards and divers other kinds of fruit. This situation is too well known to need much comment. The purchaser will have liberty to feed wheat this fall. Also, an unimproved lot of ground to be sold, in the town of St. Michael's, in said county; for both which an indisputable title will be given, and terms made known, by the subscribers, living at Chancellor's Point aforesaid.

**SAILES CANNAR.**

**WILLIAM CANNAR.**  
August 7, 1804.

**Arminian Skeleton.**

*Subscriptions are received at the STAR-OFFICE, for a Book, entitled, THE SKELETONS; or, THE ARMINIAN ANATOMIZED—AND THE*

**Carnal Preacher Dissected.**

*IN TWO PARTS.*

*Part 1—The ARMINIAN, or doctrine of Universal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, condemned, executed and anatomized.*

*Part 2—The Carnal Preacher Dissected, with comments on several dark passages of scripture. In a series of letters, written at various times to friends in the country.*

*Conditions, &c. are left at this Office.*

It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen, that the above book contains the ground-work and principles of genuine piety, as it manifestly proves from the Scriptures of truth, that the doctrine of free will and universal redemption is unfounded.  
August 7, 1804. 3

**One Hundred & Fifty Dollars**

**REWARD.**

**R**AN-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. 89

TO THE  
Voters of Dorchester County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
WHEN 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 on the premises, at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August next, the HOUSE and LOT, at George Town Roads, now occupied by Mr. Henry Wallis. 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 Roads,  
25th July 1804. 4

Chester Church Lottery.  
THE managers of Chester church lottery, finding that the sales 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. Centreville. 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

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

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.

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.

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

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. }

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 13 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 common—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 diseases 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 very 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 as 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 shown 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, the said sale may be ratified, before the said day.  
True Copy,  
T. H.  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
3

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 438 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

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. Muly'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 VICKARS.  
Easton, July 31, 1804. 3  
N. B. THE LETTER-BAG will be left at Mr. Mely's store, for the reception of all letters and packages that may be entrusted to his care—where all letters brought from Baltimore will be left.  
C. V.

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, } Administ:  
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.  
Wm. CLAYTON, Secy.  
July 24, 1804. 31

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

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

The Subscribers have commenced business under the firm of  
Nicholson & Attwood,  
And have purchased those two fine Schooner's, 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. 11

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 de bonis 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, Junr.  
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

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, Secy.  
July 24, 1804. 31

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.  
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July 24, 1804. 31



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, AUGUST 14, 1804.

[NO. 50....258.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPHIC...

I forward you for publication in your very impartial paper an extract of a letter which I received from a respectable and well informed correspondent in the North of Ireland, under date the 4th of May.

4th March, 1804.

ON a former occasion I hinted to you my wish to remove to the United States; my inclination still continues; for every account I read of their government, and the consequent happiness of the inhabitants, causes in me a more ardent desire to become one of their numbers.

Ireland is now I believe in every part tranquil and calm—undisturbed by the threats of invasion, and whether interested, or disinterested, viewing with apparent coolness every public event.

When we turn our eyes to Europe, France is the prominent part, threatening destruction to England, and ready to crush any other state which opposes its will. Peace and apathy pervade all the continental powers.

In this conflict of governments, for the people have nothing to do with it—Is it in the hope of rational man, that in the fall of some tyranny, a liberal moral system of government may be erected suitable to the wants, and protection of humanity?

Too flattering hope to be indulged? My speculations extend not so far, though my wishes reach its utmost bounds.

From the small majority in parliament which the chancellor of the exchequer, (Addington) has had lately on all occasions, and from its regular decrease, it is the general opinion he must soon resign.

Since his appointment as premier, the administration of this country under lord Hardwicke, has been very mild, and the Orange system declining, for want of a fostering hand—Abominable system, its object persecution and blood!

Robert Emmett, that rash and unfortunate adventurer, in his country's cause, in which many have been equally well inclined, none more sincere, although with a less melancholy issue; immediately subsequent to his conviction, delivered in court a most pathetic oration, a copy of which I now enclose you.

Why judgment of death and execution should not be passed on me according to law, I have nothing to say, but why my character should not be rescued from the foul imputations and calumnies

The address of the late Robert Emmitt to the court after conviction.

My LORDS, Why judgment of death and execution should not be passed on me according to law, I have nothing to say, but why my character should not be rescued from the foul imputations and calumnies

thrown out against it, I have much to say.

I don't expect your lordships will give credit to what I am going to utter. I have no hope that I can anchor my character in the breast of the court.

A man in my situation has not only to encounter the difficulties of fortune, but also the difficulties of prejudice. Tho' a man dies, his memory lives; and that mine may not forfeit all claim to the respect of my countrymen, I seize upon this opportunity to vindicate myself from some of the charges alleged against me.

When my spirit will be wasted to a more friendly port, when my shade will join the bands of those martyred heroes, who have shed their blood on the scaffold and in the field, in defence of their country, I will look down with complacency upon the destruction of that perfidious government, which upholds itself by the cries of the orphan and tears of the widow.

Here he was interrupted by lord Norbury, who said "that the mean wished enthusiasts who felt as he did, were not equal to the accomplishment of such wild designs."

Think not my lord I say this for the petty gratification of giving you a transitory uneasiness. A man who never yet raised his voice to assert a lie, will not hazard his character with posterity, by asserting a falsehood on a subject so important to his country.

Again, I say, that what I have spoken was not intended for your lordship; it is the very attempt for the spread of civil and religious liberty and rational government in Europe.

Let them cease to deprecate every mean as a consolation to my countrymen. If there is a true Irishman present, let my words cheer him in the hour of affliction.

I have, said Mr. Emmitt, always understood it was the duty of a judge, when a prisoner has been convicted, to proceed with a view to self-aggrandizement and aristocratic sway.

As men we must appear at the judgment seat of Christ; on that important day, it will remain for the searcher of hearts, to shew the collected universe, who was engaged in the most virtuous action, or actuated by the purest motives.

My Lord shall a dying man be denied the legal privilege of exculpating himself in the eyes of the community of an undeserved reproach thrown upon him during his trial, by charging him with ambition, and attempting to sell his country to France.

Unhappy circumstances produced by chance or prepared by hatred, may obscure some periods of the life of the most virtuous man. With much address a criminal may remove from him both the

My Lord shall a dying man be denied the legal privilege of exculpating himself in the eyes of the community of an undeserved reproach thrown upon him during his trial, by charging him with ambition, and attempting to sell his country to France.

My Lord, I have but a few words to say; I am now going to my cold and silent grave, my race of life is nearly extinguished, my lamp is finished, the grave is open to receive me, and I sink into its bosom.

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suspicious and the proofs of his crimes: a whole life is always the surest testimony against, or in favor of the accused.

At the commencement of that revolution which was to be found the liberty of the French people, I was devoted to the study of laws. I changed the destination of my life: I devoted it to arms: I did not place myself among the soldiers of liberty from ambition—I embraced the military life from respect for the laws of the nation: I became a warrior, because I was a citizen.

I supported this character under the colours—I have always preferred it.—The more I loved liberty, the more I submitted to discipline.

I advanced very rapidly, but always from grade to grade, without overleaping any—always serving my country, never flattering the committees. Arrived at the chief command when victory caused us to advance into the middle of hostile nations, I did not less apply myself to make the character of the French people respected, than to make their armies dreaded.

At the time when even contrary maxims appeared to prevail in the committees of government, this conduct did not excite against me either calumny or persecution. No cloud ever arose to tarnish the military glory which I had acquired, till that too famous day—the 18th Fructidor; those who, with too much rapidity extolled that day, reproached me with being too slow to denounce a man, in whom I could see only a brother in arms, even at the moment when the evidence of facts and of proofs convinced me that he was accused by truth, and not by unjust suspicions.

I dare to believe that the nation has not forgotten how much I shewed myself worthy of it; it has not forgotten with what facile devotedness I fought in Italy in subordinate stations; it has not forgotten how I was restored to the chief command by the reverses of our armies and re-named general, in some measure, by our misfortune; it remembers how I twice recomposed the army of the wrecks of those that had been dispersed; and how, after having twice sent it back in a condition to oppose the Russians and Austrians, I twice resigned the command of it to enter on one of much higher confidence.

I was not, at that era of my life, more republican than in all the others; I appeared more so. I saw fixed upon upon me, in a more particular manner, the regards and the confidence of those whose province it was to impress new movements, and new directions on the republic. They proposed, it is well known, to place me at the head of —, little similar to that of the 18th Brumaire. My ambition, if I had much of it, or even do honor to itself by every sentiment of the love of country.

The proposition was made to me, by men celebrated in the revolution by their patriotism, and in our national assemblies by their talents; I refused it; I believed myself made to command armies, and did not wish to command the republic.

This was enough to prove, in my opinion, that if I had an ambition, it was not that of authority, or of power: very soon after, I proved still farther.

The 18th Brumaire arrived, and I was in Paris. That revolution provoked by others as by me, could not alarm my conscience. Directed by a man envied with a blaze of glory, it made me to hope for happy results. I began to second it when other parties pressed me to put myself at their head to combat it—I received in Paris the orders of gen. Buonaparte. In executing them I concurred to elevate him to that high degree of power which circumstances rendered necessary.

When, sometime after, he offered me

the chief command of the army of the Rhine, I accepted it from him with as much devotion as from the hand of the republic itself. My military successes were never more rapid, more numerous, more decisive, than at that epoch when their splendor overpread the government which acceded me.

Upon the event of so many successes, of which the greatest of all was to have ascertained, in an efficacious manner, the peace of the continent, the soldier heard the lofty shouts of national gratitude.

What a moment to conspire, if such a design had ever been able to enter my soul! Every one knows the devotedness of armies to chiefs whom they love, and whom they have just led from victory to victory: an ambitious man, a conspirator, would he have suffered the occasion to escape, when at the head of an army of a hundred thousand men so often triumphant, he returned to the midst of a nation still agitated, and always restless with regard to its principles and their duration?

I only thought of disbanding the army, and returned to the repose of a civil life. In this repose, which was not without glory, I enjoyed without doubt my honors—those honors which human power can never wrest from me, the remembrance of my actions, the testimony of my conscience, the esteem of my compatriots and strangers, and, if it may be said, the flattering and sweet presentiment of posterity.

I enjoyed a fortune which was not great, because my desires were not immense, and which caused no reproach of conscience. I enjoyed the entertainment of my retreat. Surely I was content with my lot—I have never envied the lot of any. My family and my friends, so much the more precious as not having any thing to hope from my credit or my fortune, they could remain attached but to myself alone.

All these blessings, which alone I highly appreciate, filled my soul entirely, and could permit no undue desire or ambitious wish to enter; would it then be opened to criminal projects?

This condition of my soul was so well known, it was so well guaranteed by the distance at which I kept from all the paths of ambition, that since the victory of Hohenlinden till my arrestation, my enemies have never been able either to find or to seek me by another crime than the freedom of my discourses; my discourses—they have often been favorable to the operations of government; and if at any time they have not been so, could I therefore think that that was a crime among a people who had so often decreed that of thought, that of word, that of the press, and who had enjoyed much of it under kings.

I confess, that, born with an openness of disposition, I have not lost this attribute of the country (of France) where I received life, neither in the camp where every thing gives a new impetus, nor in the revolution which has always proclaimed it as a virtue of the man, and as a duty of the citizen. But do those who plot blame so openly what they disapprove? If I had wished to form and pursue plans of conspiracy, I would have dissembled my sentiments, and solicited all the situations which could have replaced me in the midst of the forces of the nation.

In order to trace this plan, in default of political genius, which I never possessed, I had examples known to all the world, and rendered imposing by their success. I know well that Monck did not withdraw from the armies when he wished to conspire, and that Cassius and Brutus approached the heart of Caesar to pierce it.

Magistrates, I have nothing more to say to you. Such has been my character, such has been my whole life. I protest in the face of heaven and of men, the innocence and integrity of my conduct: You know your duties, France listens to you, Europe contemplates you, and posterity awaits.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Old Park, near Belfast, dated March 25, 1804, to his friend in Newburg, received by the Wm and Jane arrived at N.York.

"There are now in Ireland 80,000 yeomen, 50,000 regulars, and 23,000 militia, making in the whole 153,000 troops who for the most part do not care how soon they change masters, for no tyrant can make them worse off. They dare not speak—they must not work, and it is most probable that they must soon cease to eat, as provisions are getting very dear."

FRANCE.

ORGANIC SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Extracts from the Registers of the conservative Senate of Floreal, year 12.

The Conservative Senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by the 9th article of the constitution, having seen the project of the Senatus Consultum drawn according to the 57th article of the Organic Senatus Consultum, dated Thermidor 16th, year 10, and after having heard on the motives of the said project the orators of government, and the report of its social government, nominated in the sitting of the 26th of this month, and having deliberated on the adoption of it to the number of voices prescribed the 50th article of the Organic Senatus Consultum, of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, decrees as follows:

TITLE I.

Art. The government of the Republic shall be entrusted to an Emperor, who assumes the title of Emperor of the French. Justice shall be administered in the name of the Emperor by officers of the French.

TITLE II.

Of Heredity.

3. The imperial dignity shall be hereditary in the direct natural and legitimate descent of Napoleon Buonaparte, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descents.

4. Napoleon Buonaparte may adopt the children or grand children of his brothers, provided they have attained the age of eighteen years complete, and that he himself has no male heirs at the time of adoption. His adopted sons enter into the line of his direct descent. If he has any male child posterior to adoption, his adopted sons can succeed only after the natural and legitimate descendants.

5. Failing a natural or legitimate heir, or adopted heir of Napoleon Buonaparte, the imperial dignity shall devolve to and be conferred on Joseph Buonaparte and his natural legitimate descendants, in order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

6. Failing Joseph Buonaparte and his male descendants, the imperial dignity shall devolve to and be conferred on Louis Buonaparte and his natural and legitimate descendants in the order of primogeniture, from male to male, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

7. Failing a natural or legitimate heir or adopted heir of Napoleon Buonaparte, failing a natural or legitimate heir of Joseph Buonaparte and his male descendants, of Louis Buonaparte and his male descendants, an Organic Senatus Consultum, proposed to the Senate by the titularies of the great dignities of the empire, and submitted to the acceptance of the people, shall nominate the emperor, and regulate in his family the order of hereditary, from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

8. Until the moment of the election of the new emperor, the affairs of the state shall be governed by the ministers, who shall form in council the government, and who shall deliberate by a majority of voices. The Secretary of state shall keep a journal of the deliberations.

TITLE III.

Of the Imperial Family.

9. The members of the Imperial family in the order of hereditary shall bear the title of French princes. The eldest son of the Emperor shall be styled imperial prince.

10. The mode of education for the French princes shall be regulated by a senatus consultum.

11. They are members of the senate and of the council of state, when they have attained to their eighteenth year.

12. They cannot marry without the consent of the emperor. The marriage of a French Prince without the consent of the emperor, incurs the privation of all right of inheritance, both for the individual who has contracted it, and for his descendants.

13. The act which attest the birth, the marriage, and death of members of the Imperial family, shall be transmitted, by order of the emperor, to the senate, who shall order them to be inscribed on their journals and deposited among their archives.

14. Napoleon Buonaparte shall establish statutes to which his successors are bound to conform—1st. The duties of the individuals of both sexes who are members of the imperial family, towards the emperor—2d. An organization of the Imperial Palace, conformably to the dignity of the throne and the grandeur of the nation.

15. The civil list remains regulated in the same manner as it was by the first and fourth articles of the decree of May, 26, 1791.—The Princes Joseph and Louis Buonaparte, and in future the younger natural and legitimate sons of the emperor, shall be treated agreeable to the articles 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the decree of December 21, 1791.—The

emperor may fix the jointure of the empress, and refer it to the civil list. His successors can introduce no change in the disposition made in this respect.

16. The emperor shall visit the departments. Palaces shall therefore be established in the four principal points of the empire: these palaces shall be fixed, and their dependencies established by a law.

Title IV.—Of the Regency.

17. The emperor is a minor till the age of eighteen years complete; during his minority there shall be a regency of the empire.

18. The regent must be at least twenty-one years of age, complete; females are excluded from the regency.

19. The emperor chooses the regent from among the French Princes who have attained the age prescribed by the preceding article; and failing them from among the titularies of the great dignities of the empire.

20. Failing designation on the part of the emperor, the regency shall devolve to the Prince nearest in degree in the order of inheritance, who has attained to twenty-five years complete.

21. In cases where the emperor has not chosen the regent, if none of the French princes have attained to the age of twenty-five years complete, the senate shall choose the regent from the titularies of the great dignities of the empire.

22. When on account of the minority of a Prince called to the Regency in the order of inheritance, it has been conferred on a more distant relation, or one of the titularies of the great dignities of the empire, the regent who shall enter on the exercise of his functions shall continue them till the majority of the emperor.

23. No Organic Senatus Consultum can be passed during the regency, nor before the end of the third year after the majority.

24. The regent shall exercise, till the majority of the emperor, all the attributes of the imperial dignity, he cannot however, nominate to the great dignities of the empire, nor to the places of the great officers that may be vacant at the period of the regency, or which may become vacant during the minority, nor use the prerogative reserved for the emperor of raising citizens to the rank of senators. He cannot dismiss either the grand judge or the secretary of state.

25. He is not personally responsible for the acts of his administration.

26. All acts of the regency are in the name of the emperor under age.

27. The regent can propose no project of a law or Senatus Consultum, and can adopt no regulation of public administration, until he has consulted the council of regency, composed of the titularies of the dignity of the empire. He cannot declare war or sign treaties of peace, alliance, or commerce, until after deliberation in the council of regency; the members of which in the case only have a deliberative voice. The decision shall be by a majority of voices, and if there be an equality, that of the regent shall determine it.—The minister of foreign relations shall have a seat in the council of regency, when the council deliberate on affairs relating to his department. The Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, may be called to it by order of the regent. The Secretary of State shall keep a journal of the deliberations.

28. The regency can confer no right on the person of the minor emperor.

29. The salary of the regent is fixed at a fourth of the amount of the civil list.

30. The care of the minor emperor is entrusted to his mother; and failing her, to the prince chosen for that purpose by the predecessors of the minor emperor. Failing the mother of the minor emperor, and a prince chosen by the emperor, the senate shall intrust the care of the minor emperor to one of the titularies of the great dignities of the empire. Neither the regent, nor his descendants or females, can be chosen to take charge of the minor emperor.

31. In case Napoleon Buonaparte shall use the faculty conferred on him by the 4th article of Title II. the act of adoption shall be performed in the presence of the titularies of the great dignities of the empire; shall be received by the secretary of state, and immediately transmitted to the senate to be inscribed in the journals, and deposited among the archives; when the emperor nominates either a regent for the minority or a prince to take charge of the minor emperor, the same formalities shall be observed, the acts of nomination, either of a regent for the minority, or a prince to take charge of the minor emperor, are revocable, at the pleasure of the emperor; every act of adoption, nomination, which has not been inscribed in the journals of the senate, before the death of the emperor, shall be null and void.

TITLE V.

Of the Great Dignities of the Empire.

44. Each titulary of the great dignities of the empire presides over an electoral college of department.

The electoral college sitting at Brussels is presided over by the grand elector.

The electoral college sitting at Bordeaux is presided over by the arch-chancellor of the empire.

The electoral college sitting at Nantz is presided over by the arch-chancellor of the state.

The electoral college sitting at Lyons is presided over by the arch-treasurer of the empire.

The electoral college sitting at Turin is presided over by the constable.

The electoral college sitting at Marseilles is presided over by the grand admiral.

46. Each titulary of the great dignities of the empire receives annually, under the title of fixed salary, one-third of the salary allotted to the princes, conformable to the decree of the 21st December, 1790.

47. A statute of the emperor regulates the functions of the titularies of the great dignities of the empire near the emperor, and determines their costume on grand ceremonial occasions. The successors of the emperor cannot derogate from this statute but by a senatus consultum.

TITLE VI.

Of the Great Officers of the Empire.

The great officers of the empire are—1st. The marshals of the empire, chosen from amongst the most distinguished generals. Their number does not exceed sixteen. The marshals of the empire who are senators, are not included in this number.—2d. Either inspectors and colonel-general of artillery and engineers, of cavalry and marine.—3d. The great civil officers of the crown, such as they are instituted by the statutes of the emperor.

49. The places of the great officers are irremovable.

50. Each of the great officers of the empire presides over an electoral college, which is especially allotted to him from the moment of his nomination.

51. If by an order from the emperor, or by any other cause whatever, a titulary of the great dignity of the empire or a great officer yields up his functions, he preserves his title, rank, prerogatives and the half of his stipend; he only loses them in consequence of a judgment of the high imperial court.

TITLE VII.—Of Oaths.

52. In the course of two years after his accession or having come of age, the emperor accompanied by the titularies of the great dignities of the empire, the ministers, and the great officers of the empire, swear to the French people upon the evangelists, and in presence of the senate, the council of state, the legislative, the tribunate, the court of legislation, the arch-bishops, the bishops, the great officers of the legion of honor of national responsibility, the presidents of the court of appeals, the presidents of the cantonal assemblies, the presidents of the consistories, and the thirty-six principal cities in the empire.

The secretary of state draws up process verbal.

53. The oath of the emperor is in these words:

"I swear to maintain the integrity of the territory of the republic; to respect and to make respected the laws of the concordant & the liberty of divine worship, political and civil liberty, the irrevocability of the sales of the national property; to lay on no impost, to impose no tax but by virtue of the law; to maintain the institution of the legion of honor; to govern with the sole view of the interest, happiness, and glory of the French people."

54. Before beginning the exercise of his function, the regent accompanied by the titularies of the great dignities of the empire, the ministers and the great officers of the empire, swear upon the evangelists, and in the presence of the senate, the council of state, the president and questors of the legislative body, the president and questors of the tribunate, and the great officers of the legion of honor.

The secretary of state, draws up a process verbal of the taking of the oath.

55. The oath of the regent is in these words:

"I swear to administer the affairs of the state, conformably to the constitution of the empire, to the senatus consultum, and to the laws; to maintain in all their integrity the territory of the republic, the rights of the nation and those of the imperial dignity, and to deliver faithfully to the emperor when he comes of age, that power the exercise of which is intrusted to me."

56. The titularies of the great dignities of the empire, the ministers and the secretary of state, the great officers, the members of the senate, of the council of state, of the legislative body, of the tribunate, of the electoral colleges and cantonal assemblies, take their oath in these words:

"I swear obedience to the constitution of the empire and fidelity to the emperor."

The public, civil and judicial functionaries and the officers and soldiers of the land and sea troops, take the same oath.

(To be continued.)

The following account of the capture of the English sloop of war Lilly, has been given us by Mr. Norcock, the purser:

"I beg leave to acquaint you of my arrival here this day, with the remaining officers and crew of his Majesty's sloop of war Lilly. On the 14th inst. on or about the hour of 2 P. M. being in lat. 33, 21, N. and long. 79, 13, W. we observed two sail to windward, to which we immediately gave chase. At half past three, perceived the one to be an armed vessel lying to with French colours flying, boarding a ship, which we supposed to be English, and continued in that position till dark, when we lost sight of them.—Tacked occasionally; working to windward during the night; at half past 8 A. M. observed two sail to the westward, which we supposed to be the same as yesterday; made all sail in chase, and cleared ship for an action. At nine distinguished them to be the two ships we saw yesterday, the one having the other in tow, standing to the southward and eastward on the starboard. Half past nine the one hoisted English colors, which we returned: passed to windward; tacked on our weather beam, and cast the vessel she had off; three quarters past she edged away, taking us for a merchant vessel, we shewing no guns, and having a temporary poop rigged to decoy her. At 23 minutes past 10, she ranged upon our weather quarter, shifted her colors to French, and commenced a heavy fire upon us, which we immediately returned; she then dropped astern, and kept up a heavy discharge of musquetry, musquetons and cohorn from her tops and decks, and that of grape and langrage from her bow chasers which cut our braces, bowlines, and running rigging in such a manner as to render the ship totally unmanageable, and completely defeated all our exertions to alter our position so as to get a great gun to bear; and the only resistance we were able to make (having no stern chasers) was that of the small arms. It is with the greatest concern I have to mention the death of Captain William Compton, who fell early in the action. She still kept (taking every advantage of our unmanageable state) under our stern, raking us fore and aft with her bow chace guns, and 100 men at musquetry, making sundry fruitless attempts to board till noon, when she passed to windward, on which we gave her the whole of our larboard broad side, and laying us athward haul, raked us sundry times, which I am sorry to say deprived us of the assistance of the whole of the officers; Lieut. Fowler being the last who fell, giving directions to strike the colors; the ship then lying a perfect log on the water; standing, running rigging and sails completely cut to pieces, masts and yards severely wounded.

In this state the enemy made another desperate attempt to board, which they effected on his bowsprit, with upwards of 100 men, and the feeble resistance we were then able to make, having then 18 men out of our small number (being only 76 at the commencement of the action) killed and wounded. It is with the utmost concern I have to add, we were compelled to strike our colors, and at half past noon were taken possession of by the French ship privateer La Dame Ambert, of Gaudaloupe, mounting 24 twelve pounder cannonades and long 9's having on board 140 men. The Lilly mounted sixteen short 12 pounders, merchant guns.

List of killed and Wounded. Killed—Cap. Wm. Compton—Lieut. St. Fowler.

Severely wounded—Mr. Mich. Head, masters mate; Scipio Thompson, do. of H. M. S. Driver, John Bryant boat wain; Richard Serrott, Pr. Oldsun, T. Bennet, Thos. Maccann, John Plunket, Wm. Calvin, (since dead) seamen; Robt. Hammond, Robt. Day; Wm. Wilton, private marines.

Slightly wounded—Rt. Rifker, James Allen, Edward Warren, seamen; Wm. Wade, private marine.

The gentleman who gave the above account says, that the crew of the privateer were mostly English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans, and that the captain was a Scotchman; thinks from the shattered condition of the Lilly, that she cannot be got into port. The privateer was formerly the British packet Marlborough, lately captured by the French in the W. Indies.

Norfolk pap.

Already thirteen republican states have agreed to the amendment of the constitution, and three federal only refused their consent.—Tennessee had not voted by the last account, but their legislature was soon to meet for the express purpose, and as this state stands high in her republicanism, there is no doubt how she will give her vote. Federalism then has mustered three states against the amendment, which are entitled to send 25 members to congress, and the 14 confederating states send 117 members, (besides the senators.) The question, therefore, may be said to stand as 117 to 25, and we could hardly expect a greater union of opinion on any point whatever.—The constitution itself was not ratified by a majorities nearly so large.

Governor Gilman's refusing his assent

to the constitutional amendment, after it had passed the legislature of New Hampshire, is of little consequence, and does not invalidate the act. The signature of the governors of the states are not necessary to make an amendment of the constitution binding on the United States. If the "Legislatures" of three fourths of the states agree to any amendment after it is proposed by congress, it is obligatory to the nation. The provision in the constitution of the United States for making amendments, says nothing about state governors, and the friends of Mr. Gilman may think what they please of his conduct: but they have certainly placed him in a very awkward predicament.—The governor gives no good reason for his returning the amendment unsigned. He probably refused it from mere party motives, and with a view to obstruct its final passage.—Tennessee, however, will defeat these plans—but admitting for a moment that this republican state should not adopt the amendment, (by the way her assent is certain) still the people of the United States will consider the amendment as agreed to by the "Legislature" of New Hampshire, and notwithstanding governor Gilman's objection, her vote will be recorded in the office of the secretary of state among the twelve other consenting states, and the election of president and vice president will proceed upon this certainty.—We make this assertion without fearing to be contradicted by the event.

Salem Reg.

We have received our regular files of London papers down to the 9th June, from which we this day furnish such articles as appear to most likely to be useful or interesting.

It appears that the royal majesty of England continues still deranged—and the new imperial majesty of France goes on at the rate of an old century's business, in a modern month's course—every thing is *à la mode*, or in old English *Archie Verbis*—Princes and princesses grow up like mushrooms in the short space between two days sunshine—constables and marshals, are manufactured with the facility of pantomime, and so well arranged are all the subordinate parts in this imperial farcical—pantomimic—tragi-comedy, that the correspondence of acclamation appears to be regulated by signals, and responses thro' the Telegraph.

Mr. Drake, who has cut a figure upon the European theatre, arrived safe at Berlin on the 16th of May—having left Munich on all fools day; his rout to Berlin must have been rather *curvilinear*. Mr. Spencer Smith that took French leave at the same time with Mr. Drake, has arrived safe at Prague in Bohemia.

The movements of the European diplomatists, and their military arrangements palpably exhibit preparations and arrangements for a war. Whether the unsettled state of the cabinet of London, prevented the regular and adequate quantity of stimulus, or the great *senescence* of war, or whether the system of operation was not perfectly matured is not easy to determine.

Russia though not in the most formal or unequivocal way, has certainly exhibited many symptoms, which countenance a hostile temper towards France.

Sweden appears to act in immediate tutelage to Great Britain.

Denmark, though not so explicit as Sweden, evidently bends that way.

The Austrian emperor, adopts a plausible profession of pacific dispositions with an active evidence either of apprehension or premeditated war. On the Italian and Tyrolese frontiers, orders have been given for fortifying the most important positions, and on the other side, the French have ordered Treviso, Cassal and Chiufa to be put into a formidable state of military defence, from which it is apparent the French apprehend that the gradual but constant introduction of small bodies of troops into Istria from the Austrian interior by no means promises respect for the repeated treaties of Campo Formio, Leoben, and Paris.

The Austrian field marshal Duca, a celebrated engineer, has been actively engaged in the Austrian dominions bordering on Italy. And prince John of Austria, has charge of the fortifications carrying on in the passes of Tyrolese.

The protest of the Russian minister M. Ruppell, presented to the diet of Ratisbon, is a very decided evidence of the disposition at least of the Russian court. A similar use was made of the death of Bonnier and Roberjot on a former occasion, when the balance of war and peace appeared to be suspended.

If we could be prevailed upon to credit the menaces of invasions after our former opinions and experience, the French journals would work that change; but though the preparations are formidable and adequate, we must continue to doubt even the intention of the attempt. It is evident from what has transpired of Moreau's affairs, that an invasion of England would be the prelude to a revolt in France.

Among the marvellous events of this marvellous age, is the re-establishment of the Jesuits—in Naples and in France!!!

Ames.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning August 14, 1804.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest who have so long and with so laudable patience examined all the circumstances appertaining to the fatal transaction.

That Aaron Burr, esq. vice-president of the U. States, was guilty of the MURDER of Alexander Hamilton—and that Wm. P. Van Ness, esq. attorney at law, and Nathaniel Pendleton, esq. counsellor at law, were accessories."

The democrats of N. Hampshire have nominated their candidates for the next congress. They are Thos. Cogswell, esq. J. K. Smith, esq. Nathan Parker, esq. Ezra Bartlett, esq.

FOR THE STAR.

A Guinea barrel has been given for new Corn in Kent County, to be delivered when gathered.

From the REPUBLICAN SPY.

I frequently amuse myself with looking over the files of old newspapers.— Their columns are full of instruction. It is painful to read the federal papers published in the reign of terror! The task is however attended with some profit, as it revives in our mind, all the horrid scenes of that gloomy period, and affords to republicans additional inducement to persevere in the good old cause.

Reader! if you do not boil with indignation, on perusing the following passages, extracted from Ben. Russell's Centinel, there is not a drop of American blood in your veins. This Russel is one of the vilest minions of the "Effe: Jun to." "The poison of aphis in his lips, and with his tongue he hath used deceit." He throws out his venom against the affections of liberty, in "curfing and bitternels." Here follows the extract. It is taken from his paper of March 16th, 1799.

"A few more discharges from the artillery of the sedition act will compel the remaining garrison of Jacobinism to surrender prisoners and purchase their freedom by adding a small sum to the public treasury. How! O ye lions. Tremble, O ye who obey not the commandments of your country. For the day is coming, and yea now is at hand when each of you shall say I have no pleasure in being fined for seditious speeches.— But is not a fine too mild a punishment for those who calumniate our president! "The influence of these false patriots, is almost destroyed. Indeed it never has been great.

"They have blown the coals of sedition but have produced a blaze. They have also in some instances obtained remonstrances against the measures of government. But their success has not been equal to that of Balaam's ass, for he obtained a redress of grievances."

The deformity of this paragraph is so monstrous that to make it abhorred it is hardly necessary to delineate its features. Before we hold up its horrible and bloody aspect to view, we will surprise the reader that in the vocabulary of Russell, the "garrisons of Jacobinism" means all those men who had virtue and firmness enough to oppose the monarchical plans of the federalists. "Commandments of your country" means the commandments of John Adams. By seditious speeches the reader is to understand speeches against the administration of Adams.— "Calumny," the expression of sentiments unfavorable to the aforesaid John Adams. "False patriots," means the true patriots who dared to expose and oppose the monarchical plans of the afore mentioned John Adams, and his son John Quincy. It is a painful task to go through with a criticism on this melf of flummery. This vapouring, vaunting threat of this lack brain Major Russell. But we will proceed.

First then, in this country of freedom, under the "reign of terror," any person who spoke unfavorably of the talents of John Adams, or against his administration, was to be "compelled" to keep silence, notwithstanding the constitution gives to every American the liberty of speaking and writing his sentiments.

2dly. The opposers of John Adams were to be made "prisoners," and let me tell you gentle reader, many were made prisoners, in pursuance of this order of major Benjamin, and "prisoners" too under an unconstitutional act.

3dly. Every man who dared lift a word against John Adams (though he was notoriously a friend of monarchy, and proclaims it in his own book) was to be "compelled to purchase his freedom," and this too in a land where patriots fought for freedom, and where thousands had sacrificed their lives for freedom.

4thly. We are commanded by major

Russell, to "tremble and howl," though it is a well known fact, that we trembled not at Bunker Hill. But on the contrary, the British were made to tremble in '75, and since that time viz. in 1801.— John Adams was made to "tremble."

5thly. "Each one" who obeyed not the commandments of John Adams, or in other words, opposed his violent measures, and spoke against them, was to be fined as much as the humane and benevolent Jeffries of our bench, and the honorable Sam. Chase, should in his tender mercy see fit to impose.

6th. The treasury was to be enriched by fines collected from "each one" who uttered opinions unfavorable to our sovereign lord the king John Adams. This was worse than the land tax.

7th. Insult was added to injury, by this same Ben. Russell, in likening those who petitioned a "redress of grievances" to Balaam's ass. The comparison however, is perfectly just in one particular, viz. in the burthens the people were made to bear; for it must be acknowledged that the most severe task master would have lamented in imposing such heavy burthens upon a poor stupid ass, as were imposed by John Adams upon the people of America. The ass (as Russell is pleased to call the people of this country) has thrown its rider, and has spoken in such commanding language to its scourger, dictated by his own sagacity, and without the interposition of an angel, that it will now be left to fatten in the pastures of freedom, unannoyed by the threats of Ben. Russell, or the blows of John Adams.

This certainly was a new era in the history of America. To the observer of this day it appears strange and astonishing, that in a country where people braved death in its most horrid shapes in defence of their liberties—That in a land whose freeborn inhabitants fought to preserve their freedom, against their cruel oppressors—That such a people in such a land were to be "compelled," in the short period of fourteen years after those glorious exploits to "purchase their freedom" of a man whom they themselves had elevated to office!!

"The artillery of the sedition act was to silence each one," as it had silenced many—An act clearly unconstitutional, and was pronounced to be so by the federal chief justice Mr. Marshall. If this artillery was not efficacious, there was another kind of artillery manned by a standing army, which would be more so.

I am afraid I have gone so lengthy into this subject, that it will be inconvenient for you to publish my observations; I will conclude by remarking that although Adams found it necessary to retain his office to silence the voice of the people by the artillery of the sedition act, and thought a fine too mild a punishment for those who condemned his administration; yet is Mr. Jefferson desirous that their voice should be fully expressed, and wishes no law to protect him from federal slander.

JONATHAN MERRIMAN.

From the Political Callender.

There is no stronger proof of the wisdom and integrity of the present administration, than the nature of the objections raised against it. These objections do not carry the stamp of reason and argument. They are not in general urged with candor and seriousness. They are either dressed out in the livery of ridicule, or buffoonery and wit, or clad in the habiliment of severity. A man conscious of supporting truth against error seeks not to embellish his compositions with ornaments of this kind. The most sure method of gaining his cause, he considers, is by cool and dispassionate reasoning, and to this course his feelings naturally lead him. The ideas of employing the deceptive arts of flattery and sarcasm, when solid argument is at hand, never enters his mind. On the other hand, when a man is so entangled in the toils of party, or so bound in the shackles of self interest, as to find it necessary to say something in support of error and delusion, he sees at once, that, in order to accomplish his purpose, he must keep reason and truth at as great a distance as possible, and apply himself altogether to wit and ridicule. Aware that the understandings of men are against him, and that an assault in this quarter must prove unsuccessful, he addresses himself to their imaginations and passions. Despairing of fixing their attention by an attempt at cool inquiry, he endeavors to amuse them with wit and jesting. The design in this case is first to entrap the imagination; next through the imagination to delude and ensnare the heart, and, finally, having gained the heart, to employ it as an agent for negotiating a truce with the understanding. Thus the whole man is subdued. And it must be confessed, these vile arts have too often proved successful; especially when practiced on minds of ordinary stamp, and of contracted information. But their success, though mischievous, is but temporary, and must ultimately yield to the superior weight of reason.

The opposers of government, by their insidious and artful manoeuvring, may purchase a momentary triumph among the weak and unsuspecting; but their

bounds are limited; their sophistry must soon be detected, and into the pit they have dug for others, themselves must eventually fall.

FOR THE STAR

To Messrs. Philo-Philanthropist, Amyntor, & Co.

GENTLEMEN, I am truly sorry, that the portrait sketched out by Philanthropist, should resemble any person, or persons of this place. One of you have stiled Philanthropist "illiberal and abusive." I suppose from the warmth of this gentleman, he must have been greatly agitated,—felt the force of what Philanthropist expressed, with some degree of power; and I am of opinion the sentences therein contained, fitted him with such exactness, that Demosthenes or a Cicero, could hardly convince him but he is the very character alluded to: well sir, as you are determined to bear the title of (as you term it) a fortune hunter, you are certainly at liberty. I assure you I had no reference to you. That there are such characters, is undoubted. I neither described, nor had any allusion to any particular place or person; but that I had beheld the practice with an eye of compassion. Why would you, young gentlemen, take this upon yourselves? Nothing but the force of truth I am convinced could have induced you; I am really sorry you had occasion to feel it; and as gentlemen possessing the abilities you suppose you do: I am also sorry, you have in order to strive to obviate the force of it, been compelled to have recourse to slander, criticism, and ironical applause. Poor asylums indeed.

True gentlemen, the piece is not embellished with your Latin phrases, and such a continued volley of ——— I really know not what, that a person of my low capacity gets entirely smothered as in the smoke of Vesuvius, or the vomiting of Etna; yet amidst all your high flourishes and bombast, there is not one word that goes to prove the invalidity of what is contained in Philanthropist. You make a great spouting about syntax and ——— I know not what all; but I suppose you mean the irregularity of it throughout. Truth, young gentlemen should be accorded to, although she comes from her lonely habitation, dressed in an ordinary garb.

Let truth alone she'll clear her way, And stand amidst the blaze of day; 'Tho' she appears in ordinary dress, Be sure you think her none the less.

You may be ready to enquire, or wish to know, the reason why I expressed myself with such confidence, as in the foregoing part; where it is observed, "nothing could have induced you to take it upon yourselves, but the force of truth therein contained." If I were in a company of gentlemen, and a person was to step up, and assert there was a rogue in the company; and immediately upon hearing it, I was to challenge that person for a battle: What would be the inference? Would it not plainly evince to that company, that I was the person alluded to? And that his assertion came accompanied with truth? Unquestionably it would. Philanthropist, 'tis true observed, such characters as "fortune hunters, but speaks of no place, or person in particular; or let it be as you will have it, "Chelertown, and its male inhabitants;" you have from amidst the many, stepped forth and taken it upon yourselves; then I must of course conclude, you are the very characters spoken of by Philanthropist. Truly sorry am I, it is so. You may say, (as in part you have) as Philanthropist was of this place, his observations were more immediately confined here; and as lovers of your fellow-citizens, and a wish to wipe away any thing, that might in any degree militate against them, you have stepped forward to vindicate their cause in general. To be sure—munificent gentlemen, or rather I should say, self-opiniated gentlemen; you certainly must have supposed your abilities superior to those of your fellow-citizens; or, that they were incapable of answering for themselves. I would advise you, the next time you are so fired for the rights of your fellow-citizens as to attempt a vindication of their cause, (no doubt they will feel their grateful hearts expand) to make use of some argument, not consisting altogether of declamation.

Mr. Philo-Philanthropist,

DEAR SIR,

It is with extreme pleasure, that I attempt an explanation of that "one clause" you so anxiously desire; this being your only request. "There has never fallen under your acquaintance, a man who could know a colour!" Possible! Know a colour! Why as ignorant as I am, I know the colour of my hat is black; and I know, green is not blue; these things I have a thorough knowledge of; would you wish to know how I obtained this knowledge? As you are a friend I will tell you; it is conveyed by one of my five senses! do you wish to know which? The sense of seeing; I am glad I have had it in my power to answer you, and that upon so important a point. Before I conclude, I must express my gratitude

to the firm; and more particularly to you my dear friend, who making every effort in your power to take me from the mire, have got entirely immersed yourself.

Chelertown, August 11, 1804.

P. S. As this is the last time I shall ever stoop to answer Caviller's; I shall say to you, as Samuel Adams to a person on a certain occasion—

ADIEU.

FOR THE STAR.

SIR, Through the medium of your paper, I wish to communicate to physicians, that a disease very prevalent in large cities, has lately made its appearance in this town. This disease, generally known by the name of rabies scribillandi synonymas with cacothibis scribbindi, of Dr. Juvenal if we may judge from its rapid progress, is a very infectious epidemic. It has been so long since we were visited by this species of plague, we are almost at a loss for a remedy. We are yet ignorant whether it has been imported, or whether it originated from local causes; but we have ascertained, that a Mr. Philanthropist of this place was the first person infected. Though the disease is not malignant or dangerous, it is very troublesome to patients, occasioning a great degree of restlessness and an intolerable itching at the fingers' end, inciting them to scribble whatever their mania dictates. At the sight of pen, ink and paper, the patients delirium increases, and he involuntarily uses them, though he neither knows what or how to write. This strange disorder not only inflames the brain, and makes the patient unreasonable, but raises his vanity to so high a degree, that he is confident he can do every thing possible or impossible. For instance, a person who has not abilities either from nature or education, imagines himself capable of commencing his authorship, and immediately without the least hesitation, sends his productions to the press. Perfectly unconscious whether he writes sense or nonsense, we may consequently conclude, that it is quite immaterial to the scribbler, that an ape is as much entitled to the name of a man, as he, to that of an author. There is another circumstance I have observed attending this curious malady; no grade or class of people is exempt from its powerful influence, neither the unlearned and ignorant, nor those of a contrary description. From my account of this disease, you may reasonably suppose, sir, that many, whilst they imagine they are displaying their wit and learning, will necessarily display their folly and ignorance.—Before I conclude, I think it my duty to mention my method of cure, and also the means of preventing the disease above described.—Every person who wishes to avoid infection, should view the medicine attentively, and see the sick man take it.—My remedy is simply, a large dose of criticism.

ARISTOTELIDES.

Chelertown, August 7, 1804.

The Subscribers

Have entered into partnership to run Boats between the towns of Centreville and the city of Baltimore, and have commenced their business with the beautiful SCHOOLNER, the

NANCY & JANE,

which they purchased of capt. Samuel Thomas, of Easton.

THIS vessel is equal to any that belongs to the Bay, and is in the most complete order for the accommodation of passengers. She sails as a Packet and Grain Boat, under the direction of a careful and experienced commander; and leaves Centreville every Wednesday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and Baltimore on Saturday mornings, at the same hour.

About the 1st of November next, the subscribers expect to obtain possession of a commodious GRANARY at the landing, near Centreville; when they propose to run a Boat for the carriage of Grain only; and as this expence is incurred principally for the Farmers, a hope is indulged that the undertaking will be liberally encouraged by them.

Punctuality in dealing, and the strictest attention to orders, left at the store of Thomas C. Earle, & Co. are promised by the public's obedient servants,

CHARLES FRAZIER.

THOMAS C. EARLE.

Centreville, August 13, 1804.

THOMAS C. EARLE, & Co.

Continue to keep a general assortment of

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Barron-Creek Jockey Club are requested to meet at Barron-Creek Springs, on Tuesday the 3d of September next, for the purpose of admitting members, and regulating all matters relative to the Running and exercise Ground—Fixing on the time of running, and the sum to be run for.

N. C. NEWTON, Sec'y.

August 14, 1804.

FOR THE STAR.

"The Dog-Star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt, All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out."

POPE.

YE Scribblers cease to vent your spite, Such sicken non-sense cease to write. Some stuff each noodle now brings forth, Of labring brains the monstrous birth. From every mouth, I'm doom'd to hear Some piece, harsh—grating to my ear. Quill-ellers all come here and trade, Come here and then your fortune's made. The waste of pens is here so great; Ask what you please you'll get the rate. The influenza rages high— Ye scribbling-haters quickly fly. O'er all the town the phrenfy's spread— At its approach I feel a dread. 'Gainst dunces gaping after fame, And scribblers Pope thou did'st proclaim, When self conceit puff'd on each fool, To make his pen his constant tool. O that thou would'st once more revive, And hence away these scribblers drive. O it offends me to the soul, To view the waves of nonsense roll.— A piece with quaint expressions fill'd, By drops from some soft skull distill'd. For God's sake scribblers cease to whine Your nonsense swelling in each line. Alas! you've just commenced to scribble, And to the quick your nails to nibble. Ye powers above send swiftly down, Some medicine to this phrenfied town, For of this dreadful truth I'm sure, No mortal can effect the cure.

LEONIDAS.

Chelertown, August 7, 1804.

For Advertisements, see this day's Supplement.

To be Rented,

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

WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.

August 13, 1804.

FOR SALE,

Two Canvas top Chairs,

Of the best quality, and just finished in the neatest manner. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WM. BARTON.

Easton, August 14, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County Maryland, on Saturday the 4th inst. a young Negro Man, by the name of AARON, 21 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made—he has a large mouth, flat nose, with a good set of teeth.—His clothing was a striped kersey jacket, tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat much worn. Whoever will take up and secure said Negro, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive if taken in the County Twenty Dollars; if out of the County, and in the State Thirty Dollars; and if out of the State the above reward, with reasonable expences if brought home, paid by the subscriber living near Easton.

LAMBERT NORRIS.

Talbot County, Aug. 14, 1804.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the goal of Washington county, in the State of Maryland, on the 24th inst.—a Negro Man, named ANTHONY, about 28 years old, has on a country linen shirt, and check'd linen trousers; he says he belongs to a person of the name of Dorsey, who bought him of a certain Lewis Spiece of this County, and that he run away from the said Dorsey, near Winchester, in Virginia, who he supposed was taking him to the State of Georgia.—If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff

of Washington County.

August 13, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Mr. SAMUEL NGOL'S, 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.



APOLLO'S FOUNT.

FOR THE STAR.

To Miss D—Y.

THO' gloomy cares involve my troubled soul;  
 Tho' all my moments but confusedly roll;  
 Yet will the daring Muse attempt her lays:  
 Proud of thy favour, emulous of thy praise;  
 Read then, what she in humble strains invites,  
 Forgive her faults, and pardon him who writes.  
 While here I pass my anxious hours alone,  
 And only to winds can make my moan;  
 Absent from her I love—from all that's dear,  
 No more thy voice charms my list'ning ear.  
 Where can my tortur'd soul obtain relief?  
 Or where O P—y; ease my racking grief?  
 Believe me only thy melodious strains  
 Can lull my torments, or can sooth my pains;  
 Make me forget the cause of all my woes,  
 The dear destroyer of my once repose.  
 Awhile thee might my love—sick tho' thou'st employ,  
 And yield my breast a momentary joy;  
 But that's forbid—and all the powers above  
 Decree no life for me, but still to love;  
 Still must I love, in vain, and still admire,  
 And nourish in my heart the glowing fire!  
 I burn; my eyes reveal there inward rage;  
 No gay amusements can the heart assuage.  
 Either, ye Gods! consume this vital frame  
 Or quite extinguish the tormenting flame!  
 Joyless, each day I spend—but oh! when night  
 Deprives me, wretched! of the cheering light,  
 Sleepless I rave, and wish for day again,  
 Tho' 'twould be fun, as witness of my pain.  
 And if by chance soft slumbers close my eyes,  
 Then her fair image does in fancy rise:  
 I gaze with transport on her beautiful face,  
 Enraptured would the lovely shade embrace:  
 But wak'd with joy the phantom flies away,  
 Tho' I with sighs intreat a longer stay:  
 But deaf to cries, it vanishes in air,  
 And leaves me to regret the absent fair  
 O thou! if e'er the Gods has pierc'd thy heart:  
 If e'er thou fell a victim to his dart;  
 And if thy tender breast has known the pain,  
 To sigh and languish for some blooming swain;  
 Read with compassion these my mournful strains,  
 And tell the nymph that causes all my pains,  
 How much I love—that 'tis for her I live;  
 She only life, or death, to me can give.  
 Soften her heart O P—y! and incline  
 Her breast, to pity grief, so great as mine.  
 So may kind heaven reward thy friendly care,  
 And make thee happy as it made thee fair;  
 From dangers shield thee, guard thee from all wrongs,  
 From female envy, and malicious tongues.  
 And may the youth, whom most thy eyes admire,  
 With equal love repay thy ardent fire.  
 O may no rival maid thy bliss destroy!  
 May Hymen bless thee with the darling boy!

C. Y.

THE VICTIM OF TYRANNY.

Tune—"Mary's Dream."

THE night was cold, keen blew the blast,  
 The rain in whelming torrents fell,  
 When Pat with sorrow overcast,  
 His plaintive tale was heard to tell;  
 "My tender wife, and children dear,  
 Are from my fight for ever torn,  
 How can I longer tarry here!  
 My friends are all to dungeons borne.  
 I had a tyrant landlord, base,  
 Who saw my heart to Erin yearn'd,  
 Even with the ground my cot did raise,  
 And fired my substance dearly earn'd  
 Unmov'd, remorseless now he sees,  
 My cottage falling as it burns,  
 My wife for mercy, on her knees,  
 Form her, with ruthless frowns he spurns.  
 Ah! when will that blest'd day arrive,  
 When Union bright, on downy wing,  
 (Union, for which we all should strive),  
 Shall to old Erin comfort bring?  
 Ah! when it comes we'll all unite,  
 Corruption from our land to chase,  
 And then we'll see the prospect bright,  
 Of friendship, happiness, and peace.

FOR THE STAR.

THE RETREAT.

THE mode of life which for many years I have had a strong partiality for, and which amounts almost to a passion too strong to be repelled—is this—a situation in a thick and deep grove—out of sight from all the busy scenes of life—out of sight of all the pomp and parade—and almost the very traces of art—here I would cultivate into a garden, a little productive spot—from whence, with very little besides, I would draw my subsistence.

Oh! delightful and wished for retirement, how I should prize the coolness and verdure of thy sacred groves—here without restraint—without offence—and without fear, I should lift up my eyes to the Mighty Ruler above, and raise my voice in concert with the vocal grove—for who would there be to censure my enthusiasm—who would have an opportunity to hurt; or in any way to wound my feelings? Who would there be to contend for me or against me?—None but him who sees not as man sees—whose eye of compassion penetrates the thickest gloom—and who is every where with the upright in heart to bear up their drooping spirits.

As to my employment—I would cultivate the soil of this chosen spot—for this is my delight—I should rejoice to see the corn springing up—the vines shooting forth—the beans twisting round their poles—the peas filling their pods—the fruit trees growing on from season to season—toward perfection.—Lend your arms ye apple trees—lend your arms ye pear trees—and ye cherries twine your slender boughs among their branches to form for me and mine an holy alcove.—Ye vines that grow wild and spontaneously upon the sides of the mountains, fly not from my hand, for I shall have need of you—you must run along from bough to bough, and fill up all the vacant places in the covering of this my delightful recess—I must search after the wild grape of various kinds and colours—your clusters will go far on toward satisfying my appetite in their seasons.—The fox-glove—and the flowering bean—they shall be for an ornament of beauty, with many other sweet scented flowers that should be cultivated by my hand.

Here with the worthy and dear companion of my bosom—and partner of the pains and pleasures, that fall to my lot—my few offspring and domestic train—shall the residue of my days glide gently on toward their exit—as a solitary and unruffled stream glides toward the ocean. Then farewell thou dull and insipid world with all thy pomp and noise—there shall be many an imperious shade between you and me!

To a deep sequester'd shade,  
 Where ambitions quite unknown,  
 Shall my calm retreat be made,  
 To converse with God alone.

By the margin of a flood,  
 Far remov'd from public eye,  
 In a solitary wood,  
 And a lofty mountain by.

Here in humble easy stile,  
 Unlike the circles of the gay,  
 Unperplex'd with care and toil,  
 Will I pass my time away.

Viewing now the mountains base,  
 Now the summit rais'd on high;  
 Thus from earth my eye shall trace  
 The Hand, that form'd the bending sky!

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The following circumstance is so extraordinary, that notwithstanding it took place some time since we think it merits a place here—especially as we can vouch for the truth of it.

A Mr. Thompson, (familiarily called Johnny Thompson) of Sherburne, was, in the paroxysm of a violent fever, attended by two nurses; but tho' raging in delirium, he about 2 o'clock one morning, conceived the idea of escaping from his attendants; and observing them doze a little, he stole softly from his bed, let himself out of the house without disturbing any one, ran somewhat more than two hundred yards, when he raised the cover of a well full 25 yards deep, and plunged himself to the bottom. The water was so high as to require him to elevate himself a little on tip-toe, to prevent its entering into his mouth, and in that situation he remained for 3 hours, although soon missed, and the neighborhood searched in vain. About 5 o'clock the farmers servant coming to the well to draw water, had lowered the bucket but a few feet, when Johnny cried out—"So, thou meanest to dash my brains out with the bucket, I do see." Sure enough, down ran the bucket, and the man ran away trembling to his master, and solemnly declaring that the devil was in the well, while Johnny received the bucket on his left arm, which was severely bruised by it. The master dressed himself immediately, and ran to the spot calling out, "Who is in the well?"—"Why, 'tis I," said the poor patient—"I! Lord have mercy upon us! It is the devil sure enough, Thomas, I do think—speak, in the name of the Father, be you Satan or ghost?" said the farmer, "I be no Satan, nor no ghost—I be honest Johnny

Thompson." But though he could answer so collectedly, they could not prevail on Johnny to get into the bucket—consequently were obliged to procure a ladder and drag him from the well.—He was carried home, and very soon fell into a sound sleep, from which he awaked perfectly free from fever; recovered his strength very fast, and is now alive and well.

From a Paris paper.

FATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.

The chief of Battalion, Taverney, arrived lately from St. Domingo, at Paris. He had been absent fifteen months, and was, before his departure, betrothed to a Mademoiselle de Vernois. At his return, he hastened to see his mistress, and pressed her to fix the day of their marriage. The Sunday following was agreed on; and his sister was informed of the day that should make him happy. In one of those unguarded moments, when the most prudent may err, Miss Taverney determined to try her brother's love, by giving him reason to be jealous of his mistress. She told him that, as an affectionate sister, she was sorry to see him so much attached to a lady who did not return his love; and, to convince him, she asked him the next day to be in the Bois de Boulogne, not far from La Bagatelle, and, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he would undoubtedly find Mademoiselle de Vernois in her usual evening's walk, accompanied with her usual evening's companion.—With an anxiety of mind easily to be imagined, he arrived at the fatal spot, where he had not been long before he saw his mistress not only arm and arm with a genteel young man, but caressing him in a manner that would have bewildered an imagination less heated than his own. No sooner had his mistress and her companion passed his place of concealment, than he rushed forward, and shot them both through the head. But what was his surprise, after this desperate act, to find the supposed youth whom he had murdered, as a rival, was his own sister. He drew his sword and stabbed himself to the heart, as a punishment for his jealousy and his crime. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to his sister, thanking her for her information, and bequeathing her all his property. Taverney was 27 years of age, Miss Taverney 21, and Mademoiselle de Vernois 19.

A worthy Clergyman in Yorkshire, lately deceased, bequeathed in his will, a considerable property to his only daughter on the subsequent conditions:—First, that she did not enter into the state of matrimony without the consent of his executors or their representatives; secondly that she dressed with greater decency than she had hitherto been accustomed to do. The testator's words are—  
 "But as my daughter, Ann— hath not attended to my admonitions respecting the filthy and lewd custom of dressing with naked elbows, my will is, that in case she persists in so gross a violation of female decency, the whole of the property devised by me as aforesaid, and intended as a provision for her future life, shall go to the eldest son of my sister Caroline— and his heirs lawfully begotten. To these who may say this restriction is severe, I answer, that an indecent display of personal habiliments in woman is a certain indication of intellectual depravity."

When George II. was once at a masquerade, he observed Miss Cludleigh in a habit which very closely bordered upon the naked; "My dear lady" said the good natured monarch, "suffer me to put my hand upon that soft bosom."—"Sire," said she, "give me your hand, and I will put it on a much softer place." She took his right hand, and put it on his own forehead.

A Duel was lately fought in England between two country squires, on the plan of the satirical rencontre in "Folly as it flies," and after exchanging those like *Curst* and *Post Obit*, one second proposed their shaking hands; on which the other observed, there is no occasion, their hands have been shaking all the time.

A Beau's pudding, if its size should continue to increase, will soon answer a very valuable purpose. A man will shortly be enabled to use it for a port-manteau; and the shirts, stockings, and shoes, necessary for every traveller, will answer very well the purposes of neck-clothing.

To be Rented

For the ensuing Year,  
 A LARGE and valuable Farm near Easton. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, August 7, 1804. tf.

Bricks for Sale.

UPWARDS of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand BRICKS for sale for cash, or good paper, at short dates, by JOSHUA TAGGART. Easton, Aug. 7, 1804. 3

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, Adulterer, Beggar Boy, Ammond, She lives in Hopes, Tale of the Times, Tales of the Abbey, Royal Captives, Minstrel, Saltmans, Gymnastics, Secret Memoirs, Vicar of Wakefield, Cecilia, Don Quixote, Miffterie of Udolpho, Leonard and Gertrude, History of the Devil, Hermsproyner, Beggar Girl, Charlotte Temple, Moores Edward, Montalbert, Female Foundling, Jenny, Henry Willoughby, Joseph Andrews, Family Ortenburg, Dowal, 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, Minstrel's do. Goldsmith's do. Billafepius, Fisher's Companion, Life of Kotzebue, Jefferson's Manual, Plurality of Worlds, Priestley's Letters, Self-knowledge, Fall'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, Pfalters, Sacramental Directory, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, Pleading Instructor, Child's Instructor, Child's Companion, &c.—Sharp's Arithmetic, Preceptors do. Gough's do. Workman's do. Murray's Grammar, Louth's do. Ash's do. Harrison's do.—Cæsar, 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.

By Order of the Chancellor,

THE Creditors of John Winn Harrison, of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor within three months from this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the real estate of said John Winn Harrison, deceased.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee. N. B. The sale appointed for this day, is postponed until Wednesday 15th inst.—the plot of the land as laid out for sale, may be seen at the store of Mr. Joseph Hopkins, Easton. August 7, 1804. 2

To be Sold.

OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Ann's County, on which is a good Dwelling-House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Cellar with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expence. This land is good, handsomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary;—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of JAMES O'BRYON, or, BENJAMIN O'BRYON. August 7, 1804.

Wanted to Employ for the next Year, A Blacksmith,

WHO understands country work—such a person may hear of encouragement by application to HENRY BULLIN. Miles' River Neck, Aug. 7, 1804. 3

To be Rented

For the ensuing year, or a term of years. THE Plantation belonging to the subscriber, at the Cross Roads, between New-Market and Cratchers' Ferry, about five miles from the former and two from the latter.—The said farm is well inclosed, and divided into three shifts of two hundred thousand Corn Hills each, a large proportion of said land has been lately cleared.—There is two good Dwelling-Houses, a large Barn, and other convenient Houses on said land, it may be made into two farms to suit two persons if it is thought too large for one. The soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flax and Tobacco, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard; there is a plenty of Timber adjoining said land. Whoever is inclined to rent said farm or farms, may know the terms by applying to

DANIEL NICOLLS. Dorchester County, August 6, 1804. 3

The Subscribers.

RETURN their thanks to the public in general, for all favors heretofore conferred—and from the solicitations of a number of their friends, now offer their services in the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS; and flatter themselves (from their knowledge of business) with receiving a share of public patronage.

All those who may think proper to consign Grain or Property to them, may be assured of having the most prompt attention paid to their Business, and no exertions wanted for the promotion of their interests, by the public's most obedient, humble servants,

BARROLL & RICAUD.

N. B. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, of the best quality, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or approved paper. Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, August 6, 1804. 4

To be sold, or Rented, And possession given on the first day of January next.

ONE third part of a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, on Great Choptank river, called Woolley Manor, commonly known by the name of Chancellor's Point, together with two good ferry boats, one of them entirely new. On said land are one good apple orchard, two peach orchards and divers other kinds of fruit. This situation is too well known to need much comment. The purchaser will have liberty to feed wheat this fall. Also, an unimproved lot of ground to be sold, in the town of St. Michael's, in said county; for both which an indisputable title will be given, and terms made known, by the subscribers, living at Chancellor's Point aforesaid.

SAILES CANNAR. WILLIAM CANNAR. August 7, 1804.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, July 1st, 1804.

- A
- Mary Ambrose
- B
- James Bevans, Wm Boardly, esq.
- Daniel Bryan, Wm Barnes
- Robert Browning, Nancy Postwick
- Kessiah Bowers, Moses Briscoe
- Wm. Barrans, Benj. Bryan.
- C
- Elizabeth Comegys, Lucay Comegys
- Cornelius Comegys, George Corrie.
- D
- Jesse Davis, Fanny Demby.
- E
- Eliot & Tail, esqrs.
- F
- Abraham Faulkner.
- G
- Samuel Golden, Ann Graves
- Eliza Grindage.
- H
- Joseph & John Hart, Harriot & Tueker
- Cuthbert Hall, Rev. Dr. Benj. Hall
- James Howard.
- I
- Samuel Ireland.
- K
- Samuel Kerr, John Kenedy
- Robert King.
- L
- Edmond Lynch, John Lathern
- Ann Lambden, Elizabeth Little
- M
- B. W. McReeder, Dr. Maguire
- John M'Donald, Richard Moffett.
- N
- Thomas Nicholson.
- P
- Hyland B. Penington.
- R
- Charlotte Ringgold, Joseph Rafin, jun. esq.
- S
- Thomas Savin, James Salesbury
- Betsy Singles, John Symons.
- W
- Mary Woodland, Robert Ward
- Rebecca Wilson, John Williams
- Rachael Woodland, David Wiley.
- Y
- George Yeats.

Such of the above Letters, that are not taken up before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters. WILLIAM POPE, Jun. P. N.



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, AUGUST 14, 1804.

[NO. 50....258.]

**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.

**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 Bellair, for the County of Harford, for 800 shares, by John Montgomery, Gabriel Christie, John Stump & George Patterson, or any two of them.

At Frederick town, 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 Elizabeth town, 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 Bentley and Thomas P. Wilford, 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 Leonard town, 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 Frederick town, for Calvert County, for 400 shares, by Richard Grahame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson 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 Centreville, for Queen-Ann's County, for 800 shares, by Wm. Chambers, James Brown, Wm. Carmichael and Stephen Lowrey, or any two of them.

At Denton, for Caroline County, for 500 shares, by Wm. Whitely, William Potter, Wm. Frazier and Isaac Purnell, or any two of them.

At Chestertown, for Kent County, for 800 shares, by James Houston, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatchet and Richard Elghman, 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 Elkton 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. Wilton & 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 Frederick town 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 dol-

lars 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 state hath 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

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 issue, and so 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 form 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.

**Notice.**  
INFORMATION having been received from the Troop District, that the next Quarterly Meeting will commence at that place on Saturday the 11th of August next. In order to pay due respect to all religious observances, 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.

**TO THE Voters of Dorchester County.**  
FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
WHEN 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

**Public Sale.**  
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold on the premises, at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August next, the HOUSE and LOT, at George Town & Roads, now occupied by Mr. Henry Willis. 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 & Roads, } 4  
25th July 1804. }

**Chester Church Lottery.**  
THE managers of Chester church lottery, finding that the sales 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. Centreville, 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

**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 Lambert. 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

**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.

**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 shown before the 1st day of September next: Provided, a copy of this order be published in a newspaper of Eastern, 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, the said sale may be ratified, before the said day.  
True Copy,  
Fell,  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

**DOCTOR MACE'S ANTI-BILIOUS TINCTURE AND HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS.**  
FOR preserving health in general, and especially for preventing the diseases 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 twelled 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 very 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 an 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

**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 438 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 tract 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

**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 to 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 VICKARS.  
Easton, July 31, 1804. 3  
N. B. The LETTER-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.

**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. if

**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

**To be Rented,**  
THE House in which the Subscriber now resides, till the 1st of January 1805. For terms apply to Henry Nicols, jun. esq. Possession may be had immediately.  
E. COURSEY.  
Easton, August 7, 1804. 3

**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 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 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 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. if

**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

**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  
The Subscribers have commenced business under the firm of  
Nicholson & Attwood,  
And have purchased the two fine Schooners, lately the property of Captain Dawson, called the  
CENTRAVILLE, & 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. if

**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.

**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 same 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.

**Arminian Skeleton.**  
Subscriptions are received at the STAR OFFICE, for a Book, entitled, THE SKELETON; or, THE ARMINIAN ANATOMIZED—AND THE Carnal Preacher Dissected. IN TWO PARTS.  
Part 1.—The ARMINIAN, or doctrine of Universal Charity, pursued, taken, examined, tried, condemned, executed and anatomized.  
Part 2.—The Carnal Preacher Dissected, with comments on several dark passages of scripture. In a series of letters, written at various times to friends in the country.  
Conditions, &c. are left at this Office.  
It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen, that the above book contains the ground-work and principles of genuine piety, as it manifestly proves from the Scriptures of truth, that the doctrine of free will and universal redemption is unfounded.  
August 7, 1804. 3

**Sixty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN off from Mr. Edward Harris' farm in Queen-Anns county, near Setus' 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 common—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, Overfeer for Mr. Edw. Harris.  
N. B. An Overfeer 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-Anns, or Edw. Clayton at Centreville.  
July 31, 1804. 5

**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, Peppers, Allspice, Coppers, 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. HASLET,  
Corner of Pratt and South Street, Baltimore, May 20, 1804. 3



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, AUGUST 21, 1804.

[NO. 51....259.]

**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.

**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 Gibbon, 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 Frederick-town, 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 Elizabeth town, 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 Bentley 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 Leonard-town, 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 Frederick-town, for Calvert County, for 400 shares, by Richard Grahame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinon 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 Meluy 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 Centreville, for Queen-Ann's County, for 800 shares, by Wm. Chambers, James Brown, Wm. Carmichael and Stephen Lowrey, or any two of them.

At Denton, for Caroline County, for 500 shares, by Wm. Whitely, William Potter, Wm. Frazier and Isaac Purnell, 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 Elkton 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 Frederick-town 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 dol-

lars 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 execute 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 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 state hath 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 two 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

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 to execute 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 expences 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 expence 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 Shores at the Bank and Branch Bank.

and expelling 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 or 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 issue, and so 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, so 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.

FRANCE.  
ORGANIC SENATNSCONSUL-  
TUM.

Extracts from the Registers of the con-  
servative Senate of Floreal, Year 12.

(Continued.)  
TITLE VIII.

OF THE SENATE.

57. The senate is composed, 1st, of the French princes, who have attained their 18th year; 2d, of the titularies of the great dignities of the empire; 3d, of the eighty members nominated upon the presentation of candidates chosen by the emperor, from the lists formed by the electoral colleges of departments; 4th, of the citizens whom the emperor may think proper to elevate to the dignity of senators.

Whenever the number of senators shall exceed that fixed by the art. 63, of the organic senatus consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, a law shall be provided in this respect, in execution of art. 17, of the senatus consultum of the 4th Nivose, year 11.

58. The president of the senate is nominated and chosen from among the senators.

His functions last for a year.

59. He convokes the senate upon an order from the emperor, and upon the demands, or commissions which will be hereafter spoken of, art. 60 and 64, or of a senator conformable to the dispositions of art. 70, or of an officer of the senate for the interior affairs of that body.

He renders an account to the emperor of the convocation made upon the demand of the commissioners or of a senator, of their object, and of the results of the deliberations of the senate.

60. A commission of seven members nominated by the senate and chosen from amongst its members takes cognizance, upon the communication to it by the ministers, of the arrests which may have taken place conformably to art. 46 of the constitution, where the arrested persons have not been brought before the tribunals in ten days after their arrest.

This commission is called *senatorial commission of individual liberty*.

61. All persons arrested and not put upon their trial after ten days subsequent to their arrest, may recur directly, by themselves, their relations or representatives, and by petition, to the senatorial commission of individual liberty.

62. When the commission deems that the detention prolonged beyond ten days from the arrest is not justified by the interest of the state, it invites the minister who had ordered the arrest to set the detained persons at liberty, or to send him or her before the ordinary tribunals.

63. If, after three successive invitations, within the space of a month, the detained person is not set at liberty, or sent before the ordinary tribunals, the commission demands an assembly of the senate, which is convoked by the president, and which issues, if there is cause, the following declaration:

"There is strong presumption that N. is detained arbitrarily."

The fact is then proceeded upon according to the dispositions of the article 112, title XIII, of the high imperial court.

64. A commission of seven members nominated by the senate and chosen from amongst its members, is charged to watch over the liberty of the press.

Works printed and distributed by subscription and periodically are not comprised in its attribution.

This commission is called *senatorial commission of the liberty of the press*.

65. The authors, printers or book-sellers, who think they have grounds for complaining of the hindrance put to the impression or circulation of the work, may recur directly, and by petition, to the senatorial commission of the liberty of the press.

66. When the commission deems that the hindrances are not justified by the interests of the state, it invites the minister who has given the order to revoke it.

67. If, after three successive invitations, renewed within the space of a month, the hindrances subsist, the commission demands an assembly of the senate, which is convoked by the president, and which issues, if there is cause, the following declaration:

"There are strong presumptions that the liberty of the press has been violated."

The fact is then proceeded upon according to the art. 112, title XIII, of the high imperial court.

68. One member of each of the senatorial commissions ceases his functions every four months.

69. The projects of laws decreed by the legislative body, are transmitted, on the very day of their adoption, to the senate, and deposited in its archives.

70. Every decree issued by the legislative body may be denounced to the senate by a senator: 1st, as tending to the re-establishment of the feudal system; 2d, as contrary to the irrevocability of the sales of the national domains; 3d, as not having been deliberated upon in the form prescribed by the constitutions of the empire, the regulations, and laws; 4th, as attacking the prerogative of the imperial dignity, and those of the senate; without prejudice to the execution of the

articles 21 and 37 of the acts of the constitutions of the empire, bearing date the 22d Frimare, year 8.

71. The senate within the following days after the adoption of the project of law, deliberating upon the report of a special commission, and after having heard three readings of the decree in three sittings held upon different days, may express the opinion, that there is no cause for promulgating the law.

The president carries to the emperor the deliberation of the senate, with the motives assigned for the same.

72. The emperor after having heard the council of state, either declares by a decree his adhesion to the deliberation of the senate, or causes the law to be promulgated.

73. Every law the promulgation of which, in this circumstance, has not been made before the expiration of the space of ten days can no longer be promulgated, if it has been again deliberated upon and adopted by the legislative body.

74. The whole of the operations of an electoral college, and the partial operations which are relative to the presentation of the candidates to the senate, to the legislative body and to the tribunate, cannot be annulled on account of being unconstitutional, but by a senatus consultum.

TITLE IX.

OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

75. When the council of state deliberates upon the projects of laws and upon the regulations of public administration, the two-thirds of the members of the council in ordinary service must be present.

The number of the counsellors of state present cannot be less than twenty-five.

76. The council of state is divided into six sections, to wit:

Section of legislation, section of the interior, section of finances, section of war, section of the marine, and section of commerce.

77. When a member of the council of state has been inscribed during five years upon the list of the members of the ordinary service, he receives a commission of counsellor of state for life.

When he ceases to be inscribed in the list of the council of state in ordinary or extraordinary service, he has a right only to the salary of counsellor of state.

He loses his title and rights only by a judgment of the high imperial court, awarding an afflictive or ignominious penalty.

TITLE X.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

78. The members going out of the legislative body may be re-elected without interval.

79. The projects of laws presented to the legislative body are sent back to the three sections of the tribunate.

80. The sittings of the legislative body are distinguished into ordinary sittings and general committees.

81. The ordinary sittings are composed of members of the legislative body, of orators of the council of state, and of orators of the three sections of the tribunate.

The general committees are composed only of members of the legislative body.

The president of the legislative body presides at the ordinary sittings, and the general committees.

82. In an ordinary sitting, the legislative body hears the orators of the council of state and those of the three sections of the tribunate, and votes upon the projects of law.

In general committees, the members of the legislative body discuss among themselves the advantages and inconveniences of the project of law.

83. The legislative body forms itself into a general committee.

1st. Upon the invitation of the president for the interior business of the body.

2d. Upon a demand made to the president and signed by fifty members present.

In these two cases, the general committee is secret, and the discussions must neither be printed or divulged:

3d. Upon the demand of the orators of the council of state, specially authorized to effect.

In this case, the general committee is necessarily public.

No deliberation can be taken in the general committees.

84. When the discussion in the general committee is formed, the deliberation is adjourned to the next day in an ordinary sitting.

85. The legislative body, on the day it is to vote upon the project of law, hears, in the same sitting, the recapitulation which the orators of the council of state make.

86. The deliberation on a project of law, can in no case, be deferred more than three days beyond the one which has been fixed for the closing of the discussion.

87. The sections of tribunate constitute the only commissions of the legislative body which cannot form any other, but in the case expressed art. 113, title XIII, of the high imperial court.

TITLE IX.

OF THE TRIBUNATE.

88. The functions of the members of the tribunate last ten years.

89. The tribunate is renewed by the half every five years.

The first renewal shall take place for the sessions of the year conformable to the organic senatus consultum, of the 19th Thermidor, year 10.

90. The president of the tribunate is nominated by the emperor upon the presentation of three candidates made by the tribunate by secret election and by the absolute majority. (1)

91. The functions of the president of the tribunate last two years.

The tribunate has two questors.

They are appointed by the emperor upon a triple list of candidates chosen by the tribunate by secret elections and by the absolute majority.

Their functions are the same as those attributed to the questors of the legislative body, by the articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of the organic senatus consultum of the 24th Primare, year 12.

One of the questors is renewed every year.

93. The tribunate is divided into three sections, to wit:

Sections of legislation, sections of interior, sections of finances.

94. Each section form a list of three of its members, among whom the president of the tribunate designates the president of the section.

The functions of the president of section last one year.

95. When the respective sections of the council of state and of the tribunate, demand to unite, the conferences are held under the presidency of the arch-chancellor of the empire, or of the arch-treasurer, according to the nature of the objects to be examined.

96. Each section discusses separately and in an assembly of the section, the projects of laws which are transmitted to it by the legislative body.

Two orators of each of the three sections carry to the legislative body the wish of the section and develope the motives of it.

97. In no case can the projects of laws be discussed by the tribunate in a general assembly.

It unites in a general assembly, under the presidency of its president, for the exercise of its other attributions.

(To be continued.)

While major Jackson was suffered to hold an office in the custom-house, the president was one of the best men in the world, his very good friend, and he calculated upon it as the highest honor that the president had long ago given him a polite letter of credence (which in a critical case happened to be of more use to him than half a million of assignats)—but dismissed from office for his influence and perfection of major Simons, an officer of more worth than himself, he now discovers that the convention to which he was secretary adopted a constitution which he has pretended to admire and to be devoted to, but that in that constitution the black population gives an unjust predominance to Virginia—nay that it is defective in admitting amendments. This very sagacious patriot, whose eyes were shut while he had a salary are opened only when that salary is taken away; and so admirable is his vision that he discovers at to be an objectionable affair, that certain officers appointed by Gen. Washington, and Mr. Adams are retained; he objects to the following appointments.

The President, appointed by the People.  
Chief Justice Marshall, by Mr. Adams.  
(for his speech on Jonathan Robbins' case.)  
Associate Judge Washington, by Mr. Adams.

Secretary of State, by Mr. Jefferson.  
Governor of Louisiana, by Mr. Jefferson.  
Auditor of Treasury, by Gen. Washington.

Mr. Harrison, by Mr. Jefferson.  
Commercial agent at Paris, appointed first by Gen. Washington, removed by Mr. Adams, restored.

Collector of Louisiana, by Mr. Jefferson.  
a resident of the Nat-chez,

Whether this was intended or not as a reflection on Mr. Adams and on General Washington, is not very easily determined, but such certainly is its operation.

Two of these Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Trist, were certainly born in Virginia, if being born in that state renders a man exceptional or unfit for the discharge of his duty the argument is a cogent one; and might be carried farther than the Scots gentleman might think perfectly liberal; but Mr. Claiborne had long before lived in and represented another state in congress; and Mr. Trist had purchased an estate and lived on it at Natchez; whether the misfortune of being born in Virginia attached to them wherever they went like that of the persecuted Israelites, the major may determine—for who can understand what he means if he does not himself.

It appears that unless it is intended (and no doubt it is) to reprobate the President's election at all, or any President from Virginia, the sins of the President are confined to the appointment of Mr. Madison, secretary of state, and the restoration of Mr. Skipwith, who had

been dismissed wholly on account of his friendships and political principles—and in this view we certainly with the major all the pleasure which he can derive from such deep fatigues.

If the salaries paid to the citizens of Virginia then are fairly stated they will stand thus.

To an appointment by the people, 25,000

To appointments by Gen. Washington, and Mr. Adams, 43,000

To do, by Mr. Jefferson, 8,000

The poor major has disappointed his friends and his adversaries—if he discharged his official duties no better than his editorial; the office must have been a sinecure. [Aurora.]

A gentleman of science and of great information in a letter, dated on the Mississippi, to his correspondent in the city of Washington, speaking of the country between the Red River and Missouri, says—"Salt is to be found in various forms; it may be collected crystallized on the surface of the earth, in places where the impregnated water oozes from the pores of the soil, and spreads itself slowly along the plane, exposed to the evaporating power of the sun-beams; salt springs highly saturated are common. Those two means of procuring salt are within the settlement distances up the river. But its upper branches are said to wash hills, mountains, or great masses of salt, some say very pure salt, others say debased with an admixture of terrene matter; probably both exist—nay it is not improbable that the same mountain, ridge or chain of salt extends from the sources of the Missouri to the Red River. The salt region is considered by the native Indian tribes as sacred ground, never to be polluted by blood.

The most inveterate enemies assemble there for the purpose of collecting their provision of salt, and hold friendly or at least innocent converse together; and so deeply are they impressed with a religious or reverential awe of the Great Spirit, supposed to preside more immediately over those districts, that no example has ever been known of public or private resentment having been satisfied by these savage men within the privileged limits. The Washita River, and country are supposed to offer many curious objects:

"It diverges considerably from the Red River, of which it is a branch, at about 160 leagues (by water) from its mouth it is supposed to be 200 miles from the Red River, and in this position it is to be seen a curiosity a few miles from the river:

"It goes by the name of the Boiling Spring; the country is mountainous, and miles in extent are covered with crystallizations of a prismatic and paramidal form, and metallic and other mineral productions are said to be abundant, but hitherto not explored. Here is found an immense Natural Caldron, in which a vast body of water perpetually boils; a spring issues out, the water of which is literally scalding. This new bath or watering place acquires already celebrity, from supposed cures performed on invalids, who have bathed in, or drank its waters. At this time two or three inhabitants of Natchez are gone to the spring in hopes of being cured of paralytic complaints.

"It is not impossible that the warm bath, with equal exercise at home, might be equally beneficial."

Moral Reflections.

In the Palladium, of Friday, the citizens of Boston were invited to assemble on the floor of the new statehouse, to devise modes of respect to the character of Gen. Hamilton. They were requested to lay aside all party animosities, and to unite, federalists and republicans, in this important concern: and yet, in the very gazette where this conciliatory invitation is given, the strains of abuse upon the character of Mr. Jefferson, the head of the republican party of the U. S. are more violent and acrimonious than usual. What do those men, who choose to assume vainly and groundlessly, the appellation of federalists, think? Do they believe that they may possess all the understanding, with all the arrogance of the country?

Gen. Hamilton is dead! There are many useful lessons to be learned from this fatal affair. Among others, there is this important one; that men should be prudent, in regard to the reputation of those who differ from them in political opinions. We live in a country where every man has a right to his own sentiments; and where no one is obliged to submit to insult.

Gen. Hamilton was the contriver of the funding system. Those who approve of it, approve of him. He was the contriver of the bank, where 75 millions, in public securities, were deposited as money, by the stockholders. Those who approve of that, approve of him. When he died, he held no public office; why then this parade, unless the party, he was at the head of, expected something great to take place under his guidance? The U. S. as yet, seem to be the care of a Good Providence; and we have yet encouragement to hope, that we shall enjoy a republican form of government.

NATHAN.

Moral consistency is the great characteristic of a nation, and of the U. S. in particular. The death of Gen. Hamilton is lamented on the principles of humanity, as involving the unhappiness of his family, and the violation of the laws of society. We weep over him as a man; but we reprobate the manner of his exit. The punctilious pride, ought never to controvert the promulgated sentiments of the community; and, when a man falls under this influence, it cannot be proper to countenance the action, by an uncommon display of funeral obsequies. What a lesson do we give to the rising generation, by our excess of parade on this melancholy catastrophe! Will it check the precipitancy of youth, or fix a stigma on the practice of duelling?

Let the ministers of the gospel contemplate the tendency of elegies, and other demonstrations of funeral honors, on this distressing occasion. We will not to censure the dead, but we are anxious for the morals of the living. Society is founded on the stable basis of virtue; and, however great the character who shakes the foundation, we should be cautious how far we go in our respect for his memory.

By what authority a few persons, meeting on the lower floor of the state-house, have pledged this town, is a question of serious consideration. If they meant to know the sense of the citizens, why did they not call a town-meeting? No man, it is presumed, would tread rashly over the grave of Hamilton; but a propriety of conduct, as it relates to the manner of his death, might have been a subject of investigation, and probably would have prevented an interruption of business, which is anticipated to take place on this occasion. He is deposited in the place prepared for the living; and may we all avoid the imprudence of his exit. [Boston Chronicle.]

FEDERALISM.

From the Boston Democrat.

From Mr. Burr, they say every one ought to turn with abhorrence, for his hands are stained with blood.—Is then the blood so soon washed from the hands of Mr. Rutledge, that the most respectable and affluent of their party, are eager to grasp them, and think themselves honored by associating with him. While reprobating Mr. Burr, for calling to the field one whom he had every reason to believe had endeavored to ruin his reputation—can they not recollect that their favorite, without calling to the field, fired at a man on the suspicion only, that he had been guilty of an illicit connection with his wife. Have they forgotten so soon that as general Hamilton fell by the hand of colonel Burr—so fell Dr. Senter by the hand of Mr. Rutledge.—And yet we see in the same paper in which are inserted these several remarks on Mr. Burr, the information that the town was honored with the company of Mr. Rutledge, that in the Hamiltonian procession among other respectable strangers, was recognized the honorable Mr. Rutledge.

We are told that Mr. Burr added insult to injury, by appearing with a friend in the streets of Philadelphia, soon after the duel—Yet Mr. Rutledge is considered as honoring a public procession and assembly in the town of Boston, himself being equally criminal.—Whole years of penitence (as a certain paper says) are insufficient to wipe the foul stain from the character of colonel Burr, but less than two summer's suns are competent to bleach the reputation of Mr. Rutledge—Bare hypocrisy—Shameful inconsistency.

The affairs of our national government, observes a correspondent, under President Jefferson's administration, are managed so well that the federalists themselves, we mean the honest and candid amongst them, find nothing to condemn. Indeed, if we only contrast the measures of the present administration with those pursued under Mr. Adams, there cannot we think, scarce a citizen be found, who is not a perfect monarchist, but will have reason to rejoice at the existing "state of things." Under the federal administration, as it was called, we were blessed with a standing army in the time of peace; an unnecessarily large navy; a sedition law; an alien act; a burdensome land tax; a stamp act; a loan of millions, at eight per centum; and a thousand useless and dangerous officers—confidence was lost, and our credit depreciated! But under the enlightened and liberal system of president Jefferson, we are relieved from all those obnoxious measures. Confidence is restored, and national credit re-established.—Yet Hume and his federal friends, view the striking contrast; and they must be convinced that their feeble efforts to bring about a change of administration, are futile and vain. [Boston Chron.]

Wanted to Employ for the next Year,

A Blacksmith,  
WHO undertands country work—  
such a person may hear of encouragement by application to

HENRY BULLIN.

Miss' River Neck, Aug. 7, 1804. 3

Extract of a letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Catheart, late consul of the United States at Tripoli, to Mr. Carthagen, their commercial agent at Marsailles, dated Leghorn, 11 May, 1804.

"The government of Naples has sent to sea two large frigates and four corvettes to guard their coast and annoy the Tunisians, should they put to sea this summer. A seventy-four gun ship is fitting out with all expedition, and will be manned with the crews of the corvettes, which are recalled for that purpose. The seventy-four and two large frigates will be kept continually at sea, so that if the Tunisians do declare war against us, this force will be of infinite service to us until a reinforcement arrives from the United States. I have likewise procured from the government of Naples the loan of four bombards and four large gun boats, artillery, mortars, bombs, ammunition and every apparatus complete. The boats are ready for sea at Messina, and an order was forwarded to the count Tourne, or in his absence to the governor of Messina, to deliver them to commodore Preble upon demand before I left Naples, and to render him every service in his power."

A letter, dated Tripoli, 4 April, mentions that the crew of the Philadelphia were in good health, that the officers had received permission to ride occasionally in the country, accompanied by a draggerman; but they were not allowed to visit the consuls.

Knowville, (Tenn.) July 27.  
This forenoon the legislature of this state by the unanimous vote of both branches, passed the act, ratifying the amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States.

The following extract of a letter from our London correspondent, we believe is the very latest received by the Union. It is dated

"June 20, evening.  
"Since I put up my papers for you this morning, a report is in very active circulation, which is said to have been very generally welcomed all over France, and which reached this country late last night, viz. that PEACE is expected to take place very shortly. Although the public know of no negotiation on the part of our government, and are aware of the ingenuity of Stock-Brokers in crisis like the present, this report has gained currency in the best informed and most elevated circles."  
[Phil. Gaz.]

A letter of the 24th May, dated Marsailles, from the American consul, is silent on the subject of any engagement between the English and French fleets off Toulon. This renders the intelligence of such an engagement represented to have taken place on the 23d of May, doubtful.

It is stated in some of the paragraphs from English papers, that Mr. Livingston's object in his late visit to London was to negotiate a loan for the purpose of paying the first instalment of the debt contracted by the purchase of Louisiana. This is not true. The debt incurred consisted of something more than three millions of dollars to be paid to American citizens who had claims against the French government, and the remainder amounting to between eleven and twelve millions of dollars payable in four equal instalments was funded last winter, and certificates issued for the amount. For the first object appropriations were made at the last session of congress. Two millions of dollars were in the treasury and the president was authorized to borrow the remainder from the bank of the United States. No draughts have however been yet made on that account, as no awards have been given by the commissioners at Paris. The funded stock it is principally held by Sir Francis Baring and his connexions. To negotiate a loan with him for the purpose of paying an instalment due four years hence to himself is tolerably absurd, and can only be considered as a brilliant specimen of English invention.

FOR THE STAR.  
'Tis strange, 'tis wonderful strange—that men should have the effrontery to reason on subjects they do not understand. Philanthropist in the Star of the 24th July, wishes to establish it as an eternal axiom—that the torch of Hymen is seldom lit, but by a spark from that inimitable expression "Filthy Lucre," with all deference for the sublimity of style and correctness of composition—I dare assert the contrary.—It were better for maintained that I were strong; Phi-

lanthropist correct—How often do we see marriages contracted from an idea of love, by parties who have no other support than that visionary object—Scarce has twelve months revolved before you see their countenances, depicted with regret, remorse and all their concomitants—whereas had either of the parties been united with "l'Argent"—they had formed a couple of the "utile dulce"—  
"For, alas!  
"Where penury is felt, the thought is chain'd,  
"And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few."

Philo-Philanthropist has attacked Philanthropist with all that trickling phraseology which a better genius commands—but equally as incorrect as his adversary. Poor Philo—you cannot bear the idea that the citizens of Chestertown should be considered as "fortune hunters," you too pretend to love the "crackling fagot and the squalid hearth."—Fie—fie Philo, read what the benevolent Cowper says on the subject,  
"Oh for a law, to noose the villain's neck,  
Who starves his own. Who persecutes the blood,  
He gave them in his children's veins, and hates  
And wrongs the woman, he has sworn to love."  
Can the philosophic Philo produce any argument that can justify poverty in marriage—No? than why his clamour against that which all mankind are in pursuit of—Cease oh! Philo cease, for should you reply in the hackneyed way with your *erescenti et multiplicamenti*, "I will make your hair to stand an end like quills upon the fretful Porcupine."

Before Amyntor commences his criticisms, I insist on his reading the two last lines of his publication—nay, the whole from the top to bottom and the effeminate race, as well as the "Fortune Hunters," will pay you their obeisance for your profound silence.  
"An admirer of Philanthropist" attempts irony, I recommend to him the production of Giles Gingerbread, the little boy who lived upon learning.  
I am in hopes this piece will sufficiently silence those Grub-street writers, Philo excepted.

CRITO.  
Chestertown, Aug. 18, 1804.  
From the Charleston City Gazette.  
We are authorized by the collector of the customs to state, that he has received a letter from the honorable Robert Smith, secretary of the navy, notifying him that the president of the United States has deemed it expedient to send to the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, gun boat No. 1, under the command of lieutenant commandant John Powell.—That another gun boat will in a few days be sent to our coast, and that arrangements have been made for building a gun boat at Charleston and another at Savannah.

The protections which will be thus given, as well to the revenue, as to all vessels whatever, whether neutral or American, against the aggressions of the armed vessels of any nation whatever, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, cannot fail to be highly gratifying and satisfactory.  
Pirates, whether found within or beyond our jurisdiction limits, will be taken and brought into port. Other laws of the United States can and will be effectually executed.

NOTICE  
To owners and masters of vessels, and all others whom it may concern.  
In compliance with law and instructions, no ship or vessels whatever, arriving from the West-Indies, which shall have on board any "negro, mulatto, or other person of colour," (Africans who have been non-residents in any of the West-India Islands, by the laws of this state excepted) shall be admitted to any entry until the master of said vessel shall produce from the proper officers of this state, a certificate, purporting that the provision of the 9th section of the act of this state, dated the 19th of December, 1801, has been fully complied with; and stating particularly, the names of the attendants or servants, not exceeding two to each person or family arriving in said vessel, travelling into the state, and also the names of the respective masters of said attendants or servants.  
The penalty of one thousand dollars, under the act of congress of the 28th February, 1803, for each "negro, mulatto, or other person of colour" imported, contrary to law; and a forfeiture of the vessel, if any "negro, mulatto, or other person of colour," so imported contrary to law, shall be landed, will be enforced.  
Given under my hand, at the custom house, this 31st day of July, 1804.  
JAMES SIMONS,  
Collector of the Customs.

A London paper says, Buonaparte has ordered Carnot, Sieyès, Garat, Coulon, Gregoire, and Lenjunaïs to reside on their respective estates in the country until further orders.  
These are the names of six who alone had courage and candor enough to vote against the imperial power.

LETTERS BETWEEN MADAME BUONAPARTE AND MADAME MOREAU.  
Les Nonvelles à la Main, Ventose, an XII. No. III. or Paris, March 23, 1804, contains what follows:  
In a preceding number we published a letter from general Moreau to the first consul. We are now informed from good authority, that it was authentic, with the exception that general Moreau, instead of acknowledging himself guilty of the pretended conspiracy, says, that had he conspired with Pichegru, Georges, and others, such would have been his plan, &c.

The letters we now lay before the public are known to all Paris, and have been admired even by some female citizens, who have not been inactive in our revolution. The one is written by a lady near 50, sharing a throne; the other by a young beauty of 22, who has been refused to share a dungeon with her husband. We guarantee their authenticity. They want no comment. They speak for themselves.

To Madame Moreau.  
Paris, 22d Ventose, year XII.  
March 18, 1804.

Madame,  
Though the crimes of your husband are great, the clemency of the first consul is greater; and my friendship for you, and my compassion for a person so dear to you, surpass both. Apprehend, therefore, nothing for general Moreau's life. By the very constitution which he intended to overturn, the chief magistrate possesses the power to pardon; and I promise you that it shall be employed in this affair. Do not, however, by any ill advised indiscretions of yourself and of your friends, aggravate the enormity of your husband's guilt. They alone can shut the door of mercy forever, and bring general Moreau to the scaffold.

I salute you cordially,  
JOSEPHINE BUONAPARTE.  
Madame Moreau to Madame Buonaparte.  
Gresbois, March 14, 1804.

Madame,  
I cannot be called indiscreet in saying, that your assertion, that declares my husband guilty, is rash, ungenerous and cruel. I do not wish to enter into a discussion unbecoming myself and husband, who is the criminal: he who, disinterested and without stain, has served his country, or he who served France, only to become the tyrant over Frenchmen: He, whose victories pacified Europe; or the foreigner who made those victories subservient to organize his oppressions over France and all nations: He, who in the most corrupted country dared to be honest, and had the courageous modesty to confound himself in the crowd, after he had resigned the supreme command; or he, who owes every advancement towards authority to some new crime, and has therefore no other choice left but between power and death—a throne or a scaffold. But let gen. Moreau appear before impartial judges, and not before pensioned assassins! Let him be tried by men whose lives are as pure as his own, and not by persons, accomplices in the atrocities of general Buonaparte, and whose past crimes answer for their present obedience; and I promise you, that justice, in pronouncing his honorable acquittal, will dispatch an order for the arrest (un mandat d'arret) of the really culpable of high treason against France—against the world.

Cease, madam, to mock humanity, and to insult my feelings, by talking of your husband's clemency and mercy! Gracious God! how canst thou suffer, without inflicting chastisement, the profanation of these words? The clemency, the mercy of that cruel man, who even in his youth, had the ferocity to inundate the streets and squares of Toulon and Paris, with the blood of innocent men, women and children! who ordered those soldiers, who, in Italy, with their blood, earned his laurels, to be drowned or buried alive! who, in Syria, in the same city poisoned his wounded companions in arms, and butchered his disabled prisoners! who hired an assassin to stab one rival, general Kleber, in Egypt; and who invents plots, and bribes tribunals to dishonor or murder in France, another rival general, whom he could find no banditti audacious enough to pierce!

General Buonaparte's reign of crime and of terror may be prosperous; but it cannot be long. Success attended Robespierre, but in a short time the guillotine punished his barbarity! Providence is always just; the same in 1804 as in 1794. My husband and myself are resigned to the will of the Almighty, as we are firm in the belief of an hereafter, terrible for assassins, poisoners, atheists and tyrants, but consoling to suffer innocence upon earth.

I salute you,  
JULIA MOREAU.

For Sale,  
For a term of Years,  
A Stout healthy young NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age—the is well acquainted with plantation work, and will not be sold to be taken out of the State. For terms apply at the Star-Office.  
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.  
The Republicans of the district composed of Kent and Queen-Ann's Counties, have not yet fixed on their Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States for the ensuing Election, and the time fast approaching.—It is recommended that one of the following persons be selected for that purpose.  
Samuel T. Wright, James Butcher of Queen-Ann's—or,  
Thomas Worrell, of Kent.

A VOIER,  
August 20, 1804.

To the Public.  
IT is with great pleasure, that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the waters of Barren-Creek Springs—I had been for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated, as to be barely able to move. During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down. I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious. In this situation, I went to Barren-Creek Springs, towards the end of last August, —determined to give the water a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this, from the manner of its operating, being, in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed: my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor. Although I stayed only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health. JAMES KEMP.  
July 20, 1804.

The testimony of Mr. Charles Vaughn.  
I WAS taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken. I had two physicians called in immediately, which attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief; but still continued in that state, until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek Springs, determined to give the waters a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bathed in it every morning and evening—this, from the manner of its operating, being, in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The first week I was obliged to ride in a carriage to the Spring, the second and third week I rode on horseback. Although I staid only three week, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months, I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety. CHARLES VAUGHN.

DIED—On Tuesday morning last, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Anna Maria Hollyday, of this county.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
Philo-Philanthropist, shall be attended to as soon as room will permit.  
Amyntor, shall also appear.  
Philander, shall also be attended to.

SUBSCRIBERS to the STAR, who receive their papers from the Post Office at Centerville, are informed that their accounts are in the hands of William Chambers, Esq. for collection, to whom they are requested to make payment.  
August 21, 1804.

Notice.  
THE Commissioners appointed for Talbot county, to receive subscriptions for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will open books for that purpose on Monday the third day of September next, at the Court-house, in Easton, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the Articles of Association.  
August 21, 1804.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased; are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers, or to either of them for payment;—And those who are indebted to the Estate, are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as speedily as possible.  
SAM. CHAMBERLAINE,  
NICHOLAS HAMMOND,  
HENRY HOLLYDAY, } Ex'ors.  
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804.

Last Notice.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Cooper, and Mary Cooper, deceased, are warned to make immediate payment—as further indulgence cannot be given—in order to a final settlement of said estate.  
WM. & THOS. ATKINSON,  
Administrators of Mary Cooper, and Administrators de bonis non of Jas. Cooper, dec'd.  
August 21, 1804.

Wanted to Purchase.  
A Good well broke Yoke of OXEN, for which a generous price will be given, if immediate application is made at the Star-Office.  
August 21, 1804.

The sale of the Lands  
OF JOHN WINN HARRISON, deceased, will be continued on Thursday next, 23d inst. on the premises, at 11 o'clock, when several lots of marsh will be offered, laid off with a road through the marsh—Also, some small lots of wood land, and some of arable ground.  
JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.  
August 21, 1804.

To be Rented,  
THE two tenements now occupied by Joseph Haykins, and Dr. Farth. The subscriber is now ready to contract with a person who wants to rent either of the said houses.  
ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.  
A second handed COACHEE for sale on easy terms.  
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804.

Commission Business.  
The Subscriber has commenced the Commission Business, at No. 6 Pratt-street, for the Sale of  
Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c.  
AND solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business intrusted to his care, shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.  
SAMUEL WRIGHT.  
Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1804.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods purchased at his vendue in February last, are notified that they will be due the 22d inst. and if they do not come forward and settle their respective obligations on or before that day, they will in a short time after be put in proper hands to compel payment. Also, all persons indebted to the Estate of John Clayland, late of Talbot County deceased, are requested to make payment immediately, or they will be dealt with as above.—And all persons having claims against the Estate of the said John Clayland, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber with their proper vouchers, on or before the 20th day of September next, or otherwise they may by law be excluded from any part of the said deceased's estate.  
WM. CLAYLAND, Ex'r. of John Clayland, deceased.  
Hillsborough, Aug. 20, 1804.

Medicine Store, Chestertown.  
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that he has just opened  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
MEDICINES,  
which he will sell at the most reduced prices. PHYSICIANS may rely upon having their orders strictly attended to, and those persons who are in the habit of purchasing Medicines for their families, may be supplied either with Chests of Medicine, or in smaller quantities, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber has also for sale, and expects very shortly to receive, a variety of pains, perfumery, and confectionary, all of superior qualities. In addition to the above articles, he has thumb and spring lancets, trusses, breast pumps, nipple shells, graduated measures, small scales and weights, and a general supply of Patent Medicines.  
As an establishment of the above kind will certainly be of great convenience to the public, the subscriber respectfully solicits their encouragement, and assures them that every exertion shall be made to render general satisfaction.  
By their most obedient servant,  
SAMUEL THOMPSON.  
Chestertown, August 18, 1804.

Twenty Dollars Reward.  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday evening the 18th inst., a likely young NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 20 years of age, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, and a little bow legged—he has a number of relations in this county, and some living in the State of Delaware, near Marshhope Bridge—He is well acquainted with the farming business. No particular mark is at present remembered, but probably a small one over the left eye. He is a manumitted negro, and has but a few years to serve. The sum of Ten Dollars will be paid for securing said negro, so that the subscriber may get him again, if taken in this State; and the above reward if taken out of the State; and reasonable expenses if brought home.  
PERRY BENSON.  
Miles River, Aug. 21, 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.

To be Rented,  
FOR the ensuing year, the Houses and Lot which Capt. Vickars now occupies, on the north side of the Road leading from Easton, to Easton Point. For terms apply to  
RICHARD DENNY.  
August 12, 1804.

**The Subscribers**  
Have entered into partnership to run Boats between the town of Centreville and the city of Baltimore, and have commenced their business with the beautiful **SCHOONER, the NANCY & JANE,** which they purchased of Capt. Samuel Thomas, of Easton.

THIS vessel is equal to any that belongs to the Bay, and is in the most complete order for the accommodation of passengers. She sails as a **Packet and Grain Boat,** under the direction of a careful and experienced commander; and leaves Centreville every **Wednesday morning,** precisely at 9 o'clock; and Baltimore on **Saturday mornings,** at the same hour.

About the 1st of November next, the subscribers expect to obtain possession of a commodious **GRANARY** at the landing near Centreville; when they propose to run a Boat for the carriage of Grain on; and as this expense is incurred principally for the Farmers, a hope is indulged that the undertaking will be liberally encouraged by them.

Punctuality in dealing, and the strictest attention to orders, left at the store of **Thomas C. Earle, & Co.** are promised by the public's obedient servants,  
**THOMAS C. EARLE,  
CHARLES C. EARLE.**  
Centreville, August 13, 1804.

**THOMAS C. EARLE, & Co.**  
Continue to keep a general assortment of **GOODS,** which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Member of the **Barren-Creek Jockey Club** are requested to meet at Barren-Creek Springs, on **Tuesday** the 3d of September next, for the purpose of admitting members, and regulating all matters relative to the Running and exercise Ground—Fixing on the time of running, and the sum to be run for.  
**N. C. NEWTON, Sec'y.**  
August 14, 1804.

**To be Rented,**  
THE subscribers house in **Georgetown, Kent county,** long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same—also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town—as several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to **John Ireland, Esq.** Georgetown Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.  
**WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.**  
August 13, 1804.

**FOR SALE,**  
Two Canvas top Chairs, of the best quality, and just finished in the neatest manner. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
**WM. BARTON.**  
Easton, August 14, 1804.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
**R**UNAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County Maryland, on Saturday the 4th inst. a young **Negro Man,** by the name of **AARON,** 21 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made—he has a large mouth, flat nose, with a good set of teeth—His clothing was a striped kersey jacket, tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat much worn. Whoever will take up and secure said Negro, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive if taken in the County **Twenty Dollars;** if out of the County, and in the State **Thirty Dollars;** and if out of the State the above reward, with reasonable expenses if brought home, paid by the subscriber living near Easton.  
**LAMBERT NORRIS.**  
Talbot County, Aug. 14, 1804.

**RUNAWAY.**  
**W**AS committed to the goal of Washington county, in the State of Maryland, on the 24th inst.—a **Negro Man,** named **ANTHONY,** about 28 years old, has on a country linen shirt, and check'd linen trousers; he says he belongs to a person of the name of **Dorsey,** who bought him of a certain **Lewis Spiece** of this County, and that he run away from the said Dorsey, near Winchester, in Virginia, who he supposed was taking him to the State of Georgia—If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.  
**N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff**  
of Washington County  
August 13, 1804.

**The Subscribers**  
**R**ETURN their thanks to the public in general, for all favors heretofore conferred—and from the solicitations of a number of their friends, now offer their services in the transaction of **COMMISSION BUSINESS;** and flatter themselves (from their knowledge of business) with receiving a share of public patronage.

All those who may think proper to consign Grain or Property to them, may be assured of having the most prompt attention paid to their **Business;** and no exertions wanted for the promotion of their interests, by the public's most obedient, humble servants,  
**BARROLL & RICAUD.**

**N. B.** Constantly on hand, a general assortment of **Groceries and Liquors,** of the best quality, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or approved paper.  
*Bowly's wharf, Baltimore,*  
August 6, 1804.

**To be Rented**  
For the ensuing year, or a term of years, THE Plantation belonging to the subscriber, at the Cross Roads, between New-Market and Cratchers' Ferry, about five miles from the former and two from the latter—The said farm is well inclosed, and divided into three tracts of two hundred thousand Corn Hills each, a large proportion of said land has been lately cleared—There is two good Dwelling-Houses, a large Barn, and other convenient Houses on said land, it may be made into two farms to suit two persons if it is thought too large for one. The soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flax and Tobacco, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard; there is a plenty of Timber adjoining said land. Whoever is inclined to rent said farm or farms, may know the terms by applying to  
**DANIEL NICOLLS.**  
Dorchester County, August 6, 1804.

**To be sold, or Rented,**  
And possession given on the first day of January next,  
ONE third part of a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, on Great Choptank river, called **Woolley Manor,** commonly known by the name of **Chancellor's Point,** together with two good ferry boats, one of them entirely new. On said land are one good apple orchard, two peach orchards and divers other kinds of fruit. This situation is too well known to need much comment. The purchaser will have liberty to feed wheat this fall. Also, an unimproved lot of ground to be sold, in the town of St. Michael's, in said county; for both which an indisputable title will be given, and terms made known, by the subscribers, living at Chancellor's Point aforesaid.  
**SAILES CANNAR,  
WILLIAM CANNAR.**  
August 7, 1804.

**LETTERS**  
Remaining in the Post-Office at Georgetown Cross Roads, July 1st, 1804.

Mary Ambrose	A
James Bevans	B
Daniel Bryan	Wm Boardly, esq.
Robert Browning	Wm Barnes
Keliah Bowers	Nancy Pollock
Wm. Barrans	Moses Briscoe
	Benj Bryan.
Elizabeth Comegys	C
Cornelius Comegys	Luscay Comegys
	George Corric.
Jesse Davis	D
	Fanny Demby.
Eliot & Tail, esqrs.	E
Abraham Faulkner.	F
Samuel Golden	G
Eliza Grindage.	Ann Graves
Joseph & John Hart	H
Cuthbert Hall	Harriot & Tucker
James Howard.	Rev. Dr. Benj. Hall.
Samuel Ireland.	I
Samuel Kerr	K
Robert King.	John Kenedy
Edmond Lynch	L
Ann Lambden	John Lathern
	Elizabeth Little
B. W. McReeder	M
John McDonnald	Dr. Maguire
	Richard Moffett.
Thomas Nicholson.	N
Hyland B. Penington.	P
Charlotte Ringgold	R
	Joseph Rafin, jun. esq.
Thomas Savin	S
Betty Singles	James Salesbury
	John Symons.
Mary Woodland	W
Rebecca Wilson	Robert Ward
Rachael Woodland	John Williams
	David Wiley.
George Yeats.	Y

Such of the above Letters, that are not taken up before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.  
**WILLIAM POPE, Jun. P. M.**

**To be Rented**  
For the ensuing Year,  
**A**LARGE and valuable Farm near Easton. For terms apply to  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Easton, August 7, 1804.

**Bricks for Sale.**  
**U**PWARDS of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand BRICKS for sale for cash, or good paper, at short dates, by  
**JOSHUA TAGGART.**  
Easton, Aug. 7, 1804.

**To be Sold.**  
**I**OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Ann's County, on which is a good Dwelling-House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Cellar with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expense. This land is good, handomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary, nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of  
**JAMES O'BRYON, or,  
BENJAMIN O'BRYON.**  
August 7, 1804.

**For Sale,**  
**A**MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Ann's 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.

**Public Sale.**  
**B**Y VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland will be sold on the premises, at Public Sale, on **SATURDAY, the 25th day of August next,** the **HOUSE and LOT,** at **George Town Roads,** now occupied by Mr. Henry Wallis. 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 Roads,  
25th July 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.

**Notice to Subscribers.**  
**F**IVE YEAR'S since the commencement of the **STAR,** having nearly expired; and it having become indispensable 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.

**Mediterranean Passports.**  
**N**OTICE 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 later 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.

**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 438 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 tract 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-Ann, July 26, 1804.

**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.

**For Sale,**  
**P**ART 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.

**TO BE RENTED**  
For a term of Years.  
**T**HAT well known farm, laying 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.

**To be Rented,**  
**T**HE House in which the Subscriber now resides, till the 1st of January 1805. For terms apply to **Henry Nicols, jun. esq.** Possession may be had immediately.  
**E. COURSEY.**  
Easton, August 7, 1804.

**Doctor MACE'S**  
**ANTI-BILLIOUS TINCTURE**  
AND  
**HEALTH-PRESERVING PILLS.**

**F**OR preserving health in general, and especially for preventing the diseases 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.

**I. 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 very 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.



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, AUGUST 28, 1804.

[NO. 52....260.]

FUNERAL ORATION.

On a stage erected in the portico of Trinity Church, Mr. Gouverneur Morris rose and delivered to the immense concourse in front, an extemporary oration.

Fellow-Citizens,

If on this sad, this solemn occasion, I should endeavor to move your commiseration, it would be doing injustice to that sensibility which has been to generally and so justly manifested. Far from attempting to excite your emotions I must try to repress my own, and yet I fear that instead of the language of a public speaker, you will hear only the lamentations of a bewailing friend. But I will struggle with my burlesque heart, to pour-tray that heroic spirit, which has flown to the mansions of bliss.

Students of Columbia—he was in the ardent pursuit of knowledge in your academic shades, when the first found of the American war called him to the field. A young and unprotected volunteer, such was his zeal and so brilliant his service that we heard his name before we knew his person. It seemed as if God had called him suddenly into existence, that he might assist to save a world!

The penetrating eye of Washington soon perceived the manly spirit which animated his youthful bloom. By that excellent judge of men he was elected as an aid, and thus he became early acquainted with, and was principal actor in the most important scenes of our revolution.

At the siege of York, he pertinaciously insisted—and he obtained the command of a Forlorn Hope. He stormed the redoubt; but let it be recorded that not one man of the enemy perished. His gallant troops emulating the heroism of their chief, checked the uplifted arm, and spared a foe no longer resisting. Here ended his military career.

Shortly after the war, your favor—no, your discernment, called him to public office. You sent him to the convention at Philadelphia: he there assisted in forming that constitution which is now the bond of our union, the shield of our defence and the source of our prosperity. In signing that compact he expressed his apprehension that it did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation; and that in consequence we should share the fate of many other republics and pass through anarchy to despotism. We hoped better things. We confided in the good sense of the American people; and above all we trusted in the protecting Providence of the Almighty. On this important subject he never concealed his opinion. He disdained concealment. Knowing the purity of his heart, he bore it as it were in his hand, exposing to every passer-by its inmost recesses. This generous indiffer-ence subjected him to censure: from misrepresentation. His speculative opinions were treated as deliberate designs; and yet you all know how strenuous, how unremitting were his efforts to establish and to preserve the constitution. If, then, his opinion was wrong, pardon, oh! pardon that single error, in a life devoted to your service.

At the time when our government was organized, we were without funds, though not without resources. To call them into action, and establish order in the finances. Washington sought for splendid talents, for extensive information, and above all, he sought for sterling, incorruptible integrity.—All these he found in Hamilton. The system then adopted has been the subject of much animadversion. If it be not without a fault, let it be remembered that nothing human is perfect.—Recollect the circumstances of the moment—recollect the conflict of opinion, and above all, remember that the minister of a republic must bend to the will of the people. The administration which Washington formed, was one of the most efficient, one of the best that any country was ever blest with. And the result was a rapid advance in power and prosperity, of which there is no example in any other age or nation. The part which Hamilton bore is universally known.

His unsuspecting confidence in professions which he believed to be sincere, led him to trust too much to the undeserving. This exposed him to misrepresentation. He felt himself obliged to resign. The care of a rising family, and the narrowness of his fortune, made it a duty to return to his profession for their support. But though he was compelled to abandon public life, never, no, never for a moment, did he abandon the public service. He never lost sight of your interests—I declare to you, before that

God in whose presence we are so specially assembled, that in his most private and confidential conversations, the single objects of discussion and consideration were your freedom and happiness.

You well remember the state of things which again called forth Washington from his retreat to lead your armies.— You know that he asked for Hamilton to be his second in command. That venerable sage well knew the dangerous incidents of a military profession, and he felt the hand of time pinching life at its source. It was probable that he would soon be removed from the scene, and that his second would succeed to the command. He knew, by experience, the importance of that place—and he thought the sword of America might safely be confided to the hand which now lies cold in that coffin. Oh, my fellow citizens! remember this solemn testimonial, that he was not ambitious. Yet he was charged with ambition; and wounded by the imputation, when he laid down his command, he declared, by the proud independence of his soul, that he never would accept of any office, unless in a foreign war he should be called on to expose his life in defence of his country. This determination was immovable. It was his fault that his opinions and resolutions could not be changed. Knowing his own firm purpose, he was indignant at the charge that he fought for power. He was ambitious only of glory, but he was deeply solicitous for you. For himself he feared nothing, but he feared that bad men might, by false professions, acquire your confidence, and abuse it to your ruin.

Brethren of the Cincinnati—There lies our chief! let him still be our model. Like him, after long and faithful public service, let us cheerfully perform the social duties of private life. Oh! he was mild and gentle. In him there was no offence, no guile. His generous hand and heart were open to all. Gentlemen of the bar—You have lost your brightest ornament. Cherish and imitate his example while like him, with justifiable, with laudable zeal you pursue the interests of clients, remember, like him, the eternal principles of justice.

Fellow citizens—You have long witnessed his professional conduct, and felt his unrivalled eloquence. You know how well he performed the duties of a citizen—you know that he never courted your favor by adulation or the sacrifice of his own judgment. You have seen him contending against you, and saving our dearest interests, as it were in spite of yourselves; and now you feel and enjoy the benefits resulting from the firm energy of his conduct. Bear this testimony to the memory of my departed friend. I charge you to protect his fame.—It is all he has left—all that these poor orphan children will inherit from their father. But, my countrymen, that fame may be a rich treasure to you also. Let it be the test by which to examine those who solicit your favor. Disregarding professions, view their conduct, and on a doubtful occasion ask, Would Hamilton have done this?

You all know how he perished. On this last scene I cannot, I must not dwell. It might excite emotions too strong for your better judgment. Suffer not your indignation to lead to any act which might again offend the insulted majesty of the laws. On his part, as from his lips, though with my voice—for his voice you will hear no more—let me entreat you to respect yourselves.

And now ye ministers of the everlasting God, perform your holy office, and commit these ashes of our departed brother to the bosom of the grave!

REMARKS

On Gouverneur Morris' funeral oration on General Hamilton.

The quotations from the oration are taken from Cheatham's N. York country, the Watch Tower, of July 8.

As Gouverneur Morris is fond of criticising others, he becomes a fair object for criticism himself. Give and take is fair play.

In all Gouverneur's harrangues, let the purpose be what it may, there is always a great deal of what the players call stage-trick, that is, an extraneous attempt to excite surprise. Of this kind was his speech in congress on the judiciary bill, when putting himself in an attitude of marvellous solemnity, and holding out his hand in an awful position as if he was going to announce the found of the last trump, he cried, "Pause! Pause! for Heaven's sake Pause!" Heaven, however, did not listen to his call, for laugh-

ter followed where he expected a groan.

In his funeral oration on Hamilton he said "his life (pointing at the corpse) was one of honor and glory." This pointing scene (like the ghost of Hamlet pointing with its finger) was a sort of stage-trick, and, in this place, injudiciously introduced, for you cannot say the life of a corpse, and consequently not "his life," pointing to a corpse. The proper expression would have been, the life of our departed friend, but sedateness of this would have excluded the stage-trick of the finger scene, and Gouverneur cannot go on long in any thing, without some sort of tricks. As to "the honor and glory" we'll let that pass. Least said is soonest mended. Perhaps what the ill-fated duke of Whorton said in one of his last epistles to a friend would have suited quite as well, and made a better impression than this wholesale encomium of Gouverneur.

"Be kind to my remains; and O defend Against your judgment, your deceased friend."

"When our revolution began" (says Gouverneur) "his fame was heard of before his person was seen." This is undoubtedly true if his fame was heard of, or prophesied of before he was born; but in any other case it is one of the Gouverneur's bulls; neither is it correct as to the circumstance, for Hamilton was known when the revolution began.

Our orator goes on, "Washington, says he, 'that excellent judge of human nature, perceived his virtues, appreciated his talents, &c.'" This is one of Gouverneur's sly tricks, for it includes the idea, that, "Washington that excellent judge of human nature," perceived his virtues, yes my virtues, and appreciated my talents, for he appointed me minister to France—and a very injudicious and unfortunate appointment it was.

From hence Gouverneur gets to York-Town, in Virginia, where Cornwallis was taken, and where Hamilton had a command, at the head (says he) of a forlorn hope, attacked the redoubt (a redoubt of the enemy and "was victorious. This occurrence gave us peace."—Hold, not quite so fast Mr. Orator. Burgoyne and his army had been taken before, and General Greene (the best general in the American army) had triumphed to the southward, and recovered the southern states. But if there is any one circumstance that contributed more than another to the capture of Cornwallis, it was the French fleet of thirty one sail of the line shutting Cornwallis up in the Chesapeake, and preventing the English fleet taking him off; and in addition to this, a frigate loaded with money bro't from France by col. John Lawrence and Thomas Paine, arrived at Boston the twenty fifth of August, almost two months before Cornwallis surrendered. This timely supply enabled congress to go on, and the army to proceed to York-Town.\* Gouverneur knows all these matters, (for he was at that time a sort of a deputy financier to Robert Morris) but it did not suit his tricks even to allude to them, and therefore he sacrificed them all to the merit of taking a redoubt.—But Gouverneur is no soldier—he did not lose his leg in battle.

From hence our orator conducts Hamilton to the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787, to form the federal constitution. "Here," says he, "I saw him labor indefatigably"—for what? "for his country's good," continues the orator. No sir.—He laboured to establish a constitution that would have deprived the citizens of every description of the right of election, and have put himself, and you too, Mr. Prate-a-pace, in possession of part of the government for life.

"When (continues our orator) the labours of the convention were closed, he frankly expressed a doubt of the fitness of the constitution to maintain 'with necessary energy public freedom.' Gouverneur Morris has got to learn the principles of civil government, but he will talk about it, for

"On all things talkable he boldly talks." Gouverneur Morris and others of his description, who have conceits instead of principles, and vanity instead of wisdom are very fond of this word-energy, but

\* It took sixteen ox teams to remove the mummy brought by this frigate, the Resolute, from Boston to Philadelphia. Thomas Willing, now president of the U. S. bank received it.

† Gouverneur Morris was not appointed to the convention by his own state, for he had lost his confidence—but Robert managed to get him appointed for Pennsylvania, to which he did not belong.

they always mean the energy they are to act themselves, not that which they are to suffer. The same persons who were for what they called an energetic government, and a president and senate for life in the time of Washington (who was of their own party) would oppose it, now the presidency is in the hands of Mr. Jefferson, and that the senate is no longer of their faction; which shews that those energy schemers do not act from principle, because principle, if right, is right at all times. The energy of the people has overthrown these schemes, but we do not hear them praise this sort of energy! No! No! It is the energy of themselves over the people that they mean. When the constitution for the federal city was to be formed, Gouverneur's first article was, There shall be a d—ned strong jail. He certainly did not mean it for himself; but had he staid a few days longer in France he would have known what a strong jail was, and energy too, for the committee of public safety had intercepted some letters and they had sent a guard to the house where he used to live, to arrest and take him to prison. But fortunately for him he was off, with all his waggon loads of fine French furniture, for government knew how to feather his nest.

The constitution being established, and Washington elected president, our orator thus proceeds with his harangue.—"Washington, with whom he (Hamilton) had toiled, and by whose aid he had travelled through every stage of revolutionary contest.—Washington, who saw his many struggles in the convention, and best knew how to promote his country's welfare, called him, under the new constitution, to preside over an important department of our government."—Secretary of the treasury.

Washington's choice of officers for the principal departments of government, was neither judicious nor fortunate, nor could it be so; for excepting Mr. Jefferson (who had just arrived from his ministry in France, and was appointed secretary of state, which he soon resigned) Washington appointed those only who had supported arbitrary measures. "The manly struggles" (of which Gouverneur speaks) "that Hamilton made in the convention," and which Washington saw with approbation, were exerted to lift Washington above his fellows, by making him president for life, with a senate of the same description, or something worse. "Here" (continues our orator, that is, in the treasury) "Hamilton displayed all the talents of a great financier" (for "at this period we had no credit, but we had resources." This is putting the cart before the horse, which Gouverneur is very apt to do, for he seldom begins at the right end of any thing. The old congress had no credit it had no resources. The new constitution provided resources for the new congress, and credit, like the cart behind the horse, followed of consequence. Hamilton created neither the one nor the other; but he created an insurrection by his injudicious vexatious, and unproductive tax upon bills; but this was energy. Our orator next proceeds to the period when an army of fifty thousand men were to be raised, of which Washington was appointed commander in chief by that poor creature John Adams.

"Menaced," says he "by dangers from without" (this an absolute falsehood with respect to foreign invasion) "Washington was called from his beloved retirement to the field" (that bloodless field where the maquerade of danger was to be performed.) Gouverneur then goes on, "that great man," (who made Gouverneur Morris a great man) "had not forgotten the young hero (Hamilton) who, early in the revolution had attracted his notice. He viewed him as worthy of the second in command, and he was appointed major general of the army."—As our orator had no deeds of "honor and glory" to rehearse on this dangerous occasion, he closes his account of it by saying "Washington deemed him in case of accident" (it must be all accident where there is no danger) "perhaps the only man in whose hands, which now lie cold in this coffin" † (this is a paltry attempt at the pathetic) "the sword and purse of America could be so safely entrusted." It is a thing of no consequence to us, what Washington

† When an affair of business is said to be put into a person's hands, it means figuratively, his care and judgment; but Morris referring to the hands in the coffin, destroyed the figurative meaning of the phrase, and makes nonsense of it.

thought of Hamilton when he called him an old fool; thank God those times are past and better are come in their place.

As to the danger of which our orator speaks; it marks one of those well-remembered circumstances which shews that the politics of that day were either foolish or worse. No man who possessed a grain of common sense could have supposed that while France and England were engaged in war, especially a land war, that either could spare a regiment, much less an army, to send against America; neither was it ever thought of by either of them. The impossibility of the thing did not permit the existence of such a thought. What then was the army wanted for?

When we consider the parties engaged in it and know what their politics were, we have a right to conclude, that it was to accomplish by an armed force in the field, what had failed of success by projects in the convention. The chiefs however, did not draw cordially together. Between Washington, Adams, and Hamilton, there was a reciprocal jealousy and distrust, and some specimens of hatred; and they were well founded.

Our orator concludes his account of Hamilton's public career as follows:—"He toiled incessantly with manly firmness against popular zeal, and snatched you, in spite of yourself," (this is an affront to the audience) "from impending ruin."—If somebody would be kind enough to snatch Gouverneur Morris from his "worst enemy," his foolish self, it might cure his otherwise incurable folly. Experience is lost upon. In business he is a babe, and in politics a visionary, and the older he grows the more foolish he becomes.

Of civil government he knows nothing; he has yet to learn that the strength of government consists in the interest the people have in supporting it. The present administration is, for this reason, stronger than any that preceded it; and the next presidential election will shew it. Mere politicians of the old school may talk of alliances, but the strongest of all alliances is that which the mildness, wisdom, and justice of government form, unperceived, with the people it governs. It grows in the mind with the secrecy and fidelity of love, and reposes on its own energy. Make it the interest of people to live in a state of government, and they will protect that which protects them. But when they are harassed with alarms which time discovers to be false, and burthened with taxes for which they can see no cause, their confidence in such government withers away, and they laugh at the energy that attempts to restore it. Their cry then is, as in the time of terror ("not to your tents, O! Israel, but to the next election O! CITIZENS." It is thus the representative system corrects wrongs and preserves rights.

COMMON SENSE.

The death of gen. Hamilton has excited great sensibility; and we do not hesitate to join in the general testimony, that the general had talents and qualities, such as would entitle any man to distinction: But, shall we say that he was more intelligent, more honest, more patriotic, and more brave, than any other man in America? We will not say this; for it is not true. Public sentiment has settled all those matters long since; and that sentiment was expressed, when no cause existed to affect the heart, or weaken the judgment.

When a country is divided by parties, the minority will improve every occasion to raise itself; and we cannot fail to discern, in the magnificent funeral solemnities on the occasion, some hazard that republicans will, for the moment, forget their abhorrence for the political system of the general.

While he lived, they spoke plainly of his system, and attached to his name the odium of it; but they will never attach this odium again to him, unless his friends shall bring him forward, as the unerring standard of political right.

If honest mourning is the business, let every man mourn, who is sorry, and every one weep, who has an overstock of tears, for his own sufferings and those of his friends: But, if the business is to proceed further, and parties are to be invited around the tomb of Hamilton, as they were about the tomb of Washing-

‡ An orator ought not to take the advantage of a funeral oration, to propagate things which are not fact. Morris ought to prove what he has said or retract it. Funeral orations give no protection to falsehoods.

... we declare, for once, that we will not attend. Too long were we humbled by aristocratic systems and authors. Every day of our lives will be either too long or too short for us to pay homage to them or their ashes. Let them sleep in peace: We will call up nothing, which can wound a real mourner; but if, in the guise of sackcloth, our rights are to be invaded and our principles questioned, we will stand on our defence.

Having thus opened the subject, we will say, explicitly, that we have many men in our country, whose intelligence and integrity our citizens estimate more highly, than they ever did gen. Hamilton's. The general, when living, might have been the oracle of a party; but the party was small, compared with that immense multitude, in whose affections and confidence president Jefferson reigns, without a rival; because they know not his equal, in all those attributes which constitute a great and good statesman.

In expressing this sentiment, we do not ask for Mr. Jefferson any idolatrous respect; nor will his friends ask it, on any future destiny. Were he to be removed from life, we would not desire federalists to mourn for him; nor have we introduced him into the estimate, for want of others, whom we consider equal to Mr. Hamilton; but we have done it in order to show, by a strong case, the fallacy of those, who elevate the general above all other men.

We lament that the general's talents were, like those of many other distinguished men, employed in favor of aristocracies, against the body of the people; and that a national debt and standing army were, in his estimate, national blessings. Had his talents been otherwise directed, we would join in lamenting his death, as a loss to the country. We consider it a severe loss to his family, to his friends, and to the federal interest. But, should we shed the tear of sympathy, let it not be charged to us in our political capacity. [Harvard Mercury]

The federal papers are dressed in mourning for gen. Hamilton; and, if we give credit to their assertions, it might be supposed that, in the death of that gentleman, the country had experienced an irreparable loss. But, would those papers have exhibited the fable badges of grief, would they have taken so much pains to make the first favorable impressions on the public mind, had the great Jefferson been called to the mansions of the blessed in Heaven?

Passing by, for the present, the violation of the laws of man, what can be said in extenuation of the more flagrant and direct infringement of the sacred commands of God? "Thou shalt not kill," is impressed, in indelible characters, on the mind of every human being; and yet, in defiance of this impressive command, did not gen. Hamilton go to the field, and level his pistol at col. Burr? Did not the parties fire at the same instant? And who can tell how near the bullet of gen. H. passed the heart of his antagonist? This is not said, as a reflection on the memory of gen. H. or as an extenuation of col. Burr's conduct; but merely to show, that gen. H. had an equal chance with col. Burr, and might have brought him into the same melancholy situation.

Let it be remembered, that the duel might have been avoided, if the pride of gen. H. would have been bended to make the smallest acknowledgment. In a memorandum signed by himself (No. 12) he expressly says, "Apology is out of the question;" and, having just before observed that he made "Animadversions which bore very hard upon col. Burr," and that he "had not censured him on light grounds," what are we to conclude, but that gen. H. was the principal agent in his own destruction? This, however, may be so or not; (for we do not mean to be understood as approving of the steps taken by col. Burr; on the contrary, we pointedly condemn the conduct of all parties concerned in this disgraceful affair) but we beg leave to call the attention of the reader to the last paragraph of gen. Hamilton's memorandum, No. 12; in which he says, "the ability to be in future useful, whether in settling mischief, or effecting good, in those crises of our public affairs which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with the public prejudice in this particular." This is, "a peculiar necessity (as he thought) not to decline the call."

Here we find gen. Hamilton, considering himself as the head or chief of the federal party, felt himself obliged to fight; because his "ability to be in future useful," on the side of federalism, in "settling mischief" in that crisis which he thinks likely to happen, was inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice. That is, in plainer language, if I refuse to accept the challenge, I cannot "in future" command the armies of the U. S. I cannot be "useful" in retarding the progress of republican principles, nor in "settling mischief." Therefore, in order to support the standing of my party, and to save my own character from the imputation of cowardice, I will go to the field with col. Burr: But I am determined "to enter into no explanation on

the ground; and apology, from principle, hope, rather than pride, is out of the question."

With these sentiments the duel was fought; and, having fired at the same instant with col. Burr (if not before him) gen. Hamilton fell, on the same spot, where, not long before, his own son received a wound which proved mortal. Thus has perished, from his own imprudence, and a false sense of honor, general Hamilton; ever whose memory we wish to draw the veil of commiseration: But we have no idea of a whole town or city going into deep mourning for his death; especially when we consider the manner of it. We will not give countenance to a practice which goes far to unbinding the moral and religious principles which connect society together, and binds man to his Creator. No—far be it from us—and if declining is to be tolerated, however eminent the persons who may be concerned in the pernicious practice, we shall always enter our solemn protest against it, and endeavor to hold it up to public execration.

[Salem Register]

From the American Citizen.

British amity—Will it never cease to be our duty to record British aggressions committed in our harbor? It would be less unpleasant to repel them than to record these insolent attacks. It is more agreeable to an individual and honorable to a nation to resist than to suffer indignities.

"On Friday last the ship Cicero, Morgan, master, arrived from Liverpool. In sight of the white buoy (half a league N. E. of the Hook) the Cicero was fired at by an armed vessel. As the latter approached she fired the second time, without halting. The second shot was in a direct line, but struck the surface of the water about 10 rods from the Cicero.—The armed vessel was the Leander by which our harbor has been several weeks blockaded. Compelled to leave to, the Cicero was boarded in our waters. The language of the boarding officer was insolent, and his conduct rude. Captain Morgan says, that the boarding officer of the Leander declared that their object on our coast was "to annoy the Americans!"

The conduct of the Leander in respect to the ship Live Oak, Dyer, master, from Londonderry is still more exceptionable. Capt. Dyer, was treated with a rudeness but little compatible with our ideas of civilization. Fired at in our own waters without being hailed, he was afterwards dragged on board the Leander, insulted by the foul language of Skaine, commander, abused by his officers and ordered among his men! They ransacked his trunks for letters, and broke them open; not permitting those which had been written by him to his wife to escape the hand of violence. They ordered on board Mr. Ludlow, son of Mr. Carey Ludlow of this city, merchant, but after detaining him some time they suffered him to return to the Live Oak.—Mr. Ludlow bears a commission in our navy. The passengers of the Live Oak were ordered on board the Leander, of whom seventeen were impressed. The following communication is from those who were so lucky as to escape imprisonment. Ship Live Oak, Dyer, master, at anchor off the quarantine ground, August 1804.

"We, the remaining passengers now on board said ship, from Londonderry, feeling for the cruel treatment of our unfortunate fellow passengers, now prisoners on board his Britannic majesty's ship of war Leander, Skaine commander—think it a duty incumbent on us to publish a few of the numerous cruelties exercised on them, in hopes that some American will interest himself on their account.

"We sailed from Ireland the 23d of June, and after an agreeable passage, arrived in sight of Sandy Hook the 3d inst. all in good health, and highly elated at the near prospect of a happy termination of our voyage; but about seven o'clock we were brought too by the Leander, who fired at us. On her coming along side of us and asking the captain a few questions, they ordered the captain to heave too, and they would send their boats on board—this was done, and a lieutenant, attended by two midshipmen and two boats' manned, boarded us.—We were now ordered on deck to be examined, the lieutenant taking charge of our ship. At the same time he obliged our captain to go on board the Leander, and take every paper and letter, whether belonging to his ship or of a private nature, that he had in his possession; as also the ships letter bag and the mates log-book—using the most abusive language to our captain and officers.

"Our names were then called over, and every male passenger on board, without distinction whether age or otherwise, with the exception of four or five, was forced into the boats, and taken on board the Leander. They were thus torn from their mothers, wives, and sisters, who were left in distress that cannot be described, and this with a roughness and cruelty usual among Algerine corsairs.—Arrived on board, they were again examined and confined without either meal or drink, or a bed to lie on. If you

have a son, a brother, or a friend whom you esteem, think, reader, what would be your feelings on having him forced from you in such a manner? We however entertained a hope that they would be returned to the Live Oak the following morning—alas, it was a vain hope.

"We had supposed that as we were under the protection of the United States' flag; in one of their ships, and we may add, in one of their ports, that they would not dare to detain any of us, especially as the officers of the Leander said they were in no want of men.

"The visiting gentlemen of the Leander tumbled every box, chest, and trunk on board in the greatest confusion, and even had the meanness to steal some of our clothes when searching."

From the Republican Spy.

DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

Domestic slavery is one of the foulest stains upon the character of this country. But is not peculiar to the present day, nor appropriate to any particular state or party. At an early period, it was admitted in the colonies generally. It was then approved by our best and wisest men. An elaborate vindication of it was written by a venerable clergyman of New England, the late learned and pious Mr. EDWARDS, of Northampton, afterwards president of the college of New Jersey. His sentiments were common to most of the divines and civilians of that day. It was an error of the times. The practice was common one. From the difference of climate and other causes, a greater proportion were introduced into the southern than the northern States. The number was so small in Massachusetts, that no sensible injury has been experienced from emancipating them all at once, by a clause in our declaration of rights, that "all men are born free and equal;" that being the construction, which the judiciary have given to this constitutional declaration of universal liberty and equality; although a different judicial interpretation is given to a similar clause in the constitution of New Hampshire. And in many, if not most of the States, an immediate emancipation would have been, and indeed has been, considered unsafe and improper. Accordingly in Connecticut and some other States, the principle of slavery is yet recognized by law; but measures are taken for a gradual abolition. Where the number of slaves is larger, the difficulty is proportionably greater.

From judge FURBER's edition of Blackstone's commentaries, with his own notes (a very valuable work) it appears that long before the revolution the legislature of Virginia attempted several times to prohibit the further importation of slaves, and passed an act for that purpose. But the prohibition was opposed to the interest of the British merchants; and the concurrence of the crown, which was then necessary to the validity of a statute, could not be obtained. Since the revolution the legislature of that State have passed such a prohibitory act, with severe penalties. The question what further can and ought to be done on the subject has been much considered and discussed. Pendleton, Jefferson, Madison, Tucker and other gentlemen of eminence and influence have made various exertions to ameliorate the condition of that unfortunate class of people and to prepare the way for the gradual improvement and eventually exaltation to the rank of freemen. Towards the close of the revolution, Mr. JEFFERSON published to his fellow citizens the following elegant and interesting note:

"It is difficult to determine on the standard by which the manners of a nation may be tried, whether catholic or particular. It is more difficult for a nation to bring to that standard the manners of his own nation, familiarized to him by habit. There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between masters and slaves is a perpetual exercise of boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism, on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no other motive either in his philanthropy or his self love, for restraining the intemperance of his passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execration should the Statesman be loaded, who permitting one half of the citizens to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the amor patriæ of the other. For if a slave must

have a country in this word, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute, as far as depends upon his individual endeavors, to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition to the endless generations proceeding from him.—with the morals of the people, their industry is also destroyed. For in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself, who can make another labor for him.— This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people, that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just: that his justice will not sleep forever: that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situations, is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The ALMIGHTY has no attribute, which can take side with us in such a contest.—But it is impossible to be temperate and to pursue this subject through all the various considerations of policy, morals, of history natural and civil.— We must be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind.— I think a change already perceptible, since the origin of the present revolution. The spirit of the matter is abating, that of the slaves rising from the dust, his condition mollifying, under the auspices of HEAVEN, for a total emancipation, and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of their masters, rather than by their extirpation."

It is said, by those who have travelled in Virginia, that the known opinion of Mr. Jefferson on this subject, accompanied with his personal and political popularity, has produced and is still producing a happy effect in favor of slaves in general.

GENOA, May 25.

It is probable that a peace, under the mediation of the English consul, will shortly be effected between the American States and the Basha of Tripoli; as the only remaining object in dispute seems to be the extent of the tribute which the Americans are to pay the Barbary powers.

From the Baltimore American.

COMMUNICATION.

This season of the year being extremely fatal to children, as such numbers of them has been swept away by the flux and cholera, or vomiting and purging, has induced me to solicit the publication of the following remedy for the cure of the above disease:—Oil of Pennyroyal, two drops to a table spoonful of molasses-syrup or honey, after being well stirred up let one tea spoonful be administered every hour until it has the desired effect, which from experience, I can with safety assure the public, will be found in every case of the above disorder to be a speedy and certain cure. For a grown person the dose may be doubled, and given in the same manner.

An Old Lady.

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 15.

"This will serve to inform you, that the English admiral, who has communication with the negroes of this island, has put it into the head of Desflines to cause himself to be proclaimed "Emperor of Hayti;" and he is to be crowned in a few days at Port-au-Prince."

On Sunday, M. Jerome Buonaparte, and his fair spouse, fet out from this town, on their return to the southward. During their short residence here they have received every suitable mark of respect and attention. His suite is a secretary and fergeon, and four servants. He will reside in future at Baltimore.

It is said that M. Jerome Buonaparte, some time since, received a letter from his brother, the emperor of France, in which he says, "I have sent you 2 frigates: If you come, come alone—if you tarry expect no promotion." We do not vouch for this, but we receive it as fact, and that in consequence M. Buonaparte had determined to reside in the United States with his lady.

Boston Gazette

By a recent inquiry into the state of mendicity in and round the city of London, it appears that the number of beggars, including their children, exceeds 13,000, and that they collect from the public, in the streets, about 100,000 annually. The present average charge on the rental of England and Wales for the support of the poor amounts to 48. 6d. in the pound.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, about One Thousand bushels of Prime nice SEED WHEAT, of the Red-chaff bearded, at Two Dollars per bushel. WM. B. SMYTH. Perry-Hall, Aug. 28, 1804. 3

DID I not oblige myself, to Philanthropist, by a promise? And shall I not perform it, or am I not absolved from my promise when I can with truth use an expression of Citizen Jefferson's to inform him that his piece is "below the dignity of criticism?" No, I will "stoop" to use my pen to give him a condescending answer. He must first be told that Amyntor will answer anything he shall say against his Admirer—Now let me take a view of the writings of Philanthropist, to see, upon what I shall criticize or comment. Shall I attack his style. No, its elegance demands the highest encomiums, were I to do it justice I should not only exceed the limits of this paper, but would be necessitated to publish an immense folio—I shall confine myself to a short comment only, upon his sense and meaning.—Philanthropist boldly declares, that there are some idle young men, who instead of applying them selves, to attain a knowledge of some profession, in order to make a fortune, are wasting their time in hopes of obtaining one by a more easy method. My answer to this declaration is, that it is incumbent upon him to endeavour to prove it, before he calls upon others to disprove it. No arguments were adduced to invalidate the truth of his publication does Philanthropist say? In reply to that observation I beg of him to try his hand a little at argumentation. He asserts that I have been greatly agitated by the powerful effects of his rhetorical abilities, that his remarks are exactly applicable to me, and that he has excelled Demosthenes and Cicero, as they could not have convinced his reader so effectually as he, that Amyntor was the very person to whom he alluded. "Why do you young gentlemen take it upon yourselves?" Is a plaintive question of Philanthropist. Ah! Apropos! How does he know me to be a young gentleman. I request Philanthropist in return to answer my question. Has he a knowledge of divination? He shall certainly be indicted for a conjurer. But I must speak to the point, and endeavour to obviate the power and force of accusation. Truly I cannot, the word force occurs so often in the first paragraph of his last essay, that my eyes are sensibly affected.—Philanthropist has made a mistake or he has told an intentional untruth, in saying that I borrowed latin phrases for embellishment. If he speaks the truth the phrases are not present in my memory. An idea suggests itself to my mind that Philanthropist mistook some long English word for a latin phrase of two or three, but by the assistance of a dictionary he may find every word vernacular.—The humility of my author is conspicuous from his own words. He has acknowledged himself to be of "low capacity." Permit me reader to contradict him, and to advise him to ascend to the summits of Vesuvius and Etna to view their bowels from the edge of their orator's and bless the world with his observations upon those wonders—He is a native of Parnassus where he had a fine opportunity of taking large draughts of Helicon, for no where else could he have imbibed such elegant language. Undoubtedly too, the Muses were his tutors, his style evincing him their favorite. (But it is inconsistent, to be eulogizing the language of an author, and at the same time eacologizing his sentiments.) Philanthropist is certainly a man of great erudition, as we may perceive by his quotations, and if he can be induced to write a little more, we shall soon see that he is well acquainted with every classic both ancient and modern. He has also shewn his profound knowledge of optics, by his correcting that great error of his advocate Philo-philanthropist. I find so great a difficulty in restraining my pen from praising my author, that I am afraid it will not do its duty in dispraising him. It may seem a paradox to say, the invalidity of his piece will insure its stability: tho' strange 'tis true. Philanthropist really thinks he argues in his answer to Messieurs, ay! and like a lawyer too, for he puts a case. A short one may be produced in opposition, it is but fair I should combat him with his own weapons—

STATE versus

Indictment against some young men of Chelstertown, for waiting their time and for fortune hunting. The Defendant's pleaded in abatement of the indictment, that it was uncertain who the persons were, and that they ought to have been named by their christian and surnames. Per Curiam. Philanthropist the prosecutor must draw a new indictment.— Philanthropist, it appears must prove the charge in a regular manner. He is not such a dunce, I hope, as not to know this, he must attempt to prove the affirmative before he calls upon his opponent to prove it false. Philanthropist! who put that word "stoop" into your head? and for more auxiliaries, left you should be brought upon your knees.

AMYNTOR.

Chelstertown, August 15, 1804.

CASH

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

End of the Fifth Year.

THIS number of the Star, completes the fifth year since its commencement. It is not necessary here to remind original subscribers that the usual advance is indispensably necessary, when the Editor assures them, that the few who have attended to the conditions of the paper are the only true supporters of it. While he can with confidence say that the unbecoming neglect of a large portion of his list, with whom he has regularly furnished the STAR, from two to five years, without receiving from some a competency to purchase the paper; and from others nothing but their names. Though the present impression of the STAR (being upwards of 500) would with punctuality on the part of the subscribers, be sufficient to furnish every material (for publishing the paper) of the best quality, and a competency for workmen, &c.

Every possible care has been taken to render the paper legible though the type is much worn—putting off as long as possible, his just demand from those indebted. The time has now arrived that a NEW SET of TYPE must be purchased; and he makes HIS DEMAND—hoping that every dispassionate reader will see the justice of his claim, and either remit the sum due by the mail, or by persons coming to the General Court, in September next. To such as do not attend to this LAST APPEAL, their names will be erased (after a suitable time) and no further application than from the proper authority, in whose hands their several accounts will be deposited for collection.

The different Post-masters will confer a favor on the Editor by transmitting the names of such subscribers (should there be any) as do not take up their papers, either from removal, or neglect, that more papers may not be printed than are to be paid for.

To his advertising customers the Editor returns his sincere thanks; and assures them that their confidence in the circulation of the Star, has not been misplaced, as its circulation in extent is equal to any paper in the State.

STAR-OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1804.

In order to dispose of a variety of matter on hands, we are induced to issue another Supplement this morning, containing Advertisements, though supplements in addition to the present extraordinary size of the Star, is attended with a considerable expense, from the high price, and ill convenience of getting paper to this place, yet the Editor has ever been desirous of rendering every possible satisfaction to his Patrons—and sincerely wishes it was in his power to say that that with on their part was reciprocal.

The importance, and great satisfaction, which is from experience daily derived from files of Newspapers, having long since received general approbation; and as sundry applications have been made to the Editor of the Star, for regular files of the papers published since his commencement; and it being in his power only to supply a very small part of the demands—he takes the liberty of recommending to those who may not have filed their papers heretofore, to attend to it from the commencement of the Sixth volume, as the size and quality of the paper will be as regular as possible, for binding.

A few persons have already left their names for the Star, to commence with the sixth volume; and in order that others may be supplied with all the numbers, the Editor intends on Tuesday next to strike off a few papers for their accommodation.

The remarks on Gouverneur Morris' Oration, which will be found in the first page of this morning's Star, is taken from the Aurora—so far as they go to contradict the assertions of Mr. Morris, relative to the encomiums which he passed on the character of general Hamilton, we have nothing to say; as the writer and Mr. Morris can best settle that point—but so far as they go to depreciate the too well established character of the illustrious General Washington, we highly disapprove of; and would have entirely excluded its insertion in the Star, had it been observed before the piece was composed, and at too late an hour to be dispensed with from its length. Any thing that may tend to alienate the affections of the American people from the memory of so good a man, is always seen, and read by the Editor with the utmost regret, as his own early and lasting attachment to his exalted virtues, will end only with his existence.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Agreeable to public notice given in the Star, for the purpose of holding district meetings, in order to fix on four suitable characters to be recommended to the Republican Voters of Talbot county, to serve in the next General Assembly—the several committees convened on Tuesday last, at Mr. Lawe's tavern—when Mr. James Colton, was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel Stevens, jun. was made secretary—when they proceeded to nominate and ballot for four persons, and the following having the greatest number of votes were declared elected by the meeting—Edward Lloyd, William Meluy, Col. Perry Spencer, and Solomon Dickinson, esquires—and the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That this Committee do recommend to their fellow-citizens the above-named gentlemen as suitable characters to represent this county in the next General Assembly of this State.

Resolved, That this committee in behalf of their several districts, do return their grateful acknowledgements to Wm. Rose, and Thomas S. Denny, esquires, for their uniform firmness in support of the Republican cause, and their faithful discharge of public trust.

JAMES COLSTON, Chairman.  
SAM. STEVENS, jun. Secretary.

We congratulate the citizens of Talbot, on the judicious selections by their committees, of persons to serve as Elector for President and Vice-President, and in the General Assembly—persons so well calculated to lun the malignant opposition of party—while they stand unshaken as republicans, they are too generally esteemed to call down the opposition which has heretofore prevailed among the present minority.

FOR THE STAR.  
TO PHILANTHROPIST.

My dear Friend,  
When lately, I promised you my feeble support, should you again appear in public; I did it under a firm persuasion and in full confidence, that I should not have to encounter an adversary, believing that there could be but one opinion upon the subject of your composition. Little did I think that I should so soon have to step forth, not as your commentator and admirer, but to defend your literary fame from one of the most deep laid and virulent attacks, that ever subtly planned, or malevolence put in execution. But it is ever the fate of superior merit to be envied and calumniated. A vile scribber, personating you, in your name has obtruded upon the public a pitiful gallimatias, which, if it should generally be received as your composition, would completely fulfill the wishes of the author, by tarnishing, or perhaps, blasting forever your character as a writer.

Yes, could the treacherous design of this author be accomplished, your literary character would be low indeed; so that, would we personify it, it might exclaim with Hudibras,

"Now I am out of fortune's power,  
"For he that's down can fall no lower."

But I saw through his intentions, and was resolved to expose them. As soon as I gave the piece a slight examination, I pronounced it spurious. I found in it none of those elegant figures, turns and expressions, such as "the one thing needful," "effeminate race," "silver slippers" and "hearing of colours," which reign through, and so eminently distinguish the writings of Philanthropist. I declare that so base and treacherous an attack, upon the fame of my literary friend, made my very blood boil within me.—Philanthropist, said I, the author of this miserable piece—as soon would I believe the rude figures, which a professor of legerdemain, for the entertainment of the spectators, exposes at the farther end of the exhibition room to be the works of Apelles. Let us compare this spurious piece with the production of Philanthropist. Philanthropist's essay contained matter that was false and injurious, yet his style evinced him to be a scholar; but it would let the seven wise men of Greece together by the ears, to decide whether this author's observations or his diction be more puerile. Let us examine him some what more minutely. He requires us to prove a negative—profound logocian! He presumes that we are guilty without proof, until we prove our innocence. He wishes us to prove a matter of fact by argumentation, or perhaps by right lines and angles. If the learned pig could not have reasoned better than this author, the epithet learned has been very improperly applied. The case he states for exemplification is inapplicable; it should have been "if a man were to enter into a company and pronounce the whole of them rogues, and one of the company were to horse whip him for his insolence, would not this be a presumption that the man, who undertook to vindicate the whole company was himself a rogue?" This author, Philanthropist, has even the impertinence to insinuate, that you cannot continue a "scrap of Latin!" but this charge is unworthy a serious refutation, as every one who has read your composition,

must be convinced, that you are an accomplished classical scholar. He has taken advantage of an error, which, if he had as many brains as a goose, he would have perceived to be merely typographical, as the sentence to which it refers, is quoted in the same period; it should have been "hear a colour."

But as he appears to be very well skilled in optics, I will beg leave to propose to him an optical problem. Suppose his hat to be black at noon, what will be its colour at midnight, in cloudy weather, and at the time when the moon is vertical to the antipodes. And now I have done with my author, and I may say to him, what historians of the highest credit and most indubitable authority positively assert that Saint Dunstan said to the devil, when he pinched his nose with a red hot pair of tongs—farewell.

PHILO-PHILANTHROPIST.  
Chelertown, August 15.

A writer over the signature of "Crito" has lately made an attack upon me; he has attempted to be severe, and threatens to be still more severe; but he has aimed "a woundless bite;" like an old dog who has lost his teeth, by attempting to bite, he has only exposed the weakness of his jaws. From his signature I suppose he wishes to let us know that he is a critic: tho' by the by from his speaking of "a torch being lit by a spark from an expression," I should rather conclude that he was a conjurer. But I mean this only as "a kick" for an attempt to "bite," as I do not feel disposed to enter into a controversy with him.

FOR THE STAR.  
Nemo me impune lacessit.  
TO CRITO.

SIR,  
Be assured that Amyntor will never yield to Crito.—Do you suppose that your contemptuous, supercilious attack upon me will prevent your reader from noticing the bombastic nonsense of your imaginary criticism? Imaginary it is; for can you have the "effrontery" to suppose your criticism just, when you cannot write without committing grammatical errors? Is not your consummate vanity apparent by your attacking four at a time with so arrogant and magisterial an air? Never shall the signification of your name be attached to its most judicious Crito till you prove yourself entitled to assume it.—I dare you, sir, to attempt to shew the last sentence of my piece against Philanthropist incorrect.

"Strange, 'tis wonderful strange."—Did you intend these three synonymous words to form a climax? The gradation, you imagine is beautiful, do you not? But did you not perceive (admitting a gradation) that the words descend instead of ascending, and they, contrary to your intention, form an anticlimax? You excite the expectation of your reader, wonderfully, by beginning your critical review in so strange a manner. Strange, 'tis wondrous, that you should be the subject of your own admiration.—I say you raised our curiosity by your pompous exordium—You wonder that men should write upon subjects they do not comprehend. Do you even apprehend yours.—Your first sentence you must allow, was the first and last effort of your huge genius; it was similar to a short-lived flame to which smoke quickly succeeded. At present, time will permit me only to tell you in plain language that Amyntor regards, as less than nothing the frothy nonsense of Crito.

AMYNTOR.  
Chelertown, August 23.

More amity—The Leander and Cambrian British ships of war are now cruising off Sandy Hook.

The Leander on Thursday evening captured the ship Hibberts, from Havana for this port with a cargo of mahogany and logwood, and sent to Halifax.

The ship Little Cornelia, from Bordeaux for this port, captured on the 6th inst. by the Leander off Sandy Hook, and sent to Halifax for adjudication, was retaken by the captain, and has put into New London. — Am. Citizen.

Congress.—The executive council on Saturday last proceeded to fill the two vacancies in the senate of the United States, occasioned by Wilson C. Nicholas, being appointed collector of the port of Norfolk, and Abraham B. Venable, president of the Bank of Virginia. William B. Giles was unanimously elected Andrew Moore (of Rockingham county) who is now in Congress, was elected the other senator, by 5 votes out of eight. [Richmond Enquirer of August 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wythe Court-house (Virginia) to his friend in Frederick Town, (Md) dated July 30, 1804.

"We have 12 days been clouded with a dark smoke, and this day I was informed by a gentleman from Kentucky that the Clinch mountain had sunk (for many miles) to the depth of 50 feet; after which clouds of smoke issued therefrom, so that the inhabitants at the distance of 20 miles from the place were not able to discover an object at 20 feet distance. This I suppose was occasioned by the burning of the stone-coal which is in the mountain."

The following article is taken from the Frederick Town Advocate. With the editor of that print we ardently hope, that an example so patriotic will be extensively imitated. On this point, the Roman history is replete with useful lessons. During the brightest period of the republic, when the people enjoyed the most liberty, no man sued for office. It was the reward of merit; and the people, even Montesquieu allows, bestowed it with a virtuous and enlightened discrimination. With the gradual subversion of liberty, the scene changed; the love of office became a mercenary passion; and men coveted appointments, not thro' patriotic, but personal motives. At first they fought by eloquence and insinuating manners, to gain the public suffrage, and had the assurance openly to urge their own pretensions. The most shameful bribery and corruption followed, until a tyrant seized the throne. Nat. Intel.

At a meeting of a number of the republicans of Woodbury, convened by public notice at the house of Mr. Frederick Dorn, on the 4th inst. the following very spirited and truly republican republican resolution was unanimously entered into.

Mr. John Baltzell, Chairman.  
Mr. Joseph Hodges, Secretary.  
Resolved unanimously, That this meeting highly disapprove the practice, so inimical to republican principles, of individuals announcing themselves in the public prints as candidates for offices in the gift of the people, and pledge themselves to oppose, by all proper means in their power, the election of any person persisting in such indelicate practice."

The master of the ship Barton, from Gaudaloupe, has reported to the collector of the customs, at Charleston, S. C. the following account of an engagement which happened in lat. 19, long. 65, between a French privateer and two American vessels which were armed without any authority from the government of the United States.

The American ship Hopewell, capt. Sisson, from New York, mounting 16 six pounders, manned with 25 men, and the brig Rockland, capt. Atkins, from New York, mounting 12 four pounders, and manned with 25 men, and several Frenchmen of color. The privateer mounted 16 six pounders, and was manned with 150 men; she was from Point-Petre, Gaudaloupe. The brig Rockland commenced the action, which lasted two hours; and it is said, that had the ship fought as well as the brig, the privateer would have been beaten off—the, however, captured both the ship and the brig. As soon as the Rock had struck to the privateer, the French people of colour who were on board of her, jumped into the sea and drowned themselves; the master and mate of the ship were both wounded, and it was supposed the matter would not recover. The ship and brig last about 16 men, killed and wounded; several men were killed and wounded on board the privateer.

The French at Gaudaloupe were much exasperated at the conduct of the Americans on board the ship and brig, and their owners; but attached no censure to the government of the United States, as the captains being without commissions, proved the arming of their vessels to be unauthorized by their country.—The American seamen were confined in a dungeon, and there to remain until their trial comes on. The masters of American vessels there, offered to subscribe to supply them with necessaries, &c. but this was refused. The consideration that the Americans were affording succor to the Haytiens, added to the indignation of the French at Gaudaloupe.

A few days before these vessels were captured, an American schooner, called the Snake in the Grass, commanded by captain Mansfield, and owned by Messrs. John Gardner and Co. of Salem, was taken and carried into Gaudaloupe.—The vessel and cargo were condemned, and the master, mate and crew imprisoned in a dungeon, until the trial comes on.

Various were the conjectures as to the probable fate of the unfortunate American seamen.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening, by the rev. Simon Willner, JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, jun. Esq. of Centreville, to Miss CHARLOTTE GIBSON, of the same place.

MARRIED—On the 11th inst. at Duck Creek Cross Roads, (Del.) Thomas M'Dowell, to Mary Denny, daughter of William Denny, of Kent county.

Also, on the 14th inst. Buck Jayce, to Sarah Fields, of the above place.

To be Rented,  
AND possession given the first of January next, the shop at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner; and the shop next to Mr. Lowe's tavern, occupied by Mr. David Fleming—Also, the house and lot occupied by Mr. John Millis, one mile from the town, on the Philadelphia road—there is a good well of water in the yard; and half an acre of ground in the lot, improved for a garden. For further particulars apply to THOMAS PERRIN SMITH.  
Easton, August 23, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,  
THAT the Subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Maryland; Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Susanna Medford, 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 first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand the 21st of Aug. 1804.

JOSEPH RASIN, Adm'r.  
of Susanna Medford.

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 Estate of Silas Fleming, late of said 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 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate: And all those who are any way indebted to the said deceased, to come and settle their accounts at the above-mentioned time, otherwise they may expect to be visited by the respective constables. Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and four.

Wm. GREEN, Administrator  
of Silas Fleming.

August 28. 39

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,  
ON TUESDAY the 11th of September next, at the house of the subscriber in Stillpond, Kent County, (Md.) on a credit, a number of Negroes, Six, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, by  
JOSEPH RASIN, fenn.  
August 28, 1804. 3

Patent Painting.  
PAINTING Rooms, and Ornamenting Ceilings, to represent flowered paper of any colours, having been successfully tried by the subscriber in the City of Baltimore, and found to answer a good purpose; and as it is much cheaper and more durable than paper, he recommends the use of it to the citizens generally.—He obtained on the 30th of December last, a Patent Right, for the State of Maryland, for fourteen years, and wishes to sell the patent right of the several counties of the Eastern Shore. Any person wishing to purchase one or more counties may see him if early application is made, either at Mr. Prince's, or Mr. Lowe's taverns, Easton; or by addressing a line to Baltimore, to EPHRAIM HANDS,  
No. 7 Marsh Market.  
Easton, Aug. 28, 1804. 39

WANTED,  
A House-Keeper:  
ONE who can come well recommended, will hear of an eligible situation and good wages—Also, a Woman who is capable of superintending a Dairy, &c. at a farm in Queen-Ann's county. Apply at the Star-Office.  
August 28, 1804. 3

Wanted a Teacher.  
A SINGLE MAN well qualified to teach in a private family will meet with an agreeable situation, and steady employ, by application to the Subscriber, living near Oxford, Talbot County.  
DAVID ROBINSON.  
August 28, 1804. 3

WANTED,  
AN Apprentice to the Retail Dry Good business; a lad of reputable connections will hear of a place by applying at the Star-Office.  
Easton, Aug. 28, 1804. 3

Wanted an Overseer's place.  
A MAN with a Family, well experienced in Farming and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. A line left at this Office, addressed to Mr. Charles Goldborough of this county will be attended to.  
Talbot county, Aug. 28, 1804. 39

Runaway Negro.  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th July last, Negro JOE, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high; of yellowish complexion, has scars on each of his hands, with burrs, particularly on his left hand—His clothes are tow linen shirt and trousers; a blue great coat, &c. He says he belongs to col. Wm. Winn, of Harford county, N. Carolina, and that he has been absent from his master about two years. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees, agreeably to law.  
GEORGE GRABER, Sheriff  
of Frederick county.  
August 28, 1804. 8

FOR THE STAR.

"Love well repaid, and not too weakly sunk, Adds bloom to health, &'er ev'ry virtue sheds A gay, humane, a sweet, and generous grace, And brightens all the ornaments of man."

Not long since a young female acquaintance of mine, requested me to give her my sentiments of love, courtship, and marriage. I had not at that time an opportunity to comply with her request, and I am glad I had not, as I have since met with Dr. Gregory's legacy, which contain sentiments precisely corresponding with my own, and so happily expressed, that it would be presumptuous in me to convey them in different language. I shall therefore quote him.

"A man of taste and delicacy marries a woman, because he loves her more than any other. A woman of equal taste and delicacy marries him, because she esteems him, and because he gives her that preference. But if a man unfortunately becomes attached to a woman whose heart is secretly pre-occupied, his attachment, instead of obtaining a suitable return, is particularly offensive; and if he persists to tease her, he makes himself equally the object of her scorn and aversion.

"The effects of love among men are diversified by their different tempers. An artful man may counterfeit every one of them so easily as to impose on a young girl of an open, generous, and feeling heart, if she is not extremely on her guard. The finest parts in such a girl may not always prove sufficient for her security. The dark and crooked paths of cunning and deceit are unsearchable and inconceivable to an honourable and elevated mind.

"The following, I apprehend, are the most genuine effects of an honorable passion among the men, and the most difficult to counterfeit. A man of delicacy betrays his passion by his too great anxiety to conceal it, especially if he has little hopes of success. True love, in all its stages, seeks concealment and never expects success. It renders a man not only respectful, but timid to the highest degree in his behaviour to the woman he loves. To conceal the awe he stands in of her, he may sometimes affect pleasantries, but it sits awkwardly on him and he quickly relapses into seriousness if not into dulness. He magnifies all her perfections in his imagination, and is either blind to her failings or converts them into beauties. Like a person conscious of guilt, he is jealous that every eye observes him; and to avoid this he fluns all the little observances of common gallantry.

"His heart and his character will be improved in every respect by his attachment. His manners will become more genteel and his conversation more agreeable; but diffidence and embarrassment will always make him appear to disadvantage in the company of his mistress. If the fascination continue long, it will totally depress his spirit, and extinguish every active, vigorous, and manly principle of his mind. You will see this subject beautifully and pathetically painted in Thompson's Spring.

"Where you observe, a gentleman's behaviour bear the marks which I have described above, reflect seriously what you are to do. If his attachment is agreeable to you, I leave you to do as nature, good sense and delicacy shall direct you. If you love him, let me advise you never to discover to him the full extent of your love, no, not although you marry him. That sufficiently shews your preference, which is all he is intitled to know. If he has delicacy, he will ask for no stronger proof of your affection—for your own sake; if he has sense, he will not ask it for his own. This is an unpleasant truth, but it is my duty to let you know it. Violent love cannot subsist, at least be expressed, for any time together, on both sides; otherwise the certain consequence, however concealed, is satiety and disgust. Nature in this case has laid the reserve on you.

"If you see evident proofs of a gentleman's attachment, and are determined to shut your heart against him,—as you ever hope to be used with generosity by the person who shall engage your heart, treat him honourably and humanely. Do not let him linger in miserable suspense, but be anxious to let him know your sentiments with regard to him.

"However, people's hearts may deceive them, there is scarcely a person that can love for any time without at least some distant hope of success. If you really wish to undeceive a lover, you may do it in a variety of ways. There is a certain species of easy familiarity in your behaviour which may satisfy him, if he has any discernment left, that he has nothing to hope for. But perhaps your particular temper may not admit of this.—You may easily shew that you want to avoid his company, but if he is a man whose friendship you wish to preserve you may not choose this method, because then you lose him in every capacity. You may get a common friend to explain matters to him, or fall on many other devi-

ces, if you are seriously anxious to put him out of suspense.

"But if you are resolved against every such method at least do not shun opportunities of letting him explain himself. If you do this, you act barbarously and unjustly. If he brings you to an explanation, give him a polite, but resolute and decisive answer. In whatever way you convey your sentiments to him, if he is a man of delicacy, he will give you no further trouble, nor apply to your friends for their intercession. This last is a method of courtship which every man of spirit will disdain. He will never whine, nor sue for your pity. That would mortify him almost as much as your scorn. In short you may possibly break such a heart, but you can never mend it. Great pride always accompanies delicacy, however concealed under the appearance of the utmost gentleness and modesty, and is the passion of all others the most difficult to conquer."

I hope that the justness of the above sentiments will be a sufficient apology for the length of the quotation. I wish all the fair daughters of America would read the book from whence they are taken, with strict attention. It contains the very best advice, and points out so clearly what they ought to shun and what to pursue, that they have nothing to do but read and observe, to insure their happiness.

PHILANDER.

Caroline, August 27, 1804.

FRANCE.

ORGANIC SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Extracts from the Registers of the conservative Senate of Floreal, year 12.

(Concluded.)

TITLE XII.

OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

98. Whenever an electoral college is united for the formation of the list of candidates for the legislative body, the lists of candidates for the senate are removed.

Each renewal renders the anterior presentations of no effect.

99. The great officers, the commandants and officers of the legion of honour, are members of the electoral college of the department in which they reside, or one of the departments of the cohort to which they belong.

The legislators and members of the electoral college of their arrondissement.

The members of the legion of honour are admitted to the electoral college which they are to make a part of, upon the representation of a brevet which is delivered to them for this effect by the grand elector.

TITLE XIII.

OF THE IMPERIAL COURT.

101. A high imperial court take cognizance of,

1st. Of personal offences committed by members of the imperial family, by titulars of the great dignity of the empire, by ministers and by the secretary of state, by great officers, by senators, and by counsellors of state;

2d. Of crimes, attempts and plots against the interior and exterior safety of the state, the person of the emperor and that of the presumptive heir of the empire;

3d. Of offences of responsibility of office committed by the ministers and counsellors of state especially charged with a part of the public administration;

4th. Of prevarications and abuses of power committed, either by captains, generals of the colonies, by colonial prefects and commandants, of the French establishments beyond the continent, or by administrators-general employed extraordinarily, or by generals or admirals, without prejudice, with regard to the latter, to the prosecutions, of the military jurisdiction, in the cases determined by the laws;

5th. Of the fact of disobedience of generals or admirals who contravene their instructions.

6th. Of the concussion and dilapidations which the prefect of the departments are guilty of in the exercise of their functions.

7th. Of the forfeitures or party quarrels which may be incurred by a court of appeals, or by a court of criminal justice, or by members of the court of cassation.

8th. Of denunciations for arbitrary detentions and violations of the liberty of the press.

102. The high imperial court assembles in the senate.

103. It is presided over by the arch-chancellor of the empire.

If he is sick, absent or legitimately prevented, it is presided by another titular of a great dignity of the empire.

104. The high imperial court is composed of princes, of titulars of the great dignities and great officers of the empire, of the grand judge minister of justice, of sixty senators, of six presidents of section of the council of state, of fourteen counsellors of state and of twenty members of the court of cassation.

The senators and counsellors of state and the members of the court of cassation, are called by order of seniority.

TITLE XIV.

OF THE IMPERIAL COURT.

105. There is belonging to the high imperial court an attorney general, nominated for life by the emperor.

He exercises the public ministry, being assisted by three tribunes appointed every year by the legislative body, from a list of nine candidates presented by the tribunate, and by three magistrates whom the emperor also appoints, every year from among the officers of the court of appeals or criminal justice.

106. There is belonging to the high imperial court a Greffier in chief, nominated for life by the emperor.

107. The president of the high imperial court can never be accused; he may refrain for legitimate causes.

108. The high imperial court cannot act, but upon the prosecutions of the public ministry. In the offences committed by those whom their quality renders amenable to the imperial court, if there is a complainant, the public ministry necessarily becomes a joint party and prosecutor, and proceeds as is regulated hereafter.

The public ministry is in like manner a joint party and prosecutor in cases of forfeiture or party quarrels.

109. The magistrates of safety and the directors of juries are holden to stop, and to send, within eight days, to the attorney general belonging to the high imperial court, all the papers of the procedure, when, in the offences they prosecute for a reparation of, there results, either from the quality of the persons, or from the title of the accusation, or from the circumstances, that the fact is of the competency of the high imperial court.

The magistrates of safety continue notwithstanding to collect the proofs and traces of the offence.

110. The ministers or counsellor of state charged with any part whatever of the public administration, may be denounced by the legislative body, if they have given orders contrary to the constitutions and laws of the empire.

111. The following persons may likewise be denounced by the legislative body; to wit:

The captains generals of the colonies, the colonial prefects; the commandants of French establishments beyond the continent, the administrators generals, when they have prevaricated or abused their power;

The generals or admirals who have disobeyed their instructions;

The prefects of the interior who have been guilty of dilapidation or of concussion.

112. The legislative body in like manner denounces the ministers or agents of the authority, when there is, on the part of the senate, a declaration of strong presumptions of arbitrary detention or of violation of the liberty of the press.

113. The denunciation of the legislative body, cannot be decreed, but upon the demand of the tribunate, and upon the reclamation of fifty members of the legislative body, who required a secret committee in order to get designated, by election, ten from among them to draw up the project of denunciation.

114. In both cases, the demand or reclamation must be made in writings signed by the president and secretaries of the tribunate, or by the ten members of the legislative body.

If it is directed against a minister or against a counsellor of state charged with a part of the public administration, it is communicated to them within the space of a month.

115. The minister or the counsellor of state denounced does not appear for the purpose of answering the charge.

The emperor nominates three counsellors of state to repair to the legislative body on the day appointed, and to give information upon the facts of the denunciation.

116. The legislative body discusses in a secret committee the facts comprised in the reclamation, and it determines by the way of election.

117. The act of denunciation must be circumstanced, and signed by the president and secretaries of the legislative body.

It is addressed by a message to the arch-chancellor of the empire, who transmits it to the attorney general belonging to the high imperial court.

118. The prevarications or abuses of power, of the captains generals of the colonies, of the colonial prefects, of the commandants of establishments beyond the continent, of the administrators generals, the facts of disobedience on the part of generals or admirals to the instructions which have been given to them, the dilapidations and concussions of the prefects, are also denounced by the ministers each in his attributions, to the officers charged with the public ministry.

If the denunciation is made by the grand judge minister of justice, he cannot assist or take part in the judgment which intervene upon his denunciation.

119. In the cases determined by the articles 110, 111, 112, and 118, the attorney general informs the arch-chancellor of the empire, within three days,

that there is cause for uniting the high imperial court.

The arch-chancellor, after having taken the orders of the emperor, fixes within eight days the opening of the sittings.

120. In the first sitting of the high imperial court, it must judge of its competency.

121. When there is a denunciation or complaint, the attorney general, in concert with the tribunes and the three magistrates, officers of the parquet, examines whether there is cause for prosecution.

The decision belongs to him; one of the magistrates of the parquet may be charged by the attorney general, to direct the prosecution.

If the public ministry deems that the complaint or the denunciation should not be admitted, he assigns a motive for this conclusion, upon which the high imperial court pronounces, after having heard the magistrate charged with the report.

122. When the conclusions are adopted, the high imperial court terminates the affair by a definite judgment.

When they are rejected, the public ministry is holden to continue the prosecution.

123. In the second of the cases provided for by the preceding articles, and also when the public ministry deems that the complaint or the denunciation should be admitted, he is holden to draw up the act within eight days, and to communicate it to the commissary and substitutes whom the arch-chancellor of the empire nominates from among the judges of the court of cassation who are members of the high imperial court. The functions of this commissary, and in his default, of the substitute, consist in drawing up the statement and the report.

124. The reporter of his substitute submits the act of cassation to twelve commissaries of the high imperial court, chosen by the arch-chancellor of the empire, six from among the other members of the imperial courts.—The members chosen do not concur in the judgment of the high imperial court.

125. If the twelve commissaries judge that there is a cause for accusation, the commissary reporter makes an order conformably, issues the warrants of arrest, and proceeds to the statement.

126. If the commissaries deem on the contrary, that there is no cause for accusation, it is referred to the reporter to the high imperial court, which pronounces definitively.

127. The high imperial court cannot judge unless it be assembled to the number of sixty members. Ten of the whole of the members who are called to compose it, may be challenged peremptorily by the accused, and ten by the public party. The decree is issued by the absolute majority of votes.

128. The trial and sentence take place in public.

129. The accused have counsel; if they have none, the arch-chancellor of the empire give them some ex-officio.

130. The high imperial court can only pronounce penalties awarded by the penal code.

It pronounces, if their is cause, the condemnation to damages and interest.

131. When it acquits, it can place those who are absolved under the inspection or at the disposal of the high police of the state, for the time it determines.

132. The decrees issued by the high imperial court are not submitted to any recourse.

Those which pronounce a condemnation to an inflexible or ignominious penalty, cannot be executed but when they have been signed by the emperor.

133. A particular senatus consultum contains the surplus of the dispositions relative to the organization and action of the high imperial court.

TITLE XV.

OF THE JUDICIARY ORDERS.

134. The judgment of the courts of justice are entitled decrees.

135. The presidents of the court of cassation, of the courts of appeal and of criminal justice are appointed for life by the emperor and may be chosen without the courts over which they are to preside.

136. The tribunal of cassation takes the denomination of court of appeals.

The tribunals of appeals take the denomination of court of appeals.

The criminal tribunals, that of courts of criminal justice.

The president of the court of cassation and that of the court of appeals divided into sections, take the title of first president.

The vice president take that of presidents.

The commissaries of government belonging to the court of cassation, to the courts of appeals and to the courts of criminal justice, take the title of imperial attorneys general.

The commissaries of government belonging to the other tribunals take the title of imperial attorneys.

TITLE XVI.

OF THE PROMULGATION.

137. The emperor causes to be sealed and promulgated the organic senatus con-

sultum, the senatus consultum, the acts of the senate, the laws;

The organic senatus consultum, the senatus consultum, and the acts of the senate, are promulgated at the latest on the tenth day following their emission.

138. There are made two original copies of each of the acts mentioned in the preceding article.

Both are signed by the emperor, revised by one of the titulars of the great dignities, each according to their rights and attributions counter signed by the secretary of state, and the minister of justice, and sealed with the great seal of the state.

139. One of these copies is deposited in the archives of the seal, and the other is delivered to the archives of the public authority from which the act is emanated.

140. The promulgation is in these terms:

N. (the christian name of the emperor) by the grace of God and the constitutions of the republic, emperor of the French, to all present and to come, GREETING:

The senate after having heard the orators of the council of state, has decreed or enacted, and we order what follows:

(And if the promulgation is of a law) the legislative body has issued, the (the date) the following decree, conformably to the proposition made in the name of the emperor, and after having heard the orators of the council of state and of the sections of the tribunate, the

We order and command that these presents, sealed with the seal of the state, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, shall be addressed to the courts, to the tribunals and to the administrative authorities, that they may observe them and cause them to be observed; and the grand judge minister of justice is charged to take heed that the same be duly published.

The executive copies of the judgments are drawn up thus:

N. (the christian name of the emperor) by the grace of God and the constitutions of the republic, emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:

The court of—or the tribunal of—(if it is a tribunal of the first instance) is awarded the following judgment:

We order and command all Huissiers upon this requisition to put the said judgment in execution; our attorneys general and our attorneys belonging to the tribunals of the first instance, to take heed that the same be duly performed; all commandants of officers of the public force, to give aid and assistance to the same when legally required.

In witness whereof the present judgment has been signed by the president of the court or of the tribunal, and by the greffier.

TITLE XVII.

AND LAST.

The following proposition shall be presented to the acceptance of the people, in the forms determined by the decree of the 20th Floreal year 10:

"The people will have the imperial dignity hereditary in the direct, natural, legitimate descendants of Joseph Buonaparte, and of Louis Buonaparte, in the manner regulated by the organic senatus consultum of the 28th Floreal, year 12.

(Signed) CAMBACERES, second consul president. Morand-de-Gailles, Joseph Corandet, secretaries.

Seen and sealed, the chancellor of the senate. (Signed) LAPLACE.

We order and command that these presents sealed with the seal of the state, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, shall be addressed to the courts, to the tribunals and to the administrative authorities, that they may inscribe them in their registers, may observe them and cause them to be observed; and the grand judge, minister of justice is charged to take heed that the same be duly executed.

Given at the palace of St. Cloud, the 28th Floreal, year 12, in the first year of our reign. (Signed) NAPOLEON. Seen by us arch-chancellor of the emperor. (Signed) CAMBACERES. By the emperor.

The secretary of state. (Signed) HUGHES B. MARET. The grand judge minister of justice, REGNIER.

A CURIOUS FRAUD.

On Monday morning last, a good looking man came into a very respectable tavern in this city—he said he was travelling to the northward and was lately from New Orleans. After regaling himself sumptuously, and enjoying a comfortable bed, he departed next morning, telling the boy in the bar to take care of his bundle—he not returning, the bundle was opened, when, wrapped up in a very old dirty shirt, tied in a silk handkerchief full of holes, was found a large heap of leaves, two or three small bones, a fat herring and one biscuit, with a note, stating "that as they had the day before supplied him with provisions, he had left them a relic for breakfast."

[Bel. pap.]



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, AUGUST 28, 1804.

[NO. 52...260.]

**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.

**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 Bellair, for the County of Harford, for 800 shares, by John Montgomery, Gabriel Christie, John Stump & George Patterson, or any two of them.

At Frederick-town, 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 Elizabeth-town, 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 Bentley and Thomas P. Willon, 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 Steuart, William H. M'Pherson and Francis Digges, or any two of them.

At Leonard-town, 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 Frederick-town, for Calvert County, for 400 shares, by Richard Grahame, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson 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 Meluy and James Earle, junior, or any two or more of them.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester County, for 800 shares, by Charles Goldsborough, Josiah Baily, Matthew Keene and Solomon Frazier, or any two of them.

At Centreville, for Queen-Ann's County, for 800 shares, by Wm. Chambers, James Brown, Wm. Carmichael and Stephen Lowrey, 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 Hatchefon 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 Elkton 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, and 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 Frederick-town 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 dol-

lars 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 state hath 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

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 expences 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 expence 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 issue, and so 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.

**Last Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Cooper, and Mary Cooper, deceased, are warned to make immediate payment—as further indulgence cannot be given—in order to a final settlement of said estate.  
WM. & THOS. ATKINSON,  
Administrators of Mary Cooper, and Administrators de bonis non of Jas. Cooper, dec'd.  
August 21, 1804. 3

**Commission Business.**  
The Subscriber has commenced the Commission Business, at No. 6 Pratt-street, for the Sale of  
**Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c.**  
AND solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business entrusted to his care, shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.  
SAMUEL WRIGHT.  
Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1804. 6

**To be Rented,**  
THE two tenements now occupied by Joseph Haskins, and Dr. Earle. The subscriber is now ready to contract with a person who wants to rent either of the said houses.  
ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.  
A second handed COACHEE for sale on easy terms.  
Hollon, Aug. 21, 1804. 11

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods purchased at his vendue in February last, are notified that they will be due the 22d inst. and if they do not come forward and settle their respective obligations on or before that day, they will in a short time after be put in proper hands to compel payment. Also, all persons indebted to the Estate of John Clayland, late of Talbot County deceased, are requested to make payment immediately, or they will be dealt with as above. And all persons having claims against the Estate of the said John Clayland, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber with their proper vouchers, on or before the 20th day of September next, or otherwise they may by law be excluded from any part of the said deceased's estate.  
WM. CLAYLAND, Ex'r. of John Clayland, deceased.  
Hillsborough, Aug. 20, 1804. 39

**Medicine Store, Chestertown.**  
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that he has just opened  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**MEDICINES,**  
which he will sell at the most reduced prices.  
PHYSICIANS may rely upon having their orders strictly attended to, and those persons who are in the habit of purchasing Medicines for their families, may be supplied either with Chefts of Medicine, or in smaller quantities, at the shortest notice.  
The subscriber has also for sale, and expects very shortly to receive, a variety of paints, perfumery, and confectionary, all of superior qualities. In addition to the above articles, he has thumb and spring lancets, trussers, breast pipes, nipple shells, graduated measures, small scales and weights, and a general supply of Patent Medicines.  
As an establishment of the above kind will certainly be of great convenience to the public, the subscriber respectfully solicits their encouragement, and assures them that every exertion shall be made to render general satisfaction.  
By their most obedient servant,  
SAMUEL THOMPSON.  
Chestertown, August 18, 1804. 3

**To be Rented,**  
FOR the ensuing year, the Houses and Lot which Capt. Vickers now occupies, on the north side of the Road leading from Easton, to Easton Point. For terms apply to  
RICHARD DENNY.  
August 12, 1804. 39

**For Sale,**  
For a term of Years,  
A Stout healthy young NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age—she is well acquainted with plantation work, and will not be sold to be taken out of the State. For terms apply at the Star-Office.  
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 3

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday evening the 18th inst., a likely young NEGRO MAN named ISAC, about 20 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, and a little bow-legged—he has a number of relations in this county, and some living in the State of Delaware, near Marshhope Bridge—He is well acquainted with the farming business. No particular mark is at present remembered, but probably a small one over the left eye. He is a manumitted negro, and has but a few years to serve. The sum of Ten Dollars will be paid for securing said negro, so that the subscriber may get him again, if taken in this State; and the above reward if taken out of the State; and reasonable expences if brought home.  
PERRY BENSON.  
Miles-River, Aug. 21, 1804. 3

**Notice.**  
THE Commissioners appointed for Talbot county, to receive subscriptions for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will open books for that purpose on Monday the third day of September next, at the Court-house, in Easton, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the Articles of Association.  
August 21, 1804. 3

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLIDAY, deceased; are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers, or to either of them for payment;—And those who are indebted to the Estate, are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective debts as speedily as possible.  
SAM. CHAMBERLAINE, } Ex'ors.  
NICHOLAS HAMMOND, }  
HENRY HOLLYDAY, }  
Easton, Aug. 21, 1804. 4

**Wanted to Purchase.**  
A Good well broke Yoke of OXEN, for which a generous price will be given, if immediate application is made at the Star-Office.  
August 21, 1804. 3

**To the Public.**  
IT is with great pleasure, that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the waters of Barren-Creek Springs—I had been for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated, as to be barely able to move. During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down. I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious. In this situation, I went to Barren-Creek Springs, towards the end of last August, determined to give the water a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this, from the manner of its operating, being, in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed: my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor. Although I stayed only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health. JAMES KEMP.  
July 20, 1804.

**The testimony of Mr. Charles Vaughn.**  
I WAS taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken. I had two physicians called in immediately, which attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief; but still continued in that state, until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek Springs, determined to give the waters a fair trial. I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bathed in it every morning and evening—this, from the manner of its operating, being, in my opinion, the only way to render it beneficial. The first week I was obliged to ride in a carriage to the Spring, the second and third week I rode on horseback. Although I staid only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months, I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.  
CHARLES VAUGHN.  
August 21, 1804. 4

**To be Rented,**  
THE subscribers house in Georgetown, Kent county, long celebrated as a tavern, and occupied by himself as such for many years, together with all the appertinances, belonging thereto, viz. a granary, billiard room, stable, carriage house, smoke house, an excellent garden, and lot adjoining the same.—Also, a lot containing two and a half acres, adjoining Mrs. Wilson's property, in said town—as several packets ply weekly and regularly between the above place and Baltimore, and convey a great number of passengers, who suffer great inconvenience for want of a tavern to accommodate them, the above situation has become more eligible, and great encouragement will be given a person who will open a public house there.—The above property will be rented, together, or separately, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to John Ireland, Esq. George-Town Cross Roads, or to the subscriber, in Chester Town.  
WILLIAM POPE, Sen'r.  
August 13, 1804. 11

**NOTICE.**  
THE Members of the Barren-Creek Jockey Club are requested to meet at Barren-Creek Springs, on Tuesday the 3d of September next, for the purpose of admitting members, and regulating all matters relative to the Running and exercise Ground—Fixing on the time of running, and the sum to be run for.  
N. C. NEWTON, Sec'y.  
August 14, 1804. 3

**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 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.

**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.

**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 Dalziel.

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 438 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 found, 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.  
J. AMBERT HYLAND,  
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, }  
Trustees.  
Somerset County, Princess-Anne, July 26, 1804. } 7

**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

**To be Sold,**  
A FARM containing 550 acres, on Greenwood's Creek, now in the occupation of James Lambert. 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

**The Subscribers**  
Have entered into partnership to run Boats between the town of Centreville and the city of Baltimore, and have commenced their business with the beautiful SCHOONER, the  
NANCY & JANE,  
which they purchased of Capt. Samuel Thomas, of Easton.

THIS vessel is equal to any that belongs to the Bay, and is in the most complete order for the accommodation of passengers. She sails as a Packet and Grain Boat, under the direction of a careful and experienced commander; and leaves Centreville every Wednesday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and Baltimore on Saturday mornings, at the same hour.  
About the 1st of November next, the subscribers expect to obtain possession of a commodious GRANARY at the landing, near Centreville; when they propose to run a Boat for the carriage of Grain only; and as this expence is incurred principally for the Farmers, a hope is indulged that the undertaking will be liberally encouraged by them.  
Punctuality in dealing, and the strictest attention to orders, left at the store of Thomas C. Earle, & Co. are promised by the public's obedient servants,  
CHARLES FRAZIER,  
THOMAS C. EARLE.  
Centreville, August 13, 1804.

THOMAS C. EARLE, & Co.  
Continue to keep a general assortment of  
**GOODS,**  
Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. 6

**To be Sold.**  
OFFER for Sale two hundred and ten acres of Land, whereon I now live, within two miles of Centreville, in Queen-Ann's County, on which is a good Dwelling-House with two rooms and a passage below, and two above, and a Celler with two rooms under the whole, an excellent kitchen, with a ten feet passage between that and the dwelling house, with two rooms above, also a barn, stables, carriage house, granary, and other out-houses; a peach and apple orchard of superior fruit, about twelve or fifteen acres of excellent meadow ground inclosed, and may be laid down in timothy this fall with little expence. This land is good, handsomely and advantageously situated, having a never failing stream of water, running partly through and round it, with a spring of excellent water near the house, and has wood and rail timber sufficient, with care, to last fifty or sixty years; however, as it is expected no person will purchase without first taking a view thereof, a further description is unnecessary;—nearly one half the purchase money will be required, and a credit of nine or eighteen months given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of  
JAMES O'BRYON, or,  
BENJAMIN O'BRYON.  
August 7, 1804.

**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'ed 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 common—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

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County Maryland, on Saturday the 4th inst. a young Negro Man, by the name of AARON, 21 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made—he has a large mouth, flat nose, with a good set of teeth—His clothing was a striped kersey jacket, tow linen shirt and trowsers, a wool hat much worn. Whoever will take up and secure said Negro, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive if taken in the County Twenty Dollars; if out of the County, and in the State Thirty Dollars; and if out of the State the above reward, with reasonable expences if brought home, paid by the subscriber living near Easton.  
LAMBERT NORRIS.  
Talbot County, Aug. 14, 1804. 3

**To be Rented**  
For the ensuing Year,  
A LARGE and valuable Farm near Easton. For terms apply to  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, August 7, 1804. 11

**The Subscribers**  
RETURN their thanks to the public in general, for all favors heretofore conferred—and from the solicitations of a number of their friends, now offer their services in the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS; and flatter themselves (from their knowledge of business) with receiving a share of public patronage.  
All those who may think proper to consign Grain or Property to them, may be assured of having the most prompt attention paid to their Business, and no exertions wanted for the promotion of their interests, by the public's most obedient, humble servants,  
BARROLL & RICAUD,  
N. B. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, of the best quality, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or approved paper.  
Bovely's wharf, Baltimore, }  
August 6, 1804. } 4

**Arminian Skeleton.**  
Subscriptions are received at the STAR-OFFICE, for a Book, entitled,  
THE SKELETON; or,  
THE ARMINIAN ANATOMIZED—AND THE  
**Carnal Preacher Dissected.**  
IN TWO PARTS.  
Part 1.—The ARMINIAN, or doctrine of Universal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, condemned, executed and anatomized.  
Part 2.—The Carnal Preacher Dissected, with comments on several dark passages of scripture. In a series of letters, written at various times to friends in the country.  
Conditions, &c. are left at this Office.  
It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen, that the above book contains the ground-work and principles of genuine piety, as it manifestly proves from the Scriptures of truth, that the doctrine of free will and universal redemption is unfounded.  
August 7, 1804. 3

**For Sale,**  
A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Ann's 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 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

**RUNAWAY.**  
WAS committed to the goal of Washington county, in the State of Maryland, on the 24th inst.—a Negro Man, named ANTHONY, about 28 years old, has on a country linen shirt, and check'd linen trowsers; he says he belongs to a person of the name of Dorsey, who bought him of a certain Lewis Spiece of this County, and that he ran away from the said Dorsey, near Winchester, in Virginia, who he supposed was taking him to the State of Georgia—If his owner does not release him, he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.  
N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff of Washington County.  
August 13, 1804. 3