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THE MISSOURI.

The following interesting account of the Missouri, translated from the French, is drawn up by a gentleman in the western country, on whose intelligence and accuracy great reliance may be placed. The larger part of the facts is derived from actual observation. The view which they present of the products on that stream, will be gratifying to all our readers, and peculiarly interesting to the mercantile part of the community, by opening them a new source of trade that promises amply to reward their enterprise.

Nat. Intel.

The Missouri, with whose sources we are still unacquainted, is notwithstanding already ranked amongst the greatest rivers. It is an object of astonishment to the whole world. The uninformed man admires its rapidity, its lengthy course, the salubrity of its waters, and is struck at its color: while the reflecting mind admires the innumerable riches scattered on its banks, and foresees the future, beholds already this rival of the Nile flowing through countries as fertile, as populous, and as extensive as those of Egypt.

A traveller, however intelligent he may be, can give but a faint idea of the innumerable riches accumulated on its banks. This sketch will barely point out the most important; happily for our age, some intelligent travellers are engaged, under the auspices of an enlightened government, in tracing this river even to its sources. What gratitude will not the whole world owe to those men, who exposing themselves to the greatest fatigues, & even to the greatest dangers, to enlarge the circle of human knowledge, will (if we may be allowed the expression) give to the world a new country.

The Missouri joins the Mississippi five leagues above the town of St. Louis, about the 40th deg. of north lat. It is necessary to observe that after uniting with the Mississippi it flows through a space of 1200 miles before it empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico. As this part of its course is well known, I shall speak of the Missouri only. I ascended about 600 leagues without perceiving a diminution either in its width or rapidity.—The principal rivers which empty into the Missouri, as you ascend, the Calcanade, the river of the Osages, the two Charatuns, the Great river, the river Defcanips, Nichuan, B. toney, the Great and Little Nimaha, the river Plate, the river de Sioux, the L'Eau Qui Court, &c. &c. &c.

As far as twenty five leagues above its junction with the Mississippi are to be found different settlements of American families, viz. at Bonhome, and Feme Osage, &c. beyond this, its banks are inhabited only by savage nations—the great and little Osages, settled 120 leagues on the river of that name, the Cnap, the Ottos, the Panis, the Loups or Panis Mahans, the Poukas, the Ricaras, the Mandanes, the Sioux—the last nation is not fixed on the banks of the Missouri, but habitually come there to hunt.

The banks of the Missouri are alternately woods and prairies; it is remarkable that the higher you ascend this river, the more common are these prairies, and they seem to increase every year by the fires, which are kindled every autumn by the savages or white hunters, either by chance or with the design of facilitating their hunting.

The waters of the Missouri are muddy, and contain throughout a sediment of very fine sand, which soon precipitates; but this circumstance which renders them disagreeable to the sight, takes nothing from their salubrity.

Experience has proved that the waters of the Missouri are more wholesome than those of the Ohio, and the upper Mississippi. The rivers and streams, which empty in the Missouri, below the river Plate, are clear and limpid, but above this river, they are as muddy as those of the Missouri itself. This is occasioned by beds of sands or hills of a very fine white earth from whence they take their rise.

The bed of the Missouri is obstructed with banks, sometimes of sand, and sometimes of gravel, which frequently change their place, and consequently

tender the navigation always uncertain. Its course is generally west by north west. To give a precise idea of the incalculable riches scattered on the banks of the Missouri would require unbounded knowledge.

The flats are covered with huge trees; the *Lind* or poplar. The sycamore, out of one piece of which are made canoes, which carry almost 18,000 cwt. The maple which affords the inhabitants an agreeable and wholesome sugar.

The wild cherry tree, and the red and black walnut, so useful in joiner's work. The red and white elm, necessary to cart wrights.

The *Triacanthos*, which, when well trimmed, forms impenetrable hedges. The water willow, the white and red mulberry tree.

The linden tree, the horse chestnut of India, so much prized in the European gardens, &c. &c.

On the shores are found in abundance, the white and black oak, proper for every kind of ship-wrights, and carpenter's work.

The pine, so easily worked, and on the stony mountains, the durable cedar.

It would be impossible to detail all the species of trees, even those unknown in other countries, and of the use that can be made of them, of which we are still ignorant.

The plants are still more numerous; I will pass lightly over this article, for the want of sufficient botanical knowledge. The Indians are well acquainted with the virtues of many of them, they make use of them to heal their wounds and to poison their arrows, they also make use of different kinds of *agaves*, to dye different colours: they have one which is a certain and prompt cure for the venereal disease, in short they carefully conceal from us a plant, which renders them for a few moments infensible to the heat of the most ardent fire. I have seen them seize a red hot iron, or burning coal without suffering.

The lands on the borders of the Missouri are excellent, and when cultivated are capable of yielding abundantly all the productions of the temperate, and even some of the warm climates; wheat, maize, and every species of grain, Irish potatoes and excellent sweet potatoes; hemp seems here to be an indigenous plant: even cotton succeeds though not as well as in more southerly countries, its culture however yields a real advantage to the inhabitants settled on the banks of the Missouri, who find in a crop a field of about two acres sufficient for the want of their families.

The natural prairies are a great resource, being of themselves excellent pasturages, and facilitating the labours of the man who is just settled, and who can thus enjoy with little labor, from the first year a considerable crop. Clay fit for making bricks is very common: there is also a fine clay, and every species of clay which in the opinion of intelligent persons is the real kaolin to which the porcelain of China owes the whole of its reputation.

There are found on the borders of the Missouri many springs of salt water of every kind, which will be more than sufficient for the consumption of the country, when it shall become inhabited.

Salt petre is found here in abundance in numberless caves, which are met with along the banks of the river.

The stones are generally calcareous and gates. There is found one also which I believe to be peculiar to the banks of the Missouri. It is of a blood red colour, and hardens in the air, and is susceptible of a most beautiful polish.—The Indians make use of it for their canoes; but from the extent of its layers it might be easily employed in more important works. They have also quarries of marble, of which we only know the colour: they are streaked with red. One quarry is well known and easily worked, namely, a species of plaster which we are assured is of the same nature as that of Paris, and of which the United States make a great use.

They also find volcanic stones, which demonstrates the ancient or present existence of unknown volcanoes.

The short stay we have generally made among the savage nations has prevented us from making those researches which would have supplied us with more extensive information respecting the various mines found on the borders of the Missouri; we know with certainty only of those of iron, lead, and coal; there is however, no doubt, but that there are some of tin, of copper, of silver, and even of gold, according to the account of the Indians, who have found some

particles or dust of these metals either on the surface of the earth, or on the banks of small torrents.

The products which are drawn from the Missouri are obtained from Indians and hunters in exchange for merchandise. They may be classed according to the subjoined table.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Castor, 12281 lbs at 20	14737	20
Otters, 1267 skins 4 0	5068	0
Foxes, 862 skins 0 50	401	0
Papua, 4284 skins 0 25	1062	0
Bears, black, grey & yellow, 2541 skins 2 0	5082	0
Puce, 2541 skins 2 0	5082	0
Buffaloes, 1714 skins 3 0	5142	0
Dressed cow hides, 189 skins 1 50	283	50
Shorn Deer skins, 96926 lbs. 0 40	38770	40
Deer skins with hair, 6381 skins 0 50	3190	50
Fallow & fat, 8313 lbs. 0 20	1662	60
Bears oil, 2310 galls. 1 28	2572	0
Musk rats, — — — — —	—	—
Maricns, — — — — —	—	—
	Dollars, 77971	20

The calculation in this table, drawn from the most correct accounts of the produce of the Missouri, during fifteen years, makes the average of a common year, 77,971 dollars.

On calculating, in the same proportion the amount of merchandise entering the Missouri and given in exchange for peltries, it is found that it amounts to 61,250 dollars, including expenses, equal to one fourth of the value of the merchandise.

The result is, that this commerce gives annually a profit of 16,721 dollars, or about 27 per cent.

If the commerce of the Missouri, without encouragement, and badly regulated, gives annually so great a profit, may we not rest assured that it will be greatly augmented, should government direct its attention to it. It is also necessary to observe that the price of peltries fixed by this table is the current price in the Illinois; if it were regulated by the prices of London, deducting the expenses of transportation, the profit according to our calculation, would be much more considerable.

If the Missouri, abandoned to savages, and presenting but one branch of commerce yields such great advantages, in proportion to the capital employed in it, what might we not hope, if some merchants or companies, with large capital, and aided by a population extended along the borders of the river, should turn their attention to other branches of trade, when they might undertake (I dare say) with a certainty of success when we consider the riches buried in its bank, and of which I have endeavored in these notes to give an idea.

Although my intention has been only to speak of the Missouri, I consider it a duty at the same time to give an idea of the salt mines and the salines, which are found in the same latitude, on the branches of the river Arkansas. At about 300 miles from the village of the great Osages, in a westerly direction, after having passed several branches of the river Arkansas, we find a flat, surrounded by hills of an immense extent, and about 15 leagues in diameter, the soil is black sand, very fine, and so hard that the horses hardly leave a trace. During a warm and dry season, there exhales from this flat, vapours, which, after being condensed, fall on this black sand, and cover it with an incrustation of salt, very white and fine, and about half an inch thick; and rains destroy this phenomenon.

About 18 miles from this flat, there are found mines of genuine salt, near the surface of the earth; the Indians who are well acquainted with them, are obliged to use levers to break and raise it.

At a distance of about 15 leagues from the flat, of which we have just spoken, and in a southerly direction, is a second mine of genuine salt of the same nature as the other. These two mines differ only in colour; the first borders on a blue, the second approaches a red. In short, much further south and still on the branches of the Arkansas, is a saline, which may be considered as one

of the most interesting phenomena in nature.

On the declivity of a small hill there are five holes, about a foot and a half in diameter and two in depth, always full of salt water, without ever overflowing. If a person were to draw any of this salt water, the hole would immediately fill itself: and about 10 feet lower, there flows from this same hill a large stream of pure and sweet water.

If this country were peopled the working of these genuine salt mines would be very easy, by means of the river Arkansas. This species of salt, is found by experience to be far preferable to any other for salting provisions.

Should these notes, imperfect and without order, but in every respect founded on truth, and observations made by myself, excite the curiosity of intelligence, capable of investigating the objects, which they have barely suggested: I do not doubt but that incalculable advantages would result to the United States, and especially to the district of Louisiana.

It is impossible to give an exact account of the peltries, which are brought down the Mississippi, as they are all immediately transported to Canada, without passing by any port of this district. We can obtain a true statement only from the settlements on the lakes. It is but a short time since the Red river has been explored, and it is yet but imperfectly known; however this year some great expeditions have been made, which according to appearances, will raise the products to an immense sum.

After leaving the river des Meons, the fur trade from the upper Missouri is carried on entirely by British houses, and almost the whole of the fur which is obtained from other Indian traders, are also sent to Canada, where they command much higher prices than at New Orleans;—here, in fact, there is no demand for them. It is also necessary to observe that the further north we go, the greater the value of the peltries. It is but a few years since peltries have been exported from America by way of the Ohio; it is to be desired that the eastern part of America should encourage this exportation, by raising the prices of peltries to nearly those of Canada.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, December 18.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Tillotson. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Hebb and Mr. Stuart appeared in the house.

Petitions from Thomas Crain and Daniel Conner, of the city of Baltimore, Benjamin Arnold and John Haslam, of Baltimore county, and Horatio Johnson, of Anne Arundel county, praying acts of infidelity, were read and referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorizing Lawrence Brengle, collector of Frederick county, to complete his collection, the bill to lay out and open several roads in Queen-Anne's county, and the bill to lay out and open a road through Tuckahoe neck, in Caroline county, severally endorsed, "will pass" which were ordered to be engrossed; and a letter from the register of the land office, enclosing an account of taxes received by him; which was read.

Mr. Thompson delivers a bill, entitled An act to lay out and open several roads in Queen-Anne's county; which was read.

Mr. Cottman delivers a bill, entitled An act authorizing the selling and disposing of a small parcel of land belonging to Stephen patih, in Somerset county; which was read.

The amendments to the supplement of the act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, &c. were read the second time, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Alexander delivers a bill, entitled An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine for the town of Elkton, in Cecil county; and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Hyland delivers a bill, entitled An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill, entitled An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Caroline county; which was read.

Mr. R. Neale delivers a bill, entitled

An act for the relief of Joseph Booth, of Saint-Mary's county; which was read.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Robert Morgan, of Harford county; which was read.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the regulation of officers fees; which was read.

A petition from Samuel Briscoe, a petition from the commissioners of the town of Elkton, in Cecil county, a petition from Thomas Nicholls, of Simon, of Montgomery county, a petition from Solomon Holland, of Montgomery county, and a petition from Robert Lemmon, were read and referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and after several amendments were proposed, and the bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 41, nays 23.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the report on the communication from the executive of the 28th of November, and after amendments made thereto, the same was concurred with, and the resolution therein contained affirmed to.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, December 19.

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

The supplement to the act respecting the acknowledgment of deeds, was committed for amendment.

The bill to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a market-house in the town of William's Port, in Washington county, was read the second time and passed.

A petition from Richard S. Thomas, of the city of Baltimore, and a petition from Daniel Bowly and David McEachen, were preferred and read.

Mr. Dorley delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road in Anne-Arundel county; which was read.

Mr. Lowry delivers a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to erect a town in Queen-Anne's county, and a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a public road from Queen's town, in Queen-Anne's county, to Queen's town creek, near said town; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill respecting certain lots of land westward of Fort Cumberland.

Mr. Thomas delivers a bill, entitled, an act authorizing the levy courts of Kent and Queen-Anne's county to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over Chester river, at the head of Chester, which was read.

The bill for the relief of James Sims was read the second and passed.

The report in the memorial of Elizabeth Johnson, was read the second time, and the question put, That the house concur therewith? Determined in the negative.

The report on the petition of Isaac Williams was read the second time and concurred with.

The report of the committee on the report of the trustees of the academy at Easton was read the second time, amended, and the question put, That the house concur therewith? Determined in the negative, yeas 26, nays 31.

The bill for the destruction of crows in Caroline county was committed for amendment.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to withdraw certain funds from the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, and the town of Easton, and from Saint John's and Washington colleges, and placing the same in the treasury, subject to the appropriation of the legislature? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Thomas, B. Mackall, Stanbury, Lemmon, Brown, Harryman, Sheredine, Alexander, Veazey, Miller, Lyles, Berry, Covington, Blake, Lowrey, Thompson, Surges, Prideaux, Williams, Handy, Clarke, Waters, Cokey, Bond, Ayres, Montgomery, Forwood, Holbrook, Rich, Bowles, Ringgold, Clagett, Swearingen, Linthicum, Selby, Darne, B. Tomlinson, Bayard.

NEGATIVE

R. Neale, W. Neale, Hebb, Scott, Moore, Hatchson, Mercer, Hall, Dorsey, Harwood, Parnham, Stuart, Chapman, M'Pherson, Lloyd, Meloy, Spencer, Goldsborough, F. Bayly, Jackson, Cottman, Hyland, S. Frazier, J. Bayly, Conner, Muir, Shaaff, Hawkins, Potter, Stephen, Ellicott, Bruce, J. Tomlinson.

—33—

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

A List of Laws passed at
NOVEMBER SESSION, 1804.

1. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.
2. An act for the relief of James Grant, an insolvent debtor, of Prince George's county.
3. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Baltimore county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.
4. An act to lay out and strengthen a certain road in Baltimore county.
5. An act to authorize the levy court of Saint Mary's county to assess and levy a sum of money for the support and maintenance of John Fuel.
6. An act authorizing Jacob Schuebly, sheriff and collector of Washington county, to complete his collection.
7. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Calvert county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.
8. An act to lay out and make public a road therein mentioned in Harford county.
9. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
10. An act for the benefit of William Henry Linsdale and Thomas Reeder Linsdale, children of Mary Linsdale, of Saint Mary's county.
11. An act for the benefit of Benjamin Wilton, of Caroline county, a minor.
12. An act to lay out and open a road through Frederick and Montgomery counties.
13. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.
14. An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.
15. An act for the benefit of Joyce Inley, of Dorchester county.
16. An act to enable the levy court of Montgomery county to alter and change the direction of a road therein mentioned.
17. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act authorizing the city commissioners to open and extend Water-street, in the city of Baltimore.
18. An act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for improving the navigation of Curlick creek, in Queen Anne's county.
19. A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the poor in Calvert county.
20. An act authorizing Henry Howard, sheriff and collector of Anne Arundel county, to complete his collection.
21. An act to prevent the running at large of wine in the town of New-Windsor, in Frederick county.
22. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to prevent wine from going at large in the town of Bladensburg, in Prince George's county.
23. An act to dispose of the Eden school-lands, in Somerset county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
24. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for erecting buildings for the use of the poor of Queen Anne's county, and for other purposes.
25. An act to continue an act, entitled, an act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
26. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish and regulate a market at Bridge-town, in Kent county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
27. An act authorizing Lawrence Bangie, collector of Frederick county, to complete his collection.
28. An act to lay out and open a road through Puckahoe Neck, in Caroline county.
29. An act to lay out and open several roads in Queen Anne's county therein mentioned.
30. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state.
31. An act for the relief of John C. Sim, of Washington county.
32. An act for the relief of James Sim, of Cecil county.
33. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine for the town of Elkton, in Cecil county, and for other purposes.
34. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to improve and repair the streets in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
35. An act to encourage the distri-

tion of crows in the several counties therein mentioned.

36. An act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a market-house in the town of William's Port, in Washington county.
37. An act to continue an act, entitled, an act to incorporate an insurance company in Baltimore-town, and another act, entitled, A Supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate an insurance company in Baltimore-town, and for other purposes.
38. An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for opening a road from Liberty-town, in Frederick county, through the main square of Newmarket, to Hyattstown, in Montgomery county.
39. An act to compel the register of wills in the several counties therein mentioned to keep each his office at the seat of justice in the county for which he shall be register.
40. An act to alter the time of holding the county court in Worcester county.
41. An act to incorporate the Union insurance company of Maryland.
42. An act extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county.
43. An act to lay out and make several roads in Queen Anne's county.
44. An act authorizing the selling and disposing of a small parcel of land belonging to Stepney parish, in Somerset county.
45. An act for the relief of Joseph Booth, of Saint Mary's county.
46. A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to erect a town in Queen Anne's county.
47. An act to lay out and open a public road from Queen's town, in Queen Anne's county, to Queen's-town creek, near the said town.
48. An act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland.
49. An act authorizing the persons therein named to dispose of certain ground belonging to the society of quakers in the city of Baltimore.
50. An act respecting Primrose-alley, in the city of Baltimore.
51. An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.
52. An act to strengthen and amend the post road leading from Church-Hill to Centerville, in Queen Anne's county.
53. An act to prevent the erection of booths within one mile of any Methodist meeting-house in Talbot county during quarterly meeting.
54. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the regulation of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
55. An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.
56. An act for opening and extending a certain street in the city of Baltimore.
57. A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to appoint commissioners to examine, survey and lay out, the road therein mentioned.
58. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of the poor of Cecil county.
59. An act authorizing Hugh Sherwood of Hantington, to complete his collection.
60. An act to incorporate the marine insurance company.
61. An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company, under the name of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and for other purposes.
62. An act to grant a public road, and confirm the same, in the upper part of Queen Anne's county.
63. An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, at Chester Town.
64. An act to direct the mode of collecting the several taxes imposed on proceedings in the court of chancery.
65. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for the administration of justice in cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and county of Baltimore.
66. An act to relate unto James Mather the right of the state of Maryland in and to a lot or parcel of ground therein mentioned.
67. An act respecting certain lots of land westward of Fort Cumberland.
68. An act to lay out and open a road in Anne Arundel county.
69. An act to enlarge further the powers of the trustees of the poor in the several counties therein mentioned.
70. An act to empower the levy court of Dorchester county to appoint a constable for the village of New-Market, in the said county.
71. An act to authorize William Du Bourg and others, associated professors of a seminary of letters in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, to admit students to degrees, and to grant diplomas.
72. An additional supplement to an act to strengthen and amend the public roads in Harford county, and to repeal the third section of the act of assembly therein mentioned.
73. An act incorporating the justices of the levy court in the respective counties in this state for the purpose therein mentioned.
74. An act to layout, open and change, a road leading from Owing's and Paul's mill to Elk Ridge-land.
75. An act respecting certain land certificates.
76. An act to clear and make public a road in Harford county therein mentioned.
77. An act to incorporate the Chesapeake insurance company.
78. A further supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.
79. An act authorizing Solomon Holland, late collector of Montgomery county, to complete his collection.
80. An act extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Baltimore county.
81. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to extend the powers of the levy court of Allegany county relative to roads in said county.
82. An act to erect a town in Talbot county, by the name of St. Michaels, and to appoint commissioners.
83. An act to authorize a lottery in Allegany county for the purpose therein mentioned.
84. An act authorizing the levy courts of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over Chester river, at the Head of Chester.
85. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.
86. An act for introducing a copious supply of wholesome water into the city of Baltimore.
87. An act for the benefit of Rebecca Edmondson, Joseph Edmondson, Elizabeth Edmondson and William Edmondson, children and minors of Joseph Edmondson, deceased.
88. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of the civil government.
89. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act in favor of the president and directors of the Potomac company and the commissioners of the Federal buildings.
90. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
91. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from Cato's line-kiln, in Baltimore county, nearly in the direction of Jones's Falls, to the city of Baltimore.
92. An act relating to stray black cattle in Allegany county.
93. An act to withdraw certain funds from the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, and the town of Easton, and placing the same in the respective treasuries, subject to the appropriation of the legislature.
94. An act to lay out, open and clear, a road in Harford county, from a place known by the name of Darlington, to intersect the road leading from Belle-Air to Havre-de-Grace.
95. An act to authorize the levy court of Baltimore county to keep in repair the road leading into Pratt-street, in the city of Baltimore.
96. An act relating to vagrants in the city of Baltimore.
97. An act to change the name of Jeremiah Perry to Jeremiah Perry, Davis.
98. An act to authorize the levy court of Prince George's county to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county a sum of money to build a bridge over the western branch, near the town of Upper-Marlborough.
99. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Beall, of Montgomery county.
100. An act to authorize a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna.
101. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.
102. An act to empower the clerk of Calvert county to remove certain records from the seat of justice.
103. An act to extend the powers of the levy court of Harford county, in the cases therein mentioned.
104. An act to authorize the vestry of Saint Paul's parish, in Baltimore county, to draw a lottery within the city of Baltimore.
105. An act to authorize the sale of certain lots of land lying westward of Fort Cumberland.
106. An act to continue an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Maryland insurance company, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-five.
107. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to enlarge the powers of the high court of chancery.
108. An act to make permanent and to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
109. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

an act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

Congress
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
House of Representatives.

Friday, December 28.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of Charles Croxall of New Jersey, formerly of Col. Hartley's Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, stating that he had been taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and for two years confined on Long Island, that during that interval the new arrangement of the Army had taken place, by which he had become supernumerary; that there were only seven officers in the same situation, five of whom are since dead; praying Congress to make him the allowances granted to other officers of the line who served to the close of the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dana reported on the following petitions from the committee of claims. William McClelland, praying compensation for a company of Marylanders raised in 1763 against the hostile Indians. The report states the claim to be inadmissible, and concludes with a resolution that the petition be rejected; agreed to by the house.

On the petition of Peter Landais formerly captain of the Alliance frigate for his share of three prizes sent into Bergen, and relinquished by the Danish government to the British, during our revolutionary war. The committee report that the claim is barred by the statute of limitations, and therefore conclude with a resolution that the prayer thereof ought not to be granted, which was agreed to by the house.

On Catharine Hames, the widow of an old soldier, praying a grant of land &c. The report states that whatever might be her claims upon humanity or her title to support from state institutions does not appear to have any well-founded claim upon the treasury of the United States. They recommend that she may have leave to withdraw her petition, which was agreed to by the house.

Also a bill for the relief of John Steele, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. McCreery presented a petition from sundry sugar refiners, praying to be allowed a drawback upon sugars exported, equal to the duty on brown sugar, referred to the committee appointed on this subject on the petition of a similar nature from New York.

A message from the senate was received informing that the senate had agreed to the amendments proposed by the house on the bill providing for the distribution of the laws of the United States.

A lengthy discussion took place on the passage of the bill which was opposed by Mr. Lewis and his postponement contended for by Messrs. Dennis, Early, F. Griswold and Goddard. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Lyon, Elmer, Leib, Gregg, Epes, Smith and W. Campbell who likewise opposed the postponement.

On the question to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next, it was lost, 44 being in favor of the postponement, and 60 against it.

On postponing till the first February the question was also lost, 44 in favour and 58 against it.

A motion was then made to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole in order to withhold from aliens the right of holding real estate within the bounds of the corporation, and to make some other alterations, which though not very material would give satisfaction to the party in Alexandria, who opposed the passage of the bill.

On the question to recommit, there were 36 in affirmative, and 61 in the negative; so the motion was lost.

Mr. J. Randolph then spoke against the passage of the bill, and was replied to by Messrs. Dawson and G. W. Campbell.

The Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Lewis and were declared to be Yeas 54 Nays 51.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that the postmaster general be directed to lay before this House a list of the names of persons with whom contracts have been made for carrying the mail of the U. States from the 31st of December 1801, to the 31st of December, 1804 inclusive, specifying the terms on which such contracts were made, and the sums paid, or to be paid to the contractors respectively. On motion it was agreed to consider the resolution, and on the question will the house agree to the same, it was carried nem con.

Gen. Varnum suggests that his colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. Larned) had made a mistake in his vote on the Alexandria bill; which he wished to be permitted to rectify; whether it would alter the decision of the House he did not know; the gentleman voted for the bill, though he was against it altogether, under an impression that he was voting

on the question of recommitment instead of its final passage. If he was permitted to record his vote according to his intention, it would make the result stand 53 to 52; and if the Speaker was to add his vote to the minority the bill would not pass.

This gave rise to a great deal of conversation relative to the rules of the House and its uniform practice, which appeared to have been against an alteration of the vote by yeas and nays, unless the alteration would produce no effect upon the vote by changing the majority into a minority. This idea was combated by the reason of the thing it was deemed extremely improper to confine members to a *laisus linguarum* without suffering them to explain. Mr. Beckley had been induced to examine his list of yeas and nays with the most careful scrutiny, and had discovered that in the numerical list of votes he had marked the same number twice among the yeas so that in fact there were 58 yeas, and put 51 nays. The alteration requested being now found not to alter the decision several members hoped the gentlemen might be indulged; but this being to be done by the unanimous consent of the House, and Mr. Conrad refusing his consent, the alteration was not made. Four motions were made to adjourn during the debate, and the last succeeded.

Writing down the Administration.

It was an opinion said to have been given several years ago by one of the greatest law characters of this state, that "with six able conducted papers, the present administration might be written down." The late presidential election has proved the fallacy of this prediction—Six "ably conducted" papers, namely Morse's "New England Palladium," Coleman's "Evening Post," Bronson & Chauncey's "Gazette of the United States," Rind's "Washington Federalist," Callender's "Recorder," and Carpenter's "Charleston Courier," with a host of understrappers equal to them in venom, but inferior in talents, have long strove to sap the solid foundation on which the present administration stands, by every species of abuse, falsehood, and misrepresentation, which ingenuity could devise, and profligacy promulgate—And what has been the result?—In 1800, the republican candidates for president and vice-president had but *seventy-three* electoral votes, while the federal candidates for the same offices had *sixty-five* votes, there being a republican majority of but *eight* votes.—In 1804, the republican candidates for president and vice-president had *ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO* electoral votes, while the federal candidates for those offices had but *FOURTEEN* votes! giving a republican majority of *ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT* votes! Such is the progress federalists make in "writing down the administration"—What glorious encouragement does this offer to them to proceed in vilifying, slandering, and libelling our public men, and in condemning, misrepresenting, and decrying their measures!—If in four years these "ably conducted" papers have reduced the federal votes from *sixty-five* to *fourteen*, and increased the republican votes from *seventy-three* to *one hundred and sixty-two*—thus raising the republican majority from *eight* to *AN HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT*—what may we not hope from the continued efforts of these same "ably conducted" papers (Dr. Park's Repository being a substitute for Callender's Recorder) for four years longer!

Trenton True American.

The following is said to be a fragment of an ancient Egyptian king, found at Thebes; and notwithstanding it sprung from royalty, it is well worthy to be contemplated by republican rulers.

"I never denied justice to the poor, for his poverty; neither pardoned the rich for his riches."

"I never gave reward for affection, nor punishment upon passion."

"I never suffered evil to escape unpunished, nor goodness unrewarded."

"I never denied justice to him that asked it, neither mercy to him that deserved it."

"I never opened my gate to the flatterer, nor mine ear to the back-biter."

"I have always sought to be loved by the good, and feared by the wicked."

"I always favored the poor, that was able to do little, and God, who was able to do much, always favored me."

Albany, Jan. 22.

We perceive an error has crept into a number of respectable papers respecting George Clinton, Jun. Esq. the gentleman who has lately been elected Member of Congress from the district of New York. It is stated that he is the son of the late Governor Clinton and Vice-President elect of the United States—as this is not the case we take the liberty of correcting it. Mr. Clinton is the son of Gen. James Clinton, of Orange County, brother to the late Governor Clinton. Editors of newspapers who have fallen into this error, may probably think it worth their while to correct it.

E. n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
February 5, 1805.

Yesterday was the day to which the trial of Samuel Chase, Esq. stood adjourned, as in all probability a further delay may not take place, from the advanced stage of the session, we expect to receive a part of the trial for Tuesday next. The Washington mail due yesterday did not arrive—nor has the southern mail returned, which left this on Tuesday last.

Court of Impeachment.—Mr. Rodney commenced his first argument, on the part of the commonwealth, about four o'clock in the evening of Monday, the 21st ultimo, and closed the same on the Wednesday following, at noon.

Mr. Ingersoll then began his defence of the Judges; which was not finished, till Friday morning.

Mr. Rodney, in reply, closed the arguments of Counsel, about 4 o'clock in the evening; and the court adjourned, till Saturday at noon.

The court, having met, according to adjournment, general Reed stated, that some of the members were not prepared for a decision; and expressed a hope, that a consideration of the importance of the cause before the court, the length of the testimony, and the copiousness of the arguments of counsel, would induce the court to indulge such members with a little more time for deliberation: He therefore moved an adjournment, till 12 o'clock on Monday; which was agreed to, and the court adjourned accordingly.

The court convened, yesterday at noon; and, on the question, are the Judges of the Supreme Court guilty, as charged in the impeachment, by the House of Representatives? the members voted as follows:

Not guilty.—Messrs. Brady, Gambel, Harris, J. Heister, Helton, Kean, Carr Lane, Mayer, Mcwhorter, Pennel, Richman—11.

Guilty.—Messrs. Hart, Hartzel, C. Heister, McArthur, Montgomery, Morton, Piper, Porter, Reed, Spangler, Steele, Vance, Whitehill (Speaker)—13.

The constitution requiring the concurrence of two thirds of the members present, to a conviction, on impeachment, the Judges are acquitted.

LANCASTER INTEL.

A letter from Fredericksburg mentions, that the New-York mail due at Fredericksburg, Va. on the 18th inst. was lost in Potomac creek, together with the stage and two horses owing to an unusual fresh in the creek.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 30th October, states that the principal Catholics of Ireland had held a meeting, at which the earl Fingal presided, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the political emancipation of their brethren.

Mons. Blanchard, the celebrated acrobat, still passes his time occasionally among the clouds. It is surprising that Bonaparte can suffer any man thus to look down upon him.

From the civilization of man, an increase of population is to be expected on the face of the globe. A late calculator of the surface of our globe, conceives that the means of subsistence can exceed the utmost efforts of our population. The western parts of Europe, and the eastern parts of Asia, he considers as the only peopled countries. Nine tenths of the whole he affirms, is yet unfurrowed by the plow. Of the nine millions of square miles on the surface of the globe, four millions are assigned to the lands. If a tenth be assigned to the plough, three millions and an half remain for future purposes. And if forty acres will suffice for a family of five persons, three hundred millions of men may be added to the human inhabitants of the globe. A late Swedish geographer, gives the following population of the earth: To Portugal 3 millions: to Sweden 3: to Denmark 2 1/2: to Prussia 8: to Spain 11: to Germany independent of Austria and Prussia 11: to England 13: to Italy 16: to Austria 25: to France 33: to the emperor Russia 35, but to European Turkey only 10 millions. He gives, therefore to all Europe 180 millions: to Asia 440 millions: to Africa 120 millions: to North America 25 millions, and to South America 15 millions: to Polynesia 20 millions, reckoning the whole population of the globe at 800 millions.

In a provincial paper there is an account of a marriage having been solemnized between a Mr. Tichet and a Miss Chance. It is to be hoped that they will have a crisis between them.

Lately was married Mr. Cook to Miss Munton, both of Market Harborough.

Two greater liars Columbia never bred.

As some credit may be given, by people at a distance, to the statement made by Henry Ringgold, and Mr. Alexander Stuart, junior, I feel it my duty to lay before the Public the following documents. In Kent it is well known that his statement is mutilated, and replete with falsehoods.

In consequence of some offensive conduct on the part of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Spencer had determined to chastise him, at the first place they might meet. This happened during the Christmas holidays, at Mr. Skervan's, in Chester-Town. In the evening of the same day, a challenge from Mr. Stuart, was handed by Mr. Henry Ringgold, to Mr. Spencer, which was accepted by him on the day following. On the fifth succeeding day, I, as the Friend of Mr. Spencer, notified Mr. Stuart through his friend Mr. Ringgold, that on the next day Mr. Spencer would be prepared to give him the satisfaction he had required, and named as the place of meeting, the Delaware State, a little beyond Warwick. An objection was made to the place by Mr. Ringgold, who allowed that Mr. Stuart was about leaving that state, but as he (Ringgold) had business of importance to transact there it would be inconvenient for him to attend as Mr. Stuart's second. Not deeming this objection of any weight, and conceiving that it was not incumbent on us to go out of our way for their accommodation, I replied that I did not feel myself authorized to name any other place. After a short pause, Mr. Ringgold, sat down to write to Mr. Spencer on this point, but before he had finished he was left for by Mr. Stuart, who was in the same house. On his return into the room he observed that his friend had waved his objection to the state of Delaware, and would meet Mr. Spencer as I had proposed. We then fixed on 11 o'clock, the next day, as the hour to proceed from Warwick beyond the State line; and after remaining some time I took my leave, and proceeded with Mr. Spencer, to Warwick, that same evening. We had not been there long before Mr. Stuart, with his friend Mr. Ringgold, and some others arrived.

Although I saw both Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Ringgold, that night, and the next morning also, yet nothing further took place relative to this affair, until half past ten o'clock, when I presented to Mr. Ringgold the articles which I had drawn up, to be observed by the parties during the fight. Mr. Ringgold observed they were fair and honorable, but brought forward fresh objections to the place, viz. that Mr. Stuart was under a recognition of two thousand dollars, with a security in an equal sum, to keep the peace of the State of Delaware. On my expressing surprise at this objection, in that stage of the business, and asking if he had not agreed with the consent of Mr. Stuart, to meet in that State, he replied, that he would admit he had so agreed, but at that time the circumstance of the recognition had slipped the memory of Mr. Stuart, and had not occurred to him till reminded of it the evening before by Mr. Philip F. Rafin. The reader will bear in mind, that although we had been about fourteen hours under the same roof, and I had several times seen both Mr. Stuart and Mr. Ringgold, yet no mention was made of this objection, until the hour of going to the ground. Judging from these circumstances, that the objection was a mere evasion, I remarked that I could enter into no new arrangements, and demanded to know if the one which had already been made, would be complied with. His reply was that he must beg leave to consult his friend before he could give a final answer, and withdrew for that purpose. On seeing him again, he handed me a letter, which on opening, I discovered to be from Mr. Stuart. Deeming it most proper to continue my communications with Mr. Ringgold, I refused to read the letter, and again demanded to know whether his friend would meet Mr. Spencer, at the place agreed on; to which I received a positive answer, that he would not. The following publication was then put up by Mr. Spencer, at the tavern door, sometime after which Mr. Stuart's reply, as published by Mr. Ringgold, appeared.

To the Public.

IN consequence of a challenge, which I gave Alexander Stuart, junior, on the 26th ult. I received a challenge by the hands of Henry Ringgold. The challenge was accepted, and a place in the Delaware State was agreed on by our friends, (with the consent of Mr. Stuart) for our interview. Mr. Stuart, met agreeably to appointment, and notwithstanding he refused to fight. I therefore publish, and declare to the world that Alexander Stuart, jun. is a Coward and Paltroon.

JERVIS SPENCER.

Warwick, January 2, 1805.

By reference to the publication of Mr. Ringgold, it will be seen that they left their defence on three points. In the first place, it is braadly asserted by Mr. Ringgold (though not denied at War-

wick) that he had not agreed to meet in Delaware; and it is urged by Mr. Stuart, as a reason for not fighting, that he not only refused there, but was also, under a recognition of 2000 dollars, with a security in an equal sum, to keep the peace of that state. Although, I should feel perfectly easy, to rest my assertion against that of Henry Ringgold, respecting the first fact, yet I will produce to the world the strongest circumstantial evidence, to support what I advance. Besides the absurdity of two persons fixing on a place to meet, for the purpose of fixing on another place to meet, I have authority to say, that Doctor Gordon, who attended Mr. Stuart, as a Surgeon, was under the impression that Delaware was the place. I have also before me a letter from Mr. Brook, who attended Mr. Stuart to Warwick, by which it appears that he was under the same impression; and Mr. Philip F. Rafin who was with Mr. Stuart at George-town Cross-Roads, when on his way to Warwick, observed to the Inn-keeper of the former place, that the thick headed fellow had committed himself by agreeing to meet in Delaware. In addition to the foregoing, it may be remarked, that in the defence set up by Mr. Stuart at Warwick, he did not contend that Delaware had not been agreed on, but, urged only his residence and recognition in that state for not fighting there. Having settled this point, I trust, to the conviction of the most incredulous mind, I shall proceed to notice the other objections in their order. That Mr. Stuart was about leaving the state of Delaware, was admitted by Mr. Ringgold; and to prove that he really left it, I offer the following certificate of Mr. John Wallis, and an extract of a letter from Doctor Sykes, a gentleman of great respectability in Dover:—

CERTIFICATE OF MR. WALLIS.

"On Thursday evening the 20th of December, 1804, being in company with Mr. Alexander Stuart, jun. at Mr. Cornelius Comegys' jun. after chatting on different subjects, Mr. Stuart observed, that he intended to settle in Washington county, in Pennsylvania, in the course of the Spring. Mr. Stuart was asked by some of the company, if he still resided in Dover? and if I am not very much mistaken, he answered in the negative.

(Signed) JOHN WALLIS.
26th January, 1805."

Extract of a letter from Doctor Sykes, dated, Jan. 24th, 1805.

"I have understood, and it is the general impression, that Mr. Stuart, when he left this place, did never mean to return with the intention of becoming a resident. That this impression was well founded, I give you the following information—I called this morning on one of his most intimate friends, and enquired of him, whether Mr. Stuart intended to return and settle in Dover?—his answer was that Mr. S. had told him that he should never return with such intention."

Having dispatched the second objection, I come now to the third and last, and here I must exclaim,

O shame where is thy blush! Will the reader believe it, when I tell him that no recognition existed?—Strange as it may seem, yet such is the fact. I have now before me a copy of the records of the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace for Kent county, in the state of Delaware, by which it appears, that Alexander Stuart, jun. Esq. was on the 6th day of September, 1804, recognized in the sum of six hundred dollars, with a security in an equal sum, on condition that the said Stuart would keep the peace of the state of Delaware until the next court following; and that on the 30th day of November last, the said Alexander Stuart, Esq. was discharged from said recognition on payment of costs. The document from which the foregoing is taken, is under the hand and seal of the Clerk, who further states in a note, that he had examined the records, and that no recognition appeared against the said A. Stuart, except the foregoing, from which he had been discharged on the 30th of November, 1804.

The documents published and referred to above, are lodged with Mr. Skervan in Chester-town, where Mr. Stuart and his worthy friend are particularly invited to peruse them. It will be remembered that Mr. Stuart asserted in his defence, that he was bound, at that time, in the sum of 2,000 dollars, with a security in an equal sum, to keep the peace of Delaware. Need it be remarked, that the objection, on account of his residence, as well as that of the recognition, was fabricated solely with the view of avoiding the combat. No wonder that Mr. Ringgold, after first commencing the publication of audacious falsehoods, should file his objections against a paper war. As well might the midnight felon, when detected with stolen goods upon him, file his objections against the evidence that was ready to convict him.

Having already shown Mr. Stuart and his friend Henry Ringgold, to be men destitute of all pretensions to honor and

truth, I should here close my remarks, were it not for an expression in Mr. Ringgold's publication, where he says, "his character was involved." The meaning of this expression I will explain. For some time past I have been in the habit of viewing this man as a scoundrel; and altho' on the late occasion I thought it right to behave towards him with usual decorum, yet as soon as the affair was brought to a termination, I treated him with merited contempt. This he once intended to resent, and had written me a challenge, but, could get no person to hand it to me. Had a challenge from him been presented to me by any decent man, my determination was to inflict instant chastisement on the bearer, for the insult. For although as before mentioned, circumstances made it necessary to treat him with some decorum (as I believe Stuart could get no other person to be his second) yet it is well known that he ranks so low in the estimation of the world, that any man of character would consider himself degraded by being put on a level with Henry Ringgold.

I shall say nothing more on the subject, but leave these miserable wretches linked in infamy together, to sink into obscurity; despised and unnoticed, except when pointed out by honest men as objects of derision and scorn, and as finished examples of baseness and villainy.
WILLIAM KNIGHT.
January 29, 1805.

DISSUASIVE AGAINST SUICIDE.

If you are distressed in mind, live; serenity and joy may yet dawn upon your soul.

If you have been contented and cheerful, live; and generously diffuse that happiness to others.

If misfortunes have befallen you by your own misconduct, live; and be wiser for the future.

If they have befallen you by the faults of others, live; you have nothing wherewith to reproach yourself.

If you are indigent and helpless, live; the face of things may agreeably change.

If you are rich and prosperous, live; and enjoy what you possess.

If another hath injured you, live; his own crime will be his punishment.

If you have injured another, live; and recompense it by your good offices.

If your character be attacked unjustly, live; time will remove the aspersion.

If the reproaches are well founded, live; and deserve them not for the future.

If you are already eminent and applauded, live; and preserve the honors you have acquired.

If your success is not equal to your merit, live; in the consciousness of having deserved it.

If your success hath exceeded your merit, live; and arrogate not too much to yourself.

If you have been negligent and useless to society, live; and make amends by your future conduct.

If you have been active and industrious, live; and communicate your improvements to others.

If you have spiteful enemies, live; and disappoint their malevolence.

If you have kind and faithful friends, live; to bless and protect them.

If hitherto you have been impious and wicked, live; and repent of your sins.

If you have been wife and virtuous, live; for the future benefit of mankind.

And lastly,
If you hope for immortality, live; and prepare to enjoy it.

LEXINGTON, (Verg.) January 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fincastle to the Editor, dated December 26.

"A Negro Woman belonging to the family of Col. Patrick Lockhart, of this place, was lately delivered on Saturday morning last, of three fine sons, alive and in good health; what is remarkable, is, that Col. Lockhart has a Cow that had two calves, and a Bitch that had sixteen pups at a litter. I think this a prolific family."

Since receiving the above, a gentleman from Fincastle informs, that the Woman's birth, Cow's calving and the Bitch's pupping, all took place in the course of thirty hours.

Another from the same, dated January 2d, says,

"In my last, I mentioned to you our fruitfulness in this county: I will now give you an instance of our longevity:—A William Dunkin, who lived within a few miles of this place, died a day or two ago, at the advanced age of 124 years, possessed of all his mental faculties."

DIED.—At St. Michael's, on Sunday the 27th ultimo, Dr. JAMES BORDLY, sincerely lamented by all his acquaintances.

Died at Shirely, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Sophia Parker, Aet. 21. Perhaps no instance happen more affecting than was the death of this amiable young lady. She was the eldest daughter of Doctor Benjamin Hartwell—Her charming disposition had always been admired by her parents, and by all those who were

capable of justly estimating extensive virtues. Mr. Luther Parker, a much esteemed and accomplished young gentleman, was powerfully attracted by the superior charms of this young lady—a considerable time he made honorable advances to her, which she received with modest propriety. Marriage, by reason of some casual ill health of the lady was not solemnized with all the usual parade—but, on Christmas day, the rites were performed at the house of her father. The second day after marriage, was appointed for celebration of the joyous event: at the house of the father of the bride:—while Mr. Parker was absent to accompany his friends about five minutes before the time appointed, and while his lovely wife was anxiously expecting his return, the rope, from lying on the bed—became faint—faded—and never revived! Thus anticipated joys were frustrated:—and grievous lamentations succeeded!

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

For the relief of Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late Brigadier-general Moses Hazen.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be allowed to Charlotte Hazen, widow and relict of the late Brigadier-general Moses Hazen, for her support, the annual sum of two hundred dollars, during her life, to commence from the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three; and that the sum hereby granted be paid to her the said Charlotte, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, as pensions are paid to invalids who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States.

NATHL. MACON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

January 23, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mrs. K. G. G.

THE WIDOW of the Rev. Mr. ELLIOT, deceased, now living in Ballion, has accommodation for, and is desirous of taking six CHILDREN, (either boys or girls) as BOARDERS. Her situation is convenient to all the Schools, and particular attention will be paid to the deportment and character of such children as may be entrusted to her care.
Easton, Feb. 5, 1805. 39

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday night, the 7th of January last, a Negro man named CALEB, about 25 years of age, about six feet high, spare built, a lively, active black fellow, formerly belonged to captain Stanley Robinson, and may have travelled down this county, or over to Cambridge. He was living with Mr. Thomas Counts, in Quaker's county, or wages, where he had feloniously taken some corn, and carried it away—he dreading the consequences, may be the cause of this breach. I am informed that he went away in a round jacket, and trousers of country Kerley, dyed yellow, his under jacket of striped waistcoat, half worn wool hat, an old coarse shirred stockings, and old shoes; he may have other clothes that we know nothing of. Any person who secures said Negro, either in Easton goal, or Cambridge, to that I get his fate shall be entitled to **TWENTY DOLLARS** reward, or else where safely kept; but if delivered to me, at my dwelling house, the Head of W. T. labor county, they shall be entitled to the above reward, to be paid by me.

JOHN FISHER.

February 5, 1805.

Important Improvement.

A MACHINE for hulling Clover seed taking the White cap from Wheat—the beard from barley, &c. but chiefly designed for clover seed; for which purpose it is certainly superior to any thing before applied. It employs one, two, or three persons; it is strong and durable in every part, occupies considerable less room than the Corn fan, and may conveniently serve several Farmers, disposed to unite in the purchase. Price, 35 Dollars. Government has granted the subscriber an exclusive property in the above Machine. They may be had, made in the best manner, and also permits to make them, on application to
JACOB WORRELL.

Frankfort, Philad. county,

2d mo. 14th, 1805.

WE the subscribers have examined Jacob Worrell's Machine for hulling Clover seed, whilst in operation, and are free to recommend it to the Public as a valuable improvement.

Robert Rodman. **Moses Mason.**
John Ruan. **Joseph Towne.**
Thomas Gillingham. **John Kien.**

Say Cattle.

TWO COWS, and a year old cow calf, strayed from the Commons of Easton, on Tuesday last—one a large red cow, and the other a brindle, with white spots, and star in her forehead—both in good order, and heavy with calf—the calf a deep red. It is supposed they have strayed into the inclosure of some of the men in the neighborhood—any information of them will be thankfully received at the Star-Office.
Feb. 5, 1805.



APOLLO'S FOUNT.

From the TEMPLE OF NATURE,
AT DARWIN.

MAN DESCRIBED.

PROUD man alone in wailing
weakness born;
No horns protect him, and no plumes
adorn;
No finer powers of nostrils, ear, or eye,
Teach the young reasoner to pursue;
Nerved with fine touch, above the belli-
al throng;
The hand, first gift of Heaven to man,
Belongs;
Untipt with claws, the circling fingers
close;
Withral points the bending thumbs op-
pose;
Trace the nice lines of Form with sense
refined;
And clear ideas charm the thinking
mind.
Whence the fine organs of the touch im-
part
Ideal figure, source of every art,
Time, motion, number, sunshine, or the
flame;
But mark varieties in Nature's form.
Slow could the tangent organ wander
o'er
The rock-built mountain and the wind-
ing shore;
No apt ideas could the pigmy mite.
Or embryo emmet, to the touch excite;
But, as each mite the solar ray reflects,
The eye's clear glass the transient beams
collects;
Bends to their focal point the rays that
swerve,
And paints the diving image on the
nerve;
So, in some village barn, or festive hall,
The spheric lens illumines the whitened
wall;
O'er the bright fields successive figures
fleet,
And motly shadows dance along the
sheet—
Symbol of solid forms is colour'd light,
And the mute language of the touch is
fight.
Hence, in life's portico, stands young
Surprise,
With steps retreating, and expanded
eyes;
The virgin Novelty, whose radiant train
Soars o'er the clouds, or sinks beneath
the main;
With sweetly mutable seductive charms,
Thrills the young sense, the tender heart
alarms,
Then Curiosity, with tracing hands,
And meeting lips, the lines of form de-
mands.
Buoy'd on light step, o'er ocean, earth,
and sky,
Rolls the bright mirror of his restless eyes;
While in wild groups tumultuous Passion
stands
And Lust and Hunger head the motely
bands;
Then Love and Rage succeed, and Hope
and Fear,
And nameless Vices close the gloomy
train;
Or young Philanthropy, with voice di-
vine,
Conveys the adoring youth to Virtue's
shrine;
Who, with raised eye and pointing fin-
ger leads
To truths celestial and immortal deeds."

From the Morning Chronicle.

LEGY

On the death of Somers, Widdoworth, &
Tropoli.
TUNE—Major And's Farewell.
Mourn, mourn the glorious brave,
Who gave themselves to death.
Their limbs betwix the wave,
The sky receives their breath.
Twas Somers and his crew,
By gallant Preble sent;
Resolv'd to make those rue,
Whole souls can ne'er relent.
With shells and powder fill'd,
They steer'd their destin'd way;
The foe, in battle skill'd,
Bore down their course to slay.
Two gallant vessels bold,
Our lugger boarded then;
Twice fifty men they told,
Brave Somers told but ten.
"Disdain the captive chains,"
The gallant Somers cries;
"Now fire the sleeping train;
Now blow them to the skies."
O'er men expect the blast,
Wave high their hats in air;
The pirates stand aghast,
With horror and despair!
"Huzza," brave Widdoworth cry'd;
"Our countrymen will know,
How merriely we die!"
"I'll avenge them on the foe."
High in the clouds up cast,
The vessels there were blown;
And dreadful was the blast,
That shook the guilty town.
Twice fifty pirates bold,
Sent shrieking in the air!
This tale, whenever told,
Shall make our foes despair.
Mourn, mourn the glorious brave!
Who gave themselves to death;
Their limbs betwix the wave,
The sky receives their breath.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The illiberal saying, that Women cannot
keep a secret, refuted.

The following anecdote will not only
prove the fallacy of the remark, that
a woman cannot keep a secret, but will
serve as an additional instance of that
generous and humane spirit which so no-
bly characterizes our fair country wo-
man.

Some years since, a lady called at a
glover's shop in the outskirts of the town,
and purchased a pair of gloves for her
immediate wear; observing at the time
she was on her road to Barnet; that she
had left her gloves at a friend's house
where she had called, and that she was
apprehensive of being benighted if she
went back for them. The glover fitted
on the lady's gloves and the lady, after
paying for them from a purse well stored
with bank notes, stepped into her post
chaise, and proceeded on her jour-
ney. She had scarcely reached Finch-
ley Common, when a highwayman stop-
ped the chaise and demanded her money.
He entreated her not to be alarm-
ed, he had no intention upon her per-
son; if she surrendered her property it
was all he wanted; distress, and not his
will, urged him to this desperate act, and
he was determined to remove his penury
or perish.—The lady gave her purse, and
the desperado rode off. After he was
gone, and the fright had subsided, the
lady imagined that, in the address of the
highwayman, she recognized the voice of
the glover she had some time ago
dealt with. This conceit struck her so
forcibly, that she ordered the post-boy to
drive back to town; not choosing, as she
said to venture further over the heath.
On her arrival at the glover's door, she
knocked and gained admittance; the
glover himself opened the door. The
lady desired to speak with him in pri-
vate. The glover showed her to a back
parlor, when she exclaimed—
"I am come for my purse, which you
have robbed me of this evening on Finch-
ley Common!"
The glover was confounded. The
lady proceeded.

"It's of no use for you to deny it: I
am convinced, and your life is at my
mercy. Return me my property, and
trust to my humanity!"

The glover overcame with guilt, shame,
and confusion returned the purse, con-
fessed his crime, and pleaded his distress.
The lady, after a suitable admoni-
tion, gave him a ten pound note, bade
him mend his way of life and keep his
own counsel; adding that she would
never divulge his name or place of a-
bode. She kept her word; and though
the robbery was stated in the public pa-
pers, the subsequent discovery was om-
itted, and it was not till recently, that a
minute of this singular transaction was
found among the papers of the lady al-
luded to; even in this private memoran-
dum the name and residence of the glover
was omitted, and the secret in that par-
ticular, rests with the lady in the
grave.

After this tale, the truth of which
may be relied on, who will say, that a
woman cannot keep a secret?

[Lond. Pap.]

The true Ambition of an Honest Mind.

WERE I to describe the blessings I
desire in life, I would be happy in a few
but faithful friends. Might I choose my
talent I should rather be good sense, than
learning—I would consult in the choice
of my house, convenience rather than
state; and for my circumstances, desire
a moderate but independent fortune.—
Business—enough to secure me from
indolence, and leisure enough always
to have an hour to spare. I would have
no master, and I desire but few ser-
vants. I would not be led away by am-
bition nor perplexed with disputes. I
would enjoy the blessing of health; but
would rather be beholden for it to a re-
gular life and an easy mind, than to the
school of Hippocrates. As to my pas-
sions, since we cannot be wholly divested
of them, I would hate only those whose
manners rendered them odious, and love
only where I knew I ought. Thus would
I pass cheerfully through that portion of
my life which cannot last always, and
with resignation wait for that which will
last forever.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.

On the 25th of October, 1694, a
bowl of punch was made at the right
honorable Edward Russell's when he
was captain general and commander in
chief of the British forces in the Mediter-
ranean Seas. It was made in a fountain
in a garden, in the middle of four walls,
all covered overhead with lemon and or-
ange trees; and in every walk was a ta-
ble the whole length of it, covered with
cold collations, &c. In the said fountain
were the following ingredients, viz. four
hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads
of water 25,000 lemons, twenty gallons
of lime juice 1300 weight of fine white
Lisbon sugar, five pounds of grated
nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits, and last, a
pipe of dry mountain Malaga.—Over the
fountain was a large canopy, built to keep
off the rain; and there was built on pur-

pose a little boat, wherein was a boy be-
longing to the fleet who rowed round the
fountain and filled the cups to the com-
pany; and in all probability, more than
6000 men partook thereof.

Married at New York, on Saturday e-
vening, the 8th inst., by the Rev Mr.
Miller, Mr. George Edward Charles Fre-
derick Meredith Rose Reynolds, to Miss
Elen Hageman, daughter of Mr. Jacob
Hageman, of Baltimore.

In reading the above paragraph, we be-
gan to be alarmed (says a New York edi-
tor) with an apprehension that this lady
was going to monopolize the whole
town for a husband.

Chancery Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of three Lots of Ground,
lying in Caroline county, advertised
in this paper, by order of the Chancellor
of Maryland, to be sold this day, at Den-
ton, is POSTPONED, from the inclemen-
cy of the weather, to TUESDAY, the 26th
day of February next, when the same will
take place, on the terms before mentioned.
By order of the creditors of William Gib-
son, deceased.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Jan. 29. 1805.

Chancery Sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable
the Chancellor of Maryland,
WILL BE SOLD.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of January,
next, at Denton.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying
and being in Caroline County:—
whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two
of these lots lie in Denton, one of which
Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and
it is well improved, having a good dwelling
house, kitchen, and several out-houses.—
The second lot in Denton, is unimproved
and lies in a public part of the town. The
third lot lies at a place known by the name
of the Walnut Trees; this lot has some im-
provements and is judged to be a good
stand for business. The terms of sale are,
the purchaser must give bond with securi-
ty, for the purchase money, payable in
twelve months, with lawful interest from
the date. Attendance will be given at one
o'clock, on said day, by

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Dec. 25. 1804.

To be Rented.

For the present year, and possession given im-
mediately.

THAT well known stand for a Coun-
try Store, at the Head of Wye-Ri-
ver, where Doctor Wilson, and his Brother
before him, kept to long a very profitable
Retail Store; and where an enterprising,
industrious man, might do much business,
with a vessel and grain, it being the route
of most of the grain in that neighbourhood,
passing to market. For terms apply to the
subscriber, or John Nabb, esq. who lives on
the premises. JACOB GIBSON.
January 29. 1805.

TO SETTLERS.
FOR SALE.

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

The title to these lands is indisputa-
ble. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD
EARLE, Esq. or to

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

N. B. Any person inclined to purchase,
may see a small plat of the land, by calling
on

EDW. EARLE.

To Rent.

And possession given the 1st of February next,
A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated,
and standing on the main street—
fronting the public square; and joining
the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md.
The said house is now occupied by Mr.
Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had,
and the terms more fully known by apply-
ing to

ISAAC CANNELL.
Chester-Town, Dec. 18. 1804.

To be Let.

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

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

OWEN KENNARD.
Essex, December 4. 1804.

Pine Creek Settlement.

In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy
territory, comprises 120,000 acres
of land, situated on, and contiguous to,
the waters of Pine Creek, having the state
road, into the Gettysburg country passing
through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in
Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac
Wharton, Jesse and Robert Wall, and
James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the
subscriber, who has removed there with
his family, and the families of about forty
other persons. The settlement is now in
a rapidly increasing and improving state,
and requires only the aid of an additional
number of practical farmers, tradesmen and
mechanics, to give it all the comforts of
the oldest establishments in the State. To
all such who will become actual settlers,
the greatest encouragement will be given;
to the first fifty families (provided they re-
move in the present season or ensuing
spring) the price will not be raised beyond
what some of the tracts have actually been
sold for, viz. from three to four dollars
per acre, according to situation, quality,
&c. although the quantity already sold (ex-
ceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons
who have purchased with the only view of
residence, has considerably enhanced the
value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of ac-
tual or intended residents, are respectable
public ministers of the Society of Friends,
and Methodists, and a number of respect-
able persons from England, in connexion
with the Rev. John Hey, whose certificate
is annexed to that of other characters e-
qually well known. The views of these,
and of the subscriber, are to invite and en-
courage only such persons as intend to re-
side in the settlement, and to whom, being
of good character, every aid in his power
will be given; lumber and boards will be
furnished at easy rates, and every other
reasonable encouragement given.

These proposals are now made by the
subscriber with a confidence of their giving
satisfaction to those who may embrace
them, which is derived from an actual re-
sidence in the settlement with his family—
applications will be received by him, during
his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Wall's,
No. 204, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W.
Fisher.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5. 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a confi-
dable tract of the above land, with de-
sign of forming an immediate settlement, by
a number of respectable families from En-
gland, some of whom are already arrived in
this country; and purposing to establish
regular public worship for the edification of
such as may settle in the neighbourhood,
I beg leave, in addition to the above adver-
tisement, to say, that there is every pro-
spect necessary to encourage well disposed
persons to settle on the above mentioned
lands.

JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.

THE Subscribers let Delaware and Ma-
ryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands
advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Samu-
el W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek,
in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our re-
spective homes, we promised several of our
friends to transmit them the result of our
observations, and it has been thought more
adviseable to comply with this engagement
through the medium of the press.—We have
passed thirty miles over the lands, examin-
ing with great care such as we have seen,
are still employed in exploring others. The
view we have taken has afforded us much
satisfaction, and determined us all to pur-
chase and settle in this country. Some ve-
ry respectable people are already settled
here, and several little thriving farms are
situated along the whole road. Many of the
lands are high, with a rich fertile soil cov-
ering the greater part of them. In other
situations we have met with lower but wa-
tering lands, with a deep soil, equaling if not
exceeding in richness anything we have e-
ver seen. The best lands in Lancaster
county have frequently been held up, and
very offerredly, as the criterion of every
thing excellent for farms, and we consider
these lands as equal, and many of them
greatly superior to those. We have seen
wheat growing here, which we believe
would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet
the seed had been merely harrowed in, the
ground never having been ploughed. We
have met with fine flax, and in some places
the farmers were so unreasonable as to com-
plain that their lands were too rich to bear
that plant. The timber every where indi-
cates strong good land, and while in some
places it is heavier than one would wish, in
others it opposes not more than the usual
impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is na-
vigable at all times when the Susquehanna
is. Our immediate settlement is near the
state road, and in the vicinity of the place
where the county town will most probably
exist, and about three or four miles from
Pine Creek. The whole country appears to
be well and sufficiently watered. In ad-
dition to the above we need only to observe
that we confidently expect that which we
much hoped for will be realized, and that
we shall find the country remarkably health-
y.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM RIDGELY,
SAMUEL SHARPLES,
WILLIAM H. WILMER,
JOHN REGISTER,
ISAAC MERRICK,
JAMES HARPER.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing and
though not certain of removing myself,
have purchased two farms for my sons,

WILLIAM WILMER.
December 25. 1804.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable FARM.

ON the tide water of the River Su-
quehanna, opposite to Havre-de-
Grace, and upon the post road leading
from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—It con-
sists of about 600 acres of very valuable
land, with a full proportion of wood-
land, and may very conveniently be di-
vided into two farms of about 300 acres
each.—The soil is generally of an excel-
lent quality for either grain or grass, and
the situation very desirable. A liberal
credit will be given for a considerable
part of the purchase money. Any per-
son disposed to purchase, may know the
terms and further particulars by apply-
ing to Henry Holiday, esq. near Easton,
Maryland, or the subscriber near the pre-
mises.

GEORGE GALE.

Nov. 27. 1804.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE PAPER MILL, the
property of Aaron Mattson, Esq. near
John Mattson, wishing to remove to an-
other state, and his Father being far advan-
ced in years, they have determined to offer
for sale the following valuable

Paper Mill, & Plantation.

now in good order, and lying in Aston,
Township, Delaware county, on the South
branch of Chester creek, five miles from
Chester-Town, Pennsylvania. Together,
with six or eight acres of land, with two
dwelling houses thereon. The Mill is cal-
culated for two Vats, and stands on an ex-
cellent stream of water. Also, if the pur-
chaser chooses a good Farm, adjoining, of
one hundred acres of Land, with valuable
improvements thereon, consisting of a good
stone dwelling house, two stories high, well
finished, and convenient, with seven rooms
besides the entry, cellars and garret, a kitchen,
and an adjoining stone building, for
the accommodation of workmen, and ser-
vants, a spring house, good barn, stables,
and other out houses. For terms apply
on the premises to

AARON MATTSOON.

January 8. 1805.

Sheriffally.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County,
FELLOW CITIZENS,
THROUGH the solicitations of a num-
ber of my friends, in different parts
of the county, I have consented to become
a Candidate for the next SHERIFF, for
Talbot county; and now take the liberty
of making you acquainted with my inten-
tion, through this medium. Should you
deem me entitled to your suffrage, from a
long experience in public life, by electing
me, the all of integrity, and attention to
business shall be devoted by me to give
general satisfaction; and the honor will be
gratefully acknowledged by the
Public's very humble servant.

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

Essex, January 22. 1805.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscribers have obtained
from the Orphan's Court of Kent
County, in the State of Maryland—Let-
ters of Administration on the personal
estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the
city of Philadelphia, deceased;—All per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof to the subscrib-
ers, or either of them, at or before the
14th day of June next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under our hands this
third day of December, 1804.

TRISTRAM THOMAS, }
Essex. } Adminr.
GEO. GILLASPY, }
Philadelphia. }

December 4. 1804.

Notice is hereby given.

TO those holders of STOCK in the
EASTERN BRIDGE COMPA-
NY, who have not paid up their several in-
stalments, that unless immediate payment
is made to the Treasurer of said Compa-
ny, their shares will be protested against
as the law directs.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer.
Washington, January 16. 1805.

Pocket Book Found.

FOUND by a coloured man, sometime
in October last, a large black leather
POCKET BOOK, containing a great va-
riety of papers, that may be useful to the
owner—the book is tied with a leather
strap, and has part of a steel clasp on one
side. The owner may have the same, by
proving his property, and paying two dol-
lars to the finder, and the expense of this
advertisement, by applying at the STRA-
DELLER.

Boston, January 22. 1805.

To be Rented.

For one, or more Years,
A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, with a com-
plete set of TOOLS; also, a Dwel-
ling House, and Garden. This shop, is
within one quarter of a mile of Rail's Ba-
rrough, and the situation equal to any in the
county, for country work. Any person
inclined to rent, may know the terms by
applying to ROBERT WALL, near
Church Hill, or the subscriber, living in
Centerville.

JOHN HACKER.

January 22. 1805.

Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in
a GROCERY STORE—one from 14
to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he
must be of good parentage, and produce
good recommendations of his industry and
sobriety. None need apply without the
above qualifications.

NICHOLSON to ATTWOOD.
Centerville, January 22. 1805.



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[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1805.

[NO. 24....284.]

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

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

LOUISIANA.

ORLEANS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, December 4.

This day the legislative council of this territory, formed a quorum, and proceeded to business. Members present, Messrs. Poydras, Watkins, Pollock, Kinney, Morgan, Dorciere, and Wikoff.

The council proceeded to the choice of officers, as follows—The hon. M. Poydras, president, James Workman, clk. secretary, James M. Bradford, printer, and Isaac Camp, sergeant at arms.

Mr. Kenner was deputed to inform his excellency the governor, that the council is now ready to receive any communication he may have to make. At 12 o'clock his excellency met the council in the principal, where he delivered the following

SPEECH:

Fellow citizens of the legislative council,

Receive my sincere congratulations on your present assemblage, and permit me to accompany an acknowledgement of the pleasure I feel on this occasion, with an expression of anxious solicitude for the honor and usefulness of your labors. When I revert to the important events, which produced our present political connexion, I look forward to the pleasing prospects of permanent aggrandizement. When I reflect upon our union with the freest people upon earth, and our dependence upon the just government, under whose auspices a young nation has so soon become powerful, and amidst an unexampled advancement of agriculture, and extension of commerce, enjoying liberty, laws, and uninterrupted peace; the satisfaction with which I contemplate the future destinies of this territory, is equalled only by admiration of the wisdom and virtue which have diffused such political blessings, and promise (under the favor of Heaven) their perpetuity.

To you, gentlemen, is first committed the important trust of giving such laws to this flourishing district, as local wants shall suggest, and the interests of the citizens may require. A trust important and arduous; but one of which patriotism and talents will insure a faithful and able discharge. I confidently look to you gentlemen, for these qualifications, and I doubt not but your labors will be brought to a fortunate close. The obstacles however, we have to surmount ought not to be concealed. To miscalculate them in any way, might prove injurious;—to esteem our duties too light to require extraordinary exertion, would be to err in one extreme; to be dismayed by an apprehension of their gigantic weight, would be equally unfortunate on the other. To know that they are within the compass of our powers, and not much below them, is the happy mean which encourages exertion, and insures success. For my part, I am deeply sensible of the delicacy and importance of the situation in which my present office places me—I enter upon it with a degree of diffidence; produced by existing circumstances, and the expectations of the district—My only sources of confidence are in your wisdom and experience, and in an honest intention on my part, to assist your councils in every measure that may tend to promote the public good.

The territory of Orleans, in some points may be considered a new territory; but for the most part, as more than matured.—Much is to be created, but more regenerated. Too great care, therefore, cannot be taken to draw the true line of distinction between those parts of the system which require only to be strengthened, and those that demand reform. Innovation in an impetuous or careless hand, often does injury; but when evils exist, the indolence or timidity that refuses to extirpate them, partakes in the criminality of commission. Begin then, gentlemen, the work of caution; but it is your province to prepare your country for the political rank that awaits her.

The first object of your attention, I trust, will be to provide a system of jurisprudence suited to the interest, and as much as possible, adapted to the habits

of the citizens. This subject should, indeed, receive the earliest attention, for until some judicial organization is directed by the legislature, the territory will remain exposed to great inconvenience. When the American commissioners first arrived here, we found most of the former Spanish authorities abolished and no courts of justice in existence.—Daily in expectation of some fixed government and unwilling to exercise my temporary powers in matters of such permanent importance, I made no systematic attempts to organize regular tribunals of justice. To meet however the wishes of the people, and to promote what I thought their interest, I established an inferior court, of limited jurisdiction, for the city of New Orleans, and in all cases of more moment, the best exertions were used in the court where I had the honor to preside, to dispense justice with an impartial hand. These, and a small jurisdiction given to commandants and justices of the peace, are the only arrangements of a judicial nature which were made during the late provincial government. But they are not intended or calculated for permanency, and I persuade myself, that such legislative provisions will speedily be made, as will give the judicial authority a more convenient and wise direction.

On the subject, the act of congress, under which your powers are derived, has marked the outlines of your duty.—The number of superior judges; the extent of their jurisdiction, the mode of trial and number of sessions are prescribed. To finish the detail, and give motion to the system; to determine in what manner those sessions should be distributed through the territory, the forms of practice to be observed, and above all, the laws which are to be administered, are objects of high consideration devolving upon the legislature. In regard to the forms of practice permit me to hope, that they may be as simple and short as may be consistent with equity and public convenience. The tedious and expensive routine of forms, which often embarrasses the avenue to justice, and sometimes render it inaccessible, I trust are forever banished from this country.

A system of criminal jurisprudence is also matter for your consideration, I think it probable, that on examination, you will find the existing code of criminal law imperfect, and not adapted to the present constitution of the territory. On this subject, I cannot forbear recommending an energetic system—but by the term energetic, I do not mean a sanguinary or cruel system. Laws are not the weaker by being merciful. It is not the severity, but the celerity and certainty of punishment, that represses crimes. While there is a hope of impunity, *sons of rapine* would brave even the axe or the wheel, who would tremble at detection, when followed by a prompt and certain though light suffering.

The establishment of inferior courts of limited jurisdiction, throughout the territory, and the powers and duties thereof will necessarily engage your attention; and in their arrangement your own judgment and knowledge of the country will be your surest guides. Before I finish my observations, in relating to a judiciary, allow me to give an opinion, that the laying out the territory, into several judicial districts, of superior jurisdiction, might be attended with happy effects. The presence of the supreme judges would attach confidence and command respect: their charges to jurors, and their legal opinions would disseminate information as to the principles and advantages of the American government, and above all justice would be brought to the doors of our fellow citizens, and might be obtained freely without price, and promptly without delay. Allow me also to embrace the present occasion to congratulate you on the introduction among us, of the inestimable privilege of trial by jury; a privilege revered throughout the United States as a barrier against oppression, and the bulwark of freedom. Some inconveniences I am aware will attend its first introduction, but be assured it is well worth a temporary embarrassment; this mode of trial is invaluable, and I trust will remain the pride and boast of every American.

As another object of legislative care I must request your attention to the interest, convenience and comfort of this city.—Having an extensive trade, and being the residence of many citizens, New Orleans already claims high rank. Happily situated on the only effective outlet that connects the western states and territories with the sea, it must be-

come the grand deposit for the surplus productions of the extensive countries which stretch from the Alleghany mountains to the distant and yet unexplored western frontiers of Louisiana, countries rich beyond calculation, in natural resources, and daily increasing in population, and improving in arts. To this city, as a centre, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and all their tributary streams will annually convey their treasures, and will ere long be the channels of an immense reverting commerce.

New Orleans is moreover, the only city or town in this territory; the only general market for the consumption or commercial transfer of property either imported or produced from the soil.—The city therefore has great claim to your most affectionate patronage. Although not neglected heretofore, and of late generally benefitted by the municipality, yet much remains to be done to organize a more energetic police, to improve the streets, to enforce cleanliness, and above all, to take every measure, with the merciful aid of Almighty God, to preserve the health, promote the happiness of the inhabitants, and make charitable provisions for the relief of poverty and sickness. How far, therefore, it may be expedient to enlarge the powers of the present municipality, or to vest the care of the city in a corporate body differently organized, is an enquiry worthy your serious consideration.

Having said thus much concerning the welfare of the commercial centre of the territory, my reflections are naturally turned towards the interest of agriculture. On agriculture as a basis, rests all the real prosperity of a country. The people who draw their wealth from the soil they inhabit, are truly independent. Among such a people commerce makes her most liberal returns, and enterprise finds the most agreeable field for exertion. Commerce and agriculture are as intimately connected, as the mother to the offspring to which she gives birth, and nourishes. The great interest of the merchant and planter is the same; and he is no friend to either who would wish to divide them—Permit me to remind you then, that the interest of the territory would be benefitted by an early attention to our internal intercourse, particularly to our rivers, creeks, roads and levees; and that some liberality judiciously applied to these interesting objects might be attended with beneficial effects.

In adverting to your primary duties, I have yet to suggest one, than which none can be more important or interesting—I mean some general provision for the education of youth. If we reverse science for her own sake, or for the innumerable benefits she confers on society—If we love our children, and cherish laudable ambition of being respected by our posterity, let not this great duty be overlooked. Permit me to hope then, that under your patronage, seminaries of learning will prosper, and the means of acquiring information, be placed in the reach of each growing family. Under a free government, every citizen has a country, because he partakes of the sovereignty, and may fill the highest offices. Free America will always present flattering prospects for talents and merit. Let this exertion then be made, to rear up our children in the paths of science and virtue, and to impress upon their tender hearts a love of civil and religious liberty.

Among the several states of the union, an ingenious emulation happily prevails, in encouraging literature, and literary institutions, and some of them are making rapid strides towards rivaling the proudest establishments of Europe. In this sentiment, so favorable to the general good, you gentlemen, I am certain, will not hesitate to join. I deem it unnecessary to trouble you with any detail of arrangements. I am however persuaded that parsimonious plans will seldom succeed—My advice therefore is, that your system be extensive and liberally supported.

As connected with the education of our youth, every constitutional encouragement should be given to ministers of the gospel. "Religion exalts a nation, while sin is the reproach of any people."—It prepares us for those vicissitudes which so often chequer human life.—It deprives even misfortune of her victory.—It invites to harmony and good will in this world, and affords a guarantee for happiness hereafter.

Before I conclude, gentlemen, I should be wanting in duty, did I not solicit your attention to the militia of the territory.

In the age in which we live, as well as in almost every one that has preceded it, we find that neither moderation, or wisdom nor justice, can protect a people against the encroachments of tyrannical power. The abundance of agriculture; the advantages of legislation; the usefulness of the arts—in a word, every thing dear to a free people, may be considered as insecure, unless they are prepared to resist aggression.—Hence, we find, that the Congress of the United States, and the legislatures of the several states, are particularly solicitous to keep the citizens armed and disciplined; and I persuade myself a policy favorable to the general safety, will be pursued by this assembly.

In all your arrangements for the public convenience, let me advise a prudent economy. Extravagance in a government, leads inevitably to embarrassment:—Liberality; but not profuseness; economy, but not parsimony, should be your guide.

In all your deliberations, gentlemen, permit me to recommend a free, candid, and dispassionate discussion, as the best means of insuring an harmonious and useful session.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans, }
December 4, 1804.

After his excellency had concluded, the president delivered an address in the French language. We hope to be enabled to give it in our next.

On motion of Dr. Watkins, a committee was appointed to draft an answer to the governor's speech. Ordered that Messrs. Watkins and Pollock be that committee.

On motion of Dr. Watkins the address of M. Poydras was ordered to be printed.

Friday, December 7, 1804.

The committee appointed to prepare an answer to the governor's speech, made report, which being read, was agreed to as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
GOVERNOR CLAIBORNE.
Council Chamber, Dec. 7, 1804.

SIR, WE beg leave respectfully to join our congratulations with yours, on the first meeting of the legislature of this territory, and to return our thanks for your excellent and comprehensive speech.

Our union with a wife and free people, and our connexion with their just government, under whose auspices they have so soon become powerful; who have made such rapid advances in agriculture and commerce; and who have been in the continual enjoyment of liberty, of laws and of uninterrupted peace, make us look forward to the pleasing prospect of permanent aggrandizement. Upon us has devolved the honorable and important trust of first giving to this flourishing district such laws as the wants and interests of its inhabitants may suggest; and however great may be the obstacles we have to surmount, our patriotism forbids us to shrink from the attempt. Whatever talents we possess, shall be faithfully employed to insure as far as in us lies, an able and faithful discharge of that arduous task. Our anxious solicitude for the effect of our labors, is lessened by the hope of the aid we shall derive from the wisdom and experience of your excellency, and our confidence in your willingness to assist in all measures which may tend to promote the public good.

Your advice, and our own inclination, will make us endeavor to avoid the evils resulting from impetuous or careless innovation, on the one hand; or from indolence or timidity on the other. A system of jurisprudence, suited to the interests, and as much as possible, to the habits of the citizens, will occupy our first attention; persuaded that without it, the territory remains subject to great inconvenience. And although your excellency, from a daily expectation of some fixed government, found yourself under the necessity of delaying the organization of regular tribunals of justice, yet we are fully persuaded that according to existing circumstances, you acted for the best, and with the purest intentions, in establishing the temporary courts which lately existed. We cannot omit this opportunity of testifying, that an authority almost without limit, was upon all occasions exercised by you; with a moderation unexampled. Indeed when we reflect, that you were obliged to exercise at the same instant, the several duties of governor, intendant, chief justice

and commander in chief, and consider also the interruption arising from the free access which our citizens had to your person, at all times, and upon all occasions, great or trivial, we are more surprised that so much has been done, than that more has not been effected.

No time will be lost on our part, to give the judicial authorities a fit and convenient direction; to shorten and simplify the forms of practice, and so far as may be, to prevent the delay of justice. We will also endeavor, in forming a system of criminal jurisprudence, to avoid a too sanguinary or cruel scale of punishments, by tempering severity with mercy. The establishment of inferior tribunals, will be early attended to; and we entirely agree with your excellency, in the advantages that will result from the laying out the territory into several judicial districts, whereby justice will be brought to the very doors of our fellow citizens.

The city of New Orleans has great claims on the patronage of the legislature; and it will be our care to vest such powers in a municipal body, as will enable it to organize a more energetic police, to preserve, with the aid of God, the health of the inhabitants, and to effect the other desirable ends designated in your address.

Our best attention will be directed to the establishment of public seminaries, for the education of youth, and the advancement of learning and science; and every constitutional encouragement shall be given to the ministers of our Holy Religion, which blunts the edge of misfortunes, and invites to harmony and mutual good will, in this world, and gives us the glorious promise of happiness in the next.

Convinced that neither moderation, nor wisdom, nor justice, can always secure to a people the enjoyment of peace, our attention will necessarily be directed to the organization of the militia of the territory, and to devise such measures as will best tend to keep our fellow citizens armed and disciplined, for the protection of our laws and our government, and for the preservation of the blessings we enjoy under them.

In our several arrangements we shall never lose sight of a prudent economy; and we entreat that your excellency will from time to time favor us with such communications and suggestions as may enable us the better to execute our high and important trust.

J. POYDRAS, President
of the Council.
By the President,
JAMES WORKMAN, Sec.

Dining in a Copper.—A celebrated Ale Brewer near Carnaby market has had made for his brewery, within the last ten months, a Copper of a most astonishing magnitude, and as a description of it may not be uninteresting to our readers, we shall give it in the words with which our correspondent has favored us:—It is 34 feet high, and 95 in diameter (or 288 in circumference), and being made in the outskirts of the town, it took 18 horses to draw it to its destination. It was brought home and fixed on Thursday last, and Messrs. Strutton and Smith (its owners) invited all their customers to dine with them on Saturday last. Accordingly, tables and benches in an amphitheatrical file, were fixed in the copper, and upwards of 700 persons sat down at one o'clock to dinner, who were treated with the following fare:

2 Buttocks of beef, weighing each 84 lbs.
2 Dozen of roasted and boiled ducks.
22 Tongues.
11 Dozen of roasted and boiled Fowls.
17 Hams.
5 Dozen fat Geese, roasted and boiled.
126 Dozen of Wine of all sorts.
12 Barrels of famous Ale, and Porter galore.

In the Mash Tub adjoining the copper (also newly made and of a large magnitude) were all their draymen, 304 in number, who dined equally sumptuously; and after all hands had taken their skinfuls, in the most harmonious and convivial manner, one of the jolly donors rose up, thanked them for their company with a most beautiful panegyric on the efficacy of wholesome ale, and concluded by roaring out like a fencer, "Gentlemen hold up your copper faces." Since then, we understand that all those who have dined in the copper, are dignified with the pleasant appellation of Copper-face.

[London paper.]

View of the Political State of Europe.

Incertitude and indecision seems to be the order of the day in Europe. A jealousy seems to exist among some of the neutral powers, and a kind of negative warfare between the belligerent ones. The neutrals, however, are arming.—Like the bear in the fable, they are whetting their tusks, that they may not be unprepared in case the lion or the wolf should come upon them unawares.

France. A kingdom, a republic and empire, all within the space of fourteen years, and in that period of time, Buonaparte, her present ruler, has advanced from a corporal to an emperor. Still she leads the politics of Europe. Rich in resources; mighty in dominion; an immense veteran army; a rapidly increasing navy, and a flotilla in her harbors superior to any in the world. Still keeping up at least the semblance of invasion. Doubts have been entertained of its ending reality, and whether it should or not, it may probably produce its designed effect, if Buonaparte can keep up the stimulus upon the spirit of his soldiers.

Great Britain. England and Scotland—As in every other monarchy, one half of her sons are borne down with taxes, and reduced to poverty and want, to support the other half in affluence and idleness. Her resources, however, are untailing, her commerce flourishing, her navies triumphant on the ocean, her troops concentrated, and her subjects armed, ready to meet the threatened invasion. In the conduct of Pitt and Buonaparte, we perhaps see policies unexampled in the history of nations. The war, though negative, yet is, from its duration and the suspense it creates, distressing and dangerous. Nor is it probable it will long continue in its present state. **Ireland**—the victim of rapacious power. Her sons noble, generous, brave. Struggling for freedom; crushed by despotism. Her worthies banished to distant lands, chained in prison, or condemned to the gibbet. Unhappy Erin! thy harp is hung upon the willows!

Spain. Kept mistress to the emperor of the Gauls—Still keeping up the force of neutrality. But she begins to suffer for her supineness, by the capture of her treasure ships and the detention of her merchants. Spain is subservient to Buonaparte, and dares not act counter to his will. She is truly the servant of fear, retaining her showy grandeur; her independence gone. Her days of mourning not yet ended for the loss of her favorite daughter, **Louisiana**. Buonaparte cautions her, however, not to mourn like those who mourn without hope, and in order to clothe her spirits, has created her purser to France.

Portugal. Has neither the power nor the spirit to raise herself to consequence. A puppet, whom Buonaparte directs with his crew. She derives her subsistence from passive commerce.

German Empire. A mighty fabric, destitute of her money and order—becoming weak from its own weight. The emperor shaking hands with his new cousin, Napoleon I. Smiles and nods obsequiously when in his presence; but no sooner is his back turned, than, with Paddy, he exclaims, "the devil burn all such cousins."

Flanders—Netherlands. Maids of honor to Buonaparte. The Hollanders became Frenchified, however, not from choice, but by force. Whether they are ever to retrieve their bravery, their independence, and their commercial consequence, is yet in the arcanes of fate.

Italy. Rome—High priest to the French emperor. The Holy Father about to saddle his ass, and with some attending cardinals make a long journey, to perform the coronation ceremony of his "dearly beloved son." In former days, kings have travelled, barefoot, to Rome, to receive the pope's benediction. How degraded, how fallen, is the present pontiff, from the dignified station held by his ancestors! **Naples** still retains the show of an independent state. Of **Genoa**, **Tuscany**, **Venice**, and **Sardinia**, little remains but their name, and some have been deprived even of these.

Switzerland. An unwilling handmaid to his imperial majesty, Napoleon. Her sons brave, hardy, and worthy of freedom; but, from their small number, incapable of breaking the Gallic chain.

Sweden. More spirit than power.—Like the whiffet and the hound, she snarls and snaps at France, who disdainfully extends a playful paw to keep her quiet.

Denmark. Her eyes fixed on Russia, and determined if possible to keep her fingers out of the fire. She prefers peace, hates war, and with reluctance would consent even to join in an armed neutrality.

Prussia. As fly a speculator as ever; determined to make her cent. per cent. out of the present posture of affairs.—Formerly an inconsiderable member of the German empire; now independent, rich, powerful, and respected: and it is in a great measure, the quarrelsome policy of her neighbors that has made her

so. Exchanges amicable salutation with cousin Buonaparte.

Turkey. Still a prey to faction and infurgency. Inefficient government, of feminine policies are her characteristics. It must be a fortunate circumstance for Turkey that she is at peace with neighboring nations. Should she be invaded by some formidable power, subjection or revolution would be her fate.

Russia. In eminence, the second power on the continent of Europe. Some late movements seem to indicate as though the meditated hostilities against France. She undoubtedly views with jealousy the aspiring ambition of Buonaparte, and would gladly see his projects defeated, but we have doubts of her actually engaging in a war with France. Though stimulated by England, her policy is independent and her own; more cogent reasons, therefore, than we have yet seen, must, we think, exist, to induce her to enter into a war which, whatever may be the issue, she cannot but foresee must be long, bloody and perplexing. Should, however, such an event take place, she would probably draw the northern powers into the vortex.

From the Baltimore American.

ESSAY

ON A GENERAL PEACE BETWEEN THE FEDERALISTS AND DEMOCRATS.

No more, gentlemen, of your spurious, little contentions between democracy and federalism, or to be more exact, between democrats and federalists!—No more of those jarring opinions, bringing forth no solid system, but spreading a noxious atmosphere, circulating only in some insignificant clubs, and at last evaporating in the characteristic of nought. Painfully feeling the utmost reluctance against such boisterous controversies, so very injurious to the friendly intercourse embellishing the scenes of society; and, on the other hand, entirely convinced of the real advantages of a democracy above any other government, I went to rest. In a little while, my clock struck twelve—and by the artist's mechanism, that clock, so perfectly made to my own liking, in a periodical grade, every beginning of the astronomical day, is articulating distinctly—WE ARE ALL FEDERALISTS! Listening to the gentle admonition, my mind fixed its operation on serious meditation relative to the political discussions above mentioned; and soon, from their result, I forcibly pronounced—it is a sound; it is the most sound verity—WE ARE ALL FEDERALISTS. The genius of America, the genius of politics, the genius of philanthropy and philosophy, have poured on us that balsamic principle in a discordant epoch, when all the union was tremendously shaking under the malevolent impressions of avarice, of party, of corruption, and under the cruel paroxysm of a too violent love of power. More composed now, and the cloud of prejudice vanishing before the conviction and experience of past times, agitated only by the benevolent breeze of reason and justice, let us take a cursory review of a democratic administration.

Representation, as the sovereign organ of the people's will, is its basis; elections, the projection of it, and the well balanced distribution of the three powers, the sublime architecture of that august fabric; but in every part of that awful column, a mind of observation may find the spirit, the cement of federalism. Is not representation a federal league between all the individuals of society for electing a few members of the community to represent their natural and political rights, ensuring their liberties, and economizing their purse? Are not elections, a federal concourse of the people, exerting the power of a free choice, combined with the most voluntary preference given by the majority to some personages estimated and well qualified for the station and task assigned to them? Besides, is not that universal system of elections circumscribed by a luminous orb of concomitants, viz. federal statutes, to render it free, frequent and general? But are we unwilling with the respectful touch of enquiry, the immense tableau of government, giving the true and intellectual survey of all the means devised and discussed with freedom, enacted with justice, and executed with a benevolent, though energetic hand? We can observe the theory and the spirit of the laws, converging towards the same federal centre from which we are majestically proceeding in the best united array, the three powers equally necessary for free, moderate and just administration, indispensably requisite for a people's happiness.—Then what can be more just than exclaiming—WE ARE ALL FEDERALISTS. Can any man, in the sublime language of Shakspeare, help repeating with Hamlet—Words! Words! Words! A fact, beyond the ill traced circle of scepticism, every state of America is united by political laws for raising the most stupendous bulwark against any foreign invasion or attack—the mutual protection and defence of each other proclaimed—the magna charta besides, is ensuring to them the enjoyment of a republican form of government, and the full exercise of their equal rights—they are possessing by the social contract the most

liberal intercourse and reciprocal communication between the sovereign states of the union. In a word, spread by the benediction of Providence on the surface of a vast continent, they are forming as many commonwealths, as a well combined population, with a large extent of territory, can raise any state to the dignified rank of civilized nation. All those dominions, collected as the same political body, under the protection of a supreme government, are offering the awful, but unknown spectacle, of the most extended and powerful republic ever celebrated; and though regulated in their several administrations by a variety of political, civil municipal laws, customs and statutes, they are perfectly harmonizing, as well in their own, as in the pursuit of the general interest under the federal standard, which of itself, is the most perfectly system of democratic government ever devised by human wisdom. On investigation, we will find the democracy was modelled by the masterly strokes of a federal pencil, and we are certain that our federal empire is baffled entirely on the best principles of democracy. Then what can be more substantially right, than echoing in perfect unison—WE ARE ALL FEDERALISTS—WE ARE ALL DEMOCRATS.

PHILANTHROPOS.

From the Aurora.

Frugality, in domestic expences, is a virtue, which ought to be practised by the manager of every family; but more particularly, at this inclement season, when commerce stagnates in our ports, the mechanic is thrown out of employment and the necessities of life at so high a price as to be obtained only with the greatest difficulty, and when the poor are precluded altogether from many of them. Every discovery, therefore, that has tendency to ameliorate the condition of the poor and the labourer, and add to their comforts, is of value, and ought to obtain public sanction.

The article, *coffee*, a few years back was looked upon as a *luxury*, but is now considered from the great use made of it, as one of the *necessaries* of life.—The price is now nearly double what it was in the year '93; and continues to rise; a substitute for coffee would, therefore, be a great desideratum to society.—Many articles have been tried, but, not answering the purpose, have been relinquished.

The *potato*, is found to resemble coffee in taste, smell and colour more than any substitute that has been tried, few persons can distinguish one from the other besides which, it possesses other properties and circumstances. It is one of our cheapest and most plentiful vegetable; besides its cheapness, it may be obtained in all places and in any quantity, nor are we dependent on foreign commerce for it. This substitute for coffee fits light on the stomach, is nourishing and easy of digestion and does not irritate the nerves of weak persons or cause vigilance.

The following is the mode of preparing it:

Wash raw potatoes clean, cut them into small square pieces, of about the size of an hazel nut, put them into a broad dish or pan, set them on a temperate stove, or in an oven after the bread is drawn stir them frequently, to prevent them from sticking together, in order, that they may dry regularly; when they are perfectly dry, put them into a dry bag or box for use and they will keep for any length of time.

When they are to be used they must be roasted in the same manner as coffee, and ground in a mill or reduced to powder in a mortar.

Small potatoes are as good as large ones—the potatoes generally considered of the worst kind, are better than the mealy, and the skins and parings are best of all.

Perhaps it might be worth the attention of the farmer to dry potatoes in the above manner for the market.

It is hoped none will prejudice this recommendation—a trial will confirm what may appear to some to be doubtful.

ECONOMY.

A federal paper, copied to the letter by the New York Evening Post, gives as an evidence of the infincerity of the present executive of the United States, a statement of what is reported as the outfit of ambassadors by the present administration; and make out the amount 72,000 dollars for outfits—and what is worthy of remark the first item—is false and unfounded; and we apprehend that there will be found another mistake at least of an equal amount. But admitting for argument that the whole of the items were correctly stated; let other embassies be compared with them in their origin, their progress, and their consequences:—

John Dawson, to carry a treaty over to Paris	9000
Robert R. Livingston, Minister Resident, Paris	9000
James Monroe, Minister Extra, Paris	9000
Charles Pinkney, do. Resident, Madrid	9000
James Monroe, do. do. London	9000

John Armstrong, do. do. Paris	9000
James Bowdoin, do. do. Court of Spain	9000
James Monroe, do. Extra to the Court of Spain	9000

Dolls. 72,000

John Jay, was appointed ambassador and held the office of chief justice at the same time, and received the salaries of both and the outfit of ambassador also; and what did he do? He did not add an immense and valuable territory to the United States, nor was our frontier secured by his negotiation; his mission was a sacrifice both of the honor, the interests, the rights and the commerce of his country; our rights of free commerce in Asia were safely surrendered—our first staple commodity, cotton, was totally sacrificed—the western ports which were the avowed objects of the treaty were not given up as required—and our fellow citizens were abandoned to imprisonment without a single provision made for their security.

Yet this same Mr. Jay was sent while Thomas Pinckney was already at London, and in fact a man equally competent and better informed, to perform the duty.

Rufus King was sent to London, and what did he do?—He covered the history of America with a stain that will never be erased, in his subservency to the vile policy of the British cabinet, in the case of the Irish exiles.

Then shall we mention *Gouverneur Morris*, whose conduct at Paris and afterwards at Berlin and Balle, have been so ably and so humorously described by the Dutch ambassador *Schimmelpenninck*?

But to come to later periods—Is the triple embassy of X. Y. & Z. forgotten—in which one chief justice was taken from the bench, and the other rewarded with the chief justiceship for his mis-takes in a language which he did not understand?

Is it forgotten that a second triple embassy was obliged to negotiate what the first had failed in through their own intrigues and folly?

Are the embassies to Prussia and Portugal forgotten, the first to undo the principles established at the revolution concerning the neutrality of the ocean; and the other to insult and degrade our naval officers?

Is it forgotten that an embassy was even proposed to be sent to Constantinople, the real object of which was to establish under our name a *depot of spies* for the use of the court of Great Britain.

Why will not these miserable politicians suffer their sins to be forgotten?—Why by their reiteration of assertions repeatedly proved false, compel a relation of facts which we should wish had never happened, and are disposed now to forget?

[Aurora.]

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, December 26.

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

Leave given to bring in a bill to prevent the mischiefs arising from the multiplicity of useless dogs in this state.

The bill to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a mark-t-house in the town of William's Port, in Washington county, the bill for the relief of James Sim, the bill to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, the resolutions in favour of Rebecca Stuart, Isaac Williams, and Samuel Maynard, were sent to the senate.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to withdraw certain funds from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, &c. (agreeable to the leave of yesterday,) and Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Lyles, Mr. Stanbury, Mr. Lowry, Mr. B. Tomlinson, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sherredin, were elected.

Leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the election of the governor by the people, and abolish all those parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the council to the governor and the time and manner of electing the governor, and for other purposes.

A petition from Joshua and Thomas Meredith, of Baltimore county, was read and referred.

Petitions from John Clark, Charles Rogers, John Liggett and Francis Johnston, and Bernard H. Cook of the city of Baltimore and Thomas Ringgold, of Washington county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, and a petition from the Maryland Society for promoting useful knowledge, were read and referred.

Mr. Thomas delivers a bill, entitled, An act for recording a deed from William Irons to Frederick Armington, of Kent county which was read.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the sale of certain land belonging to the estate of Stephen Wilson, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased; which was read.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill, entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of rats in the several counties therein mentioned; which was read.

The further supplement to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 52, nays 4.

The report on the petition of John C. Bond was read the second time and concurred with.

The bill to lay out and make several public roads in Queen-Ann's county, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to continue the act to incorporate the insurance company in Baltimore-town and the supplement thereto, was read the second time and passed.

On motion, the question was put, Will the house reconsider the report on the memorial of Elizabeth Johnston, of Anne-Arundel county? Resolved in the affirmative.

The report was then read and concurred with.

The bill to regulate the removal of suits from the county courts to the general court, and to allow the depositions of witnesses to be read in evidence in certain cases, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the bill pass? Determined in the negative, yeas 30, nays 32.

The resolution directing the treasurer to subscribe, on behalf of the state, for 134 shares in the bank of Baltimore, was sent to the senate.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on the memorial of Thomas Herty, delivers a report, in his favour; which was read.

The Clerk of the senate delivers the resolutions respecting the compensation to William Pinkney, endorsed, "assented to."

A petition from James Doyle, of Charles county, was read and referred.

The bill authorizing a lottery or lotteries to raise a sum of money to discharge debts incurred in erecting buildings for a seminary of learning established in the vicinity of Baltimore, &c. and the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine for the town of Elkton, were severally read the second time, and passed.

A message was sent to the senate, appointing a committee on the part of the house of delegates for the purpose of comparing and examining engrossed bills.

Friday, December 12.

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

The several bills passed, with the message appointing a committee to examine engrossed bills, were sent to the senate.

On motion, the question was put, That the house postpone the order of the day until Thursday next? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 36, nays 32.

The question was then put, That the house refer to the consideration of the next general assembly, the bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals? Yeas 36, nays 36. Determined in the negative by the speaker.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county was preferred and read.

The bill for regulating the mode of staying execution, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned and for other purposes, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the bill pass? Determined in the negative, yeas 27, nays 40.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of James Sim, endorsed, "will pass" ordered to be engrossed; the supplement to the act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment;" which amendment was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed; the bill for the relief of John Cuthwa, endorsed, "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed; the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company under the name of The Farmers Bank, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read; and the resolution directing the treasurer to subscribe for shares in the bank of Baltimore endorsed, "assented to."

Ordered, That the visitors and governors of Saint-John's college lay before this house a correct statement of the number and names of the scholars actually at said college, stating particularly the age and residence of each scholar, and the study each is engaged in, and how long they have been engaged in such particular study; also a statement of the amount of money received, or now due, for tuition.

Leave given to bring in a bill to alter the times of holding the county courts in the several counties therein mentioned.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

On Saturday arrived at New York, two British packets, from Falmouth, with the November and December mails — by the latter, London advices have been received to 12th December inclusive. No important event had occurred since the date of former intelligence, but the information now communicated induces a belief that we shall not long remain in doubt or uncertainty of the objects and intentions of the European powers. The state of relations between France and Russia remained critical, and it is evident from the movements of the armies of the respective governments that a serious issue was expected to take place in the spring. Such expectations are produced in our mind on a perusal of the statements of the English prints, which are a very partial channel of communication, since a war on the continent is the first and the greatest wish of the British ministry. There is no example of such a long continuance of peace on the continent, whilst France and England had been engaged in hostilities, as has been experienced the present war; as this is to the serious disadvantage of England, to provoke war no effort, no money will be spared, and should it commence, the probability is that every power on the continent will be involved, and in our judgement to the obvious advantage of France and its allies.

Much is said, in the news, of a Spanish war, and as Mr. Pitt has declared it inevitable, we may conclude that before this time hostilities had been proclaimed, though begun three months ago. We are glad to find Spain assuming even the show of resolution — according to the London prints, her fleet was repairing, and additions and improvements making to her fortification. It must be evident to every reader, that were the solid advantages of the English nation consulted by its government, Spain and Portugal would not be placed at the absolute control of France and their ports shut against English commerce. With the latter country in particular the English carried on a very extensive trade, and enjoyed privileges to be obtained by no other nation; this source of wealth must now be closed for the gratification of the ambition and avarice of the ministry. As respects our own country the war will be beneficial, will encrease our commercial greatness, and tend to secure to us the acquisition of the Floridas — we shall be told, no doubt, that it is to England we are indebted for these advantages.

The subjugation of South America, is strongly recommended in some of the London prints, and with the very kind object of making the country independent! — the true object however, of such an enterprise could not be mistaken. The conduct of Cortez and Pizarro is represented in the blackest colours, and the tear of commiseration is asked by English prints for the unfortunate Mexicans, yes truly by prints of that nation, which has deluged every globe, nay almost every country, of the globe with the blood of the innocent; a nation, whose government caused the death of about forty millions of the inhabitants of Asia, for the purpose of protecting the remainder, and such would be the fate of the inhabitants of South America.

The coronation of Bonaparte is slated to have taken place on the 25th December.

The statement of the loss of Ceylon by the British, is interesting, and appears very probable.

Except the actual declaration of war against Spain, which we presume was proclaimed about the close of the last month, we cannot expect to hear of any event of importance before the spring.

FROM LANCASTER:

January 31, 1805.

"On motion of Mr. Holgate and Mr. Ogle, the following resolution was adopted on Tuesday last:

Whereas the managers appointed by the house of representatives to carry on the impeachment against Edward Shippen, Jasper Yeates and Thomas Smith, Esqrs. three of the judges of the supreme court, were authorized to employ one or more counsel to assist them in the prosecution of the said impeachment, and in pursuance of the said authority they made application to fix of the most eminent counsel in this state for the purpose aforesaid, but without success, consequently were compelled to go without the state for that professional aid which in this state they sought in vain. — And whereas, C. A. Rodney, of the state of Delaware, on application by the said ma-

nagers, undertook to assist in the prosecution, and discharged his duty with great firmness, independence, and ability. — And whereas the said impeachment involved in its decision the dearest rights of the citizens of this commonwealth, it is just and reasonable that a compensation in some degree proportioned to the arduousness of conducting a prosecution of such magnitude, should be allowed to the said C. A. Rodney: Therefore,

Resolved, That the speaker draw his warrant for one thousand dollars in favor of C. A. Rodney, employed in behalf of this commonwealth to assist in the prosecution and trial aforesaid.

Ibid.

By a report made to the president from the directors of the mint, it appears that the following coins were struck from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1804.

COPPER.	D. C.	
756,838 cents		
1,055,312 half cents	Amnt. 12,844 94	
SILVER.		
19,570 dollars		
156,509 half dolls.	100,340 50	
6,738 qr. dollars		
8,265 dimes		
GOLD.		
9,795 eagles		
30,475 half eagles	258,642 50	
3,327 qr. eagles		
Total amount of coins struck in 1804.	Dolls. 371,827 94	

1,812,159 pieces of copper coins.
191,092 do. silver do.
43,597 do. gold do.
About 11,000 dollars of the gold coin, is the produce of virgin gold, found in the county of Cabarrus, North Carolina.

Gain on copper, coined at the mint during the last year, 2,197 dollars, 52 cents.

Expenditures of the mint, during the same term, in salaries, wages, &c. 16,224 dollars, 80 cents.

Singular combat. — As capt. Metcalf, his son, and one or two others, from Middletown, were on their way to Hudson, (N. Y.) the fore part of last week, they discovered, a few rods before them, a huge wolf. He had a small trap hanging to one of his legs, which he was caught in about a week before. Perceiving him fangued, these men, without dog or gun, pursued him nearly a mile, and completely surrounded him. The wolf, finding no means of escaping his foes, turned upon them with his jaws spread, and with the fierceness of a lion sprung at a son of Mr. Metcalf, who fortunately clinched his antagonist by the jaws while suspended, one in each hand, and held him in that situation until his father came up and cut his throat.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 31.

Mr. Richaads, from the Committee of enrolment, reported that the committee had examined the bill providing for the disposal of sundry copies of the laws of the United States, and that they had found the same duly enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Holland the subject of an establishment of a post road from Washington to New-Orleans was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom the subject of a like road by Knoxville was referred.

On motion of Mr. Holland it was resolved that the President be requested to cause to be laid before the house any documents that relate to that subject, and to communicate such other information as he shall think proper. Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the President for the purpose of presenting this resolution.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1805, which being twice read and referred to a committee of the whole, the blanks were severally filled up, the total amount of the appropriation was 1,240,000 dollars. The committee rose and reported and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, presented a bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1805, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

An engrossed bill for the relief of John Steel was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Washington building and fire insurance company was about being read, when

Mr. Gregg expressed a wish that it might be postponed, and a speedy decision had on the question of recession. — He understood this was the day fixed for that subject.

Mr. Lewis observed that the motion for recession could have no effect upon this bill, as it did not contemplate the recession of the city of Washington, but only of the other parts of the district.

Mr. Standford had intended to have called up the resolutions for recessions;

but he had just received a letter from a number of the inhabitants of the district wishing a short delay; there were also absent from the House several members, who had taken considerable interest in the subject. For these reasons he did not intend to call up the resolution for two or three days.

Mr. Early was averse to a postponement; he thought an early decision ought to be made to quiet the minds and soothe the feelings of the inhabitants who felt a deep interest in the decision; indeed the members themselves had their feelings excited in no inconsiderable degree. He hoped if the gentleman who brought the resolutions forward should forbear to call them up, some other gentleman would do it for him.

Mr. Standford was induced to let the subject rest a few days longer, on account of those very feelings and interest which pervaded the whole body of the people. He would also prefer a decision by a full house, rather than by such a thin one as now appeared.

Mr. Early did not think that a thin attendance by the members was a good argument for postponement; if it was expected that every member should attend, he feared the public business would progress very slowly; but if the subject was entered upon now, and the resolutions adopted, they would have to take the shape of a bill, and it would be many days before the subject was finally decided, by which time no doubt the absent gentlemen alluded to, would arrive.

Mr. Lyon said the bill that was moved to be postponed had nothing to do with the recession, as it was not proposed to recede the city.

Mr. Gregg knew that the resolutions excepted Washington city, but he hoped that if a part of the district was to be receded there would be found a majority for receding the whole. He was against the recession altogether, and so he should be till the question was decided against him. The business had been so long before the house, that he could not see any reason for farther delay.

On the question to postpone the bill for incorporating the Washington Building and Fire Insurance Company, there were 51 for it, and 42 against it; and the bill was postponed accordingly.

A message was received from the President informing that he had inclosed a letter from Mr. O'Brien, giving some details of the naval transactions before Tripoli, which he communicated for the information of Congress.

Mr. Findley reported from the committee of elections that Alexander Wilson, elected a member from Virginia in the room of Andrew Moore, was entitled to his seat.

On motion of Mr. Dana, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims in the case of Ann Elliot.

Mr. Tenney in the chair.

The committee of the whole concurred in the report of the committee of claims that the prayer of the petition was reasonable, and ought to be granted.

The committee then rose and reported the same, which was agreed to by the House, and the committee of claims were instructed to report a bill conformably thereto.

Mr. Gregg called up the resolutions for a recession of the district of Columbia to the states of Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Huger moved to postpone the same till this day week.

Mr. Jackson moved to postpone them till the 31st December next.

Some deflatory remarks were made, not touching the merits of the main subject; at length the question was taken on postponing till 31st December, and lost without a division.

On postponing till Monday next, the question was decided in the affirmative 56 for, and 31 against it.

On motion of Mr. Clarke the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill extending the time for registering of claims to lands south of Tennessee derived from the state of Georgia.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

The bill was agreed to by the committee of the whole without amendment, reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported on the amendments of the Senate to the bill for allowing drawbacks on goods exported from New Orleans; referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

Mr. Crowninshield asked and obtained leave of absence for two weeks for Mr. Rodney.

Mr. Crowninshield offered a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this House a return of the number of American seamen who have been impressed or detained on board the ships of war of any foreign nation, stating the names of the persons so impressed, the names of the ships or vessels by which they were impressed, and the nation to which they respectively belong, and the time of such impressment, as far as it is practicable;

also the circumstances and facts relating to the same which may have been reported to him.

The resolution was agreed to by the House.

Adjourned till Wednesday next.

ERRATUM — Mr. Gregg opposed the Alexandria bill on Friday; his name is by mistake inserted among its supporters.

MARRIED — On Sunday evening the 2d inst. by the Reverend Mr. S. Wilmer, Dr. John Maxwell, to Miss Elizabeth Redgrave, both of Kent county.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Monday the 4th inst. Mrs. LEAH BAYLY, the consort of JOSIAH BAYLY, Esq. By the death of this truly worthy and respectable lady, her friends have to mourn an irreparable loss, society an amiable, agreeable, and sensible companion, the poor, a kind, benevolent, and charitable friend.

Cambridge, Feb. 5th, 1805.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, during the year eighteen hundred and five.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expences of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and the pay of the seamen, four hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy eight dollars:

For provisions, two hundred and twenty seven thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars, and forty cents:

For medicine, instruments, hospital stores, and all expences on account of the sick, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars:

For repairs of vessels, store rent, and other contingent expences, four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty one dollars, and two cents:

For the pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, eighty two thousand five hundred and ninety three dollars, and sixty cents:

For clothing for the same, sixteen thousand five hundred and thirty six dollars and ninety eight cents:

For military stores for the same, one thousand six hundred and thirty five dollars:

For medicine, medical services, hospital stores, and all expences on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For Quarter Master's and Barrack Master's stores, officers travelling expences, armourer's and carpenter's bills, fuel, premium for enlisting, music, and other contingent expences, eight thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars:

For the expence of navy yards, docks, and other improvements, the pay of superintendents, store keepers, clerks and laborers, sixty thousand dollars.

For completing the marine barracks at the city of Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated, and amounting altogether to the sum of one million two hundred and forty thousand dollars, shall be paid, first, out of the monies accruing at the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and five, from the duties laid by the act passed on the twenty fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," provided that the sum to be paid from the proceeds of the said duties shall not exceed five hundred and ninety thousand dollars; secondly, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the navy; and lastly, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
Vice-President of the Senate pro-tempore.
January 25, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for completing the South Wing of the Capitol, at the city of Washington; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, towards completing the South Wing of the Capitol, at the City of Washington.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to such necessary alterations and repairs, as he may deem requisite, in the North Wing of the Capitol, and other public buildings at the City of Washington: which said sums shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
January 25, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, at Hillsborough, in Caroline county, at the Store house lately occupied by WILLIAM CLAYLAND, deceased, on the twentieth of this present month, if fair, if not the next fair day, and for the sale to continue from day to day, till all sold, the following goods and chattels, the property of William Clayland, late deceased, as aforesaid, to wit:

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all sorts, either by wholesale, or retail, as may best suit the purchaser. A good Carriage Horse and Carriage; Household and Kitchen Furniture; some Cattle. At the same time will be offered for rent, the Dwelling House, Store House, Garden, Granary, and other out-buildings, that was occupied by said William Clayland, at Hillsborough. A credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser giving bond, or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Attendance will be given by

SAM. S. ROBINSON, Executor
of William Clayland, deceased.
February 6, 1805.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Clayland, aforesaid, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally authenticated.

SAM. S. ROBINSON, Executor
of William Clayland, dec'd.
February 6, 1805.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at **PRIVATE SALE**, his valuable **FARM**, in Queen's county, lying on the Post-road to Philadelphia, within one mile of Centerville; and the same distance from the best navigation on Corlica creek. This property contains upwards of nine hundred acres, of which, there are four hundred and fifty of well timbered land; and fifty of superior meadow, the remainder arable land, of an excellent quality, an excellent apple orchard, of later fruit. The advantages of watering which this property has, but few can surpass, having two never failing streams passing entirely through the arable land, in such a manner as to water every different field; and several springs of excellent water, convenient to the house. There are on the premises, a two story brick dwelling, with four rooms and eight feet passage on a floor, with extensive and convenient cellars; a brick kitchen, with an entry 12 by 18 feet; and milk house 12 by 16 feet; an overleer's house; large and convenient negro quarter; brick smoke house, barn, granary, carriage-house, two corn houses, stables, and several other convenient out houses, &c. The subscriber thinks any further description unnecessary, as he presumes those who wish to purchase will first view the premises. I will sell the whole, or a part as may suit the purchaser. Terms made known by

CHARLES S. SEWELL,
Residing on the premises.

P. S. Possession given on the 1st of January 1806, with privilege of feeding wheat, next fall. There will be ground prepared for the reception of one hundred and fifty bushels of fall grain.

C. S. S.
Queen-Ann's county, Md.
February 12, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **Elizab Clark**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those to whom said estate is indebted, are also requested to exhibit their respective claims, legally authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the same. Those who do not comply with the foregoing part of this notice, must expect no indulgence, as the estate will not admit of it.

WILLIAM G. GAREY, Adm'r.
of Elizab Clark, dec'd.
Easton, Feb. 12, 1805.

Wants to Purchase
FEW LIKELY SLAVES, of both sexes; and would prefer buying them in families. Any person wishing to dispose of any, can hear of a purchaser by directing a letter to **A. B. EASTON STRA- OFFICE.**
February 12, 1805.

Three Dollars Reward.

LEFT in possession of a citizen of Easton, on the 19th of December last, a red morocco bound book, containing a Lottery Ticket in the Catholic Cathedral Church in Baltimore, and some other papers which can be of no service to the holder, as the number of the Ticket is remembered, and steps taken to secure it in the hands of the managers. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber, if the book with its contents are left with the Printer hereof.
February 12, 1805.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.
THE FASHIONABLE LOVER.
A SONG.

MARIA, I'm resolv'd to tell my
pain;
In spite of diffidence it must be told;
Ternment, you know, will make the dumb
complain—
For instance, Balaam's cudgell'd ass
of old.
Then, oh attend, thou fairest of the fair!
Let one sweet smile a ray of hope im-
part!
In pity deign to hear my humble pray'r,
And banish sorrow from my aching
heart!
'Tis not thy pouting lip of roseate die,
Nor breaths, where all the loves de-
lighted rove;
Nor the blue languish of thy speaking
eye,
That in my bosom rais'd the flame of
love:
Thy lip, and breast, and eye, I much
admire;
But charms less transient rob my soul
of rest—
Thy gold, thy guineas set my heart on
fire,
I long to rummage—thy papa's old
chest.
But different eyes are struck with differ-
ent charms;
Here's Damon, pierc'd by Cupid's
poison'd dart,
Would gladly take you to his longing
arms,
And ask no portion with you—but a
heart.
Then pray, Maria, let him have his
whim,
And likewise pity my poor tortur'd
breast;
To me your money give—yourself to
him,
And make, at once, a couple of us
blest.

ANDRE to WASHINGTON.

THE man unconscious of a base design,
Beholds, undaunted, such a fate as
mine;
Looks back exulting on a soldier's
course,
Unfain'd by guilt, nor tortur'd by re-
morse.
No fear of death embitters this last hour
For virtue lulls me far above its pow'r;
My ready soul no terrors can appall,
Contrive new tortures and I'd bear
them all.
But if thy heart can feel a soldier's shame,
If pleas'd with virtue and in love with
fame;
If I must suffer, not from private hate;
But war's strict customs and concerns of
state;
If 'er to pity my misfortunes mov'd,
Or ought in me be inwardly approv'd—
Shall he, who glory constantly pursued,
A life of honor in disgrace conclude?
With this my last, my only prayer com-
ply,
To doom a soldier like himself to die.
Remove the horrors of the fatal tree,
And I will bless thee for thy mild decree.
This generous grant shall soften all the
rest,
And plant composure in my dying breast;
Secure of this I'll bravely meet the ball,
And unrepining for my country fall.

ENTERTAINMENT.

AN INSTANCE

Of strong superstitious credulity, said to be
an authentic fact.

A widow lady at Paris, aged about
65, who lodged in a two pair of stairs
floor, in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, with
only a maid servant, was accustomed to
spend several hours every day before the
altar dedicated to St. Paul, in a neigh-
boring church. Some villains observing
her extreme bigotry, resolved, as she was
known to be very rich, to share her
wealth. One of them accordingly took
the opportunity to conceal himself be-
hind the carved work of the altar, and
when no person but the old lady was
there, in the dusk of the evening he con-
trived to throw a letter just before her.
She took it up, and not perceiving any
one near, supposed it came by a miracle.
In this she was the more confirmed, when
she saw it signed Paul the apostle, ex-
pressing the satisfaction he received by
her prayers addressed to him, when so
many canonized saints engrossed the de-
votion of the world, and robbed the pri-
mitive saints of their wonted adoration;
and, to show his regard to the devotee,
he promised to come from Heaven, with
the angel Gabriel, and sup with her at
eight in the evening. It seems scarce
credible that any one could be deceived
by gross fraud; yet to what length of
credulity will not superstition carry a
weak mind? The infatuated lady be-
lieved the whole, and rose from her
knees in transport, to prepare an enter-
tainment for her heavenly guests.
The supper being bespoke, and the
sid-board set out to the best advantage;
she thought that her own plate, worth a-

bout 200l. did not make so elegant an
appearance as might be wished, and there-
fore sent to her brother, a counsellor in
the parliament of Paris, to borrow all
his plate. The maid, however, was
charged not to disclose the occasion, but
only to say that she had company to sup-
per, and would be obliged to him if he
would lend his plate for the evening.
The counsellor surprised at the applica-
tion, well knowing of his sister's frugal
life, began to suspect that she was en-
amored of some fortune hunter, who
might marry her, and thus deprive his
family of what he expected at his sis-
ter's death. He therefore positively re-
fused to lend the plate, unless the maid
would tell him what guests were expect-
ed. The girl, alarmed for her mistress's
honor, declared that her pious lady had
no thought of a husband; but St. Paul
having sent her a letter from Heaven,
promising that he and the angel Gabriel,
would sup with her, she wanted to make
the entertainment as elegant as possi-
ble.

The counsellor immediately suspected
that some villains had imposed on her;
and sending the maid with the plate,
proceeded directly to the commissary of
that quarter. On the magistrate's go-
ing with him to a house adjoining, they
saw, just before eight o'clock, a tall man,
dressed in a long vestment with a white
beard, and a young man in white with
large wings at his shoulders, alight from
a hackney coach and go up to his sister's
apartment.

The commissary immediately ordered
12 of the police guards to post them-
selves on the stairs while he knocked at
the door, and desired admittance. The
lady replied, that she had company, and
could not speak to any one. But the
commissary answered, that he must come
in, for that he was St. Peter, and had
come to ask St. Paul and the angel Gab-
riel how they came out of heaven with-
out his knowledge. The divine visitors
were astonished at this, not expecting
any more saints to join, but the lady
overjoyed at having to great an Apollo
with her, ran eagerly to the door, when
the commissary, her brother, and the po-
lice guards, rushed in, presented their
muskets, seized her guests, and carried
them to prison.

On searching the criminals, two chords,
a razor and pistol were found in St.
Paul's pocket, and a gag in that of the
angel Gabriel. Three days after the
trial came on; when they pleaded in
their defence, that one was a soldier in
the French infantry, and the other a
barber's apprentice; that they had no
other design than to procure a good sup-
per at the widow's expense; that it being
carnival time, they had borrowed their
dresses; and the soldier having picked up
the two cords, put them into his pocket;
that the razor was that with which he
constantly shaved himself; that the pis-
tol was to defend them from any insults
to which their strange habits might ex-
pose them in going home; and that the
barber's apprentice, whose master was a
tooth drawer, merely had the gag which
they sometimes used in their business.
These excuses frivolous as they were,
proved of some avail; and as they had
manifested no evil design by any overt
act, they were both acquitted.

But the counsellor, who forebore what
might happen through the defect of
evidence, had provided another stroke
for them. No sooner were they discharg-
ed from the civil power, than the appar-
ition of the archbishop of Paris imme-
diately seized them, and conveyed them
to the ecclesiastical prison. In three
days more they were tried and convicted
of a scandalous profanation, by assum-
ing to themselves the names, characters,
and appearance of a Holy Apostle and a
blessed Angel, with an intent to deceive
a pious and well meaning woman, and
to the scandal of religion. They were
accordingly condemned to be publicly
whipped, burnt on the shoulder with a
hot iron, and sent to the galleys for
fourteen years. A sentence which was
in a few days faithfully put in execution.

A bad wife here and there.

Dr. B—being once in a large com-
pany at dinner, was seated between Mrs.
Lowth and Mrs. Sherlock; the conver-
sation happened to turn upon wives,
when B—said, that he believed wives
in general were good, though to be sure
there might be a bad one here and there,
nodding alternately at the two ladies on
each side of him.

Some Jews coming out of Newgate,
where they had been on a visit of con-
dolence to a brother, a wag observed, that
they were "the children of Israel, com-
ing out of the house of bondage."

The severe compulsion of the weather
has at length obliged the ladies to wear
petticoats.
Pink elbows have faded away, in com-
pliance with the season. Where the col-
or will fix itself next, we know not, un-
less in those complaisant families,
"Where, alas, the absent rose,
Goes to paint her husband's nose."

An Irish gentleman, lately giving the
history of a relation who fell in an affair
of honor, added, "Dear honey, I knew

him myself to have fought thirty-seven
times, and never was killed before."

At a city feast in London, one of the
company was expatiating on the blessings
of Providence, "aye," said Alderman
Curtis, smacking his lips, "it is a bless-
ed place sure enough; we get all our
turtle from it."

It was an ill-natured reply of Mr.
Windham's, when it was said, "Mr.
C—has a vast deal of wit," to an-
swer, "He needs must have a vast deal
for he never waits any."

"Your colours are beautiful," said a
deeply rouged lady to Mr. Hopner, as
she was sitting for her portrait, "yes
madam," answered he, "your ladyship
and I deal at the same shop."

Lord Oxford, saying that he made a
point of never playing beyond the line of
his own understanding, "Now, my
lord," said the countess of Buckingham
shire, "I see the reason, you never play
deep."

Lady Wallace sent a very civil mes-
sage to Mr. Harris, patentee of Covent-
Garden Theatre offering him her com-
edy for nothing—Mr. Harris observed
that her ladyship knew the exact value
of it.

A man advertises for "a wife who is
expert in settling accounts." By this we
suppose he means nothing more than
what people means every day when they
marry, a woman to pay off their debts.

Mrs. RIGG.

THE WIDOW of the Rev. Mr. Eli-
sha Rigg, deceased, now living in
Baiton, has accommodation for, and is de-
sirous of taking six CHILDREN, (either
Boys or Girls) as BOARDERS. Her sit-
uation is convenient to all the Schools;
and particular attention will be paid to the
deportment and character of such children
as may be entrusted to her care.
Baiton, Feb. 5, 1805. 39

Chancery Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of three Lots of Ground,
lying in Caroline county, advertised
in this paper, by order of the Chancellor
of Maryland, to be sold this day, at Den-
ton, is POSTPONED, from the inclemen-
cy of the weather, to TUESDAY, the 25th
day of February next, when the same will
take place, on the terms before mentioned.
By order of the creditors of William Gib-
son, deceased.
WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Jan. 29, 1805. 5

Chancery Sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable
the Chancellor of Maryland,
WILL BE SOLD,
On TUESDAY, the 25th day of January
next, at Denton,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying
and being in Caroline County—
whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two
of those lots lie in Denton; one of which
Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and
it is well improved, having a good dwelling
house, kitchen, and several out-houses.
The second lot in Denton, is unimproved
and lies in a public part of the town. The
third lot lies at a place known by the name
of the Walnut Trees: this lot has some im-
provements and is judged to be a good
stand for business. The terms of sale are,
the purchaser must give bond with securi-
ty, for the purchase money, payable in
twelve months, with lawful interest from
the date. Attendance will be given at one
o'clock, on said day, by
WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Dec. 25, 1804. 6

To be Rented,

For the present year, and Possession given im-
mediately.
THAT well known stand for a Coun-
try Store, at the Head of Wye River,
where Doctor Wilson, and his Brother
before him, kept so long a very profitable
Retail Store; and where an enterprising,
industrious man, might do much business,
with a vessel and grain, it being the route
of most of the grain in that neighbourhood,
passing to market. For terms apply to the
subscriber, or John Nabbs, esq. who lives on
the premises.
JACOB GIBSON.
January 29, 1805. 11

To Rent,

And possession given the 1st of February next.
A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated,
and standing on the main street—
fronting the public square; and joining
the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md.
The said house is now occupied by Mr.
Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had,
and the terms more fully known by apply-
ing to
ISAAC CANNELL.
Chester-Town, Dec. 18, 1804. 11

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained
from the Orphan's Court of Kent
County, in the State of Maryland—Let-
ters of Administration on the personal
estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the
city of Philadelphia, deceased.—All per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof to the subscrib-
ers, or either of them, at or before the
14th day of June next, they may otherwise
be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under our hands this
third day of December, 1804.
TRISTRAM THOMAS, }
GEO. GILLASSPY, } Administ

Baiton, }
Philadelphia, }
December 4, 1804. 11

TO SETTLERS.
FOR SALE.

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

The title to these lands is indisputa-
ble. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD
EARLE, Baiton; or to
RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 20, 1804. 11
N. B. Any person inclined to purchase,
may see a small plat of the land, by calling
on 3 EDW. EARLE.

To be Let

For one or a term of years, and possession the
first day of January next.
ALL the HOUSES & LOTS within
this town, belonging to Mr. Mark
Benton, viz.—That large and convenient
two story brick house, at present occupied
by Mr. Jacob Loockerman—Also, that well
known stand as a tavern, in the possession
of Mr. James Faulkner—The house occu-
pied by Mr. James Cowan, and several
other houses and lots.—For terms apply
to OWEN KENNARD.
Baiton, December 24, 1804. 11

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on
Thursday night, the 17th of January
last, a Negro man named CALEB, a
bout 25 years of age, about six feet high,
square built, a lively, active black fellow;
formerly belonged to captain Stanley Ro-
binson, and may have travelled down this
county, or over to Cambridge. He was
living with Mr. Thomas Countess, in Qu-
Ann's county, on wages, where he had il-
lusionally taken some corn, and carried it a-
way—he dreading the consequences, may
be the cause of this breach. I am inform-
ed that he went away in a round jacket,
and trowsers of country Kersey, dyed yel-
low, his under jacket of striped twandown,
a half worn wool hat, an old coarse shir-
t, milled stockings, and old shoes; he may
have other clothes that we know nothing
of. Any person who secures said Negro,
either in Baiton goal, or Cambridge, for
I get him safe, shall be entitled to
TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or else-
where safely kept; but if delivered to me,
at my dwelling house, the Head of Wye,
Talbot county, they shall be entitled to the
above reward, to be paid by me.
JOHN FISHER.
February 5, 1805. 1

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM,
ON the tide water of the River Su-
fquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-
Grace, and upon the post road leading
from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—It con-
sists of about 600 acres of very valuable
land, with a full proportion of wood-
land, and may very conveniently be di-
vided into two farms of about 300 acres
each.—The soil is generally of an excel-
lent quality for either grain or grass, and
the situation very desirable. A liberal
credit will be given for a considerable
part of the purchase money. Any per-
son disposed to purchase, may know the
terms and further particulars by apply-
ing to Henry Holiday, esq. near Baiton,
Maryland, or the subscriber near the pre-
mises.
GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804. 11

Notice is hereby given,
TO those holders of STOCK in the
EASTERN BRIDGE COMPA-
NY, who have not paid up their several in-
stalments, that unless immediate payment
is made to the Treasurer of said Compa-
ny, their shares will be proceeded against
as the law directs.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer.
Washington, January 16, 1805. 6

Apprentice Wanted.
A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in
a GROCERY STORE—one from 14
to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he
must be of good parentage, and produc-
good recommendations of his industry and
sobriety. None need apply without the
above qualifications.
NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD.
Centreville, January 22, 1805. 1

Stray Cattle.

TWO COWS, and a year old cow, call-
strayed from the Commons of Baiton,
on Tuesday last—one a large re-
cow, and the other a brindle, with white
spots, and star in her forehead—both a
good order, and heavy with calf—the cal-
f is a deep red. It is supposed they have
rambled into the inclosure of some gentle-
man in the neighborhood—any informa-
tion of them will be thankfully received at
the Star-Office. Feb. 5, 1805. 3

Pine Creek Settlement,
In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy
territory, comprises 120,000 acres
of land, situated on, and contiguous to,
the waters of Pine Creek, having the state
road, into the Genesee country passing
through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in
Philadelphia, are Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac
Wharton, Jesse and Robert Waln, and
James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the
subscriber, who has removed there with
his family, and the families of about forty
other persons. The settlement is now in
a rapidly increasing and improving state,
and requires only the aid of an additional
number of practical farmers, tradesmen and
mechanics, to give it all the comforts of
the oldest establishments in the state. To
all such who will become actual settlers,
the greatest encouragement will be given;
to the first fifty families (provided they re-
move in the present season or ensuing
spring) the price will not be raised beyond
what some of the tracts have actually been
sold for, viz. from three to four dollars
per acre, according to situation, quality,
&c. although the quantity already sold (ex-
ceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons
who have purchased with the only view of
residence, has considerably enhanced the
value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of ac-
tual or intended residents, are respectable
public ministers of the Society of Friends,
and Methodists, and a number of respect-
able persons from England, in connexion
with the Rev. John Hey, whose certificate
is annexed to that of other characters e-
qually well known. The views of these,
and of the subscriber, are to invite and en-
courage only such persons as intend to re-
side in the settlement, and to whom being
of good character, every aid in his power
will be given; lumber and boards will be
furnished at easy rates, and every other
reasonable encouragement given.
These proposals are now made by the
subscriber with a confidence of their giving
satisfaction to those who may embrace
them, which is derived from an actual re-
sidence in the settlement with his family—
applications will be received by him, during
his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Waln's,
No. 204, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W.
Fisher.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a consid-
erable tract of the above land, with design
of forming an immediate settlement, by a
number of respectable families from Eng-
land, some of whom are already arrived in
this country; and purposing to establish
regular public worship for the edification
of such as may settle in the neighbourhood,
I beg leave, in addition to the above adver-
tisement, to say, that there is every pro-
spect necessary to encourage well disposed
persons to settle on the above mentioned
lands.

JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.
THE Subscribers left Delaware and Mary-
land, for the purpose of viewing the lands
advertised by M. W. Morris, Samuel
W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek,
in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our re-
spective homes, we promised several of our
friends to transmit them the result of our
observations, and it has been thought more
advisable to comply with this engagement
through the medium of the press.—We have
passed thirty miles over the lands, exam-
ining with great care such as we have seen,
are still employed in exploring others. The
view we have taken has afforded us much
satisfaction, and determined us all to pur-
chase and settle in this country. Some
very respectable people are already settled
here, and several little thriving farms are
strung along the whole road. Many of the
lands are high, with a rich fertile soil cov-
ering the greater part of them. In other
situations we have met with lower but wav-
ing lands, with a deep soil, equaling if not
exceeding in richness anything we have
ever seen. The best lands in Lancaster
county have frequently been held up, and
very deservingly, as the criterion of every
thing excellent for farms, and we consider
these lands as equal, and many of them
greatly superior to those. We have seen
wheat growing here, which we believe
would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet
the seed had been merely barrowed in, the
ground never having been ploughed. We
have met with fine flax, and in some places
the farmers were so unreasonable as to com-
plain that their lands were too rich to bear
that plant. The timber everywhere indi-
cates strong good land, and while in some
places it is heavier than one would wish, in
others it opposes not more than the usual
impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is na-
vigable at all times when the Susquehanna
is. Our immediate settlement is near the
state road, and in the vicinity of the place
where the county town will most probably
exist, and about three or four miles from
Pine Creek. The whole country appears
to be well and sufficiently watered. In ad-
dition to the above we need only to observe
that we confidently expect that which we
much hoped for will be realized, and that
we shall find the country remarkably health-
y.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM ROGERS,
SAMUEL SHARPLES,
WILLIAM H. WILMER,
JOHN REGISTER,
ISRAEL MERRICK,
JAMES HARPER.
I subscribe entirely to the foregoing, and
though not certain of removing myself,
have purchased two farms for my sons.
WILLIAM WILMER.
December 25, 1804. 12



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1805.

[NO. 25....285.]

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

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 2.

Mr. Richards from the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported that the committee on Monday last presented to the President of the United States for his approbation an enrolled bill, entitled "An act for the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States."

The committee of claims, who were introduced by a resolution of this house, of the 14th November last, "to consider at large the subject relative to invalid pensioners, and all persons wounded or disabled in the service of the United States during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and report to the house what further measures are, in their opinion necessary to be adopted in order to render to them such ample remuneration for their sufferings as justice may require," having obtained leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dana presented a bill in addition to "an act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war," which was read the first and second times, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Dana from the committee of claims, presented a bill for the relief of the widow and orphan children of Robert Elliot, which was read the first and second times, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

Mr. Dana from the same committee, reported on the petition of William O'Brien, of New Port (R. I.) whereupon, Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition together with the accompanying documents.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy during the year 1805, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill giving further time to register the evidences of titles to land south of the State of Tennessee was read a third time and passed.

A memorial of Robert Henderson, of South Carolina, was read, praying that Congress will be pleased to enlarge the annual compensation heretofore granted to him for carrying the mail to and from Fayetteville, in North Carolina, & George Town in South Carolina aforesaid: or that the memorialist may be released from such part of his contract as relates to a part of the road, for the reasons therein specified.

Referred to the Post-Master general, with instructions to report his opinion thereon to the House.

A petition of Alexander Scott, of South Carolina, in behalf of himself and others, was read, praying relief in the case of certain negro slaves and other property, which were taken from sundry citizens of South Carolina, therein named, on their way to the Natchez, by a party of Cherokee Indians, some time in the month of June 1794.

The said petition, together with that of Elisha Morfe of the State of Massachusetts, were referred to the committee of claims.

Petitions from sundry inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, residing West of the town of Warrenton, were read, respectively praying that a post road may be established from Williamfborough, by Bullock's and Brown's stores, to Sterlingville through Person; by the Red house to Cowell Court-house, so as to intersect the post road from Hillsborough to Bethany in said State.

The said petitions were severally referred to the committee appointed on 6th November last "to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post office and post roads within the United States."

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Washington Building and Fire Insurance Company was read a third time.

And on the question, shall the bill pass. It was resolved in the negative—Ayes 23—Noes 65.

A petition of James Bonnell, of New Jersey was read, praying the renewal of a certain final settlement certificate, granted him in consideration of military services rendered as a captain of light infantry, in the continental army, during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, which certificate was lost or destroyed in the month of October 1787.

Referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom was committed on the 6th ult. the bill making further provision for extinguishing the debts due from the United States.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." And after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Varnum reported, that the committee had the bill under consideration and made no amendments.

The said bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 26th ult. the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments," reported that the committee had the said bill under consideration, and directed him to report it to the House, without amendments.

The said bill was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the motion of the 7th ult. for "establishment of a post road from Knoxville, in Tennessee, to the settlements on the Tombigby, in the Mississippi Territory, and from thence to New Orleans; also for the establishment of a post road from in Georgia, to the said settlement on the Tombigby, to intersect the former road at the most convenient point between Knoxville and the Tombigby," being called for.

It was resolved to postpone the said order of the day until Monday next.

Mr. Newton presented a bill to prohibit the exaction of bail upon certain suits brought in the district of Columbia, which was read the first and second times, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

The house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Tenney in the chair.

On the bill for carrying into more complete effect, the 10th article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation with Spain; and, after some time spent thereon, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Tenney reported that the committee had the said bill under consideration, and made no amendment thereon.

The said bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Post-master General, enclosing a list of the names of the persons with whom contracts have been made for carrying the mails of the United States, from the first of December, 1801, to the last day of December, 1804, inclusively, with the routes contracted for—the period of continuance—and the annual rate of compensation—in pursuance of a resolution of this house of the 28th ult. which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Benjamin Bailey, James Bogert and others, citizens of the United States, and resident merchants of the city and State of New York, was read, praying a remission of the duties accruing on various goods and merchandise of great value, imported by the petitioners, which were consumed, together with the store-houses, in which the same were deposited, by a late fire in the said city.

Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Adjourned.

Thursday, January 3.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill for carrying into more complete effect the tenth article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation with Spain, was read the third time and passed.

A motion was made and seconded to add a new rule to the standing rules and orders of the house, as follows:

"A standing committee, to consist of seven members, and to be styled 'The Land Committee' shall be appointed,

whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such matters and things touching the lands of the United States as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the house; and to report from time to time their opinion thereon; and also to report such alterations and amendments to the laws concerning the lands of the United States as may become necessary."

On the question will the house agree to the same? It passed in the negative.

A petition of Renaldo Johnson, of the State of Maryland was read, praying a remission of the duty accruing to the United States on certain stills, owned and worked by him in the years 1798 and 1799, for the reasons therein specified. Referred to the committee of claims.

The house went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

On the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures of the 31st ult. on the amendments from the Senate to the bill entitled "An act concerning drawbacks on goods, wares and merchandise exported from the district of New Orleans;" and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Varnum reported, that the committee had had the said report and amendments under consideration, and directed him to report to the house their disagreement to the report, and their agreement to all the amendments referred to them, which were delivered in at the clerk's table.

The house then proceeded to consider the said report with amendments of the Senate. When

The question was taken, will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole house thereon, and resolved in the affirmative.

Friday, January 4.

Mr. Gregg moved the order of the day on the bill from the Senate, dividing the Indiana Territory into two separate governments on which the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

General VARNUM in the chair.

After some time spent thereon, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Dr. Leib, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the collector of the port of Philadelphia to act by an additional deputy.

Mr. Gregg in the chair.

Mr. Smith moved the committee to rise and report progress, in order to give time for an enquiry into the necessity, or propriety of the measure, nothing having been officially before the house on the subject.

Mr. Leib acquiesced in the motion, though he stated that the collector had written to him, as he had informed the house on a former day, and it was on that account he had brought the business forward.

The committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, the committee appointed the 14th November last, for enquiring whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the law regulating the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, was discharged.

On motion to appoint a new committee on the same subject, it was negatived by the House.

Afterward on motion of General Varnum the House agreed to reconsider their vote for discharging the committee, and it being carried, the motion to discharge the committee recurred, and it was passed in the negative. So that the committee remain charged with the business as before.

A petition and memorial with several documents accompanying it was laid on the table, from a number of the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, the reading being dispensed with, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lattimore called for the order of the day on the bill regulating the grants of land and disposal of the same in the territory south of Tennessee. Whereupon the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

General VARNUM in the chair.

After some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose and reported the bill without amendments, the House having agreed to the same. It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A message from the Senate by Mr.

Otis their Secretary was received, informing of their proceedings in the case of Samuel Chafe—and that the President of the United States had approved and signed the act which originated in the Senate, of the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States. Adjourned.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, December 22.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. B. Mackall and Mr. Ringgold have leave of absence for a few days.

Petitions from Adam Aldberger, John Hobby, James Morgan, junior, and John H. Behu, of the city of Baltimore, Joseph Kidder, of ——— county, Thomas Keer, of Baltimore county, and William Barclay and Joshua Barclay, of Harford county, praying acts of insolvency were read and referred.

A petition from James Gillingham, and others, of the city of Baltimore, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Queen-Ann's county, a petition from Mary Edmondson, of Cecil county, a petition from James Rooton, of the city of Annapolis a petition from Colmore Duvall, of Prince-George's county, and a memorial from John P. Paca, of Queen Ann's county, were read and referred.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act for opening and extending a certain street in the city of Baltimore; which was read.

Mr. Bruce delivers a bill, entitled, An act respecting certain lots of land westward of For Cumberland; which was read.

The bill to compel the registers of wills in the several counties therein mentioned to keep each his office at the seat of justice, &c. was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, An act respecting Primrose alley, in the city of Baltimore; which was read.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the regulation of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, Will the house refer to the consideration of the next general assembly the supplement to the act to ascertain and establish a permanent salary to the governor? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Swearingen delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Solomon Holland, late collector of Montgomery county, to complete his collection; which was read.

The bill for the relief of Robert Morgan, was read the second time and passed.

The amendments to the resolution in favour of John Norris, were read the second time and agreed to.

On motion, That the bill to incorporate the Union insurance company of Maryland, be read the second time? the question was put, that the second reading of said bill be postponed till Wednesday next? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, shall the second reading of said bill be postponed? Determined in the negative.

The said bill was then read the second time and passed.

The further additional supplement to the act to erect a town in Queen-Ann's county, was read the second time and passed.

The additional supplement to the further additional supplement to the act to direct descents, was read the second time and passed.

The bill for recording a deed from William Irons to Frederick Armington, was read the second time, and the question put, shall the bill pass? Determined in the negative.

The resolution in favour of Elizabeth Johnson, and the resolution in favour of John C. Bond, were sent to the senate.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, December 24.

The house met. Present as on Saturday, except Mr. B. Mackall, and Mr. Ringgold. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Mr. Swearingen and Mr. Covington have leave of absence for a few days.

The bill for the relief of Robert Morgan, the supplement to the additional

supplement to the act to direct descents, the further additional supplement to the act to erect a town in Queen-Ann's county, and the bill to incorporate the Union insurance company of Maryland, were sent to the senate.

Leave given to bring in a bill to alter the time of holding the county court in Worcester county.

The bill to encourage the destruction of crows in the several counties therein mentioned, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

The bill to lay out and open a public road from Queen's-town, in Queen-Ann's county, to Queen's-town creek, & the bill for the relief of Joseph Booth of Saint-Mary's county, were read the second time and passed.

A petition from Sarah Stafford, of Caroline county, was read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the amendment of the law in the causes therein mentioned.

The bill authorizing the selling and disposing of a small parcel of land belonging to Stepney parish in Somerset county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing the persons therein named to dispose of certain ground belonging to the society of quakers in the city of Baltimore, and a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland society for promoting useful knowledge; which was read.

Mr. J. Bayly delivers a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county court in Worcester county; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, That the house dispense with the fifteenth rule thereof? Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill to alter the time of holding the county court in Worcester county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire engine for the town of Elkton, in Cecil county, endorsed, "will pass;" the additional supplement to the act to improve and repair the streets in Frederick-town, and the bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read; and a message, notifying that the senate had appointed a committee on their part to examine the engrossed bill.

The question was then put, that the house adjourn till Wednesday morning 9 o'clock? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 20.

The house adjourns till Wednesday morning.

From the AURORA.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Guthrie tells us that Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1769, but that the public, were not acquainted with the motives which led to the cession. Mr. Belham seems to be more particularly informed—he writes, that, that union of counsels, which since the era of the family compact, had marked the policies of the Bourbon courts, still subsisted in its full vigor, and that in order to consolidate the friendship of the two crowns the late king of France, (Louis the fifteenth) had made an entire cession of the province of Louisiana, to Spain, without any other apparent motive, or equivalent. In his most christian majesty's letter, dated April 21st, 1764, to M. d'Abadie, director general, and commandant of the colony of Louisiana, notifying this extraordinary fession he says, "by a special act done at Fontainebleau (November 3d, 1762) of my own will, and mere motion, having ceded to my dear and best beloved cousin the king of Spain, and his successors, in full property, purely and simply, and without any exceptions, the whole country known by the name of Louisiana, together with New Orleans, and the island in which the said city is situated, you are on the receipt of these presents, to deliver up to the governor or officer appointed by the king of Spain, the said country and colony of Louisiana."

The king of France makes no mention of charters or privileges vested in the colonies, or that any application is to be made to the inhabitants upon any consideration whatever—it is therefore plain, that the territorial jurisdiction, and sovereignty of their country was independent

ent of them, and if it was so at that time, it certainly remained so whilst they were under the Spanish government—and when they were lately annexed to their mother country, (France) it is as certain that they were in the same political situation. The government of the United States purchased this said sovereignty, and territorial jurisdiction, not from the people of Louisiana—but from the government of France—and added to their own union “upon the principles of the American constitution.” The people of Louisiana at first made no objections to become citizens of the United States, but when the general government began to act in consequence of its acquired sovereignty over that country, it was insinuated to the inhabitants, that those acts of legal authority were unjust and grievous—now, in opposition to all this is it not both just, and legal, to assert; that, whenever the inhabitants of Louisiana set up claims to any privileges resulting from the sovereignty or territorial jurisdiction of their country, before the time limited by the American government, such claims are unjust and contrary to the conditions upon which they as a state or states, became members of the union. They, or their advisers, do not seem to attend to these distinctions, but rather desire to be looked upon as if they had been independent at first, and had acceded to the union upon their conditions. That authority which the nation might deem necessary in so distant a part, ought not to be considered grievous or to be imputed to an intention to oppress, but as the unavoidable consequence of the particular political situation of Louisiana and as necessary to the full accomplishment of one of the most important events of our history, the full and peaceable acquisition by the union of such a territory, and by its inhabitants of such rights as will belong to them, as American citizens.

IRIS.

In the twelve Apostles, with the Angel Gabriel at their head, were to form a court in this country, for the trial of Judge Chase, or any other federal culprit, we firmly believe that the editor of the *Centinel*, or some of his “Washington Correspondents” would doubt the impartiality and question the judgment of even that holy tribunal.

It is said, in yesterday's paper, that Judge Chase is an old man, and out of health; more is the pity, that on old invalid should expose his character on a bench of justice, as he has done on numerous political occasions. But, “in the name of all the gods at once, as the poet has it, was ever any offender in a court of justice, ancient or modern, invited to the honors of a sitting until he had first questioned the benefit of an “easy chair?” Yet it was hinted to the Judge, by the officer in waiting, that by only sitting, he might be indulged with a seat.

It is customary, in this state, to pay these compliments to criminals of any sort, before the Senate, when sitting as a court of impeachment; before our local judiciary, with Judge Dana or Sedgewick at its head, or even before a court of common pleas, let who will be the party? It is stated that Judge Chase was repeatedly called to order, by the president, col. Burr, who is politely styled a murderer, by this liberal and accomplished correspondent; although the humanity of our penal code precludes every man to be innocent till he is proved to be guilty on a fair and impartial scrutiny. But if any man carefully or even cursorily reads over the address of the learned Judge, in his defence, it must appear sufficiently vague to warrant the interruption. Instead of rising to ask further time for preparation, he in a manner wonderfully indecisive, wonders over an extensive paper, without coming to his point. Yet on such miserable evidence is the highest judicial authority of the United States of America, in a federal newspaper, and probably by a federal member of the Senate, compared to a Spanish inquisition, a French revolutionary tribunal, and a British Star Chamber! in which last, neither law nor gospel ever had any influence.

The constitution with all its real or supposed faults, has hitherto escaped the malignity of party animadversion in that article constituting the Senate a High Court of Impeachment, on the presentment of the House of Representatives, by a majority of its members present.—The power is so checked in its operation, so limited in its tendency, so chastened in its result, that one would think even the father of lies would turn aside with envy, in despair of a possible complaint, when this sublime engine of national justice and individual security was necessarily brought into action.—A majority of the grand jury of inquest, in the first place, must agree before a hearing can be had; a jury, empanelled for the purpose, but deliberately chosen by the people, without any reference to the case in question. Two thirds of the Senate must concur, in the second place, before sentence can be passed, and even then removal and disqualification to hold an office, is its only weapon to annoy its subject; yet the public

sympathy is attempted to be excited, as if the greatest punishment was going to be inflicted. Can it be doubted for a moment, under these circumstances, that Judge Chase will not be fairly tried, and mildly punished, if guilty of the least and weak-fisted charges against him?

No human character merits our respect so much as a learned and impartial Judge. Such a man is indeed “a Daniel come to judgment,” and justly entitled to our utmost reverence. But when a man, no matter whether of the first or last Congress, whether thirty years ago he was “mulling and puking in his nurses arm,” or whether now silvered o'er by the venerable infirmities of time and care, he once stood embattled in the foremost rank against the sanguinary despotism of our ancient persecutors; when such a man, in stepping aside from the appropriate dignity and independence of his highly honorable station, condescends to wound the feelings of his prisoner, and impedes or prevents the tranfluent stream of indiscriminating justice; if he cannot be made to feel what others felt, then our revolution is a farce, and our liberty a dream that mocks the sense and insults the understanding.

Boston Chron.

From the Political Observatory.

Reconciliation wanted.

The papers of opposition have published and re-published in all the varieties of type, a letter (whether real or pretended is of no consequence at present) purporting to have been written by general Washington to president Adams. The text of the letter is contained in the following words, for the sake of which it was made public.

“Believe me, sir, no one more cordially approves of your administration.”

The above has been said to dominate gen. Washington's perfect approbation of Mr. Adams' measures, and “Washington and Adams” has headed the tickets and been woven into the essays and electioneering addresses of the party.

Now in a printed book, which was written and published by general Hamilton near the close of Mr. Adams' administration, when it was wished to bring forward Mr. Pinckney as a candidate for the presidency, we find the following passages:

“The considerations which reconciled me to the success of Mr. Pinckney, were of a nature exclusively public.—They resulted from the *disgusting egotism*, the *disseminated jealousy* and the *ungovernable indelicacy* of Mr. Adams' temper, joined to some doubts of the *correctness* of his *maxims* of administration.”

“Occurrences, which have either happened or come to light since the election of Mr. Adams to the presidency, confirming my unfavorable forebodings of his character, have given new and decisive energy, in my mind to the sentiment of his *unfitness* for the station.”

Id. page 41.

Speaking of Mr. Adams while vice-president gen. Hamilton says: “Can we be surprised that such a torrent of slander was poured out against it (gen. Washington's administration) when a man the second in official rank stooped to become himself one of its calumniators?”

Once more. “The remaining causes of dissatisfaction with him (Mr. A.) respect his conduct in the office of president, which, in my opinion, has been a heterogeneous compound of right and wrong of wisdom and error.”

Id. p. 20. Did general Washington, then, approve of a “heterogeneous compound of right and wrong, of wisdom and of error?” and did he “cordially approve” of it? Weight and important questions crowd upon the mind in contrasting the opinions of those two great men, general Washington and Hamilton, on the same subject, viz. Mr. Adams' administration. To doubt of the sincerity of general Washington would be treasonable. And to say that he and general Hamilton did not think alike, would be contrary to all the assertions of federalists. On the whole, it is a perplexed affair, and we must leave it to the ingenuity of our political opponents to unravel and reconcile it.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Messrs. ADAMS & RHODES.—As the *Centinel* account of the sale of our Public Vessels may lead the citizens into error, be pleased through the medium of your paper, to state the following facts, which (though they relate more particularly to those sold in this town,) may enable them to form an opinion respecting those sold in other parts of the union.

It should be remarked that the *last* directed sale of Public Ships, was passed under the administration of Mr. Adams; and that Mr. Jefferson, in causing it to be carried into effect, only discharged an official duty.

The ships *Merrimack*, *Warren*, and *Herald*, as they arrived in this port hav-

ing been divested of their warlike and military stores, iron ballast, provisions, extra rigging and sail-boats, and all other materials not absolutely necessary for a merchant ship, and which constituted nearly two thirds of their value, were sold after having been advertised at Boston, Salem, Portsmouth and Rhode Island for one month at auction, as under—

The <i>Merrimack</i> , 20,400 00 instead of 11,116	dolls. cts.
The <i>Warren</i> , 19,359 40 . . . 9,200	
The <i>Herald</i> , 14,654 05 . . . 14,654	

The *Merrimack* proved so defective before sailing, as to oblige the purchasers to replace sixty-seven top timbers, with other considerable repairs, and having been shipwrecked on the voyage, the underwriters (all high Federal men) so doubted her having been *sea-worthy*, that the loss was adjusted by compromise.

It seemed to be agreed by all parties that the *Herald* was unfit for a public vessel, being a bad sailer and not calculated to carry guns or accommodate her crew.—Doubts are generally entertained whether the materials of which the *Warren* was built had been properly seasoned. The necessity to have a navy without delay was the accommodating apology of the day.

The expenses that have since accrued to the United States by the repairs of the Constitution, Boston, and other public ships, and the present situation of the *Essex* Frigate makes it very questionable whether a sale of all those ships would not have been the best policy the United States could have adopted.

The reduction of our navy was made during Mr. Adams' administration—since the election of Mr. JEFFERSON to the Presidency, it has been considerably augmented.

NESTOR IRONSIDE

EDUCATION.

An extraordinary spirit appears to have taken possession of the minds of governors and leading men in those states where the political controversy is well settled, in respect to the general dissemination of knowledge. Earnest and handsome recommendations on this subject have appeared in executive communications to the legislatures of New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, and we believe other states. In our last, we published a letter of James Monroe from London, to gov. Page, displaying an anxious solicitude and truly meritorious zeal on the same topic. And we may add, that many respectable newspapers in the states mentioned, are taking a deep interest in it, labouring with earnestness and diligence to impress a becoming sense of it upon the community.

The cause of this laudable spirit is obvious—every reflecting mind knows that the life and the soul of a republic is information: it is absolutely the condition of its existence. Without information among the mass of the citizens, we might as well expect a repetition of the greatest miracle recorded in the sacred scriptures as that a people can repel the encroachments of despotism and retain long their freedom. The *elective franchise* is the immediate instrument to ward off tyranny—but of what avail is this, unless it be exercised with discrimination? and how can discrimination be used without knowledge of letters sufficient to read public laws and measures, of figures to calculate, of history to compare, of geography and various sciences involved in a full understanding of the proceedings of the government of an extensive country? If people depend wholly on demagogues to direct their votes, (as they must without their own individual information) they might as well resign their election wholly to demagogues, and save themselves the trouble, expense and time of a formal exercise of their franchise.

General information among the people forms the only hope, the solitary basis of expectation, in respect to *American freedom*. In nothing else, as means of continuing our freedom, can we be distinguished from the nations that have gone before us, both ancient and modern, whose liberties existed but for a day, and without one exception have been overwhelmed by the overbearing torrent of domination. Our virtue is no greater than theirs—our religion is the same which many of them enjoyed—but in the press and in schools we are already gloriously distinguished: by encouraging these, we may become still more so, and by the extensive diffusion of knowledge, we may escape their fate, and our liberties flourish forever.

We are now in the course of an experiment with a free government: we have not existed long enough as a nation to determine any thing in relation to the result.—The experiment commenced under the happiest auspices; it has proceeded the short space it has advanced in a manner calculated to excite extreme solicitude—awful doubt, I. Our liberties now hang trembling over the dark untrod scene of approaching years.—It remains to be determined, whether by obtaining and promoting KNOWLEDGE, the people will pass from an honorable probation to a permanent

establishment in freedom;—or whether, by neglecting this grand this ONLY MEAN of their political salvation, they will sink into vassalage, and become another inglorious example of the records of humbled, enslaved man.

[Political Observatory]

From the *Norwich True Republican*.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

On the 16th of June, 1806, there will be a total eclipse of the Sun, visible, if the air be clear. The darkness, occasioned by this remarkable eclipse, will be so great, that if our atmosphere should be free, the stars will undoubtedly appear.

A total eclipse of the Sun, is such a rare phenomenon in the catalogue of eclipses, that there will not probably be another of the kind, at the same place, within the period of the present generation. We have therefore, for the gratification of such of our readers as delight in contemplating the beauty of celestial phenomena, been at the trouble of making some calculations relative to the different aspects and phases of this great eclipse.—The calculations are made for the meridian of *Norwich*, in Lat. 41. 37. N. Long. 72. 12. W. of *Greenwich*, and are as follows, viz.

	h. m. sec.	A. M. P. M.
Beginning of the eclipse	9 53	A. M.
Total darkness	11 15 30	
Middle of the eclipse	11 16 30	
End of total darkness	11 17 30	
Eclipse ends	12 44	
Duration	2 51	

The Moon's dark shadow will cover a spot on the Earth's surface of more than 200 miles broad, at all places within which, the Sun will appear totally eclipsed.

As our method of calculation has been rather tentative, than strictly mathematical, we present the reader with the following elements of this eclipse, that he may amuse himself, if he pleases, with a trigonometrical calculation of its different phases:

ELEMENTS.

	h. m. sec.
True app. time of conjunction	11 31 23
Semi-diam. Earth's disk	59 43
Sun's distance from the nearest solstice	5 35 2
Sun's decl.	23 22 N.
Sun's semi-diam.	15 55
Moon's do.	16 23
Moon's lat.	18 37 N. defc.
Semi-diam. of penumbra	32 11
Moon's hor. motion from the Sun	33 49
Angle with the Moon's visible path with the Ecliptic	5 35

This eclipse having travelled in the expansion ever since creation, fell in open space quite clear of the earth at every return of the Chaldean period, till about the middle of the 10th Century, when it first touched the Earth at the South pole: since which time, it has continued to wear to the Northward at each periodical return of 18 years &c.—And according to the equable motions of the sun, moon and retrocession of the lunar nodes, this eclipse will wear off at the North pole of the Earth about the year A. D. 2344, whence it again commences its ethereal route from which it will not return to the earth so as to perform the same revolution over again, until after a period of more than 10,000 years.

FROM WASHINGTON:

Feb. 3, 1805.

The trial of Judge Chase, upon the impeachment of the house of representatives, commenced this day; agreeable to the former determination of the Senate. Previous to an account of the proceedings, I shall inform you of the arrangement and order of the court.—The Senate, in its legislative capacity, at present occupies the north west room formerly the office of the secretary.

The Senate chamber is fitted up in a handsome stile as a court—and laid out into apartments for the senators, the house of representatives, the managers, the accused, and counsel—the members of the executive departments, besides a semi-circular gallery constructed within the area of the chamber, which forms from its front an amphitheatre continuous with the fixed gallery of the Senate chamber.

On the right and left of the president of the Senate, and in a right line with his chair there are two rows of benches, with desks in front and seats covered with crimson cloth; so that the senators front the auditory.

The secretary of the Senate retains his usual station in front of the president's chair.—On the left of the secretary is placed the sergeant at arms of the Senate, and on his right the sergeant at arms of the house of representatives.

A temporary semi-circular gallery, which consists of three ranges of benches is elevated on pillars, and the whole front and seats thereof covered with green cloth; at the angles or points of this

gallery there are two boxes which project into the area about three feet from the line of the front, which save the abruptness of a square termination, and add considerably to the effect of the coup d'oeil. In this gallery ladies are accommodated, and they assemble in numbers.

On the floor, beneath this temporary gallery, three benches are provided rising from front to rear, and also covered with green cloth—these benches are occupied by the members of the house of representatives—on their right there is a spacious box appropriated for the members of the executive departments, foreign ministers, &c. &c.

A passage is opened in front from the president's chair to the door—on the right and left hand of the president, and in front of the members of the house of representatives are two boxes of two rows of seats—that facing the president's right, is occupied by the managers—that on the other side of the bar for the accused and his counsel—these boxes are covered with blue cloth.

The marshal of the district and a number of his officers have charge of several stations in the avenues of the court and in the galleries—and the whole is so well arranged as to be conducted on the opening with all the order and silence that could be desired.

At 11 o'clock the Senate, by their secretary, made a communication to the house of representatives, that they were ready to proceed upon the trial in the Senate chamber; and thereupon proceeded to their stations, preceded by their sergeant at arms—and the president (Mr. Burr) being seated:

The members of the house of representatives, preceded by their speaker and the managers, having entered the court and taken their stations—on the front seat Mr. Rodney, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Clark and Mr. Randolph; on the second row, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Boyle, and Mr. Early. Chairs were provided on the left of the managers for the speaker and clerk of the house of representatives.

The President then directed the clerk to open the court—which was done in the old Norman style; Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! all manner of persons, &c.

The President then directed Samuel Chase to be called—which was done—and he appeared.

On Judge Chase advancing to the bar, followed by his counsel, the president addressed him, informing him that the time which the Senate had granted to prepare for his defence was now expired, and he desired to know if he was prepared to answer to the charges preferred against him by the house of representatives.

Judge Chase then delivered some observations in too low a voice to be heard by us distinctly, but seemed to import, that the time was not as much as he wished, and that his answer was not so complete as he had desired—he concluded by handing a paper, which was delivered by the sergeant at arms to the secretary of the Senate and, by him read:—thereupon

The president of the Senate having also read it, laid to the effect, that there was something in the paper, or annexed to it, by which he undertook to direct the court how they should proceed; the rest of the paper, appeared to contain an expression of the judge's wishes, that his plea might be read at the bar by himself and counsel.

Judge Chase said that part which was exceptionable might be erased.

The president said he had cancelled that part, and hoped that that kind of proceeding would not be repeated.

The president then informed him, that seats were provided for himself and counsel—the judge named them, Messrs. Luther Martin and Robert G. Harper, of Baltimore; and Joseph Hopkinson; and then seated himself: his seat was separated by the bar from Mr. Rodney, who sat on the other side—on the judge's right were in succession Mr. Martin, Mr. Hopkinson, and Mr. Harper.

Judge Chase then produced his plea, which consisted of upwards of an hundred folio pages of engrossed manuscript—he read the caption and introductory part, and then handed to Mr. Harper who continued to read to two o'clock—when Mr. Hopkinson, continued the reading to four o'clock; when Mr. Harper continued for about half an hour; the judge read the closing part, which was a solemn religious appeal.

After a few errors made in transcribing were corrected.

Mr. Randolph (chairman of the managers) said—am I to consider this plea and answer of the respondent as final, or does he mean to go further?

The president—I understood that the answer, now given in, is that by which he means to abide.

Mr. Randolph—That escaped my hearing before—I now on behalf of the managers require of the Senate time to prepare a replication to this plea and copy thereof.

The president—Upon this request the Senate will deliberate and duly advise the house of representatives.

The court was then adjourned.

The plea of the judge is copied in the papers, would call a very

plea; it consists of a recapitulation of the charges, and much legal contravention of the principles of the several articles. There is very little if anything in point of fact denied, and even the paper handed about in court on Fries's trial is not only acknowledged but justified as proper and necessary! The refusal to hear English books read as authority is got rid of with dexterity, upon the ground that no English law book prior to the revolution of 1788 ought to be received as authority. —The political charges from the bench he vindicates as right, fitting, just, and necessary—and, as it had been done heretofore, it was not censurable nor impeachable in him to do so then.

He also pleaded human infirmity, and as in the case at Lancaster, declared his errors were not crimes—I suppose his plea will be published, but the court will not sit again until the replication shall be ready—which I suppose will be by Friday or Saturday next."

Aurora.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
February 19, 1805.

On the 31st November Mr. Livingston, late minister, took leave of the French government, and on the same day Gen. Armstrong was presented to Bonaparte and delivered his credentials as minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

Timothy Pickering, esq. has been elected, by the legislature of Massachusetts, a senator in congress for the six years to commence the 4th March next. The candidates were Mr. Pickering and Mr. Wm. Enslis, at present a member of the house of representatives U. S.—The former had 101, and the latter 99 votes.

On the 5th instant the Supreme court of the United States was opened at Washington—Present, Chief Justice Marshall, and Justices Cushing, Patterson, Chase, and Washington.

The Senate have, we understand, rejected the treaty for extinguishing the Indian title to certain lands within the limits of the state of Georgia; twelve votes being given in its favor, and nineteen against it. The treaty provided for extinguishing the Indian title to a tract of land not exceeding two millions of acres, and for the payment by the United States, of two hundred thousand dollars, by the creation of an irredeemable stock to that amount, and the payment of a perpetual interest thereon of twelve thousand dollars.

Nat. Intel.

New York, February 11.
By the arrival yesterday, of the brig Friendship from New Orleans, we have received papers to the 1st January, by which it appears, that some dissatisfaction prevails in that city, occasioned by a number of Spanish soldiers being retained by the Marquis de Casa Calvo, late governor of the province of Louisiana. These discontented had assumed so serious an aspect, that the following resolution was passed in the legislative council, on the 29th December, immediately on their forming a quorum.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, DEC. 29.

Mr. Pollock proposed the following resolution:

Whereas certain troops of his catholic majesty, yet remain in the city, appearing daily in the streets with arms, to the great annoyance of the good citizens thereof. And whereas, a guard is regularly mounted at the house of the Marquis de Casa Calvo by those troops, who are said to be detained for that purpose solely. And whereas the government of the United States hath ever held inviolate the rights of hospitality, by a full protection of those under its laws, without foreign aid.

Therefore, Resolved, as the sense of the members of the legislative council, that such practices are not only dangerous to the peace and quiet of this city, but derogatory to the dignity of the government of the United States, and an infringement of its sovereignty.

Resolved further, That the president of the council, be directed forthwith to transmit a copy of the preceding resolution to his excellency the governor of this territory.

Which resolution was read the first time, and agreed to.

Ordered That the above resolution be taken into further consideration on Monday next

Bank of New Orleans—By accounts from New Orleans, we learn that the contemplated bank in that city has its shares nearly filled and is expected to get into operation in a short time.

TRIAL of JUDGE CHASE.

The Senate of the United States,
SITTING AS A
HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT
ON THE

FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1805.
The United States, vs. Samuel Chase.

Wednesday, February 6, 1805.

On Monday the 4th instant, the trial of Judge Chase commenced before the High Court of Impeachment.

About a quarter before one o'clock, the Senate took their seats, every member of the body being present. Immediately after the Managers, viz. Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, Rodney, Boyle, Early, G. W. Campbell, and Clark appointed to conduct the impeachment, entered, accompanied, by the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, to whom seats were assigned. As soon as they were seated, Samuel Chase, being called upon to appear, entered, attended by his counsel, Messrs. Martin, Harper, and Hopkinson, to whom seats were likewise assigned, on the left of the Chair, the Managers being accommodated with seats on the right of the chair in the same line.

The President (Mr. Burr) after stating to Mr. Chase the indulgence of time which had been allowed, enquired if he were prepared to give in his answer.

Judge Chase said he had prepared, as well as circumstances would permit, his answer which he begged permission to read by himself or counsel; this being granted, he commenced the reading of his answer about one o'clock in which he was relieved by Messrs. Harper and Hopkinson, and which occupied the court till half after four.

Mr. J. Randolph, in behalf of the Managers, requested time to consult the House of Representatives, and likewise to be furnished with a copy of the answer of Judge Chase, for the purpose of making a replication thereto.

The President said the Senate would take the request into consideration and make known to the House of Representatives the order taken thereon.

Whereupon the Senate retired, at the suggestion of the President, to their legislative apartment.

Thursday, February 7.

The court was opened about two o'clock, present, the Managers, and Mr. Hopkinson, counsel for Mr. Chase.

Mr. J. Randolph, on behalf of the Managers, read the replication of the House of Representatives to the answer of Samuel Chase, as follows:

"The House of Representatives of the United States have considered the answer of Samuel Chase one of the associates of the supreme court of the United States to the articles of Impeachment against him by them exhibited in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, and observe,

"That the said Samuel Chase hath endeavored to cover the high crimes and misdemeanors laid to his charge, by evasive insinuations, and misrepresentations of facts; that the said answer does give a gloss and coloring utterly false and untrue, to the various criminal matters contained in said articles; that the said Samuel Chase did, in fact, commit the numerous acts of oppression, persecution and injustice of which he stands accused—and the House of Representatives, in full confidence of the truth and justice of their accusation, and of the necessity of bringing the said Samuel Chase to a speedy and exemplary punishment, and not doubting that the Senate will use all becoming diligence to do justice to the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and to vindicate the honor of the nation, do aver their charge against the said Samuel Chase to be true; and that the said Samuel Chase is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him, at such convenient time and place, as shall be appointed for that purpose."

Mr. Hopkinson requested a copy of the replication, which, the President replied, would be furnished by the Secretary.

Mr. Breckenridge moved a resolution to the following effect:

That the Secretary be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate will to-morrow at 12 o'clock, proceed with the trial of Samuel Chase; which was agreed to without a dissenting voice—34 members voting for it.

Whereupon the Senate withdrew to their legislative apartment.

Friday, February 8.

The court was opened this day as usual—Judge Chase appeared attended by Mr. Key, additional counsel, and his former counsel, Messrs. Hopkinson, Harper and Martin.

The crier of the court then again notified all manner of persons who had any thing to do with the impeachment of Samuel Chase, to come forward.

The president then asked if the managers were now ready to proceed and make good their charges.

Mr. Randolph said it was the wish of the managers in the first place to call over the names of their witnesses, so that they may know who were present, and if any were absent.

The list was then called over as follows:

A. J. Dallas, W. Lewis, W. Rawle, W. S. Biddle, Ed. Tighman, J. Reed, John Montgomery, John Stephenson, J. T. Mafon, S. H. Smith, John Taylor, Geo. Hay, P. N. Nicholas, J. Hardy, John Lee, who all answered—the following did not answer, James Lee, John Serow, Riddon Bishop, Aquila Hall, Phil. Stewart, Thos. Hall, W. Wert, Merriw. Jones, James Pleasants.

Mr. Randolph then said various considerations arising from shortness of time induced the managers to direct him to move for the postponement of the proceedings on this trial until to-morrow, when they would be prepared on the part of the prosecution.

The president. The senate will sit in this chamber to-morrow at 12 o'clock and be ready to proceed.

Mr. Harper said they should beg leave to have their witnesses called over—which was done.

D. M. Randolph, J. H. Chevalier, J. Basset, Dav. Robinson, John Wilkinfon, John Purviance, Thomas Chase, John Stewart, Gunning Bedford, N. Vandyke, Hamilton, S. P. Moore,

Prager, Meredith, S. Ewing, W. Dorsey, J. P. Boyd, N. Price, W. Mac Maken, Govan, Coles, J. Hall, Thos. Carpenter, S. Wheeler, Jared Ingersoll, answered to their names; the following did not answer, Wm. Marshall, Ed. Randolph, R. Yarnell, John Marshall, Cyrus Griffin, John Hopkins, Mr. Minor.

The court then adjourned.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 8, 1805.

In senate this day, Mr. Breckenridge moved the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table for consideration:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures shall be valid as a part of the said constitution; viz.

ARTICLE.

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to controversies between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens, or subjects."

From Europe.—In our last we mentioned that London advices to the 17th December had been received at Charleston, and that war had been declared against Spain by England: we have since received the particulars of the intelligence, and find that the London papers to this date do not contain the official declaration—we are necessitated to omit the foreign details, and to substitute a summary of the intelligence, which is not very important.

The vessel arrived at Charleston is the Otis, Erving, from Ramsgate, 35 days; capt. Erving informs that in a London paper of the 22d December he read the declaration of war by England: of the existence of war, therefore, in our judgment, there no longer remains a doubt. The English minister had left Spain, and the Spanish minister had received his passports to leave England.

Bonaparte had been crowned emperor with vast splendor and solemnity—no circumstance even of the most trivial nature, had interposed to delay or check this event. Bonaparte himself placed the crown on his head; it was a diadem, of oak and laurel leaves, in gold: he likewise placed a crown on the head of his wife.

A change in the form of the government of Holland was contemplated—Schimmelpenninck to be the chief, under the protection of the French government.

England has acknowledged the emperor of Germany his new title of Emperor of Austria.

Such has been the influence of Bonaparte, that not a single British minister or agent, of any kind, remains in Germany except the minister resident at Vienna and Berlin: the different electors having dismissed the English agent resident at their courts. It had also been determined that the diet of Ratisbon should receive no agent from England, having no relations with that country.

In fact the authority and activity of the French government were so great that every subject of England deemed it prudent to leave the countries contiguous to France, or attached to her interests. These acts must be extremely prejudicial to the British mercantile interest.

We observe by a proclamation of Charles Cameron, captain general and governor in chief of the Bahama Islands,

that the admission of "Corn, all sorts of grain, pulse, flour, bread, rice, every species of salted provisions, cattle and live stock of all kinds and all sorts of lumber," which was allowed by proclamation of Dec. 7, 1802, into the ports of Nassau, Exuma, Turks Island and St. Georges, and Crooked Island as well in British as in foreign bottoms, will be prohibited in foreign vessels from and after the 7th of July next ensuing. Dated, Nassau, New-Providence, January 7, 1805.

[Bahama Advertiser.

In the course of Mr. Randolph's speech on the report of the committee of claims, he compared the Yazoo speculators to the thieves whose cunning or ingenuity is recorded in Dilworth's spelling book—the original speculators declare they have not the Yazoo beef in their possession, and those who are plugging congress, declare they did not steal it.

Speaking of the committee of claims, Mr. Randolph compared it to the asylum for prostitutes, or Magdalen hospital, of London: he related the case of a young woman, who had been taken to that place, whose only fault on being examined, was found to be poverty, and as she had committed none of the particular vices necessary to qualify candidates for that institution, she was sent abroad to starve, whilst hundreds, who had rioted in vice, were received. "It is thus," said Mr. Randolph, "with the committee of claims, when an old soldier of the revolution, when a man who had spent the prime and substance of his life in fighting the battles of his country, presents his petition for admission into this asylum, over which the gentleman who so appropriately presides, the poor old man is found unworthy of reception—his claim is not founded in fraud—his quity is not stamped upon his face; his toil, dangers, and scars have indeed furrowed his visage and whitened over his head, and penury has opened apertures through the patches of his garments—but such objects are not worthy the attention of the committee of claims, they are dismissed upon the charity of the world!—But, when a worn out and pampered Yazoo speculator approaches the threshold, with fraud and plunder in his retinue, with secret corruption and illegality to recommend him, then indeed, are the doors of this asylum thrown wide open, prostitution is rewarded with a favorable report, and religion and steady habits are called in to sanctify the transaction."

Aurora.

On Wednesday last, the managers, of the house of representatives U. S. presented to the house their replication to the plea of Judge Chase. The replication was brief and generally adverted to the charges contained in the articles of impeachment, and it stated that the assertions and arguments contained in the judge's plea were false and colorable. It was moved in the house to strike out the words alleging the assertions and arguments of the plea to be false and colorable, but the motion was lost 70 to 40.

It was presumed that the replication of the house would be presented on Thursday to the court of impeachment, and that the examination of witnesses would immediately follow.

We understand that the late debate, in the house of representatives U. S. on the Yazoo affair, is about to be published in a pamphlet at the seat of government. The nature of the claim is such that in the issue will be involved that respect for justice, which should be the characteristic of every nation; the warmth of the debate on the subject was in proportion to the importance of its consequences; and, under these circumstances, it must be the wish of every American to obtain, and his duty to read, what has fallen from the advocates and the opponents of the grant contemplated by the committee of claims.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Jan. 21.
Court of Sessions.

On Friday last, RICHARD DENNIS the younger, was brought to the Bar, and put on his trial for the wilful murder of JAMES SHAW, late Merchant of this City, in the month of August last. The trial occupied the whole of that day, and continued to a late hour in the evening, when, on account of the fatigue of mind of the Court, the Jury, and the Advocates concerned, it was thought necessary to adjourn to the next day. The Court again proceeded with the trial on Saturday, and it was not till late on the evening of that day the Judge delivered his charge to the Jury, who after being out for a considerable time, returned with the following verdict:

"We find RICHARD DENNIS the younger, GUILTY: but recommend him to MERCY."

Extraordinary Family.
A gentleman from Marietta, informs that just before he left that place, he saw a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who had gone 20 miles out of his route to see a family from Massachusetts, lately settled on the Muskogean, consisting of

twenty-four sons, all produced at twelve births, from one woman!! It is added, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of the state of Ohio, at their next session, to grant each member of this extraordinary family one hundred acres of land.

[Continued.]

A Mammoth Hog.

A hog was exhibited in the village of Troy last week, which was five years old, and weighed 1060 lbs. He measured ten feet in length, and seven feet six inches round his body. His legs were not more than six inches long, and so unproportioned to the size of his body, that his species could hardly be recognized. He was owned by a man from Williams-town, Mass. and sold for 90 dollars.

N. T. pap.

We this morning commence with the trial of Judge Chase before the Senate of the United States; and shall on Tuesday next publish a part of the Judge's reply to the charges adduced against him by the House of Representatives. Gentlemen wishing to possess the entire of the proceedings, can be supplied with the papers containing the Articles of Impeachment and a faithful detail of proceedings, with the arguments of counsel.

Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, junr. Merchant, in Cambridge, is duly authorized by the Editor of the Star, to receive all monies due him in Dorchester county, and to pass receipts. Feb. 19, 1805.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
AN ACT

For the relief of John Steele.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers liquidate and settle the account of John Steele, for his services as secretary of the Mississippi Territory, from the seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and two, to the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred, and three, inclusively; and that there be paid to him for his salary and official expenditures, such compensation as is, by law, allowed to persons acting in his capacity.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
January 31, 1805.
APPROVED,
TH. JEFFERSON.

THE Subscriber having removed from Boston to the Settlement of Pine Creek, has given William Dawson, Confable, direction to proceed according to law for the recovery of accounts due to the Subscriber generally—Nevertheless, any person disposed to avoid expense and trouble, may pay their respective accounts to Peter Denny, Esq. in Boston (with whom the books of the Subscriber remain) and take his receipt—he being fully authorized to receive and discharge the same, by me JAMES LIDDINGS.
Boston, 12th and 13th mo. 1805. 3

Young Man Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to take an apprentice, a young lad, of good character, that can be well recommended, from fourteen to seventeen years of age, in a DRY GOOD and GROCERY STORE. Apply to JOHN R. GILLES.
Centerville, February 19, 1805. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Michael Pinkine, and Mary Pinkine, both of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who has administered on both estates; and those having claims against said estates, are desired to render them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENNETT PINKINE, adm'r.
of M. & M. Pinkine, dec'd.
Talbot County, Feb. 19, 1805. 3

James Cookcott

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house in Denton, lately occupied by Mr. William Boon, as a PUBLIC HOUSE, and hopes he will be able to render general satisfaction in that line of business to all those who may please to indulge him with their patronage.

Denton, February 19, 1805. 3

This is to give Notice.

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS,
Esq. } Adminr.
GEO. GILLASSPY,
Esq. }
Philadelphia.
December 4, 1804. 4

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

From the Waterford Gazette.

ON BUCAPARTE'S BEING PROCLAIMED
EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

BY TIMOTHY SPECTACLES.

"Is there no chosen curse, no hidden
thunder, in the fires of Heaven, to blast
the man who owes his greatness to his
country's ruin?"

WHERE is that freedom, once
fame'd Gallia's boast?
By wiles of faction and ambition lost!
Where are those rights for which they
nobly fought,
And neighboring realms to mean sub-
mission brought?

By storms of passion fled! No longer
known,
Wild usurpations leads up to a throne;
Awd into silence, views a realm of
flames,
Where Cæsars hand th' imperial sceptre
waves!

Degen'rate France! why has thy Capet
bled,
And where, alas! thy native spirit fled?

Thy temple rear'd to liberty and fame,
A ruin stands! Thy alters quench their
flame!

Thy patriot hands with zeal no longer
glow,
On the wreaths of conquest to be-
tow.

O halt thy blood for twelve years flown
in vain,
Thy corsest strew'd the sanguinary plain,
And tortur'd Europe bled at ev'ry vein?

Was it to fasciate thy young Cæsar's
pride,
With thy best blood Moselle and Rhine
were dy'd?

Was it for him thy ensigns deign'd to
swell,
Where Brutus sleeps, and god-like Cato
fell?

Ah, say, was it to prop a despot's name,
Illustrious KLEBER dy'd in quest of
fame?

Where are those caps which late thy
spires have dress'd?
Say, where the spark which once inflam'd
each breast?

Oh! where that LIBERTY that once
could hail?
Invoke the gods thy crimson'd face to
veil!

Great Chief! canst thou, who hast all
Europe brav'd,
With conscious pride behold a realm en-
slav'd?

A realm for which thou once delighted
fought,
And to her temples wreaths of glory
brought?

Where's now thy oath, thy proclama-
tion where?
Come, vile usurper, thy curs'd crimes
declare,

Ere vengeful Heaven's slumbering wrath
awakes,
And thy weak throne beneath her thun-
der shakes;

O, let for once the weak delusive dream
Of regal pomp in fancy'd splendor gleam;
How short the triumph! factions rise
again,

And exil'd freedom claims anew her
reign;
Then thou the vengeance of an injur'd
race,

In humbler walks their arms or councils
grace;
Like Cincinnatus worthy of their trust,
Claim with Attitudes the name of
"JUST."

When worn with toils unto the tomb
descend,
And ev'ry eye shall weep a nation's
friend.

Happy America! in thy blest reign
No mad usurper lifts the servile chain;
No BUCAPARTE with vile ambition
fir'd,

From slaughter rises to a throne admir'd;
But patriot virtue 'neath her laurel'd
dome,

Here claims her residence and finds a
home;
Peace smiles around and plenty crowns
the land,

And joy and friendship walk forth hand
in hand;
Columbia's genius in her temple waits
To view perfection in her rising states!

Rival of Europe! may thy realm com-
bin'd,
E'er teach the old world how to rule
mankind;

Whilst they their Buonaparte's and Cæ-
sars own,
Thou boast a nobler name—A WAS-
HINGTON.

* Since the commencement of the
French revolution, the cap of liberty has
been raised on all the spires of the re-
public, and on the houses of each polit-
ical department: the emblem remains,
but where is the substance? *Hung on
the national gibbet.*

† Buonaparte whilst commander in
chief of the army of Italy, issued an ad-
dress to his soldiers on the anniversary of
the French revolution (14 July), of which
the following is a quotation:

"Soldiers!—Government watches

over the execution of its laws entrusted
to its care: The Royalists will perish the
very moment they make their appear-
ance. Be without uneasiness, and let us
swear by the names of those heroes who
have fallen by our side in defence of li-
berty; let us swear under our new banners
eternal war against the enemies of the Re-
public and of the constitution of the third
year."

How near he has acceded to his own
proclamation his political career will best
determine: By his own hands was the
constitution of the third year abolished,
and a new one created in its stead; but
this is not suiting the ambition of the
modern Cæsar, it falls a victim at the
footstool of the Emperor of France.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A Peasant carrying in his master's
name a basket of pears to a Nobleman,
found two large monkeys upon the stairs,
with blue cloaths embroidered in gold,
with swords by their sides, they cast
themselves upon the basket of fruit. The
peasant who had never seen such animals
took off his hat in a genteel manner to
them, and let them do what they pleased.
When he had delivered his present, the
master of the house, asked him, "Why
did you not bring me the basket quite
full?"—"Sir," said the peasant, "it
was quite full, but the young gentlemen,
your children, took away the half from
me."

Two attorneys, one named *Sunshine*,
and the other *Harmon*, where, it seems,
admitted last Friday at the Court of
Common Pleas. It may be fairly ex-
pected that in some future case the one
will throw some light on the other's prac-
tice; and that when he is warmly en-
gaged in the pursuit of an honest client's
interest the other will not reap the fruits
of his iniquity.

From the *taciturnity* of Bonaparte, it
may be supposed that he was a good play-
er at *whist*—It now appears however
that having failed in his *sad trick*, he sets
up a *false claim of honours*.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, at
Hillborough, in Caroline county, at the
Store house lately occupied by WILLIAM
CLAYLAND, deceased, on the twentieth
of this present month, if fair, if not the next
fair day, and for the sale to continue from
day to day, till all sold, the following good
and valuable, the property of William Clay-
land, late deceased, as aforesaid, to wit:

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of
all sorts, either by wholesale, or re-
tail, as may best suit the purchaser. A
good Carriage Horse and Carriage; Hou-
sehold and Kitchen Furniture; some Cattle.
At the same time will be offered for rent,
the Dwelling House, Store House, Garden,
Granary, and other out buildings, that
was occupied by William Clayland, at
Hillborough. A credit of six months will
be given, on the purchaser giving bond, or
note, with approved security, bearing inter-
est from the day of sale. Attendance will
be given by

SAM. S. ROBINSON, Executor
of William Clayland, deceased.
February 6, 1855. 2

N. B. ALL persons indebted to the es-
tate of William Clayland, aforesaid, deceased,
are requested to make immediate payment
to the subscriber; and those who have
claims against said estate, are requested to
exhibit them to the subscriber, legally au-
thenticated.

SAM. S. ROBINSON, Executor
of William Clayland, dec'd.
February 6, 1855. 2

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE
SALE, his valuable FARM, in Q.
Ann's county, lying on the Post road to
Philadelphia, within one mile of Centre
ville; and the same distance from the best
navigation on Corlica creek. This prop-
erty contains upwards of nine hundred ac-
res, of which there are four hundred and
fifty of well timbered land; and fifty of
superior meadow, the remainder arable
land, of an excellent quality, an excellent
apple orchard, of latter fruit. The ad-
vantages of watering which this property
has, but few can surpass, having two never
failing streams passing entirely through
the arable land, in such a manner as to
water every different field; and several
springs of excellent water, convenient to
the house. There are on the premises, a
two story brick dwelling, with four rooms
and eight feet passage on a floor, with ex-
tensive and convenient cellars; a brick
kitchen, with an entry 12 by 18 feet; and
milk house 12 by 16 feet; an overleer's
house; large and convenient negro quar-
ter; brick smoke house, barn, granary,
carriage-house, two corn houses, stables,
and several other convenient out houses,
&c. The subscriber thinks any further
description unnecessary, as he presumes
those who wish to purchase will first view
the premises. I will sell the whole, or a
part as may suit the purchaser. Terms
made known by

CHARLES S. SEWELL.
Residing on the premises.
P. S. Possession given on the 1st of Jan-
uary 1855, with privilege of feeding
wheat, next fall. There will be ground
prepared for the reception of one hundred
and fifty bushels of fall grain.

C. S. S.
Queen Ann's county, Md.
February 12, 1855. 2m

For Sale.

A VALUABLE PAPER MILL, the
property of Aaron Mattson, & Son
John Mattson, wishing to remove to an-
other state, and his Father being far advan-
ced in years, they have determined to offer
for sale the following valuable

Paper Mill, & Plantation,
now in good order, and lying in Atton
Township, Delaware county, on the South
branch of Chester creek, five miles from
Chester-Town, Pennsylvania. Together
with six or eight acres of land, with two
well built houses thereon. The Mill is cal-
culated for two Vats, and stands on an ex-
cellent stream of water. Also, if the pur-
chaser chooses a good Farm, adjoining,
one hundred acres of Land, with valuable
improvements thereon, consisting of a good
stone dwelling house, two stories high, we-
lshified, and convenient, with seven rooms,
besides the entry, cellars and garret, a kit-
chen, and an adjoining stone building, for
the accommodation of workmen, and ser-
vants, a spring house, good barn, stables,
and other out houses. For terms apply
on the premises to

AARON MATTSON.
January 8, 1855. 6

Important Improvement.

A MACHINE for hulling Clover seed
taking the White-cap from Wheat
the beard from barley, &c. but chiefly de-
signed for clover seed; for which purpose
it is certainly superior to any thing before
applied. It employs one, two, or three
persons; it is strong and durable in every
part, occupies considerable less room than
the Corn-fan, and may conveniently serve
several Farmers, disposed to unite in the
purchase. Price, \$35 Dollars. Govern-
ment has granted the subscriber an exclu-
sive property in the above Machine. They
may be had, made in the best manner, and
also permits to make them, on application
to

JACOB WORRELL.
Frankfort, Philad. county,
1st mo. 14th, 1855. 3

WE the subscribers have examined Jacob
Worrell's Machine for hulling Clover
seed, whilst in operation, and are free to
recommend it to the Public as a valuable
improvement.

Robert Rodman. Moses Moon.
John Ruan. Joseph James.
Yeaman Gillingham. John Keen.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of
Elijah Clark, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are hereby requested to make im-
mediate payment to the subscriber; and
those to whom said estate is indebted, are
also requested to exhibit their respective
claims, legally authenticated, within six
months from the date hereof, otherwise
they will be excluded the benefit of the
same. Those who do not comply with the
foregoing part of this notice, must expect
no indulgence, as the estate will not ad-
mit of it.

WILLIAM G. GAREY, Adm'r.
of Elijah Clark, dec'd.
Easton, Feb. 12, 1855. 3

Three Dollars Reward.

LEFT in possession of a citizen of East-
on, on the 19th of December last, a red
morocco pocket-book, containing a Lottery
Ticket in the Catholic Cathedral Church
in Baltimore, and some other papers which
can be of no service to the holder, as the
number of the Ticket is remembered, and
steps taken to secure it in the hands of the
managers. The above reward will be paid
by the subscriber, if the book with its con-
tents are left with the Printer hereof.
February 12, 1855.

Chancery Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of three Lots of Ground,
lying in Caroline county, advertised
in this paper, by order of the Chancellor
of Maryland, to be sold this day, at Den-
ton, is POSTPONED, from the inclemen-
cy of the weather, to TUESDAY, the 26th
day of February next, when the same will
take place, on the terms before mentioned.
By order of the creditors of William Gib-
son, deceased.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Jan. 29, 1855. 5

Chancery sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable
the Chancellor of Maryland,
WILL BE SOLD,
On TUESDAY, the 29th day of January
next, at Denton,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying
and being in Caroline County:—
whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two
of those lots lie in Denton; one of which
Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and
it is well improved, having a good dwelling
house, kitchen, and several out-houses.—
The second lot in Denton, is unimproved.
The third lot lies at a place known by the name
of the *Walnut Trees*: this lot has some im-
provements and is judged to be a good
stand for business. The terms of sale are,
the purchaser must give bond with securi-
ty, for the purchase money, payable in
twelve months, with lawful interest from
the date. Attendance will be given at one
o'clock, on said day, by

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Dec. 25, 1854. 6

To be Rented.

THAT well known stand for a Coun-
try Store, at the Head of Wye-Ri-
ver, where Doctor Wilson, and his Brother
before him, kept so long a very profitable
Retail Store; and where an enterprising,
industrious man, might do much business,
with a vessel and grain, it being the route
of most of the grain in that neighbourhood,
passing to market. For terms apply to the
subscriber, or John Nahl, eq., who lives on
the premises. JACOB GIBSON.

January 29, 1855. 1f

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

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

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 20, 1854. 1f
N. B. Any person inclined to purchase,
may see a small plat of the land, by calling
on EDW. EARLE.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on
Thursday night, the 17th of Janu-
ary last, a Negro man named CALEB,
about 25 years of age, about six feet high,
square built, a lively, active black fellow;
formerly belonged to Captain Stanley Ro-
binson, and may have travelled down this
county, or over to Cambridge. He was
living with Mr. Thomas Countess, in Qu-
Ann's county, on wages, where he had re-
solutely taken some corn, and carried it a-
way—the dread of the consequences, may
be the cause of this breach. I am inform-
ed that he went away in a round jacket,
and trousers of country Kersey, dyed yel-
low, his under jacket of striped twadown,
a half worn wool hat, an old coarse shirt,
milled stockings, and old shoes; he may
have other clothes that we know nothing
of. Any person who secures said Negro,
either in Easton goal, or Cambridge, so
that I get him safe, shall be entitled to
TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or else
where safely kept; but if delivered to me,
at my dwelling house, the Head of Wye,
Talbot county, they shall be entitled to the
above reward, to be paid by me.

JOHN FISHER.
February 5, 1855. 2

Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in
a GROCERY STORE—one from 14
to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he
must be of good parentage, and produce
good recommendations of his industry and
sobriety. None need apply without the
above qualifications.

NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD.
Chestnut-st. 1st mo. 22, 1855. 3

10 Kent.

A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated
and standing on the main street—
fronting the public square; and joining
the Egle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md.
The said house is now occupied by Mr.
Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had,
and the terms more fully known by apply-
ing to

ISAAC CANNELL.
Chester Town, Dec. 18, 1854. 1f

Notice is hereby given.

TO those holders of STOCK in the
EASTERN BRIDGE COMPA-
NY, who have not paid up their several in-
stalments, that unless immediate payment
is made to the Treasurer of said Compa-
ny, their shares will be proceeded against
as the law directs.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer.
Washington, January 16, 1855. 6

Mrs. RIGG.

THE WIDOW of the Rev. Mr. ELI-
SHA RIGG, deceased, now living in
Easton, has accommodation for, and is de-
sirous of taking six CHILDREN, (either
Boys or Girls) as BOARDERS. Her sit-
uation is convenient to all the Schools;
and particular attention will be paid to the
deportment and character of such children
as may be entrusted to her care.

Easton, Feb. 5, 1855. 3q

FOR SALE.

A very valuable FARM.

ON the tide water of the River Sus-
quehanna, opposite to Havre-de-
Grace, and upon the post road leading
from Philadelphia to Baltimore—It con-
sists of about 600 acres of very valuable
land, with a full proportion of wood-
land, and may very conveniently be di-
vided into two farms of about 300 acres
each.—The soil is generally of an excel-
lent quality for either grain or grass, and
the situation very desirable. A liberal
credit will be given for a considerable
part of the purchase money. Any per-
son disposed to purchase, may know the
terms and further particulars by apply-
ing to Henry Hollyday, eq., near Easton,
Maryland, or the subscriber near the pre-
mises.

GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1854. 1f

Pine Creek Settlement.

In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy
territory, comprises 120,000 acres
of land, situated on, and contiguous to,
the waters of Pine Creek, having the state
road, into the Genesee country passing
through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in
Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac
Wharton, Jesse and Robert Wain, and
James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the
subscriber, who has removed there with
his family, and the families of about forty
other persons. The settlement is now in
a rapidly increasing and improving state,
and requires only the aid of an additional
number of practical farmers, tradesmen and
mechanics, to give it all the comforts of
the oldest establishments in the state. To
all such who will become actual settlers,
the greatest encouragement will be given;
to the first fifty families (provided they re-
move in the present season or ensuing
spring) the price will not be raised beyond
what some of the tracts have actually been
sold for, viz. from three to four dollars
per acre, according to situation, quality,
&c. although the quantity already sold (ex-
ceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons
who have purchased with the only view of
residence, has considerably enhanced the
value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of ac-
tual or intended residents, are respectable
public ministers of the Society of Friends,
and Methodists, and a number of respect-
able persons from England, in connexion
with the Rev. John Hey, whose certificate
is annexed to that of other characters
equally well known. The views of these,
and of the subscriber, are to invite and en-
courage only such persons as intend to re-
side in the settlement, and to whom, being
of good character, every aid in his power
will be given; lumber and boards will be
furnished at early rates, and every other
reasonable encouragement given.

These proposals are now made by the
subscriber with a confidence of their giving
satisfaction to those who may embrace
them, which is derived from an actual re-
sidence in the settlement with his family—
applications will be received by him, during
his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Wain's,
No. 204, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W.
Fisher.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1854.

HAVING recently purchased a consid-
erable tract of the above land, with design
of forming an immediate settlement, by a
number of respectable families from Eng-
land, some of whom are already arrived in
this country; and purposing to establish
regular public worship for the edification of
such as may settle in the neighbourhood,
I beg leave, in addition to the above ad-
vertisement, to say, that there is every pro-
spect necessary to encourage well disposed
persons to settle on the above mentioned
lands.

JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.

THE Subscribers left Delaware and Ma-
ryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands
advertised by Messrs. B. W. Morris, Samu-
el W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek,
in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our re-
spective homes, we promised several of our
friends to transmit them the result of our
observations, and it has been thought more
advisable to comply with this engagement
through the medium of the press.—We have
passed thirty miles over the lands, examin-
ing with great care such as we have seen,
are still employed in exploring others. The
view we have taken has afforded us much
satisfaction, and determined us all to pur-
chase and settle in this country. Some very
respectable people are already settled
here, and several little thriving farms are
strung along the whole road. Many of the
lands are high, with a rich fertile soil cov-
ering the greater part of them. In other
situations we have met with lower but wa-
tering lands, with a deep soil, equalling if not
exceeding in richness anything we have ever
seen. The best lands in Lancaster
county have frequently been held up, and
very deviously, as the criterion of every
thing excellent for farms, and we consider
these lands as equal, and many of them
greatly superior to those. We have seen
wheat growing here, which we believe
would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet
the seed had been merely harrowed in, the
ground never having been ploughed. We
have met with fine flax, and in some places
the farmers were so unreasonable as to com-
plain that their lands were too rich to bear
that plant. The timber every where indi-
cates strong good land, and while in some
places it is heavier than one would wish, in
others it opposes not more than the usual
impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is na-
vigable at all times when the Susquehanna
is. Our immediate settlement is near the
state road, and in the vicinity of the place
where the county town will most probably
exist, and about three or four miles from
Pine Creek. The whole country appears
to be well and sufficiently watered. In ad-
dition to the above we need only to observe
that we confidently expect that which we
much hoped for will be realized, and that
we shall find the country remarkably healthy.

(Signed)
WILLIAM M. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM RIDGELY,
SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM H. WILMER,
JOHN RESISTER,
ISRAEL MERRICK,
JAMES HARPER.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing, al-
though not certain of removing myself,
have purchased two farms for my sons.

WILLIAM WILMER.
December 25, 1854. 12v



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[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1805.

[NO. 26....286.]

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

TRIAL of JUDGE CHASE.

The Senate of the United States,
SITTING AS A
HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT
ON THE

FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1805.
The United States, vs. Samuel Chase.

The answer, and pleas of SAMUEL CHASE, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him in the said court, by the honorable the house of representatives of the United States, in support of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanors, supposed to have been by him committed.

ANSWER.

THIS respondent, in his proper person, comes into the said court and protesting that there is no high crime or misdemeanor particularly alleged in the said articles of impeachment, to which he is or can be bound by law to make answer; and saving to himself now, and all times hereafter, all benefit of exception to the insufficiency of the said articles, and each of them, and to the defects therein appearing in point of law, or otherwise; and protesting also, that he ought not to be injured in any manner, by any words, or by any want of form in this his answer; he submits the following facts and observation by way of answer to the said articles.

The first article relates to his supposed misconduct in the trial of John Fries, for treason, before the circuit court of the United States, at Philadelphia, in April and May, 1800; and alleges that he presided at that trial and that "unmindful of the solemn duties of his office, and contrary to the sacred obligation by which he stood bound to discharge them faithfully and impartially, and without respect to persons," he did then, in his judicial capacity, conduct himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive and unjust.

This general accusation, too vague in itself for reply, is supported by three specific charges of misconduct.

1st. "In delivering an opinion in writing, on the question of law, on the construction of which, the defence of the accused materially depended," which opinion, it is alleged, tended: "to prejudice the minds of the jury against the case of the said John Fries the prisoner, before counsel had been heard in his favour."

2d. "In restricting the counsel for the said John Fries, from recurring to such English authorities, as they believed apposite; or from citing certain statutes of the United States, which they deemed illustrative of the position, upon which they intended to rest the defence of their client."

3d. "In debarring the prisoner from his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury (through his counsel) on the law, as well as on the fact, which was to determine his guilt, or innocence, and at the same time endeavoring to wrest from the jury their indisputable right to hear argument, and determine upon the question of law, as well as the question of fact, involved in the verdict which they were required to give."

This first article then concludes, that in consequence of this irregular conduct of this respondent, "the said John Fries was deprived of the right secured to him by the eighth article, amendatory of the constitution; and was condemned to death, without having been heard, by counsel, in his defence."

By the eighth article amendatory to the constitution, this respondent supposes is meant the sixth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which secures to the accused, in all criminal prosecutions, the right to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

In answer to these three charges, the respondent admits that the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, was held at Philadelphia,

in that district, in the months of April and May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred; at which court, John Fries, the person named in the said first article, was brought to trial on indictment for treason against the United States; and that this respondent then held a commission, as one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States; by virtue of which office, he did, pursuant to the laws of the United States, preside at the above mentioned trial, and was assisted therein by Richard Peters, esq. then, and still district judge of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania; who as directed by the laws of the United States, sat as assistant judge at the said trial.

With respect to the opinion which is alleged to have been delivered by this respondent, at the above mentioned trial, he begs leave to lay before this honorable court, the true state of that transaction, and to call its attention to some facts and considerations, by which his conduct on that subject will, he presumes, be fully justified.

The constitution of the United States, in the third section of the third article, declares that "treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

By two acts of congress, the first passed on the third day of March, 1791, and the second on the eighth day of May, 1792, a duty was imposed on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills; and various provisions were made for its collection.

In the year 1794, an insurrection took place in four of the western counties of Pennsylvania, with a view of resisting, and preventing by force the execution of these two statutes; and at a circuit court of the United States, held at Philadelphia, for the district of Pennsylvania, in the month of April, in the year 1795, by William Patterson, esq. then one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and the above mentioned Richard Peters, then district judge of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, two persons who had been concerned in the above named insurrection, namely Philip Vigol and John Mitchell, were indicted for treason, of levying war against the United States, by resisting and preventing by force the execution of the two last mentioned acts of congress; and were, after a full and solemn trial, convicted on the indictments and sentenced to death. They were afterwards pardoned by George Washington, then president of the United States.

In the first of these trials, that of Vigol, the defence of the prisoner was conducted by very able counsel, one of whom, William Lewis esq. is the same person who appeared as counsel for John Fries, in the trial now under consideration. Neither that learned gentleman, nor his able colleague, then thought proper to raise the question of law "whether resisting and preventing by armed force, the execution of a particular law of the United States, be a levying of war against the United States," according to the true meaning of the constitution? although a decision of this question in the negative, must have acquitted the prisoner. But in the next trial, that of Mitchell, this question was raised on the part of the prisoner, and was very fully and ably discussed by his counsel; and it was solemnly determined by the court, both the judges concurring, "that to resist or prevent by armed force, the execution of a particular law of the United States, is a levying of war against the United States, and consequently is treason, within the true meaning of the constitution." The decision according to the best established principles of our jurisprudence, became a precedent for all courts of equal or inferior jurisdiction; a precedent which, although not absolutely obligatory, ought to be viewed with great respect, especially by the court in which it was made, and ought never to be departed from, but on the fullest and clearest conviction of its incorrectness.

On the 9th of July, 1798, an act of congress was passed, providing for a valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and an enumeration of slaves throughout the United States; and directing the appointment of commissioners and assessors for carrying it into execution: And on the fourth day of July, in the same year, a direct tax was laid by another act of congress of that date, on the lands, dwelling houses, and slaves, so to be valued and enumerated.

In the months of February and March, A. D. 1799, an insurrection took place in the counties of Bucks and Northampton, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of resisting and preventing by force, the execution of the two last mentioned acts of congress, and particularly that for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses. John Fries, the person mentioned in the article of impeachment now under consideration, was apprehended and committed to prison, as one of the ring-leaders of this insurrection; and at a circuit court of the United States, held at Philadelphia, in and for the district of Pennsylvania, in the month of April, A. D. 1799, he was brought to trial for this offence, on an indictment for treason, by levying war against the United States, before James Iredell, esq. then one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, who presided in the same court, according to law, and the above mentioned Richard Peters, then district judge of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, who sat in the said circuit court as assistant judge.

In this trial, which was conducted with great solemnity, and occupied nine days, the prisoner was assisted by Wm. Lewis and Alexander James Dallas, esqs. two very able and eminent counsellors; the former of whom Wm. Lewis, is the person who assisted as above mentioned, in conducting the defence of Vigol, on a similar indictment. These gentlemen, finding that the facts alleged were fully and undeniably proved, by a very minute and elaborate examination of witnesses, thought proper to rest the case of the prisoner, on the question of law which had been determined in the cases of Vigol and Mitchell above mentioned, and had then been acquiesced in, but which they thought proper again to raise.—They contended, "that to resist by force of arms a particular law of the United States, does not amount to levying war against the United States, within the true meaning of the constitution, and therefore it is not treason but a riot only." This question they argued at great length, and with all the force of their learning and genius; and after a full discussion at the bar, and the most mature deliberation by the court, the learned and excellent judge who then presided, and who was no less distinguished by his humanity and tenderness towards persons tried before him, than by his extensive knowledge and great talents as a lawyer, pronounced opinion of the himself and his colleague, "that to resist or prevent by force, the execution of a particular law of the United States, does amount to levying war against them, within the true meaning of the constitution, and does therefore constitute the crime of treason," thereby adding the weight of another and more solemn decision, to the precedent which had been established in the above mentioned cases of Vigol and Mitchell.

Under this opinion of the court on the question of law, the jury, having no doubt as to these facts, found the said John Fries guilty of treason, on the above mentioned indictment. But a new trial was granted by the court, not by reason of any doubt as to the correctness of the decision on the question of law, but solely on the ground, as this respondent hath understood and believes, that one of the jurors of the petit jury, after he was summoned, but before he was sworn on the trial, had made some declaration unfavorable to the prisoner.

The yellow fever having appeared in Philadelphia in the summer of the year 1799, the above mentioned Richard Peters, then district judge of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, did according to law appoint the next circuit court of that district, to be held at Norris Town therein: Pursuant to which appointment, a circuit court was held at Norris Town aforesaid, in and for the said district, on the 11th day of October in the last mentioned year, before Bushrod Washington, esq. then one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and the above mentioned Richard Peters; at which court no proceedings were had on the aforesaid indictment against John Fries, because, as this respondent hath been informed and believes, the commission of the marshal of the district had expired, before he had summoned the jurors to attend at the said court, and had not been renewed; by reason of which no legal panel of jurors could be formed.

On the 11th day of April, A. D. 1800, and from that day until the 2d day of May in the same year, a circuit court of

the United States was held at Philadelphia, in and for the district of Pennsylvania, before this respondent, then one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and the above mentioned Richard Peters, then district judge of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania. At this court, the indictment on which the said John Fries had been convicted as mentioned, was quashed ex officio by William Rawle, Esq. then attorney of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania; and a new indictment was by him preferred against the said John Fries, for treason of levying war against the United States, by resisting and preventing by force, in the manner above set forth, the execution of the above mentioned acts of congress, for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves, and for levying and collecting a direct tax. This indictment, of which a true copy, marked exhibit No. 1, is herewith exhibited by this respondent, who prays that it may be taken as part of this his answer, being found by the grand jury on the 16th day of April, 1800, the said John Fries was on the same day arraigned thereon and plead not guilty. William Lewis and Alexander James Dallas Esqrs. the same persons who had conducted his defence at his former trial, were again at his request assigned by the court as his counsel; and his trial was appointed to be had, on Tuesday the 22d day of the last mentioned month of April.

After this indictment was found by the grand jury, this respondent considered it with great care and deliberation, and finding, from three overt acts of treason which it charged, that the question of law arising upon it, was the same question which had already been decided twice in the same court, on solemn arguments and deliberation, and once in that very case, he considered the law as settled by those decisions, with the correctness of which on full consideration he was entirely satisfied; and by the authority of which he should have deemed himself bound, even had he regarded the question as doubtful in itself.—They are moreover in perfect conformity with the uniform tenor of decisions in the courts of England and Great Britain, from the revolution, in 1688, to the present time, which, in his opinion, added greatly to their weight and authority.

And surely he need not urge to this honorable court, the correctness, the importance, and the absolute necessity of adhering to principles of law once established, and of considering the law as finally settled, after repeated and solemn decisions by courts of competent jurisdiction. A contrary principle would unsettle the basis of our whole system of jurisprudence; hitherto our safeguard and our boast; would reduce the law of the land, and subject the rights of the citizen, to the arbitrary will, the passions, or the caprice of the judge in each particular case; and would substitute the varying opinions of various men, instead of that fixed, permanent rule, in which the very essence of law consists. If this respondent erred in regarding this point as settled, by the repeated and solemn adjudications of his predecessors, in the same court and in the same case; if he erred in supposing, that a principle established by two solemn decisions, was obligatory upon him, sitting in the same court where those decisions had been made; if he erred in believing that it would be the highest presumption in him, to set up his opinion and judgment over that of his colleague, who had twice decided on the same question, and of two of his predecessors, who justly rank among the ablest judges that have ever adorned a court; if in all this he erred, it is an error of which he cannot be ashamed, and which he trusts will not be deemed criminal in the eyes of this honorable court, of his country, or of that posterity by which he, his accusers, and his judges, must one day be judged.

Under the influence of these considerations, this respondent drew up an opinion on the law, arising from the overt acts stated in the said indictment, which was conformable to the decisions before given as above mentioned, and which he sent to his colleague the said Richard Peters, for his consideration. That gentleman returned it to this respondent, with some amendments affecting the form only, but not in any manner touching the substance.

The opinion thus agreed to by this respondent thought it proper to communicate to the prisoner's counsel—several

reasons concurred in favor of this communication.

In the first place, this respondent considered himself and the court, as bound by the authority of the former decisions; especially the last of them, which was on the same case. He considered the law as settled, and had every reason to believe that his colleague viewed it in the same light. It was not suggested, or understood that any new evidence was to be offered; and he knew that if any could be offered, which could vary the case, it would render wholly inapplicable both the opinion and the former decisions on which it was founded. And he could not and did not suppose, that the prisoner's counsel would be desirous of waiting very precious time, in addressing to the court an useless argument, on a point which that court held itself precluded from deciding in their favor. He therefore conceived that it would be rendering the counsel a service and a favor, to apprise them before hand of the view which the court had taken of the subject; so as to let them see in time, the necessity of endeavoring to procure new testimony, which might vary the case, and take it out of the authority of former decisions.

Secondly. There were more than one hundred causes then depending in the said court, as appears by the exhibit marked No. 1, which this respondent prays may be taken as part of this his answer. Many of those causes had already been subjected to great delay, and it was the peculiar duty of this respondent, as presiding judge, to take care, that as little time as possible should be unnecessarily consumed, and that every convenient and proper dispatch should be given to the business of the citizens. He did believe, that an early communication of the court's opinion, might tend to the saving of time, and consequently to the dispatch of business.

Thirdly. As the court held itself bound by the former decisions, and could not therefore alter its opinion in consequence of any argument; and as it was the duty of the court to charge the jury on the law, in all cases submitted to their consideration, he knew that this opinion must not only be made known at some period or other of the trial, but must at the end of the trial be expressly delivered to the jury by him, in a charge from the bench; and he could not suppose, and cannot yet imagine, that an opinion, which was to be thus solemnly given in charge to the jury, at the close of the trial, could make any additional impression on their minds, from the circumstance of its being intimated to the counsel before the trial began, in the hearing of those who might afterwards be sworn on the jury.

And lastly, it was then his opinion, and still is, that it is the duty of every court of this country, and was his duty on the trial now under consideration, to guard the jury against erroneous impressions respecting the laws of the land. He well knows, that it is the right of juries in criminal cases, to give a general verdict for a acquittal, which cannot be set aside on account of its being contrary to law, and that hence results the power of juries, to decide on the law as well as on the facts, in all criminal cases. This power he holds to be a sacred part of our legal privileges, which he never has attempted, and never will attempt to abridge or to obstruct. But he also knows, that in the exercise of this power, it is the duty of the jury to govern themselves by the laws of the land, over which they have no dispensing power; and their right to expect and receive from the court, all the assistance which it can give, for rightly understanding the law. To withhold this assistance, in any manner whatever; to forbear to give it in that way, which may be most effectual for preserving the jury from error and mistake; would be an abandonment or forgetfulness of duty, which no judge could justify to his conscience or to the laws. In this case, therefore, where the question of law arising on the indictment, had been finally settled by authoritative decisions, it was the duty of the court, and especially of this respondent as presiding judge, early to apprise the counsel and the jury of these decisions, and their effect, so as to save the former from the danger of making an improper attempt to mislead the jury in a matter of law, and the jury from having their minds pre-occupied by erroneous impressions.

It was for these reasons, that on the 22d day of April, 1800, when the said John Fries was brought into court, and placed in the prisoner's box for trial, but before the petit jury was impanelled to try him, this respondent informed the

above mentioned William Lewis one of his counsel, the afore said Alexander James Dallas not being then in court, that the court had deliberately considered the indictment against John Fries for treason, and the three several overt acts stated therein: That the crime of treason was defined by the constitution of the United States: That as the federal legislature had the power to make, alter, or repeal laws, so the judiciary only had the power, and it was their duty, to declare, expound and interpret the constitution and laws of the United States: That it was the duty of the court, in all criminal cases, to state to the petit jury, their opinion of the law arising on the facts; but the petit jury in all criminal cases, were to decide both the law and the facts, on a consideration of the whole case: That there must be some constructive exposition of the terms used in the constitution, "levying war against the United States:" That the question, what acts amounted to levying war against the United States, or the government thereof, was a question of law, and had been decided by judges Patterson and Peters, in the cases of Vigol and Mitchell, and by judges Fredell and Peters, in the case of John Fries, prisoner at the bar, in April 1799: That judge Peters remained of the same opinion, which he had twice before delivered, and he, this respondent, our long and great consideration, concurred in the opinion of judges Patterson, Fredell and Peters: That to prevent unnecessary delay, and to save time on the trial of John Fries, and to prevent a delay of justice, in the great number of civil causes depending for trial at that term, the court had drawn up in writing their opinion of the law, arising on the overt acts, stated in the indictment against John Fries; and had directed David Caldwell their clerk, to make out three copies of their opinion, one to be delivered to the attorney of the district, one to the counsel for the prisoner, and one to the petit jury, after they should have been impaneled, and heard the indictment read to them by the clerk, and after the district attorney should have stated to them the law on the overt acts alleged in the indictment, as it appeared to him.

After these observations, this respondent delivered one of the above mentioned copies to the afore said William Lewis, then attending as one of the prisoner's counsel: who read part of it, and then laid it down on the table before him. Some observations were then made on the subject, by him and the above mentioned Alexander James Dallas, who had then come into court; but this respondent doth not now recollect those observations, and cannot undertake to state them accurately.

And this respondent further saith, that the paper marked exhibit No. 2, and herewith exhibited, which he prays leave to make part of this his answer, is a true copy of the original opinion, drawn up by him and concurred in by the said Richard Peters, as above set forth, which original opinion is now in the possession of this respondent, ready to be produced to this honorable court. If he erred in forming it, he erred in common with his colleague and with two of his predecessors; and he presumes to hope that an error which has never been deemed criminal in them, will not be imputed as a crime to him, who was led into it by their example and their authority. If he erred in the time and manner of making known this opinion, he feels a just confidence that when the reasons which he has alleged for his conduct, and by which it seemed to him to be fully justified, shall come to be carefully weighed, they will be sufficient to prove, if not that this conduct was perfectly regular and correct, yet that he might sincerely have considered it as right; and that in a case where so much doubt may exist, to have committed a mistake, is not to have committed a crime.

And this respondent further answering insists, that the opinion thus delivered to the prisoner's counsel; viz that "any insurrection or rising of any body of people within the United States, for the purpose of resisting or preventing by force or violence, under any pretence whatever, the execution of any statute of the United States, for levying or collecting taxes, or for any other object of a general or national concern, is levying war against the United States, within the contemplation and meaning of the constitution of the United States," is a legal and correct opinion, supported not only by the two previous decisions above mentioned, but also by the plainest principles of law and reason, and by the uniform tenor of legal adjudications in England and Great Britain, from the revolution in 1688 to this time. It ever was, and is now in his opinion, that the peace and safety of the national federal government, must be endangered, by any other construction of the terms "levying war against the United States," used by the federal constitution; and he is confident that no judge of the federal government, no judge of a superior state court, nor any gentlemen of established reputation for legal knowledge, would or could deliberately give a contrary opinion.

If however this opinion were erroneous, this respondent would be far less censurable than his predecessors, by whose example he was led astray, and by whose authority he considered himself bound. Was it an error to consider himself bound by the authority of their previous decision? If it were, he was led into the error by the uniform course of judicial proceedings, in this country and in England, and is supported in it, by one of the fundamental principles of our jurisprudence? Can such an error be a crime or misdemeanor?

If, on the other hand, the opinion be in itself correct, as he believes and insists that it is, could the expression of a correct opinion, wherever and however made, mislead the jury, infringe their rights, or give an improper bias to their judgments? Could truth excite improper prejudice? Could the jury be less prepared to hear the law discussed, and to decide on it correctly, because it was correctly stated to them by the court? And is not that a new kind of offence, in this country at least, which consists in telling the truth, and giving a correct exposition of the law.

As to the second specific charge adduced in support of the first article of impeachment, which accuses this respondent, "of restricting the counsel for the said Fries, from recurring to such English authorities as they believed apposite, or from citing certain statutes of the United States, which they deemed illustrative of the positions upon which they intended to rest the defence of their client," this respondent admits that he did, on the above mentioned trial, express it as his opinion to the afore said counsel for the prisoner, "that the decisions in England, in cases of indictments for treason at common law, against the person of the king, ought not to be read to the jury, on trials for treason under the constitution and statutes of the United States; because such decision could not inform, but might mislead and deceive the jury; that any decisions on cases of treason, in the courts of England, before the revolution of 1688, ought to have very little influence in the courts of the United States; that he would permit decisions in the courts of England or of Great Britain, since the said revolution, to be read to the court or jury, for the purpose of shewing what acts have been considered by those courts, as a constructive levying of war against the king of that country, in his regal capacity, but not against his person; because levying war against his government, was of the same nature as levying against the government of the United States; but that such decisions, nevertheless, were not to be considered as authorities binding on the courts and juries of this country, but merely in the light of opinions entitled to great respect, as having been delivered after full consideration, by men of great legal learning and ability.

These are the opinions which he did, on that occasion, deliver to the counsel for the prisoner, and which he then thought, and still thinks, it was his duty to deliver. The counsellors, admitted to practice in any court of justice, are, in his opinion, and according to universal practice, to be considered as officers of such courts, and ministers of justice therein, and as such, subject to the direction and control of the court, as to their conduct in its presence, and in conducting the defence of criminals on trial before it. As counsel, they owe to the person accused, diligence, fidelity, and secrecy, and to the court and jury, due and correct information, according to the best of their knowledge and ability, on every matter of law which they attempt to adduce in argument. The court, on the other hand, hath power, and is bound in duty, to decide and direct what evidence, whether by record or by precedents of decisions in courts of justice, is proper to be admitted for the establishment of any matter of law or fact. Consequently, should counsel attempt to read a jury, as a law still in force, a statute which had been repealed, or a decision which had been reversed, or the judgments of courts in countries whose laws have no connection with ours, it would be the duty of the court to interpose, and prevent such an imposition from being practised on the jury. For these reasons, this respondent thinks that his conduct was correct, in expressing to the counsel for Fries, the opinions stated above. He is not bound to answer here for the correctness of those principles, though he thinks them uncontested; but merely for the correctness of his motives in delivering them. A contrary opinion would convert this honorable court, from a court of impeachment into a court of appeals; and would lead directly to the strange absurdity, that whenever the judgment of an inferior court should be reversed on appeal or writ of error, the judges of that court must be convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, and turned out of office: that error in judgment is a punishable offence, and that crimes may be committed without any criminal intention. Against a doctrine so absurd and mischievous, so contrary to every notion of justice hitherto entertained, so utterly subversive of all that part of our system of jurisprudence, which has been wisely

and humanely established for the protection of innocence, this respondent deems it his duty now, and on every fit occasion, to enter his protest and lift up his voice; and he trusts that in the discharge of his duty, infinitely more important to his country than to himself, he shall find approbation and support in the heart of every American, of every man throughout the world, who knows the blessings of civil liberty, or respects the principles of universal justice.

It is only then, for the correctness of his motives in delivering these opinions, that he can now be called to answer: and this correctness ought to be presumed, unless the contrary appear by some direct proof, or by some violent presumption, arising from his general conduct on the trial, or from the glaring impropriety of the opinion itself. For he admits that cases may be supposed, of an opinion delivered by a judge, so palpably erroneous, unjust and oppressive, as to preclude the possibility of its having proceeded from ignorance or mistake.

Do the opinions now under consideration bear any of those marks? This honorable court need not be informed that there has existed in England, no such thing as treason at common law since the year 1350, when the statute of the 25th Edward III, chap. 2, declaring what alone should in future be judged treason, was passed. It is perfectly clear that decisions made before the statute, 450 years ago, when England, together with the rest of Europe, was still wrapped in the deepest gloom of ignorance and barbarism; when the system of English jurisprudence was still in its infancy; when law, justice and reason, were perpetually trampled under foot by feudal oppression and feudal anarchy; when under an able and vigorous monarchy, every thing was adjudged to be treason which he thought fit to call so; and under a weak one, nothing was considered treason which turbulent, powerful, and rebellious nobles thought fit to perpetrate: is it perfectly clear, that decisions, made at such a time, and under such circumstances, ought to be received by the courts of this country as authorities to govern their decisions, or lights to guide the understanding of juries? Is it perfectly clear that decisions made in England, on the subject of treason, before the revolution of 1688, by which alone the balance of the English constitution was adjusted, and the English liberties were fixed on a firm basis; decisions made either during the furious civil wars, in which two rival families contended for the crown; when the vicissitudes of war, death and confiscation in the train forms of law, continually walked in the train of the victors, and actions were treasonable or praiseworthy, according to the preponderance of the party by whose adherents they were perpetrated; during the reigns of three able and arbitrary monarchs, who succeeded this dreadful conflict, and relaxed or invigorated the law of treason, according to their anger, their policy or their caprice; or during those terrible struggles between the principles of liberty, not yet well defined or understood, on one hand, and arbitrary power, insinuating itself under the forms of the constitution, on the other; struggles which presented at some times the wildest anarchy, at others, the extremes of servile submission, and after having brought one king to the scaffold, ended in the expulsion of another from his throne: Is it clear that decisions on the law of treason, made in times like these, ought not only to be received as authorities in the courts of this country, but also to have great influence on the decisions? Is it clear decisions made in England, as to what acts will amount to levying war against the king, personally, and not against his government, are applicable to the constitution and laws of this country? Is it clear that such English decisions on the subject of treason, as are applicable to our constitution and laws, are to be received in our courts, not merely as the opinions of learned and able men, which may enlighten their judgement, but as authorities which ought to govern absolutely their decisions? Is all this so clear, that a judge could not honestly and sincerely have thought the contrary? That he could not have expressed an opinion to the contrary, without corrupt or improper motives? If it be not thus clear, then must it be admitted that this respondent, sincerely and honestly, and in the best of his judgement, considered these decisions as wholly inadmissible, or admissible only for the purposes and to the extent which he pointed out.

And if he did so consider them, was it not his duty to prevent them from being read to the jury, except under those restrictions, and for those purposes? would his duty permit him to sit silently, and see the jury imposed on and misled? To sit silently and hear a book read to them as containing the law, which he knew did not contain the law? Such silence would have rendered him a party to the deception, and would have justly subjected him to all the contumely, which a conscientious and courageous discharge of his duty, has so numerously brought on his name.


With respect to the statutes of the United States, which he is charged with having prevented the prisoner's counsel from citing on the afore said trial, he denies that he prevented any act of congress from being cited, either to the court or jury, on the said trial, or declared any time, that he would not permit the prisoner's counsel to read to the jury, or to the court any act of congress whatever. Nor does he remember or believe, that he expressed on the said trial, any disapprobation of the conduct of the circuit court before whom the said case was first tried in permitting the act of congress was wholly irrelevant to the issue, in the trial of John Fries, and therefore ought not to have been read to the jury, or regarded by them. This opinion may be erroneous, but he trusts that the following reasons on which it is founded, will be considered by this honorable court, as sufficiently strong to render it possible, and even probable, that such an opinion might be sincerely held and honestly expressed:—1st, That congress did not intend, by the sedition law, to define the crime of treason by "levying war." Treason and sedition are crimes very distinct in their nature, and subject to very different punishments; the former by death, and the latter by fine and imprisonment.—2dly, The sedition law makes a combination or conspiracy, with intent to impede the operation of the United States, or the assembling or attempting to procure any insurrection or riot, a high misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment; but a combination or conspiracy with intent to prevent the execution of a law, or with intent to raise an insurrection for that purpose, or even with intent to commit treason, is not treason by "levying war" against the United States, unless it be followed by an attempt to carry such combination or conspiracy into effect, by actual force or violence. 3dly, The constitution of the United States is the fundamental and supreme law, and having defined the crime of treason, congress could not give any legislative interpretation of that crime, or of the part of the constitution by which it is defined. 4thly, The judicial authority of the U. States, is alone vested with power to expound their constitution and law.

And this respondent further answering saith, that after the above mentioned proceedings had taken place in the said trial, it was postponed until the next day, Wednesday, April 23d, 1800; when at the meeting of the court, this respondent told both the above mentioned counsel for the prisoner, "that to prevent any misunderstanding of any thing that had passed the day before, he would inform them, that although the court retained the same opinion of the law, arising on the overt acts charged in the indictment against Fries, yet the counsel would be permitted to offer arguments to the court, for the purpose of shewing them that they were mistaken in the law; and that the court, if satisfied that they had erred in opinion, would correct it: and also, that the counsel would be permitted to argue before the petit jury, that the court were mistaken in the law." And this respondent added that the court had given no opinion as to the facts in the case, about which both the counsel had declared that there would be no controversy.

After some observations by the said William Lewis and Alexander James Dallas, they both declared to the court, "that they did not any longer consider themselves as the counsel for John Fries the prisoner." This respondent then asked the said John Fries, whether he wished the court to appoint other counsel for his defence? He refused to have other counsel assigned; in which he acted, as this respondent believes and charges, by the advice of the said William Lewis and Alexander James Dallas: whereupon the court ordered the said trial to be had on the next day, Thursday, the 24th of April, 1800.

On that day the trial was proceeded in; and before the jurors were sworn, they were, by the direction of the court, severally asked on oath, whether they were in any way related to the prisoner, and whether they had ever formed or delivered any opinion as to his guilt or innocence, or that he ought to be punished? Three of them answering in the affirmative, were withdrawn from the panel. The said John Fries was then informed by the court, that he had a right to challenge thirty-five of the jury, without shewing any cause of challenge against them, and as many more as he could shew cause of challenge against. He did accordingly challenge peremptorily thirty four of the jury, and the trial proceeded. In the evening, the court adjourned till the next day, Friday, the 25th of April, when after the district attorney had stated the principal facts proved by the witnesses, and had applied the law to those facts, this respondent, with the concurrence of his colleague, the said Richard Peters, delivered to the jury the charge contained and expressed in exhibit marked No. 3, and herewith filed, which he prays may be taken as part of this his answer.

(To be Continued.)



E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
February 26, 1805.

FROM WASHINGTON:

February 13, 1805.

"This day, conformable to the constitution the returns of the votes of the different states for president and vice president, were opened in the presence of both houses of congress, in the senate chamber, at 12 o'clock.

"The senate had previously nominated Gen. S. Smith, of Maryland, teller on their part; and the house of representatives had appointed Joseph Clay, of Pennsylvania, and Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, tellers on their part.

"A table was placed for the tellers in front of the chair, and the tellers being seated,

"The president of the senate said to this effect—Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives, it is our duty pursuant to law this day to open and declare the state of the votes of the several states for president and vice president of the United States. The several packets and duplicates received, and which by their indorsement purport to be those returns, are now here; they have been transmitted and received within the period required by law. As no preference is to be given to one state over another the papers are arranged according to geographical order, proceeding from north to south, thence to the western waters.

"The president of the senate then broke the seals of the original and the duplicate returns, the first of which was handed to the teller of the senate and by him read; the other was held by the tellers of the house of representatives, who took down in writing the numbers of the votes of each state—in the following order.

Names of Candidates.		
NAMES OF STATES.	President.	Vice President.
	TH. JEFFERSON.	GEORGE CLINTON.
	C. C. PINCKNEY.	RUFUS KING.
New Hampshire	7	7
Massachusetts	19	19
Rhode Island	4	4
Connecticut	00	00
Vermont	6	6
New York	19	19
New Jersey	8	8
Pennsylvania	20	20
Delaware	00	00
Maryland	9	9
Virginia	24	24
N. Carolina	14	14
South Carolina	10	10
Georgia	6	6
Tennessee	5	5
Kentucky	8	8
Ohio	3	3
	162	162

"The tellers having counted the numbers severally, and the calculation of each agreeing with the other—the teller for the senate declared the numbers for each state, for each federal person voted, for aloud—and the number for each in the aggregate—and handed them written to the vice president who also declared them severally and collectively—and he concluded.

"From this state of the returns it results and it becomes my duty to declare according to the constitution—that Thomas Jefferson is chosen president of the United States, for four years commencing with the 4th day of March next, and that George Clinton, is chosen vice president of the United States for four years commencing with the 4th day of March next.

"The returns were then made up for record, and I suppose a return will be made of the result to the department of state, so that proclamation may be made thereof.

"The business being terminated, both houses separated at 1 o'clock.

"At half after two the senate sat again as a court of impeachment, and went through the examination of J. Triplett, Wm. Heath, and John Basset.

"Mr. Heath was examined by the respondent's counsel to sift out evidence as to the time and circumstances and cause of his waiting on judge Chase at the time the judge desired the democrats to be struck off the jury panel.

"Mr. Basset was called on the part of the judge; he was one of the jury who tried Callender, and was examined as to his opinion and declarations in court before being sworn, and as to the conduct of the court.

"The court adjourned at 4 o'clock."

Aurora.

To the Public.

"Raro ardecentum scelerum."
Dicitur pœne pœna clauda. HOR.

Justice tho' slow of foot, seldom fails to overtake a villain.

A Scurrilous publication above the signature of William Knight, which has appeared in several papers, and is intended by him as a justification of the dishonorable and pusillanimous conduct of Mr. Jarvis Spencer and himself at Warwick, compels me once more to solicit an indulgence of the public.

A few facts stated with accuracy and truth, will equally establish my veracity and that of my friend Mr. Henry Ringgold; and unmask the villains who have basely united in the distortion of truth, the misrepresentation of actions and expressions, with intention to mislead the mind; and secure to themselves a character of virtue and firmness to which they are entire strangers.

As the public are already acquainted with the long existing difference between the Spencer family and mine, I shall not detain them with a circumstantial detail, but simply observe, that it originated soon after Dr. Richard C. Dale (of Delaware) published William Spencer (who had sent him a challenge) a COWARD, for not attending the appointment. Sparks of animosity from that time frequently appeared, but never burst into a flame until the fall of 1803, when I observed in a publication in answer to Wm. Spencer, that "extreme tenderness of nerves was a family complaint." At that time, Mr. Jarvis Spencer was absent from Kent, but it was generally expected he would relent it on his return.

This took place, as stated, at Mr. Skirven's last December, though we had seen each other previously, and at a time I was in perfect health, without speaking. The attack when made, was quite unexpected to me—I had just stepped into the tavern, incumbered with a heavy great coat and gloves, and in addition was so much disabled in one leg, from a late attack of the Erysipelas, that I could not bear my weight on it, and was then wrapped in flannel. In this situation it was easy for Mr. Spencer to defeat me—a child might have done it—but does it argue either the gentleman, the man of spirit, or nice honor? A challenge in consequence was sent and accepted, but the subsequent agreements and arrangements as stated by Mr. Knight and Mr. Spencer, are absolutely false, as I am confident will be satisfactorily proved to the public, and to the eternal disgrace and infamy of Spencer and Knight.

Mr. Knight asserts, that the objections I made to fighting in Delaware, were fabricated merely to avoid the combat; and to countenance his assertion, produces the certificate of Mr. John Wallis, a letter from Dr. Sykes, of great respectability in Dover, as they style him, and a copy of the records respecting the recognizance. I will not imitate Mr. Knight, by substituting my own opinion and ideas for that of others, or by mutilating certificates and letters. All the documents I have obtained respecting the business, shall be laid before the public; upon whose judgment I am willing to rest my character, they shall decide between my enemies and me, and say on whose side lies sincerity, truth, and courage.

On or about the 20th day of December, 1804, I was at Mr. Cornelius Commegys, jun. in company with Mr. John Wallis, Mr. Wm. R. Stuart, Mr. Alexander Stuart, jun. and others. While there, Mr. Alex. Stuart, jun. expressed an intention to settle in Pennsylvania in a short time. I do not recollect that he said he did not still reside in Dover.

SAMUEL RASIN.

22d Feb. 1805.
In confirmation of the above, I am permitted by Mr. Cornelius Commegys, to say, that the statement made by Mr. Rasin is correct.

As to Doctor Sykes, I am sorry he has been so easily prevailed on to arraign himself on the side of my enemies; and he must excuse me for disputing his respectability. A man never can be respectable whilst it is in the memory of the citizens of Dover, that he destroyed or suppressed the returns of the election for governor, in the year 1801—unless it may be considered honorable and respectable to aid in defrauding his fellow citizens of their rights—or unless perjury and respectability, in the opinion of Mr. Knight and Mr. Spencer, are synonymous.

The following certificates in contradiction to Dr. Syke's assertion, are submitted to the judgment of the public:—
A question having arisen, with regard to the residence of Alexander Stuart, Esq. I can say as an individual, that I have considered and do consider him a resident of Dover, and furthermore, I do certify, as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, that two judgments have been entered during his absence from this place, and his name marked as the Attorney. Which shews it to be the opinion of others that this is the place of his residence.

JONATHAN POLLIN, Jun.

Prothonotary.

Dover, Feb. 15, 1805.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day employed Alexander Stuart, jun. Esq. as Counsel, to defend me in an action brought against me by William Killen, Esq. and that I consider Mr. Stuart a resident of Dover.

JAMES LEWIS.

Dover, (Del.) Feb. 16, 1805.
I do certify, that on or about the 8th day of Dec. 1805, being in conversation with Alexander Stuart, jun. Esq. on the subject of his going to his father's, that he expressly told me, that he should start for Maryland on the next morning; and that he intended to return in 8 or 10 days.—I do further declare, that I consider Mr. Stuart a resident of Dover in the state of Delaware, and this opinion is corroborated by having heard the lady with whom he boards say, that she considered his board going on in his absence, and that he assured her he should return in 8 or 10 days.

JOHN HAMM.

Dover, Feb. 15, 1805.
We the Subscribers, do certify, that Alexander Stuart, jun. Esq. came to Dover some time in March or April last, as we supposed, to reside, having purchased a Law Library and taken board—that he continued there until after last November Court, when he went, as we understood, to Maryland on a visit, leaving his books and effects behind.—From these circumstances, we consider Mr. Stuart a resident of Dover.

Joseph Hall.
John Caton.
David Lockwood.
French Battle.
James Harper.
Philip Hardcastle.
William P. Russell.
Abraham Ridgley.
David C. Lee.
N. B. Lockerman.
Nimrod Maxwell.
Wm. M. Clyment.
James Schee.
Ridson Bishop.
John Wilds.

Dover, Del. Feb. 15, 1805.
The greater number of those gentlemen are my political opponents.—Mr. Lockwood, is the High Sheriff of the county, and several of the others have been and still are officers of the different Courts.—Dr. Ridgley lived a long time in Kent, in Maryland, where he practiced Physic, and is well known. All of those gentlemen are men of respectability in the true sense and meaning of the word.

The following certificates will, I confidently hope, give full satisfaction to the public mind, as to the impression I was under, relative to the recognizance, upon which Mr. Knight lays so much stress. I acknowledge my incorrectness as to the sum; but the principle was the same, whether it was 600 or 2000 dollars I was recognized in. "The head and front of my offence has that extent, and no more."

I do certify, that the recognizance of Alexander Stuart, Esq. and Peter Stuart, of the 5th of September last, was discharged in the absence of Mr. Stuart from the Court, on the application of John Fisher, Esq. who assumed the payment of the costs thereon. And I also certify, that the usual mode of obtaining the discharge of recognizances, is, by an application of some member of the Bar, on the express consent of the Attorney General thereto, &c. I do not recollect any exception to this rule.

JAMES HARPER, Clk. Peace.

Dover, 15th Feb. 1805.
Being called on by Alexander Stuart, Esq. to express what knowledge I may possess in relation to a certain recognizance entered into by him and his surety, Mr. Peter Stuart, to keep the peace, &c. I do certify, that on the 6th day of September last, Mr. Stuart and Mr. P. Stuart, were bound in a recognizance of 600 dollars each, with a condition, that Mr. Stuart should appear at the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and that in the mean time, he should keep the peace and be of good behavior generally; that when the said recognizance was returned, to wit, at November Session last, I moved the Court (I believe at the request of Stuart) to discharge it on the usual condition of paying the costs that had accrued; that the motion prevailed, and the recognizance was discharged, as appears by the following entry, viz:—

"November 30th, 1804.

"Discharged on payment of Costs."

"JAMES HARPER, clk."

That as the parties named in the recognizance had been forced to recognize, in consequence of acting in a friendly manner towards me, I intended to pay the costs that accrued, and am now held liable for them; and that I did not communicate to Mr. Stuart previously to his going to Maryland in December last, that a discharge of his recognizance had been obtained, or at any time since, till yesterday, the 31st ultimo.

JOHN FISHER.

Dover, (Del.) Feb. 1st, 1805.
Mr. Knight introduces Dr. Gordon and Mr. Brooke, and from the reputation of those gentlemen—their veracity and nice sense of honor, tickles his puny distorted loquish and all fours fancy, that the charges, as to Delaware being the theatre of action, are clearly proven.—The whole of his statement, as it respects those gentlemen, is false. I am authorized by Dr. Gordon, to say, that he never told Mr. Knight, or any other person, that his impressions were Delaware. And Mr. Brooke's letter, a copy

of which I have obtained, and is as follows:—

Sir,
I received your note of this morning, and in reply thereto, have to remark, that I was in suspense about the place absolutely fixed on to settle the dispute between you and Mr. Stuart.—When Mr. Ringgold informed me they were to proceed to Warwick, I asked what place—he remarked, that depended on the arrangements after they got there.—on their way at George-town Cross Roads, Mr. Stuart was asked if he was not under a recognizance in Delaware—he replied he was—it was determined that Mr. Stuart could not fight in that state. I asked Mr. Ringgold if he had agreed to meet in that state—he replied no; but, if Mr. Knight as a gentleman, would say he had, he would admit it.

Your humble servant,

JAMES BROOKE.

Mr. Jarvis Spencer.
25th Jan. 1805.

I will here ask, if the foregoing letter will admit of any such inference as has been drawn by Mr. Knight?

At the moment of my departure from Mr. Brooke's (when the interview between Mr. Ringgold and Mr. Knight took place) with my friends for Warwick, Mr. Ringgold wrote a letter to Messrs. James & Richard Barroll, of which the following is an extract, and to the insertion of which they have consented.

"January 14, 1805.

"We are now preparing to proceed to Warwick.—If you wish to see the fight come on this evening to George-town Cross Roads, or be at Warwick early to-morrow morning, as we are to proceed from thence to fight in Terna incognita"—Land unknown.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Knight and his friend Mr. Spencer, that they have never given such proofs of their honor and spirit as would justify them in attaching the epithet—"COWARD" to any man—the world will determine the propriety of it in the present instance.—The Spencers, in addition to their nervous delicacy, are proverbial for their address in involving others in their disputes; and as danger appears, they take the back ground entirely, and leave their gullible friends and acquaintances, to meet the consequences, and make the best possible escape.

The above certificates will, I hope, not only justify the conduct observed by my friend Mr. Ringgold and myself at Warwick, but at Mr. Brooke's, and at Mr. Isaac Spencer's, in Chatter-town; where Mr. Ringgold first waited on Mr. Jarvis Spencer, (and it is not denied) told him that if a meeting took place, Delaware was out of the question.

The effrontery of Mr. Knight has scarcely its parallel.—Not a heroic moment is seen to diffuse his cheek, when he asserts a falsehood.—He well knows, that not only at Mr. Brooke's, but in every stage of the business, that the state of Delaware was constantly objected to as the theatre of action. It is disgraceful and dishonorable to screen a friend, at the expense of truth. To prove to the world that cowardice is not an inhabitant of my breast, or my friends, I will fight Mr. Jarvis Spencer in any state but Delaware; and for the entertainment of his worthy friend Mr. Knight, I am instructed to declare, that he shall be accommodated in the same way, and at the same time and place, by Mr. Henry Ringgold. Should this invitation not produce the desired effect, I shall consider the puppies too contemptible for further notice.

The certificates inserted above, may be seen by calling on Mr. Cannell (Chatter-town) with whom they are left for inspection—none will be clandestinely withdrawn until the public mind is fully made up respecting the nature of the dispute, and the veracity of the parties; and whether Mr. Spencers nerves are not as sensible and delicate as I have represented them; or, in other words, whether he is not the COWARD I have represented and published him to the world.

As to Mr. Knight's abuse, it pacifies by me like the "idle wind which I heed not."

"Tis guilt alone gives slander strength to sting."

ALEXANDER STUART, Jun.
Kent county, (Md.) Feb. 22, 1805.

Cease Fiver you bite at a File.

SELDOM I believe has there been exhibited to public view since the days of Cobbet, a performance equal to that signed William Knight.—Losing gamblers it is said, have a right to complain, and if Mr. Knight has stood on a bad hand, and been loosed, the complaint should have been that of a man whom nature had not endowed with sufficient fortitude to withstand the perils of cold iron; and not of unbounded ferocity, that would disgrace the criminal newly cloped from the purlieus of Newgate.

It is a matter of indifference to me, what opinion the public entertain of William Knight, whether it be that of a Coward, a Liar, or a Gambler. I shall never present further proof to the world either as to an individual or collective capacity, his confidence will be a sufficient

monitor on the occasion. I could paint him in characters as dark and as gloomy as the regions of Plato—still that task, shall not be mine.

The inimitable creature, talks of character. So did his patron, Sir John Falstaff, and with the same degree of veracity. Permit me to induct you into the order of *Knighthood*, under the honorable appellation of *Sir William*, with the order of the *Knight of all Cowards*. Ask Sir William for a reason, and he replies in the language of his patron Sir John, "I would not give my reasons on compulsion tho' they were as plenty as blackberries." 'Tis necessary thou shouldst have a coat of arms, and let it thus be recorded in the office of Heraklry. A fallen head—indicative of cowardice—on the right, a *But*, emblematic of having fled from the field of battle—on the left, the *Ace of Spades*, the insignia of your profession—the whole concluded with a *vig nette*—on the top of which is perched a melancholy *Owl*, ruminating over the ruins of a fallen character—the motto *Curro*, I run.

Thus equipped, I see but little difference between Sir John and Sir William, except, that the former is represented with a large proportion of yellow attached to him. Sir William might have been too, had not cowardice sweetened it away.

Sir William should have reflected, that "evil will on itself back recoil;" and, that truth, though it may be overclouded by falsehood for a moment, will again appear in more resplendent colors. It has ever given me the most pleasing satisfaction, in reviewing the nice distribution Nature has made, in granting indulgencies to the *Brute* creation; and none more so, than placing the *Ourang Outang* in a southern climate, to prevent its want of clothing.—But how far negligent she may have been in this frigid season, in providing *Sir William Knight* with no other covering but that of a SPENCER, is a problem, not to be solved, by

HENRY RINGGOLD.
Kent county, 18th Feb. 1805.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT
Monday, February 11.

The court was opened at 12 o'clock, and continued sitting till 5 o'clock.—The whole time was occupied in the examination of Edward Tilghman, Wm. S. Biddle, Wm. Rawle and Geo. Hay, witnesses on the part of the House of Representatives.

Tuesday, February 12.

The court was opened at half past 12, and continued sitting till 4 o'clock.
Geo. Hay's examination was finished; and Philip N. Nicholas, John T. Mason, and Heath, were likewise examined on the part of the House of Representatives.

Commercially Important.

We learn from Washington that government have received information, that the American claims on France are at length in a train for settlement; that all the accounts have been liquidated, and that bills were in a few days to be drawn on the treasury in favor of our claimants.

No. 17950, drew the prize of 20,000 dollars, on Thursday the 14th inst. in the R. C. C. Church lottery, in Baltimore. This ticket we understand, was in a book reserved by the managers for the use of the Church.

With this number of the STAR, expires another half year, with its original Subscribers; from whom the usual advance becomes due.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the paper, and to commence with Mr. Chase's Answer to the Articles of Impeachment adduced against him by the House of Representatives, can be accommodated with the papers containing it.

So soon as an affiant shall arrive (which he hourly expects) the Editor assures his subscribers that ample compensation shall be made them in supplements, for the late and present room occupied with private matters.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the LEVY COURT of Talbot county, will meet on WEDNESDAY the sixth day of March next, for the purpose of choosing CONSTABLES.

By order of the Levy Court,
JACOB LOCKERMAN, Clerk.
Eastern Feb. 26. 1805.

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son
HAVE FOR SALE,

FOURTH PROOF COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes; Swedish and country, from Bar-Iron and Rod-Iron; Millington, Crowley, German and Country Steel; Castings; Nova-Scotia Plaster, ground and in lumb; Clover Seed; Cologne Mill Stones of all sizes and dimensions; Pork, by the barrel; Tar; Salt, of every kind; Sugar, by the hoghead and barrel, &c. &c.
County Warf, Baltimore, }
February 26. 1805. }

To be Let,
For the remainder of the present year,
THE HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. late
ly in the occupation of Mrs. Ringgold, pleasantly situated on Wye river. Particulars enquire of WILLIAM DUNN Esq. near the Head of Wye, Talbot county.
February 26, 1805. 39

Baltimore and Frederick TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Subscribers being appointed to receive subscriptions, under the act of assembly "for incorporating a company for making a turnpike road from Baltimore through Frederick town to Boonshorough," do hereby give notice, that subscription books will be opened at the office of the Maryland Insurance Company in South street, and at Mr. William Evans's tavern, Market-street, on Monday the 1st of April, from the hour of 9 until 1 o'clock and will continue open during the same hours the two following days, unless the capital stock should be earlier subscribed. The stock is divided into shares of twenty dollars each, and every person must pay down one dollar on each share at the time of subscribing—not more than twenty five shares can be subscribed for on the first day by any one person, nor more than fifty on the second day.

(Signed)
JAMES CAREY.
LUKE TIERNAN.
GEORGE F. WARRFIELD.
FRANCIS HOLLINGSWORTH.
N. B. Subscription Books will be opened at Frederick, Middle-Town, and Hagerstown, for shares in the above road, by the commissioners named in the law.
February 26, 1805.

Notice.

TO FACILITATE to Claimants under the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain, the receipt of the third instalment due on the 15th July next, in instances in which they have not constituted the public agent in London, their special attorney, it has been thought proper to draw to the United States all such monies of the above description as may not be drawn from him by the individuals themselves prior to the 1st of September next. The agent is accordingly instructed to cease paying them after that date; but after the 1st of November next, they will be again payable at the City or Washington, to those who have right, or to their attorneys duly authorized.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 4, 1805.

NOTES. The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above four times in their Gazettes.
February 26, 1805.

COLUMBIAN INN—CONTINUED.

Isaac Causten

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years, that extensive well known house, the COLUMBIAN INN, one door above the corner of Howard, in Baltimore street.

To those acquainted with the superior convenience and situation of this valuable property nothing need be said. To strangers it may be necessary to observe, that it is situated in the most pleasant and healthy part of the city, and surrounded with respectable mercantile houses, therefore obvious to the convenience of country merchants, travellers, &c.

To this establishment I CAUSTEN solicits the patronage of his friends and a generous public, and begs leave to assure them every thing on his part shall be exerted to merit and secure their approbation.
Baltimore. February 26, 1805. 39

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Fountain, late of Caroline aforesaid, 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 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of February 1805.

DEBORAH FOUNTAIN,
Administratrix of John Fountain.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the neighborhood of Centerville, some time last Fall, Negro FHYLIS, the property of Arthur Emory, minor. She is a middle sized black woman, large mouth, and has lost several of her teeth, aged about forty, or forty five.—She has been accustomed to work in and out of the house. It is supposed that she has made for Philadelphia, or the Delaware state, as her husband Negro Moses, belonging to Mrs. Blake, near Centerville, ran off some time before. If taken up out of this State, and secured so that the subscriber gets her, the above reward will be given. If taken in this state and delivered to the subscriber, ten dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by.

JOHN D. EMORY, Guardian.
February 26. 1805. 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY some time in December last, a negro woman named RACHEL, about 30 years of age, a middling size woman, pretty black, and has lost one of her fore teeth; her clothing is unknown, as she did not live with me the last year. She took with her three children, all boys—JIM, about ten years old, TOM, about six years old, and HARRIS, about four years old. Likely she has made into the Delaware state. The above reward will be given, if taken out of this state, and secured so as I get them again; or Twenty Dollars, if taken and secured in this state, so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

RUTH NORTH.
Talbot county, State of Mary. }
land, February 26, 1805. }

Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, junr. Merchant, in Cambridge, is duly authorized by the Editor of the Star, to receive all monies due him in Dorchester county, and to pass receipts.
Feb. 19, 1805.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

LINES
Occasioned by a Lady's presenting a Gentleman with an Apple.

AN APPLE caus'd our present state,
And by inevitable fate,
Condemn'd us all to die;
But if that apple was so fine,
And came from such an hand as thine,
Who from its charms could fly?
How can I then poor Adam blame,
When I myself had done the same,
Had you the apple given;
I should, like him, without dispute,
Had eaten the forbidden fruit,
And lost, for you, my heaven.

CAN ZONET.

RETURN that kiss, sweet smiling maid,
You stole it in th' unguarded hour—
When, sleep my senses had betray'd,
Fast lock'd in his oblivious pow'r.
To steal again why should I fear?
When stealing is a joy so sweet,
Or why in anguish drop a tear?
Such theft and pleasure always meet;
She quickly gave it back again,
As quickly stole one, two, or more,
As quick again return'd the same,
And then she took one, two, three,
four.
To steal and give it back again,
When it is done so civilly,
Fair trade it always will remain,
For sure it is not usury.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S ENGLISH.

It has been said, and often repeated, by the federalists that the President of the United States cannot write good English. It may be amusing to the public to explain the grounds of this accusation clearly, so that the enemies of Mr. Jefferson may not be misundestood.

It would be a pity that their meaning should be lost for want of proper explanation.

It is necessary, however, to premise that there are two kinds of English, to wit: The King's (which is the federal) English and the People's (which is the Republican) English.

If Mr. Jefferson had recommended an excise law the federalists would have said—that's good English.

If Mr. Jefferson had not suggested the abolition of the direct tax, but urged its continuance: than you would have heard from every opposition point in the Union—What a beautiful writer! what correct English!

If Mr. Jefferson had not pointed out to Congress the absurdity of paying Judges for whom there was nothing to do, that would have been—good (King's) English.

If Mr. Jefferson had caused the alien and sedition laws to have been revived he would have written mighty—good (King's) English.

In short, if Mr. Jefferson was not a true Republican, he would write not only good, but the best (King's) English in the world.

But, unfortunately for federalism, Mr. Jefferson writes the people's English to perfection.

He saves their money, and—that's good English.

He causes them to live in peace, and—that's good English.

He creates no military officers to swagger over them, and—that's good English.

He pays the national debt, and—that's good English.

And if he should (as he probably will) be president four years longer, he will write the people's English better than ever. He'll murder the King's English; which, in the same way he has done, we pray God he may continue to do all his life time. [Republican Advocate]

CHOICE APOPHORISM.

A plain and short road to a good destiny.—
"Be studious and you will become wise—
Be industrious and frugal and you will be rich—Be sober and temperate, and you will be happy.

A Rule which nobody should forget—
Speak as seldom and as little as may be either for yourself, or of yourself; but let your character speak for you. Whatever that says will be believed? but what you say in the commendation of your own character, instead of being believed will but render you ridiculous.

Married, at Lexington, (Ken.) Mr. John Strong, to Miss Sally Sheaf.

His strength may surely now rebound, For John his sheaf has strongly bound.

At Rutland, (Ver.) Mr. Thomas Lyon, to Miss Betsey Lamb.

The happy time arrives at length,
In scripture days foretold—
When Lamb and Lyon both unite,
Embrace, and keep one fold!

A gentleman who lately dined with some of his friends, being willing to rally two that sat next to him, exclaimed—"Well, how prettily am I fixed between two taylors!"—"I perceive it," replied a wag, who sat opposite; "but they ought not to be ridiculed; for they appear to be young in business and to very poor—that they keep but one goose between them."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, January 7.

Mr. Elliot presented a petition from Barnabas Strong and sundry other inhabitants of Vermont praying a grant of a tract of land six miles square, in the territory of Indiana.

Mr. Olin opposed this application, as being a speculation upon the public property of the Union and hoped the petition would be rejected.

Mr. Elliot did not view the application in the same light with Mr. Olin but were it the thing suggested, he thought it still might be suffered to go to a committee for enquiry.

On the motion to refer it to a select committee, there was thirty-seven Yeas, and thirty-two Nays.

The Speaker said the votes did not amount to a quorum, and having called in the members to their seats, the motion was put a second time, & there were forty one in favour of the reference, and thirty seven against it. It was accordingly referred to a select committee of three.

A message was received from the President, informing that he had approved and signed the act, supplementary to the act for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Mr. Thompson reported from the committee appointed for the purpose, on the petition of William Rolls, praying a grant of land, other than that he had located, and which possessed the mill feat he had contemplated to purchase of the United States—that he have leave to withdraw his petition. The report was considered and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Olin moved the appointment of a select committee, for the purpose of considering the propriety of encreasing the allowance made to the persons employed in bringing to the seat of government the returns of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.—The allowance made by law being two dollars and fifty cents for twenty miles travel to Washington, and nothing allowed them for their return.

On the question to raise such committee, there were fifty six members in its favour, and twenty one against it. A committee of three was appointed.

Mr. Crowninshield reported from the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of Benjamin Bailey and others, of New York, praying a remission of the bonded duties, due on sundry articles of merchandize, consumed in their stores by the late conflagration in Pearl, Dock and Water streets, in that city. The resolution annexed to the report and agreed to by the House was, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

A letter and report from the Post-Master General on the case of Mr. Henderson, a contractor for carrying the mail in a stage from Charleston, South Carolina, to Fayetteville, recommending a further allowance of 4,200 dollars for that service, was received and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. Findley laid upon the table a resolution to be added to the rules of the House, directing the Speaker to call upon the chairmen of committee to report the progress they had made in the several items of business referred to them, every Friday morning during the recess of the session.

Mr. Vanhorne presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, praying the establishment of a new post road through the western part of the same. This petition was referred to the committee on post office and post roads.

Mr. Holmes presented a petition from John McIntire, stating that an error had been made in his patent for certain lands purchased at public sale, in Marietta, and praying that the error might be corrected. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Stanford called for the order of the day on the resolutions moved by him in November last, relative to the recession of the territory of Columbia, excepting the City of Washington, and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Tenney in the chair,
An interesting debate arose, in which Messrs. Stanford, Smilie, Early and Eppes advocated, and Mr. Dennis opposed the recession. The debate continued till the usual hour of adjournment; when, on motion of Mr. Nelson, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
Adjourned.

Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in a GROCERY STORE—one from 14 to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he must be of good parentage, and produce good recommendations of his industry and sobriety. None need apply without the above qualifications.

NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD.
Centreville, January 22, 1805. 3

Young Man Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to take an apprentice, a young lad, of good character, that can be well recommended, from fourteen to seventeen years of age, in a DRY GOOD and GROCERY STORE.

Apply to
JOHN R. GILES.
Centreville, February 19, 1805. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Michael Pinkine, and Mary Pinkine, both of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who has administered on both estates; and those having claims against said estates, are desired to render them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENNETT PINKINE, adm'r of M. & M. Pinkine, dec'd.
Talbot County, Feb. 19, 1805. 3

James Callicott

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house in Denton, lately occupied by Mr. William Boon, as a PUBLIC HOUSE, and hopes he will be able to render general satisfaction in that line of business to all those who may please to indulge him with their patronage.

Denton, February 19, 1805. 3

Wants to Purchase

A FEW LIKELY SLAVES, of both sexes; and would prefer buying them in families. Any person wishing to dispose of any, can hear of a purchaser by directing a letter to A. B. Easton Street Office.

February 12, 1805. 60W7

This is to give Notice,

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS, } Admin'r
GEO. GILLASSPY, }
Easton, Philadelphia.
December 4, 1804. 1f

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, his valuable FARM, in Queen-Ann's county, lying on the Post-road to Philadelphia, within one mile of Centreville; and the same distance from the best navigation on Corlica creek. This property contains upwards of nine hundred acres, of which, there are four hundred and fifty of well timbered land; and fifty of superior meadow, the remainder arable land, of an excellent quality, an excellent apple orchard, of latter fruit. The advantages of watering which this property has, but few can surpass, having two never failing streams passing entirely through the arable land, in such a manner as to water every different field; and several springs of excellent water, convenient to the house. There are on the premises, a two story brick dwelling, with four rooms and eight feet passage on a floor, with extensive and convenient cellars; a brick kitchen, with an entry 12 by 18 feet; a milk house 12 by 16 feet; an overleer's house; large and convenient negro quarters; brick smoke house, barn, granary, carriage-house, two corn houses, stables, and several other convenient out houses, &c. The subscriber thinks any further description unnecessary, as he presumes those who wish to purchase will first view the premises. I will sell the whole, or a part as may suit the purchaser. Terms made known by

CHARLES S. SEWELL.
Residing on the premises.
P. S. Possession given on the 1st of January 1805, with privilege of feeding wheat, next fall. There will be ground prepared for the reception of one hundred and fifty bushels of fall grain.

C. S. S.
Queen-Ann's county, Md. }
February 12, 1805. 2m

To Rent,

And possession given the 1st of February next, A NEW STORE HOUSE, situated, and standing on the main street—fronting the public square; and joining the Eagle Tavern in Chester-Town, Md. The said house is now occupied by Mr. Richard Ringgold. A lease may be had, and the terms more fully known by applying to

ISAAC CANNELL.
Chester-Town, Dec. 18, 1804. 1f

FOR SALE,

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

GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804. 1f

THE Subscriber having removed from Easton to the Settlement of Pine Creek, has given William Dawson, Contable, direction to proceed according to law for the recovery of accounts due to the Subscriber generally.—Nevertheless, any person disposed to avoid expence and trouble, may pay their respective accounts to Peter Denty, Esq. in Easton (with whom the books of the Subscriber remain) and take his receipt—he being fully authorized to receive and discharge the same, by me

JAMES IDDIGS.
Easton, 12th 2nd mo. 1805. 3

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD EARLE, Easton; or to RICHARD PETERS, Jun. No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 20, 1804. 1f

N. B. Any person inclined to purchase, may see a small plat of the land, by calling on

3 EDW. EARLE.

Chancery Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of three Lots of Ground, lying in Caroline county, advertised in this paper, by order of the Chancellor of Maryland, to be sold this day, at Denton, is POSTPONED, from the inclemency of the weather, to TUESDAY, the 26th day of February next, when the same will take place, on the terms before mentioned. By order of the creditors of William Gibson, deceased.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Jan. 29, 1805. 5

Chancery Sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, On TUESDAY, the 29th day of January next, at Denton, THREE LOTS OF GROUND, lying and being in Caroline County:—whereof William Gibson, died seized. Two of those lots lie in Denton; one of which Mr. Alexander Maxwell now occupies, and it is well improved, having a good dwelling house, kitchen, and several out-houses.—The second lot in Denton, is unimproved, but lies in a public part of the town. The third lot lies at a place known by the name of the Walnut Trees: this lot has some improvements and is judged to be a good stand for business. The terms of sale are, for the purchase money, payable in twelve months, with lawful interest from the date. Attendance will be given at one o'clock, on said day, by

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Greenborough, Dec. 25, 1804. 6

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elijah Clark, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those to whom said estate is indebted, are also requested to exhibit their respective claims, legally authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the same. Those who do not comply with the foregoing part of this notice, must expect no indulgence, as the estate will not admit of it.

WILLIAM G. GAREY, Adm'r of Elijah Clark, dec'd.
Easton, Feb. 12, 1805. 3

To be Rented,

For the present year, and Possession given immediately,

THAT well known stand for a Country Store, at the Head of Wye River, where Doctor Wilson, and his Brother before him, kept so long a very profitable Retail Store; and where an enterprising, industrious man, might do much business, with a vessel and grain, it being the route of most of the grain in that neighbourhood, passing to market. For terms apply to the subscriber, or John Nabb, esq. who lives on the premises.

JACOB GIBSON.
January 29, 1805. 1f

Notice in hereby given,

TO those holders of STOCK in the EASTERN BRIDGE COMPANY, who have not paid up their several instalments, that unless immediate payment is made to the Treasurer of said Company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer.
Washington, January 16, 1805. 6

BLANKS

FOR SALE.

Pine Creek Settlement.

In Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

THIS extensive, fertile and healthy territory, comprises 120,000 acres of land, situate on, and contiguous to, the waters of Pine Creek, having the state road, into the Genesee country passing through it.

The proprietors of it, who reside in Philadelphia, are, Samuel W. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, Jesse and Robert Waln, and James C. Fisher, and in the settlement the subscriber, who has removed there with his family, and the families of about forty other persons. The settlement is now in a rapidly increasing and improving state, and requires only the aid of an additional number of practical farmers, tradesmen and mechanics, to give it all the comforts of the oldest establishments in the State. To all such who will become actual settlers, the greatest encouragement will be given; to the first fifty families (provided they remove in the present season or ensuing spring) the price will not be raised beyond what some of the tracts have actually been sold for, viz. from three to four dollars per acre, according to situation, quality, &c. although the quantity already sold (exceeding thirty thousand acres) to persons who have purchased with the only view of residence, has considerably enhanced the value of the remainder.

In the number of purchasers, and of actual or intended residents, are respectable public ministers of the Society of Friends, and Methodists, and a number of respectable persons from England, in connexion with the Rev. John Hey whose certificate is annexed to that of other characters equally well known. The views of these, and of the subscriber, are to invite and encourage only such persons as intend to reside in the settlement, and to whom, being of good character, every aid in his power will be given; lumber and boards will be furnished at easy rates, and every other reasonable encouragement given.

These proposals are now made by the subscriber with a confidence of their giving satisfaction to those who may embrace them, which is derived from an actual residence in the settlement with his family—applications will be received by him, during his stay in Philadelphia, at Jacob S. Waln's, No. 204, Spruce-street, and by Samuel W. Fisher.

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1804.

HAVING recently purchased a considerable tract of the above land, with design of forming an immediate settlement, by a number of respectable families from England, some of whom are already arrived in this country; and purposing to establish regular public worship for the edification of such as may settle in the neighbourhood, I beg leave, in addition to the above advertisement, to say, that there is every prospect necessary to encourage well disposed persons to settle on the above-mentioned lands.

JOHN HEY.

PINE CREEK SETTLEMENT.

THE Subscribers left Delaware and Maryland, for the purpose of viewing the lands advertised by M. Mrs. B. W. Morris, Samuel W. Fisher and Company, on Pine Creek, in Lycoming County, State of Pennsylvania.

Previous to our departure from our respective homes, we promised several of our friends to transmit them the result of our observations, and it has been thought more advisable to comply with this engagement through the medium of the press.—We have passed thirty miles over the lands, examining with great care such as we have seen, are still employed in exploring others. The view we have taken has afforded us much satisfaction, and determined us all to purchase and settle in this country. Some very respectable people are already settled here, and several little thriving farms are strung along the whole road. Many of the lands are high, with a rich fertile soil covering the greater part of them. In other situations we have met with lower but waving lands, with a deep soil, equaling if not exceeding in richness anything we have ever seen. The best lands in Lancaster county have frequently been held up, and very deservingly, as the criterion of every thing excellent for farms, and we consider these lands as equal, and many of them greatly superior to those. We have seen wheat growing here, which we believe would yield thirty bushels per acre, and yet the seed had been merely harrowed in, the ground never having been ploughed. We have met with fine flax, and in some places the farmers were so unreasonable as to complain that their lands were too rich to bear that plant. The timber every where indicates strong good land, and while in some places it is heavier than one would wish, in others it opposes not more than the usual impediment in clearing. Pine Creek is navigable at all times when the Susquehanna is. Our immediate settlement is near the state road, and in the vicinity of the place where the county town will most probably exist, and about three or four miles from Pine Creek. The whole country appears to be well and sufficiently watered. In addition to the above we need only to observe that we confidently expect that which we much hoped for will be realized, and that we shall find the country remarkably healthy.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
JOHN WILD,
ABRAHAM RIDGELY,
SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM H. WILMER,
JOHN REGISTER,
ISRAEL MERRICK,
JAMES HARPER.

I subscribe entirely to the foregoing and though not certain of removing myself, have purchased two farms for my sons.

WILLIAM WILMER.
December 25, 1804. 124