



## THE TERMS OF THE STAR

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## A LETTER FROM

DR. JOHN STIBLEY,  
Late of Fayetteville, (Now of LOUISIANA,)  
TO  
J. GALES, PRINTER, in Raleigh.

(Concluded from our last.)

The lands on Red river alone are capable of producing more tobacco than is now made in all the United States, and at less than one fourth of the labor; and in all Louisiana, I think more than ten times as much cotton might be made as in the United States. The extreme fertility of this country, the vast quantities of flour, beef, pork, tobacco, sugar, &c. which it would yield, with the productions of its mines, independent of the disposal of vast quantities of vacant lands, under no claims, render the acquisition of it to the United States of importance almost exceeding calculation.

The western boundary of Louisiana is not ascertained, and there are various opinions about it. The jurisdiction of the governor of Louisiana at present ends, and that of the Spanish province of Texas begins, about miles west of the port of Natchitoches, on the Red river; and it does not appear that there ever was any agreement between the governments of France and Spain, concerning it. This is a matter of considerable importance; for wherever the lines is, it must run through a remarkable rich and fertile country; and a few miles either way of so long a line, is of consequence.

In Louisiana (as in all Spanish countries) the Roman Catholic religion is the only one tolerated. Some among them (who are strongly attached to that religion) have expressed to me their fears, that when the American government is established over them, they will not be permitted to worship as they please; but I have assured them their fears are groundless. They are quite happy with their priest at Natchitoches, who was formerly an abbot in France, and is one of the few who, during the late disturbances there, saved his life by flying to England, though not without a broken back, which is still crooked. I had lately a kind of argument with a person, that could not be settled without reference being had to the bible. One was accordingly produced from the bottom of a trunk, where it had been hid. I expressed my surprise at the circumstance of its having been secreted, and was told, that all the priests who had lived among them before Father Pavia (the present one) had made a practice to burn all the bibles they could find, telling the people, that they ought to know no more about religion; than what they (the priests) choose to tell them. That though Father Pavia had not destroyed any bibles since his residence among them, they were suspicious that he would not always continue to show them such lenity in this respect. But that in fact, his predecessors had made such havoc among the bibles, there were but few left in the country.

There is a family, by the name of Messier, now living in the village of Natchitoches, consisting of three brothers and two sisters, with whom I am well acquainted, having been frequently called to visit all of them in a medical capacity. Their father was formerly governor here, and afterwards governor of St. Antoine, where he died; their mother was a daughter of the Duke of Orleans, of the royal blood of France, which has prevented any of the present family from marrying. They are all strong republicans, and are highly pleased with the cession of Louisiana to the United States. They draw an annuity from their mother's family estate in France.

The two sisters conduct with great propriety, are esteemed and respected for their virtues, and are good christians.—The eldest brother is a man of real worth, strict in his morals and very independent in his circumstances. The two younger brothers are somewhat flighty; one of them has been banished from Louisiana on account of his republican principles, but has got back again.

I could add many more remarks concerning this truly fine country; but I have

already too far exceeded the limits of a letter. Owing to the very hasty manner in which this sketch was drawn up, I am aware that there are probably many errors in it, as relates to grammatical dictation, &c. but with respect to the substance of it, I believe it is perfectly correct.

I have, from the best materials and information I could obtain, sketched me a map of the southern part of Louisiana, and the country to the westward of it as far as the river Grand; which I believe may have some pretensions to accuracy.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN STIBLEY.

From a late London paper.

## DR. JENNER TO THE PUBLIC.

Cheltenham, Oct. 26.

Some report having gone abroad, that the Cow-pox has been found to secure the constitution from the plague in Constantinople and some other parts of European Turkey, Dr. Jenner begs leave to lay before the public the evidence which he has received of this important fact. He does not deem the point clearly ascertained, but cannot forbear thinking, that every reader will see a considerable presumption in its favor in the following

Extract of a letter from Dr. De Carro, of Vienna to Dr. Jenner.

"Your discovery has already produced some consequences which you surely were very far from foreseeing when you made it known to the world. I believe I once mentioned to you that a French physician, Monsieur La Font, thought he had observed, that vaccinated people were not attacked with the plague. He described to me the facts which raised the suspicion; they were few and not very conclusive, but he spoke of his new observations with modesty and prudence, and thought only that the subject deserved his future attention. Another physician of Constantinople, Monsieur Auban who never had any communication with M. La Font, who is of Salonica, wrote to me about a year ago, that he had also some suspicion of the Cow-pox being a preservative against the plague;—did not mention facts, but said, that several people had observed the same, and many vaccinated themselves as a security against the plague. Guess what was my astonishment, when a few days ago I received through the French ambassador at Vienna, a packet of Dr. Auban, who begins his letter with these words—"What I had the honor of mentioning to you long ago, concerning the Cow-pox being a security against the plague, as a probability, I can now, after many experiments, speak of almost to a certainty." He describes the facts summarily in his letter, and adds two *process verbaux*, signed by him and several witnesses, describing Citizen Champagny and myself to give them every possible publicity. The proofs are—

1st. Of 6000 vaccinated at Constantinople, not one has taken the plague.  
2d. That infants previously vaccinated, have sucked without injury, the milk of nurses infected with the plague.  
3d. That an Italian physician, Dr. Valli who went to Constantinople to study the plague, was so persuaded of the truth of the new discovery, that upon the sole security of having been vaccinated, he shut himself up in a Lazaretto, and had, with people attacked with carbuncles and buboes, various mode of contact, without any effect.

4th. That the same Dr. Valli inserted into his own hand, a mixture of various and pestilential virus, and having felt no effect from that trial, he meant the following week to insert pestilential virus alone.

5th. That Dr. Auban, having been informed that in some villages near Constantinople, the cows were subject to some eruptions on their udders; he, with several gentlemen of the French embassy, went to those villages, and found the cow-pox then existing. The report of the inhabitants was, that they had never seen the plague, or the small pox, among them; though both these diseases made dreadful ravage in the vicinity.

Such, my dear sir, continues Dr. De Carro, are the extraordinary facts which have been communicated to me. I have now and then corresponded with M. M. Lafont and Auban: their correspondence announces much medical information. The second, acquainting the world with such an important discovery, runs certainly a great risk, if he receives it by false and hasty observations.

## Congress OF THE UNITED STATES. House of Representatives.

Friday, January 20.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the unfinished business of the last session on a bill for the laying out roads in the district of Columbia was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had postponed until the 1st Monday of November the bill for the relief of certain officers of government sufferers by the insurrection of 1795.

Mr. J. Clay moved the reference of a memorial from the inhabitants of Alexandria in favor of a bridge over the Potomac, presented some time since, to the committee lately appointed on the same subject—Agreed to.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a recommendation that the house do disagree to the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed vessels *Me-houda* and *Mirboha*.

The bill as it passed the house of representatives distributed the value of the captured vessels among the officers and crews of the frigates *John Adams* and *Philadelphia*. The amendment of the senate directs distribution to be made according to the existing provisions of law for the distribution of prize money, according to which the commodore of the squadron receives one twentieth part. The report of the committee was committed to the committee of ways and means.

According to the order of the day, the house heard Mr. Cowan, counsel for the claimants under the *Yazoo* company.

Monday, January 23.

Mr. Dennis moved that the house should take up for consideration his motion to vary the duties imposed on imported articles as to reduce those on brown sugar.

Motion lost—ayes 29.  
The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the bill for the better direction of the collectors of the respective ports of the United States in granting to seamen certificates of citizenship.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and the house ordered it to a third reading.

Dr. Mitchell presented a memorial from the convention of delegates of the several state societies for the manumission of slaves assembled at Philadelphia, praying that congress will in the organization of the government of Louisiana, prohibit the importation of slaves.

Referred to the committee on the government of Louisiana.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of a select committee on the bill from the senate, for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments.

The report (lately published in the *National Intelligencer*) recommends a disagreement to the bill from the senate.

After a short debate the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Bryan moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to bring in a bill fixing the permanent salaries of those officers whose salaries were increased by an act passed on the second of March 1799, &c.

Mr. J. Clay enquired whether such a resolution was in order, a similar one having been decided upon before.

The Speaker said it was in order, as the former resolution was general, and this particular.

Resolution agreed to—ayes 52—noes 43.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1804.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Tuesday, January 24.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the house of the last session, on a more equal imposition of duties on imported articles.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had elected JOHN BROWN, president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill making provision for the application of the monies appropriated for making public roads to the Ohio.

Mr. Smilie moved the rising of the committee, with a view to the postponement of the bill to the next session.

This motion was supported on the ground that the application of the money was premature, there being but about 800 dollars in the treasury, and that the designation of the route would occasion much discussion, which would interfere with the transaction of important business before the house.

It was opposed by Messrs. Jackson, S. L. Mitchell, Holland and Lyon, who contended that considerable time would elapse before the necessary arrangements could be made for making the roads; previously to which, upon a calculation made on a report of the secretary of the treasury, 20,000 dollars would be accumulated, and an annual sum accreted thereafter of about 10,000 dollars; and that the present was as eligible a period as could occur for designating the points of the roads to be laid out.

The committee rose—ayes 70.

When the question being for giving leave to the committee to sit again.

Mr. R. Griswold said he should vote for it. He was of opinion that sufficient information did not exist to designate the points of the routes, and that it could not be had without authorizing the appointment of commissioners to explore the ground; for the purpose of modifying the bill, to effect this object alone, he should vote for leave being given to the committee to sit again.

This motion was supported by Messrs. R. Griswold, Dennis, Lyon, and Holland, and opposed by Mr. Smilie; and carried—ayes 71—noes 55.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a recommendation that the house should agree to some, and disagree to others, of the amendments of the senate to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States, in Louisiana.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the same committee, reported a recommendation to disagree to the amendments of the senate on the bill making military appropriations.

A message was received from the president, inclosing a very interesting letter from Governor Claiborne, stating the tranquility of the province of Louisiana, and the satisfaction and confidence of the inhabitants in the American government.

Mr. Dawson presented the petitions of Ann Alricks and Judith Crow, both of the District of Columbia, praying to be freed from their matrimonial obligations. After the reading of which, Mr. Dawson stated that although he was not acquainted with either of the petitioners, he had reason to believe that they were persons of the highest reputable connections and great propriety of conduct—that the petition of the first lady was supported by one from some of the first characters in the town of Alexandria—he moved the reference of them to a committee formerly appointed on the petition of Marcella Stanton, which was done, and Mr. Dawson and Mr. Smilie added to that committee.

Wednesday, January 25.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee on the memorial of the City Council of Washington, reported a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the inhabitants of the city.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholson, from the same committee, reported a bill for laying out a public road, &c. in the county of Washington, district of Columbia.

Referred in like manner.

Mr. Lattimore, from the committee on the memorial of the Mississippi legislature, and a petition from sundry individuals, made a report, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for fixing the salaries of certain executive officers.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchell, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a very detailed report (which shall soon be published) on various petitions from citi-

zens of New York and Philadelphia, relative to the encouragement of their trades and arts.

The report, after an elaborate train of reasoning, recommends an increase or diminution of the duties at present laid on some articles, and an entire exemption of others from duty.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the report of the committee of ways and means on the amendments of the senate to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States in Louisiana.

The committee of ways and means recommend a disagreement to the first amendment of the senate, providing for a port of entry at Natchez.

On concurring with this part of the report, a debate of several hours ensued, on the expediency of constituting Natchez a port of entry; when the question being taken, the committee of the whole voted a disagreement to the report of the committee of ways and means, only 33 members rising in favor of it. It will be perceived that this decision is a virtual agreement to the amendment of the senate, for constituting a port of entry at Natchez.

Having made progress in the amendments the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

The Speaker communicated a letter received from the Secretary of the treasury, with a statement of the exports of the United States for the past year.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of George-Town on Wednesday, the 23th instant, at John H. Barney's Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures proper to be adopted by the proprietors and inhabitants of said town, respecting the petitions now before congress, relative to building a bridge over the Potomack.

Daniel Reintzel, Mayor of the town, was called to the chair.

William O. Sprigg, was appointed secretary.

Messrs. John Mason, Benjamin Stoddert, John T. Mason, Thomas S. Lee, Daniel Reintzel, and William O. Sprigg were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to congress, stating the belief of the citizens of this town, that their rights would be invaded and their interests injured by the erection of a bridge at the place proposed.

Messrs. John Threlkeld, John Peter, Adam King, Abner Ritchie, Thomas Corcoran and William Stewart appointed to receive signatures to the memorial.

Messrs. John T. Mason, and John Mason were appointed to present the memorial, and to attend, if necessary, congress, or any committee of congress on the subject.

Boston, Jan. 16.

On Saturday last, the following resolution was moved in the Senate of this Commonwealth, by Mr. Bacon, who said he rose to invite the attention of the senate to a mournful subject. Since the last session of the General Court, one of the most venerable citizens of this Commonwealth; who had filled a variety of the most important offices in the government had departed this life. This solemn event had been respectfully noticed in the congress of the United States; and he thought there would be a special propriety in the same being done by the legislature of his native State. For this purpose he had prepared a resolution, which he asked leave to submit to the consideration of the board. In forming the resolution, he observed; it would be perceived, that he aimed at brevity and plainness of speech, rather than a labored and needless attempt to add lustre to a character; which requires only to be known in order to be revered by all good men. The resolution is in the following words:—

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts—In Senate, January 12, 1804.—It having pleased the Supreme Being, in the course of his all-wise and righteous providence, since the last session of the General Court to remove, by death, the venerable SAMUEL ADAMS, lately Governor of this Commonwealth, and one of the most distinguished patriots of the United States.

Resolved, That in token of sincere and profound respect for the memory and distinguished services of that illustrious man—the members of both branches of the legislature wear black erape on their left arms; during the remainder of the present session of the General Court."—Ordered to lie on the table till Monday.



Translated for the National Intelligence, from the *Moniteur de Louisiana*.

NEW ORLEANS, 21st Dec. 1803.

The work is at length consummated—Louisiana changes her government for the last time; and the flag of the United States has throughout this city every where replaced that of the French republic.

The following account of the three last days, will complete the history of these events, which make an epoch, destined to be one of the most memorable in the history of America.

On Sunday last, the 13th of this month, the colonial prefect, commissioner of the French government, was invited, once more to assist in the divine service of a form of worship, about to cease to be national in this country, from the nature of the government under which the people were about to pass. The religious ceremonies were celebrated with the greatest pomp: the colonial prefect, accompanied by the municipal body, by French officers, with those of the militia, and many other respectable persons, entered the church through a line of grenadiers, and there received mass, with the honors due to the representatives of the French republic.

The lines—

*Domine, salvam fac rempublicam;*

*Domine, salvos fac Consules;*

Once more refounded through the church, where they have been regularly sung, on festivals and Sabbaths, from the first taking possession the country by France.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, were seen passing along the banks of the river, the commissioners of the United States, Mr. Claiborne and General Wilkinson, preceded by a fine detachment of volunteers of the Mississippi Territory, on horse back. They proceeded immediately to citizen Louffat's, and their arrival was announced by the discharge of 19 cannon.

Citizen Louffat received them in his saloon, in the midst of a numerous company; when, after resting a few moments, he led them to his cabinet, where they remained in conference for more than an hour.

They had no sooner left him than it became public, that on the next day, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, Louisiana would be given up to the United States.

Meanwhile, the American commissioners retired at three o'clock to their camp, and from that moment no doubt remained of preparations being made for their taking possession.

On Wednesday we were most agreeably surprised by the display of a body of fine cavalry, traversing the city from one end to another, and ending their way towards the camp. It was citizen Louffat, who thus attended, was on his way to visit the commissioners of the United States; he was preceded by the major, and adjutant major of the militia, in French uniform, at his side was the *Commandant de la Place*, the colonel of the militia, an aid-de-camp, and the secretary of the commission; in the midst of which, his superb dress, his noble horse, the richness of its harness, of blue velvet embroidered with silver, distinguished him from every other.

He was followed by a number of the young officers of militia, French soldiers and inhabitants of the city. This retinue, amounting to about sixty men, offered a spectacle truly brilliant, and it was a matter of universal surprise, how, on so short a notice, had been collected a body of cavalry so numerous, so excellent, and so well equipped. But what is impossible to a chief beloved by the Louisianians—In half an hour afterwards the municipality followed in carriages; multitudes assembled, and the road for half a league, was completely covered. Their reception at camp was a-la-militaire, and accompanied with every honor.

On their entering the *marque* of the officers, the cannons were fired to salute the French commissioners, music succeeded, and played the air, dearest to Frenchmen, namely, Buonaparte's march. The colonial prefect, presented the members of the municipal body, and afterwards the officers and principal citizens, to the American commissioners, conversed with them, and after making the tour of the camp, retired in the same order that he came. The night following the precautions of the police were increased, and the guards and patrols doubled, the colonial prefect went himself to reconnoiter the different posts, and rode through the interior of the city.

At length that day dawned, which was to usher in a new era for the people of Mississippi.

Citizen Louffat, commissioner of the French republic, proceeded to the city Hotel on foot, at the head of the municipal body of the officers attached to his mission, a great number of militia officers, and distinguished inhabitants of the city and surrounding country, and of the citizens of his nation. He was saluted as he passed by the republican brig *L'Argo*.

The weather was exceedingly fine, and the temperature mild as that of April. In about an hour the troops of the United

States presented themselves, where they were met in military form at the gates, and after receiving the orders of the colonial prefect, were introduced into the city.

They displayed in the square, having the American commissioners at their head, and being commanded by one of them, General Wilkinson. He formed them in the line of battle, opposite the front of the city Hotel, the armed militia and the French company under captain Bangand, were arrayed on the opposite side. A detached company, at a little distance, was stationed near the national flag.

The American commissioners, ascending to the hall, were met on the grand stair case by the assistant of the mayor the chief of the battalion *Commandant de la Place*, the first adjutant major of the militia, and the secretary of the commission, who were placed there to receive them. The commissioner of the French republic, himself, with the municipal body, received them in the audience hall; he was seated in an elevated chair, Mr. Claiborne at his right, and Gen. Wilkinson on his left in other chairs, the secretary of the French commission standing before them on the right, and the secretary of the American commission on the left.

The commissioners of the United States presented to the commissioner of the French republic, their full powers, which were immediately read by the secretary of commission, Wadsworth, and repeated by the secretary of commission, Dangerot.

Citizen Louffat briefly announced the object in French, and at his order, citizen Dangerot afterwards read the *treaty of cession* of Louisiana, with the powers of which the first consul Buonaparte, had invested citizen Louffat, in the name of the French people, that he might execute the same, according to the process verbal of the exchange of ratifications, which were to precede this execution. These readings over, citizen Louffat rose and said—"That from this moment he gave to the commissioners of the United States possession of the country and dependencies of Louisiana conformably to the articles 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the treaty and to the conventions of the 10th Floréal, year 11th (30th April) in order, that according to this treaty the sovereignty and property of Louisiana, should pass to the United States, under the same clauses and conditions with which it had been ceded by Spain to France, in virtue of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 6th Vendémiaire, year 9, (Oct. 1, 1800), which had received its execution by the French having taken possession of this colony."

After these words, citizen Louffat took the keys of the forts of New Orleans and presented them to Mr. Claiborne; he then continued thus—"I here declare that in virtue of the powers, with which I am vested, and of the mission with which I am charged by the first consul, that all citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana, who shall remain under the government of the United States, are from this instant released from their oaths of fidelity to the French republic." Citizen Louffat, then rose and changed seats with Mr. Claiborne. The secretaries of commissions then read the process verbal of this ceremony, the one in the French, the other in the English language; they were then on both sides signed and sealed and reciprocally exchanged, and the fitting ended. The citizens went to the principal balcony of the hotel. At their appearance the flag of the French republic was lowered, and at the same time that of the United States raised, when they met at equal height, they remained till at a signal of the firing of cannon on the square, the forts commenced a discharge, which was repeated by all the batteries; at this moment the American colour was raised and the French flag taken down.

Citizen Louffat then descended from the city hotel with Mr. Claiborne and general Wilkinson. They placed themselves in front of the line formed by the militia, when citizen Louffat spoke as follows:

"Militia of New Orleans and Louisiana! You have given proofs of the greatest zeal, and of a filial devotion to the French standard, during the short time it has appeared on your banks. I shall make this known to France and her government. In their name I return you thanks. Behold the commissioners of the United States, to whom I transfer the command over you. Obey them henceforth as the representatives of your legitimate sovereign."

This concise harangue being finished, citizen Louffat placed himself along side of the standard of the republic. Immediately the drum beat, and the company of French citizens put themselves in motion—the weather was uncommonly favorable for this ceremony; the crowd was great; the windows and balconies presented to view the most beautiful women of Louisiana—the French, Spanish and American plumes rose here and there in tufts, from the midst of the various groups. A large number of Americans collected at a short distance from the city hotel, throwing their hats in the air and huzzing. But, in general, the great

A silence and order reigned throughout the multitude. A thousand persons have observed and repeated that, during the remainder of the day, at the sight of the French flag, beheld on high, and then disappearing, sorrow and emotion were depicted in almost every countenance, and tears flowed from almost every eye. This emotion was redoubled when the company of French citizens carried off, with slow steps, this beloved emblem of our national alliance. It would be difficult for the spectator ever to forget this moment, on the affecting spectacle.—Fifty different Frenchmen, brought to this country, by different views, destinies and changes, the one unknown to the other, surmounting the standard of their country, finding themselves all brothers, tender to it,—from the spontaneous and abundant emotions of their hearts, a home of affection, devotion and respect!—Their manners and habits had neither resemblance or military uniformity; but from their positions, their notions, their distance, and their steps, it was easy to see that many of them had marched with the *brave*, and had been courted among the distinguished *defenders of their country*. As this company passed before the American lines, they presented their arms to the beat of the drum, displayed their colours, and saluted it with their cannon; and while it could be perceived weeping eyes remained fixed upon it. It was at the house of the commissioner of the republic, and into his hands that the company deposited the flag for whose protection it had been organised. On leaving the ranks to receive it, citizen Louffat thus spoke:

"French Citizens!—I shall render an account to our government of the patriotic sentiments with which you have fulfilled at the distance of 2,500 leagues a religious duty to this standard. I shall require from your commander a list of your names, and shall transmit them to the minister of marine and the colonies, and you may rest assured that they will be placed under the eyes of the first consul." Scarcely had the French commissioner entered his dwelling, when the officers of the militia waited upon him with the following address:

"We have desired to render to you, and through you, to the French republic, this new homage; while we still wear (pointing to their cockades) this emblem of the transient union which has subsisted between us, and of the attachment we shall always feel for it."

The scene was very affecting. At three o'clock the company seated themselves at the table of the colonial prefect, who gave a dinner to the commissioners of the United States, followed by a tea party in the evening. The festival was splendid. On the dinner table were ninety two covers; and there were from four to five hundred guests at supper. The main table accommodated sixty, the remainder were distributed at small tables arranged under the other galleries; with which all external communication was cut off; while within glittered the American, Spanish and French colours, which, intermingled, and falling in large folds, formed the most elegant drapery round the walls. The decorations of the great table consisted of *plateaux*, embellished with beautiful paintings, and surmounted with temples, pavilions, and pillars. The polite attention and significant allusion, indicated by raising the American colours over every other decoration, escaped the observation of no one. It was also noticed that nearly all the American families of the city were invited to the entertainment.

A number of civil and military officers, accompanied the commissioners of the United States. The Spanish civil and military officers surrounded the commissioners of his Catholic Majesty; and the rest of the company was composed of French, and principally Louisianians.—The toasts commenced after the first course and continued till the end of the repast, which was prolonged by the firing that followed them. They were given in the following order:—*The United States and Jefferson*, in Maderia *Charles the 4th and Spain*, in Malaga and Canary; *The French Republic and Buonaparte*, in Red and White Champagne. Each of these toasts was announced by sixty three discharges of artillery; of which twenty one were fired from the fort; twenty one from the French battery before the prefecture; and twenty one from the French brig *L'Argo*. After these toasts, given by citizen Louffat, the Spanish and American commissioners gave the *French commissioner and his family* and the French commissioners then gave, to the *friendship and indissoluble union of the three powers whose commissioners are present*. Additional discharges were heard, and others repeated on the colonial prefect announcing as the last toast, TO THE ETERNAL HAPPINESS OF LOUISIANA! Acclamations, transports, and huzzas accompanied each of these toasts. The assembly at tea was but an increased and uninterrupted continuation of the company at dinner. Tea was served at seven, and English country dances immediately commenced, continued, alternately with French country dances; until 9 o'clock in the morning, except during the interval of supper, which was served up at 2 in the morning. Eight card pa-

bles detained part of the company till a much later hour. No fire occurred to disturb the harmony of the festival, although there was the most magnificent illumination. The assembly was more numerous and protracted than we have before witnessed. It was as brilliant, in society and dress, as any preceding; and only differed from them in being opened and terminated with less gaiety, and in being marked by a flight tint of melancholy. But in the animation of the dance, play and conversation, the night was devoted to pleasure.

Citizen Louffat, after the giving up of Louisiana, received the same day, during the festival, and again on the ensuing day, multiplied testimonies of the regret felt on his leaving the country. He shewed himself much affected by and it was easily seen that he reciprocated them.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 30.

Captain Main, from whom we have received French journals to the 23d of November, informs us, that every transaction in France was kept a most profound secret; nothing was known there about the real intention of the first consul: Some predicted that an attempt to invade England would never be made; others were sanguine both in the belief that the attempt would be made, and that it would prove successful: Commerce was, as might be expected, very much at a stand. Brandy, and other articles of exportation, however, had taken a considerable rise, in consequence of the numerous arrivals in the ports of France of neutral vessels.

Captain Main brings dispatches to government from the American consul at Bordeaux.

PARIS, November 13.

Twenty men are alternately taken from each company of the regiments of the line composing the camp at Bologne, and embarked on board the flat bottomed boats, to learn how to handle the oars and cannon; which they executed with great alacrity and precision.—*Extract of a letter from Bologne, dated November 9.*

One hundred vessels, each carrying 24 pounders, present themselves in the road daily. The number of vessels of all sizes that are to serve in the expedition against England is computed at five thousand. Never has Bologne exhibited a more lively appearance than at present. The circulation of cash is greater than in any other port of the republic. A great number of generals are here.

The barrack in which the first consul lodges is placed on a very elevated eminence, commanding an extensive view of the shores and harbour; the barrack of rear admiral Bruix is at its right. The coats are lined with cannon and mortars. All these mortars are recast on a new plan; they weigh 8000 lbs. and reach to the distance of three kilometres.

Every day increases the mass of the forces by the successive arrival of the flotillas. The first consul is pressing all the works with an inconceivable activity.

November 14.

Madame Le Clerc is married to Prince Borghese. The nuptials have been celebrated at Morfontaine.

November 15.

On the 11th inst. was launched at Havre, in the presence of the minister of marine, the pinnace built for the first consul. The minister afterwards reviewed the carpenter workmen, visited minutely the workshops, magazines, timber yards, the vessels in armanent, and the flotilla ready to put to sea.

A convoy of four gun boats, twelve flat-bottomed boats, two pinnances and eleven transports, which sailed from Havre on the 7th November, arrived safe at Bologne the next day.

Orders have been issued at Brussels to prepare there a great quantity of ship bread for the service of the army of England. The construction of oars in the forest of Soignes, goes on with redoubled activity. It is asserted that not less than thirty thousand are to be made.

November 17.

The armament of the doggers and fishing boats that are in the docks at Dunkirk goes on with the greatest activity. Each of these vessels will carry one 24 pounder and four 4 pounders. They will be manned, independently of the land troops, with forty seamen: they will have besides a stable for the transportation of a few horses. Some pinnances of a new construction are also fitting out, and several flat bottomed boats are daily looked for from Holland.

On the 12th of Nov. several merchant vessels that had been detained in the channel for the service of the republic, sailed from Brussels. Those which remain will soon follow.

November 18.

The first consul has just returned from visiting the coast. He arrived this day at St. Cloud, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He left Bologne on the 17th inst. His return was announced by the discharge of cannon.

The English continue cruising off Cherbourg, but at two gun shot distance, which places them in a situation from

whence it is impossible to observe what passes in the port. The service of the signals is performed with astonishing celerity. In the space of three hours intelligence is communicated from Cherbourg to Brest. All the ports, villages and cottages on the shore are full of companies of Horse Chasseurs. Every thing is in readiness for departure.

November 19.

Three divisions of the Flotilla of St. Malo consisting of 18 flat bottomed boats, 3 gun boats, 22 sloops, 40 fishing boats of Newfoundland, and one pinnace, sailed from that port in the night of the 11th to 12th November, steering for Cherbourg.

We learn from Flushing, that a considerable flotilla is to rendezvous in that port, and that 6 ships of war were launched there on the 12th inst. The *chasseurs* are in a state of the greatest activity, and the troops under the command of General Monnet are making preparations for some important movement.

November 21.

The first consul gave audience yesterday to the constituted authorities. In the evening, he went to the Opera, where he was received with the most unbounded applause.

There are now building in the docks of Dunkirk, boats intended for the transportation of the cavalry; in each boat a stable is to be erected, which will contain from 16 to 20 horses.

The first consul, before his departure from Bologne, went on a raft on which were placed 12 pieces of heavy cannon, so arranged as to be pointed in any direction. The precision and rapidity with which they were discharged, notwithstanding the waves which broke against the pieces, astonished the most experienced engineers. The fire was as well kept up as if it had been on shore, although the cannoniers were up to their knees in water. The object of this exercise was to accustom the conductors of the pieces to this novel manœuvre, that they might acquire the habit of performing, in the water, the many evolutions which they must necessarily perform on the coast of England.

We are informed from Rome, that the harvest has been extremely abundant.

BOULOGNE, November 19.

The day before yesterday, the first consul, after having reviewed the army, ordered the execution of several military evolutions. He spent the whole of yesterday in the port notwithstanding visiting the two divisions of the flotilla that were arriving from Havre, which made port in two tides. The Bologne flotilla is there reinforced by sixty vessels, each carrying 24 pounders.

It has been remarked, as ominous, that in digging here to establish the emplacement of the first consul, a military axe has been found appearing to have belonged to the Roman army that invaded England. There have also been found at Embleuse, in digging the foundation for the tent of the first consul, medals of William the conqueror. It must be acknowledged that these circumstances are at least whimsical and they will appear still more singular, on recollecting that when General Buonaparte visited the ruins of Peluse in Egypt, he there found a Cameo of Julius Caesar.

The camps of the army resemble a town. The soldiers are at least as comfortable in them as in barracks. General Soult has paid particular attention to that important part of the military administration, which has so much influence upon the health of the troops.

The north winds, which are prevailing with some violence, have driven off the English cruisers to a great distance from Boulogne; the currents are extremely rapid in these ports.

(*Moniteur.*)

The President and Senate have ratified the Convention between the United States and Spain; of the 11th of August, 1802, laid by the President before the Senate during the last session, and not then definitively acted upon.

This Convention stipulates for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries in consequence of the *excesses* of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty or the laws of nations.

It provides for a board of commissioners to consist of five members, two to be appointed by each government; and the fifth by common consent, or in case of disagreement to be designated by lot.

They are to meet at Madrid; and for the space of eighteen months from the day of their meeting, are authorized to receive the claims provided for by the convention.

By a provision of the convention a reservation is made on behalf of each party of the right to claim at a convenient time indemnification for the *excesses* of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls and tribunals in their respective territories, which might be imputable to the two governments. This reservation was rendered necessary to save the claims of this description, not found to be embraced in the remedial part of the convention.

The convention only requires the exchange of ratifications at Madrid, to carry immediately into effect. *Not in*



ESTAR  
O R.  
En. Shore General Advertiser.  
EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
February 7, 1804.

The Senate of the United States have, for some days past, been engaged on the bill for the government of Louisiana. After a debate of considerable length, it has been decided—yeas 22—nays 7—to prohibit the importation into Louisiana of slaves from all foreign countries. We flatter ourselves that this important principle will be confirmed by the ultimate vote of the two houses, and that Congress will thereby evince an unabating spirit to exert every legitimate power, with which they are invested, to rescue the national character from its greatest degradation, and save the people they represent from the deepest evils which futurity might otherwise have in store for them.

Nat. In.  
NATIONAL JUBILEE.  
TO CELEBRATE  
THE ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA  
as an event of the greatest  
moment to  
The Liberty,  
The Happiness,  
The Peace,  
The Security,  
The Prosperity,  
The Glory of  
REPUBLICAN AMERICA,  
AND TO  
THE PERPETUATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT,  
As an event  
Resulting from the Wisdom, Uprightness, and  
Relolution  
Of the Man chosen by the People  
to administer their Government,  
THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia,  
Who has administered it for their  
good, to their satisfaction  
and advantage  
AND  
To his own Honor :  
Particularly  
In the Provident measures which he had  
taken for  
In the wise negotiations which he had  
directed for  
And the success which has resulted  
IN  
THE ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA  
WHICH  
Opens to posterity a vast field for the  
enjoyment of the blessings of  
free government,  
Security against the vices and miseries  
of European nations  
AND  
Which renews to the oppressed of  
Europe  
That Asylum  
First offered by the Old Congress  
in the days of revolution  
and now further assured  
In the days of Regeneration :  
AN EVENT  
Which secures Republican Government  
From  
Dangerous or Hostile Neighbors,  
Which affords a field for the aborigines  
who have not embraced civilized  
society ;  
AND  
Which provides new means of defence  
against an evil entailed on  
us by those  
From whom we snatched our  
INDEPENDENCE ;  
An Event  
Which enlarges the sphere  
Human Action, and Civilization,  
Which  
Presents to Philosophy, Curiosity and  
Commerce  
A more extensive scope,  
Connects the Tropic with the  
Frigid Zone,  
Under one temperate rule of law :  
AND  
Holds forth to the World by the example  
The superiority, efficacy,  
and perseverance  
OF  
REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT,  
Faithfully administered :  
To celebrate this important event  
It is proposed  
THAT A GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL  
Be held throughout the Union  
ON SATURDAY THE 12th DAY OF  
MAY, 1804,  
BEING ST. TAMMANY'S DAY.  
Aurora.  
Washington, Jan. 30.

On Friday last, the acquisition of LOUISIANA was celebrated in this city by a numerous company assembled at Stelle's Hotel, on Capitol Hill. A most superb dinner was given by a number of the MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, to the president of the United States, the vice-president, the heads of department and the other officers of government. The president was escorted from his own house to the place of entertainment by members of both houses, the brigadier general and the colonel of the Washington militia,

and the officers of government generally. His approach was announced by a discharge of artillery from the Hill, and he was received at the door by the president and vice-president of the day, and welcomed by a full band of music playing 'Jefferson's march.' The company, consisting of about one hundred, set down to dinner at 5 o'clock; Gen. S. Smith presided, and Mr. Nicholson and General Varnum acted as vice-presidents. On no occasion have the same number of countenances exhibited more real satisfaction, as none ever offered itself upon which mutual congratulations could be more sincere, of mutual good will be more generally felt. An assemblage so numerous, to celebrate an event, at once so glorious and so happy, may not occur again for centuries to come. The reduction of a petty fortress which has cost the lives of thousands; the conquest of a town, in which the widow, the orphan, and the helpless virgin have had ample cause to heap curses on the heads of the conquerors, have too often furnished occasion for joy and festivity. But what must have been the sensations of those who were now assembled, when they reflected, that without exciting the anguish of one heart, they had extended the blessings of liberty to an hundred thousand beings who were added to the population of their country; and by means unstained with the blood of a single victim, they had acquired almost a new world, and had laid the foundation for the happiness of millions yet unborn!

After dinner the following toasts were drank, each accompanied by a discharge of artillery, and the interval filled up with appropriate music, from the Italian band.

1. The people of the United States.
2. The constitution of the Union.
3. Our brothers of Louisiana.
4. The nations in amity of the United States.
5. The Union of the States.
6. The State governments.
7. The rights of neutral powers.
8. Peace when peace is honorable war, rather than disgrace.
9. Arts and sciences.
10. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.
11. The river Mississippi—a high road of commerce between citizens of the same country, not a barrier between rival nations.
12. The militia of the United States.
13. The army and navy of the United States.
14. The American seamen, protection to them in their youth, and support for them in old age.
15. The memory of General Washington and the other departed heroes who fought for our independence.
16. The memory of Franklin, Hancock and Adams, and the deceased statesmen of our revolution.
17. Livingston and Monroe, our ministers who negotiated the treaty of cession.

Volunteers  
The president of the United States.  
The vice president.  
Governor Claiborne, General Wilkinson, and that part of the army and militia which defended the Mississippi with them to take possession of the newly acquired territory of Louisiana.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives—The real sovereigns of the United States.—the American fait.

The annexed ode, translated from the Latin, by one of the company, and adapted to the occasion, was sung by several voices accompanied with instrumental music.

PAX ILLO PORTIOR.  
Almighty Jove thy supplicants hear,  
Indulgent grant our ardent prayer;  
May smiling peace, with olive wand,  
Long scatter blessings o'er the land;  
And give to grateful man the power,  
Of wisely using every hour.

Where peace extend her silken wing,  
The graces sport, the muses sing;  
There trade expands the flowing soil,  
And commerce courts the breathing gale;  
There justice sacred vigil keeps  
To guard the couch where virtue sleeps.

But where the thundering God of war,  
Spreads havoc round in blood stained'd cars;  
Religion seeks the gloomy shade  
And drooping justice hangs her head;  
And virtue loses all her charms  
Amid the horrid din of arms.

To Jefferson, belov'd of Heaven,  
May golden peace be ever given,  
And when death at last shall come,  
To lay him in the silent tomb,  
May weeping angels gather near,  
And laurels strew around his bier,  
And waft him, on the wings of love,  
To everlasting peace above.

LOUISVILLE, (Geo.) Dec.  
Circuit Court of the United States.

On Wednesday the 14th instant the circuit court of the United States was opened in this town, by the hon. Wm. Stephens, judge of this district, which has been sitting since. There being no matters of criminal nature, to continue the grand jury, they were discharged on Saturday, after delivering the following preface:

We, the grand jury of the sixth circuit court of the United States, for the district of Georgia, cannot omit expressing our satisfaction, that no matter has presented itself requiring official censure, which affords the pleasing inference of a growing improvement and reformation in morality and good order.

While we view with sensibility, the out-stretched arm of desolating war abroad, nerved by ambition and fell pride of a few tyrants we must felicitate our fellow-citizens that these calamities are averted from us by Divine Providence, and we feel ourselves duly impressed with gratitude and thankfulness to the Author of all good, that through him, we have a national head; by whose wisdom, temperance and fortitude, we have escaped oppression and the horrors of war; and take this opportunity of calling on our fellow-citizens to bear in mind the precursors they have escaped; and to be watchful in their suffrages, that the disguised and insidious endeavors of the common enemy prevailed not, in obtaining places of trust.

The glorious and transcendent acquisition of the Louisiana territory, effected by means so wise, equitable and just, will be a monument of never dying honor to our chief magistrate, who combines the energy of a ruler, the wisdom of a sage, and the affection of a parent.

With deference we tender his honor judge Stephens, our respects and with pleasure offer this public expression of the high consideration we feel for his assiduity and prompt attention in the discharge of the duties of his station, and recommend these our sentiments to be published.

JARED INWIN, Foreman (formerly governor of the State, and now a brigadier general.)

For the Republican Star.

THE advantages of the Republican system, over all other forms of government have been so feelingly experienced by the people of the United States, that any observations on the peculiar blessings resulting therefrom, may perhaps be considered as useless, or unnecessary. It is certainly true, that our constitution is framed on the best possible plan, and that our citizens are more eminently happy than those of any other nation; and it is equally certain that this felicity exclusively results from possessing a representative form of government. While therefore we so justly appreciate our condition; it is the duty of every good man, on all proper occasions, to give publicity to those happy distinctions, that mark our political institution, from those of other nations. This duty is not less pleasing than useful, as the knowledge thereby communicated must improve the citizen, and stimulate the patriot;—it is not sufficient that we are happy; we ought to know the basis on which that happiness rests.

The above remarks result, from considering the satisfactory conclusion of our late negotiation with the French Republic, both as it regarded the place of deposit, and the free navigation of the Mississippi. Our political situation in 1803, had so rapidly increased in wealth and population, since the last treaty with France that what was formerly considered only as useful and desirable, had now become absolutely necessary to our Western Brethren. Two methods presented themselves for attaining this necessary object—war, or negotiation—Republicans chose the latter, and the event has fully justified the superiority of the choice. Whether the acquisition of the immense territory of Louisiana will be useful to the American people, time alone can demonstrate; but the means by which the surrender was effected, deserve the warmest support of every real friend to his country. Nor is this all—a lesson of the last importance to mankind may from thence be collected—that in governments where the people are the legitimate sources of power, negotiation will always be preferred to war.

In limited monarchies, where the dangerous power of declaring war, and making peace, generally resides in the monarch—or in aristocracies where the Nobles alone can possess this privilege—or in despotisms, where all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial rest in the despot,—the lives and fortunes of the subjects, are merely considered as the property of the crown. It is of no importance in such governments, that the occasion for war was just and necessary; or that reasonable negotiation had been rejected—Equally contemning the rights and feelings of their subjects, and stimulated only by disappointed ambition, or some trifling indignity, the blood—and treasure of the nation are exhausted in war, while a chosen few, aloof from the surrounding danger, stand calm spectators of the wretched scene!!!

How opposite to this practice must be the history of a Representative Government.—There, negotiation will always precede war; for as the blood and treasure of the people must necessarily be expended in all cases of hostility, every plan consistent with their safety, and national honor, will be pursued; before the final appeal to arms.

Queen Ann's County, }  
Feb. 3, 1804. } CIVIS.

For the REPUBLICAN STAR.

A CATECHISM  
Relative to the National Debt of England, taken from the London Magazine, of March 1776.

Question 1st.—Supposing this debt to be only one hundred and thirty millions of pounds sterling at present (although it is much more) and that it was all to be counted in shillings: that a man could count at the rate of one hundred shillings per minute, for twelve hours each day, till he had counted the whole; how much time would he take in doing it?

Answer.—Ninety-eight years, three hundred and sixteen days, fourteen hours and forty minutes.

Question 2d.—The whole of this sum being two thousand six hundred millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being sixty-two shillings in the troy pound, what is the whole weight?

Answer.—Forty-one million nine hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and forty-eight troy pounds.

Question 3d.—How many carts would carry this weight, supposing a ton in each?

Answer.—Twenty thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight carts.

Question 4th.—Supposing a man could carry one hundred pounds weight from London to York—how many would it require to carry the whole?

Answer.—Four hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five men.

Question 5th.—If all these men were to walk in a line, at two yards distance from each other, what length of road would they require?

Answer.—Four hundred and seventy-six miles and a half and seventy yards.

Question 6th.—The breadth of a shilling being one inch, if all these shillings were laid in a straight line, close to one another's edge—how long would the line be that would contain them?

Answer.—Forty-one thousand & thirty-five miles, which is more than the circumference of the earth.

Question 7th.—Supposing the interest of this debt to be only three and half per cent per annum, what does the whole annual amount of interest amount to?

Answer.—Four million five hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Question 8th.—When will the government be able to pay the principal?

Answer.—When there is more money in England's treasury alone, than there is at present in all Europe.

Question 9th.—And when will that be?

Answer.—NEVER.

This Catechism presents to the American reader a specimen of the blessings enjoyed by a people, who glory in being ridden by Kings and Nobles.

FOR THE STAR.

LEST suspicion might attach to an innocent person, I think it necessary to observe, that the gentleman alluded to in the Star of the 24th ult, does not reside in this place: None of our young men, that I am acquainted with, answer the description; for although some of them may, and I believe do, possess equal energy of mind, yet they fortunately bear no comparison in their attachment to enervating liquor. Our youth are, I think rather remarkable for the sobriety; but those intended for professional men, are possibly not quite so studious as they might be. I do not intend to censure my young friends, but warn them against the disagreeable effects of idleness.

JUVENIS.  
Centreville, February 6.

We are informed that General Bailey, is appointed to fill, in the post-office at New York, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Banman.

Phil. Gaz.

A fire took place in Boston on the 21st ult, and consumed houses and other property to the amount of 37,500 dollars; among which was the Printing office, and materials of Messrs. Gilbert & Dean.

Easton Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held in their usual room in the Court-House, on MONDAY, the 13th instant; at which the Members are requested to attend. The annual choice of Officers is then to be made. Feb'y 7, 1804.

To be rented, for the present Year,  
TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables; Gardens, &c.—Also, a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to  
SAMUEL BALDWIN, or  
WILLIAM MELUY.  
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

Bills-of sale, bonds, notes, Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book store.

(BY AUTHORITY.)  
AN ACT  
For the relief of John Coles.  
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 adjust the claim of John Coles, owner of the ship Grand Turk, heretofore employed in the service of the United States, for the detention of the said ship at Gibraltar, by direction of the American consul at that port, from the tenth day of May to fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, inclusive; and that he be allowed demurrage at the rate stipulated in the charter party, together with the interest thereon.  
NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
A. BURR,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
January 14, 1803.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

To be sold, at Public Vendue  
ON SECOND DAY,  
the 13th instant, at the place commonly called Pott's Mill, the personal property of Mary Cooper, deceased, consisting of  
HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Hogs, Cows, and a Mare and Colt—also a quantity of Corn and Salted Pork. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above eight dollars; not to be required, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums under eight dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by  
WM. ATKINSON and  
THOS. ATKINSON, } Administrators of Mary Cooper.  
2mo. 7, 1804. 1

Will be exposed to Public Vendue,  
On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of John Clayland, deceased, near King's Town,  
ALL HIS ESTATE, consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs, a large number of each; also, all his Household, and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils; 2000 wt. of Bacon, and a quantity of Indian Corn, and Corn Blades. To be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security with interest from the date.  
WILLIAM CLAYLAND, Executor of John Clayland, dec'd.  
February 7, 1804. 3

Will be sold at Public Vendue  
On Wednesday 7th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following Property, viz.  
HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture; some valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; and Farming Utensils. Also, a handsome Canvas top Carriage, almost new. Eight months credit will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security; and for all sums not exceeding four dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by  
THOMAS APPELGATE, Jr.  
Talbot county, Jamaica Point, }  
February 7, 1804. } 5

For sale at private sale,  
THE Lands and Tenements, near Easton, late the property of the rev. John Bowie, situate on the road leading to Centreville, and containing about 131 acres. If these lots are not sold before the 25th of May next, they will on that day be sold at Public Vendue in Easton. Any person inclined to purchase will enquire of Thomas H. Bowie, residing in Easton, who is fully authorized to sell.  
JAMES BOWIE,  
Easton February 7, 1804. 7

In Chancery Jan. 9, 1804.  
ORDERED, that the sale made by Simon Smyth, of lands belonging to William Slipper, deceased, as stated in his Report, shall be ratified, and confirmed, unless caused to the contrary be shewn, before the 25 day of March next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper wherein be advertised the sale, before the 25th day of February next. The report states the whole of the said land to have been sold for £258.  
Test  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can

Notice is hereby given,  
THAT the subscriber has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, at Quantico Mill; where gentlemen, travelling, can be furnished with Diet and Lodging; and Provender for Horses, at the most reduced prices; but no liquors of any kind can be furnished.  
HENRY LANDEN.  
February 7, 1804. 3

Wanted to Purchase,  
Clean linen and cotton rags  
AT THIS OFFICE.



# Apollo's Fount.

A SONG.

LOOK lovely maid on yonder flower  
And see the busy fly,  
Made for the enjoyment of an hour,  
And only born to die.  
See round the rose he lightly moves,  
And waltzes in the sun,  
His little life in joy improves,  
And lives, before 'tis gone.  
From this instructive wisdom, learn,  
The present hour to prize;  
Nor leave to-day's supreme concern,  
Till morrow's morn arise.  
Say loveliest fair, canst thou divine  
That morrow's hidden doom's  
Know't thou, if cloudless skies will shine  
Or heaven be wrapp'd in gloom.  
Fond man, the trifle of a day  
Enjoys the morning light,  
Nor knows, his momentary play  
Must end, before 'tis night.  
The present joys are all we claim;  
The past are in the tomb;  
And like the poet's dream of fame  
The future never come.  
No longer then, fair maid, delay  
The promised scenes of bliss;  
Nor idly give another day,  
The joys assign'd to this.  
If then my breast can soothe thy care,  
I'll now thy care allay;  
If joys this hand can yield my fair,  
I'll yield that joy to-day.  
Quit then! Oh quit thou lovely maid,  
Thy faithful, virgin pride,  
To-day the happy plot be laid,  
The bands, to-morrow, tied!  
The purest joys shall be our own  
That e'er to man were given;  
And those bright scenes on earth begun  
Shall brighter shine in heav'n.

While England and France madly fight  
For a rock,  
\*Or an April chimera, produced by foul  
weather,  
By prudence we've gain'd averting war's  
flock,  
A land more extensive than both put to-  
gether.

## CHORUS.

Tho' we've shewn to our foes,  
When exchanging of blows,  
That our flag is triumphant whenever  
unfurled,  
Yet as happiness springs,  
From exchange of good things,  
We earnestly seek it all over the world.  
What thousands of lives, what millions  
of money,  
Have been spent to acquire by beligerent  
powers,  
Louisiana, overflowing with milk and  
with honey,  
By open, plain, policy honestly ours.  
Chorus.  
No widows, no orphans, bedew with  
their tears,  
The spot where our banner exultingly  
flies,  
By Spaniards and Frenchmen we're hail'd  
without fears,  
And songs of thanksgiving ascend to the  
skies.

## Chorus.

Prosperity, harmony, offspring of peace.  
Objects cherish'd with care by the man  
of our choice,  
And fashioned by Providence still shall  
increase,  
Whilst we join hand in hand, and unite  
in one voice.  
Chorus.  
May freedom still wider and wider ex-  
tend,  
May nations no longer each other def-  
troys,  
May they only be rivals how most to be-  
friend,  
And like us all the blessings of union en-  
joy.

## Chorus.

\* In allusion to the negotiations in that  
month proverbially inauspicious to sober judg-  
ment.

The following *jeu de mot* was sent by a  
young lady to her lover, whose name was  
Nott, a few weeks before their marri-  
age. The nuptial knot was fastened soon  
after the discerning lover decyphered its  
import.

Why urge, dear fir, a faithful maid  
To change her fingle lot?  
When well you know, I've often said,  
In truth, I love you, Nott.  
For all your pain I do, Nott, care,  
And trust me, on my life,  
Though you had millions, I declare,  
I would, Nott be your wife.

In the following LOVE COUPLET,  
there is a great paucity of words, but  
as much meaning as there are in man-  
y of the most moving love songs.

Look'd and lov'd, and lov'd and look'd,  
and look'd and lov'd again!  
But look'd and lov'd, and lov'd and  
look'd, and look'd and lov'd in vain!

"I'll hold the crown," quoth Dick to  
Ned,

"You often wrong your neighbor's bed,"

"And I," quoth Ned, "will hold my  
life,

"You always had a tell tale wife!"

# Advertisements.

On SATURDAY,  
the 11th of February next,  
WILL be exposed to Public Sale,  
the Personal Estate of William  
Fisher, late of Queen-Anns county, de-  
ceased, at his late dwelling house, which  
consists of Household Furniture, planta-  
tion Utensils, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs,  
and several other things: also, a Negro  
Woman and Child, or Children, for a  
short term of years. The sale will begin  
at 12 o'clock on said day, if fair weather,  
but if bad weather, the sale will be put  
off until the Monday after. Attendance  
will be given on the premises, accord-  
ing, by JOHN FISHER, adm'r.  
January 24, 1804. 39

Valuable Lands for Sale.  
BY Virtue of the High Court of  
Chancery, will be sold at Public  
Sale, on the sixteenth day of February  
next, the following tracts or parts of  
LAND, situated in Queen-Anns  
county, to wit:  
All that part of a tract of Land  
called Relief, containing five hundred  
and seventy-six acres of Land; also,  
All that part of a tract of Land  
called Baynard's Pasture, containing one  
hundred and one acres of Land; and  
All that part of a tract of Land  
called Roes Chance, containing ninety-  
seven acres of Land, formerly possessed by  
George Baynard, of said county, deceased  
—and which was by him mortgaged to  
Henry Pratt: the lands to be sold for the  
payment of the mortgage money. The  
sale will take place at the dwelling house  
of Mr. John Patrick, on said land; and  
will commence at one o'clock in the af-  
ternoon, on a credit of nine months, the  
purchaser giving bond and approved se-  
curity, for the purchase money.  
SOLOMON SCOTT, Trustee.  
Queen-Anns county, }  
January 16, 1804. } 5

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

CHESTER-TOWN, 6th January 1804.  
Notice is hereby given,  
THAT BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Esq.  
President of the Board of Visitors  
and Governors of Washington College, is  
authorized to receive proposals from any  
LADY, qualified to take charge of  
A YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL,  
in this town: in which it will be her du-  
ty to instruct the Young Ladies in Spel-  
ling Reading, Needle-Work in its vari-  
ous branches; and drawing. A prefer-  
ence will be given to a lady, who will  
take in Boarders, for which purpose a  
convenient house is now ready.

An English Teacher will attend the  
Young Ladies School, for the purpose of  
instructing them in writing, arithmetic,  
English grammar, geography, use of the  
globes, &c.  
By order,  
DANIEL McCURTIN, Secretary,  
to the Board of Visitors and Governors of  
Washington College.  
Wanted at the Star-Office,  
A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER—  
to whom constant employ, and liberal wages  
will be given, on immediate application.

Letters Remaining  
In the Post-Office at George Town Cross-  
Roads, January 24, 1804.

ELIZA COMEGYS, Lucy Come-  
gys, Samuel Crown, David Craig,  
& Co. Jacob Colk, James R. Corle, Abra-  
ham Chetfield.

Emory Edwards.

Ann Fletcher, William Followfield.

John Greenwood.

Joseph Harland John Hart, Jonathan  
Hodgson, esq. James Howard Rev. Dr.  
Benjamin Hall.

James Jones.

John Kennedy, Charles King, Robert  
King.

Richard Moffett, Hannah Moore.

Thomas Nicholson.

Hyland B. Pennington.

Joseph Rafin, jun. esq.

Mr. Symmons, John Symmons, Sytton  
Smyth, Oliver Smith.

Doctor Thomas Veazey.

Robert Ward, Sarah Woodland, Rev.  
Simon Wilmer.

Mary Yeats.

In Chancery, Dec'r. 16, 1803.

ORDERED, that the sale made by  
Philip Reed, trustee for the sale of  
the real estate of William Clark, dec'd,  
shall be ratified and confirmed, unless  
cause to the contrary be shewn, before the  
28th day of February next. Provided a  
copy of this order be inserted in the new-  
paper, in which was advertised the sale,  
before the end of January next. The  
report states that the land was sold in  
1803: 0: 11: 1-2.  
True copy,  
Tef,  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Chesapeake and Delaware  
Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Di-  
rectors of the Chesapeake and Dela-  
ware Canal Company, held at Wil-  
mington, on Wednesday the twenty-  
third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors ad-  
vance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars,  
upon each share respectively on or before  
the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TATNAL, President.

James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew,  
John Adlum, George Gale,  
Kenney Johns, Joshua Gilpin.

To be paid to either of the following  
named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.

Joseph Tatnal, Wilmington.

Kenney Johns, New Castle.

Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou: Maryland.

Samuel Chew, Chertseytown, do.

Published by order of the Board,  
EDWARD ROCHE, Sec'y.

Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on  
the 3d instant, a Negro man named  
BARNETT; he had on when he  
went away a round over jacket, and pair  
of wide trowsers, of a dark grey cloth, a  
course swan down vest, white yarn stock-  
ings, and a pair of course single soled  
shoes. He is about 27 years of age, has  
a down look when spoken to and course  
voice, inclined to a yellowish complexion,  
and is supposed to be lurking in the  
neighbourhood of Easton, as he has a  
wife living with Mr. Henry Hollyday.  
The above reward will be given for ap-  
prehending the above Negro; and all  
reasonable charges paid, if brought to the  
subscriber, living in Centerville, Queen-  
Anns county.

ELIZABETH NICHOLSON.

January 23, 1804. 3

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the sub-  
scriber, on Friday night, the 30th  
ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old  
—13 1-2 hands high, hogg'd and fox'd;  
on the right side of his mane there are  
white hairs, and some white spots on his  
back; he paces, trots and racks very  
pleasant. Whoever will take up said  
horse and secure him, so that I get him  
again shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES GARDINER.

Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804. 3

To be Rented,

For the Ensuing Year,

THE HOUSE and LOT, now oc-  
cupied by William B. Smith, on  
Washington-street.—Also, one small  
HOUSE, on the same street, at present  
occupied by William Haynes. Also se-  
veral valuable unimproved LOTS of  
GROUND, for sale, or lease. For terms  
apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL BALDWIN,

Easton, Nov. 29. 391f

# NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice  
to the public that he shall open a  
SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this  
town, in the house lately occupied by  
Edward Markland, wherein: purposes  
teaching the common branches of an  
ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Read-  
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, and English  
Grammar, the latter especially, in a fa-  
miliar and practical manner. As like-  
wise several branches of Mathematics, viz  
Surveying and Navigation—the use of  
the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-  
Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School,  
on the evening of the same day. Where  
BOARDING may be had for a consid-  
erable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDDINGS.

16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. 1f

For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, be-  
longing to John S. Blake, Esq.  
on one of which are two Brick houses  
with kitchen, granary, and stable.—Also  
about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
acres of land, near the head of Green-  
woods creek, and one mile from Wye-  
river, ninety acres of which are covered  
with fine timber, and the remainder is  
rich arable land and branch. This land  
will be divided into two lots, or sold to-  
gether, as may be most agreeable to the  
purchaser. For terms apply to  
WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen-Anns County, }  
January 3, 1803, } 2m

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received  
from the PATENTIES, New-  
London, a large and general assortment  
of the following

PATENT MEDICINES,

viz:

Dr. Rawson's Patent Bitters.

Lee's Patent Billious Pills

Rawson's Rich Ointment

Thompson's Tooth Paste

Rawson's Anti-Billious Pills, or  
Family Phytic,

Hinkley's Remedy for Hemor-  
roidal Complaints.

Besides the other Patent Medicines  
and Drugs generally sold.

EDWARD EARLE.

Easton, January 10, 1804. 1f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of Bennett Laws, late of Talbot  
county deceased, are required to make  
speedy payment to the subscriber; and  
those persons that have claims against  
said estate are requested to make them  
known to the administrator on or before  
the 15th day of March next, in order to  
strike a dividend among his creditors, if  
assets should fall short, &c. And also,  
the creditors of William Fisher, late of  
Queen-Anns county, deceased, are de-  
sired to make their just claims known to  
me by said day; and those indebted to  
his estate are requested to make payment  
without delay, as I wish to close his es-  
tate as early as possible.

JOHN FISHER, administrator,  
in each case.

January 24, 1804. 39

Coach, Chaise and Harness-  
Making Business.

THE Subscribers have commenced  
the above business in all its various  
branches, in the shop formerly occupied  
by Mr. Henry Covington; where Coach-  
es, Chaises, Gigs and Harness, plated and  
plain are made in the most fashionable  
manner. Those who may think proper  
to confide in them may rely upon neat-  
ness, elegance and dispatch in their work  
—Also Carriages repaired.

PENNINGTON & BROOKES.

Head or Chertsey, Md. }

January 23, 1804. } 8

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Saddle, Cop and Harness-maker, Easton,

TAKES this method of informing

his friends, and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed his shop one  
door higher up Washington-street, to  
the house lately occupied by Mr. Tho-  
mas Perrin Smith, as Post-office, and  
Star Printing-office;—and that he has  
furnished himself with a good stock of  
materials, and competent workmen in  
his line, that will enable him to transact  
orders in the best manner, and at the  
shortest notice.

He has now on hands, ladies side sad-  
dles, gentlemen's saddles, harness for  
single and double carriages, portman-  
teaus, vericles, fiddle-bags, switch and  
carriage whips, &c. all which he will  
sell on the lowest terms.

December 13, 1803. 1f

HAVING received information from

several of my friends on the East-  
ern Shore, of a report circulating there,  
that it was my intention to decline the  
Commission Business—I beg leave to as-  
sure my friends and the public generally,  
that no intimation of the kind has at any  
time fallen from me; and that all those  
who may be pleased to intrust their prop-  
erty to my care, may rely on every ex-  
ertion being made for their interest, by  
their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 1f

# THE NOBLE HORSE

Harmless Shakespeare,  
SIX years old this Spring full sixteen  
hands high, stout, strong and well  
made,—of a beautiful dapple gray; and  
the Subscriber thinks him the finest young  
horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland  
—the blood, and strain of Shakespeare  
is well known for large carriage and sad-  
dle horses, equal to any on the continent.  
From the trial that has been made of this  
horse, he has proved himself to be an  
excellent and sure foal getter. Harmless  
Shakespeare, was got by Young Shake-  
peare, his dam by Matchless.

HARMLESS SHAKESPEARE, is in good  
condition and will attend at persons hous-  
es, where a number of mares may ren-  
der it necessary, at four dollars the  
Spring's Chance—but where more than  
two mares owned by one person are sent  
to him, an abatement will be made, in  
proportion to the number; and two dol-  
lars the fingle leap—seven dollars to in-  
sure with foal.

Grain will be taken in payment at the  
Market Price, if delivered before the  
first of October next. Mares from a  
distance can be accommodated with pas-  
turing, but not answerable for escapes.

The above Horse will be sold on rea-  
sonable terms, if application is made on  
or before the twentieth day of March  
next.

GEORGE DOWNES.

Queen Ann's county, Ja- }

nuary 23, 1804. } 6

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the Sub-  
scriber hath obtained from the Or-  
phans Court of Cecil county, Letters of  
administration on the personal estate of  
Peter Green, late of said county deceas-  
ed. All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-  
of to the subscriber on or before the tenth  
day of July next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate. Given under my hand this 14th  
day of December, Anno Domini 1803.  
WILLIAM BRYAN, Adm'r.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 150  
acres of land being so much part  
of the land he purchased of John Ed-  
mondson Esq. Trustee for Mr. Robins  
Chamberlaine, situate between Easton and  
Peach-Blossom, and within one and a  
half miles of the former—upwards of 50  
acres of the said land, is well timbered—  
and of an excellent soil—about one third  
of the cleared land, has only had, two  
crops of corn, and one crop of wheat,  
and is now down with the second,  
of course it is in its prime.—The said land  
may be sold altogether, or in lots, as may  
best suit the purchaser, or purchasers,  
for further particulars apply to  
CHARLES EMORY.

Easton, January 17th, 1804. 1f

Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given by the Subscriber  
to any person who will appre-  
hend and confine in the jail of Easton a  
Negro Woman named SINAH, the prop-  
erty of Miss Polly Goldborough.—It is  
said she broke open the Desk of Mr.  
Clark, of Easton, and stole about 20 dol-  
lars—and ran away sometime in the  
Christmas holidays—the clothing she  
had and took with her is not known—  
she has a scar on the lower part of the  
neck or gullet, where it joins the breast,  
which was occasioned by the kings-evil—  
she is of a yellowish complexion for a ne-  
gro, slender make and of middle size—  
her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth  
very white, and she when she talks—  
she had a husband the property of Mr.  
Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall,  
and has not since been heard of—she has  
an aunt named Balder, who was the prop-  
erty of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near  
Hunting Creek—it is supposed she is in  
that neighborhood, or gone to the Jer-  
seys. The above reward will be paid by  
Joseph Halkins, Easton, or the Subscri-  
ber.

JOHN SINGLETON.

January 17, 1804. 1f

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, liv-  
ing in Talbot county, Maryland, on  
Saturday the 10th of December last, a dark  
mulatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or  
28 years of age 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high  
slender made, his hair is curly, and looks  
sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor.  
His clothes are not recollected, and has been  
said that he has sold stage he took with him.  
He is an excellent sawyer, and plantation  
hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in  
any goal, so that the subscriber may get him  
again if in the State of Maryland, shall re-  
ceive twenty dollars; and if out of the state  
the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.

Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. }

January 10, 1804. } 1f

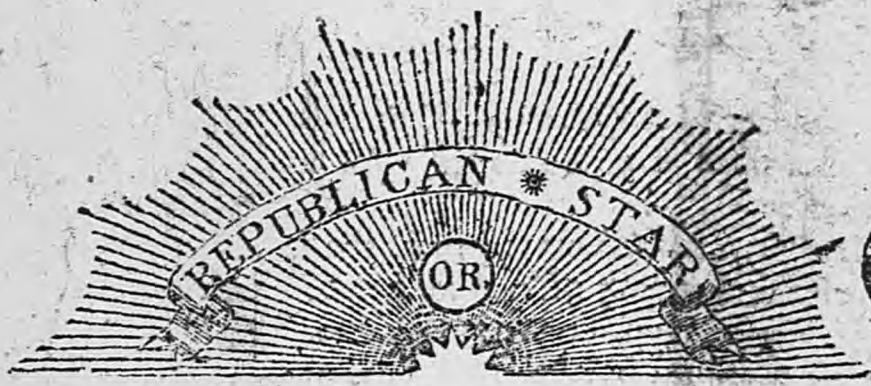
May be had

AT THE EASTON BOOK-STORE,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments,  
Hymn Books; and a general assortment  
of School Books;—also,

Blank Books, from 5 to 6 quires, ruled  
and without, full and half bound—  
Writing paper of different qualities, by  
the Quire or Ream. &c. &c. &c.





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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1804.

[NO. 24....232.]

## THE TERMS OF THE STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

## To the EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Although your paper is much taken up with the proceedings and debates of Congress and other important matters, I have, by way of variety, sent you an essay, which may perhaps afford some amusement to your readers. It was published in the year 1791, in a Virginia newspaper and appears to have been consigned to oblivion with the fugitive productions of the day—from this fate it may be rescued for a time by finding a place in your paper.

I shall not undertake to determine, whether the author was in earnest in his opinions, or whether a strain of serious irony was intended. I had, indeed, adopted the latter opinion, but I have since been informed that gentlemen eminent for their medical and scientific attainments have seriously advocated the system, and have anticipated from its consequences more surprising than any which are treated upon in this publication.

The political remarks which it contains cannot of course be supposed to have any reference to our present situation.

A Correspondent.

January 1804.

On reading in a late paper the miraculous effects which had been produced by a transfusion of blood, I was led into a train of reflections on the subject; and, suffering my imagination to take the lead, I was ruminating on the consequences which such a plan, if practicable, might produce, and considering how far the discovery would be useful to society, and deserving of encouragement.

I believe it may be considered as a fact that the operation of transfusion has been performed, and that it has produced such physical consequences as might have been expected and as might easily be accounted for. Thus, we are told that the animals appear nearly deprived of life when the quantity of blood to be transfused is drawn off, and that by its reformation, they are in a short time revived and able to perform their ordinary functions.

The blood is, in scripture, emphatically styled the soul of the animal, and it is certain that our existence, as it depends on its circulation must in some measure depend on its quality and consistency. The circulation of the blood it seems was but imperfectly understood by the ancients, and even at this time there are many points that must rest on conjecture.—It is carried on in a circle to which we can find no beginning, and it is therefore probable that in treating of it the cause and effect may be frequently confounded.—Hence, we observe that, by some, not only the motion, but the consistency, the cohesion and the globular figures of the blood are attributed to the force and action of the vessels, while by others, the vessels themselves are supposed to derive their spring and force from the blood circulating through them; and a number of different theories have been adopted on those different principles. We know that one great component part of the blood is the chyle, separated from the food and conveyed by the *vena cava* to the heart, from whence it again issues, and, in its passage through the lungs is acted on by the air, which is thought to accasion its color, and the globular form of its particles; but there are many other facts which must have a considerable share in determining its nature and properties. Among these the animal spirits or the operation of the nervous system are perhaps, the least understood; and until our knowledge on that head is increased, we shall be unable to account for the immediate impulse that is communicated to the mechanical part of our system, by the ideas of the mind formed into what we denominate the will, and for many others of the most curious operations of nature. That the circulation is variously affected by these causes, no man can doubt. The act of blushing and many others in which it is increased convince us that the effect is produced as quick as

thought—whether by the action of the spirits as a liquid or by the nerves acting mechanically as chords has been long the subject of controversy. It will suit me best at present to adopt the former hypothesis, and to conclude, that the quality of the blood must have a considerable effect on the folds and therefore on the whole constitution, and that the quality and nature of the blood are determined by the supplies from the animal spirits, from which it will appear, that a good head piece is of more extensive utility than it has hitherto been thought to be, as contributing to the health of the possessor, as well as benefiting him in respect of mental acquirements. We find that Sterne, who certainly understood human nature, undertook to judge of a lady's temper and disposition by only feeling her pulse.—If, says he, "it is the same blood, which comes from the heart, which descends to the extremities, you have one of the best pulses in the world—and on being permitted to feel it, he observed that it beats with all the benignity which he expected." When we consider blood in this important light, we shall be able to account for the value that has been set on it by those families who could boast of noble stream running pure and uncorrupted through the veins of their ancestors for many centuries, and for their aversion to its being mixed (unless upon urgent occasions) with the vulgar and plebeian kind. We shall no longer wonder at the kings of Scotland and the princes and other great men among the Germans, preferring this to all other advantages and guarding it with such a jealous attention. And although of late years, family pride have been getting out of fashion, it has been well observed, by those who possess it, that we ought to take at least as much care of our own breed as that of horses, dogs and other animals. We observe in them that the greatest care and attention is paid to their pedigree amongst us, horses are emphatically called *blooded*, who have preserved that noble fluid uncontaminated by any crossing of the strain; which (as it is sometimes unavoidable, and sometimes done through choice) is pointed out by describing the animal as possessed of seven eighths, fifteen sixteenths, or whatever the quantity may be of the right sort. Our game cocks, hounds, pointers, &c. are considered in the same manner, and may, by proper connections, be meliorated or depreciated at the pleasure of the owner. There is no doubt that a diversity of character is produced in the human race by those means, or (to speak more to my present purpose) by a mixture of blood, and it is proper that it should be so, as it tends to put mankind more on a level. These mixtures, or rather consequences must be curious to a contemplative mind, and are described in a lively manner by lady Montague in one of her letters—speaking of the collection of strangers from all parts of the universe settled in the suburbs of Pera, Jophana and Galatia, she observes, "they have so often intermarried that they form several races of people the oddest imaginable. There is not one single family of natives that can value itself on being united. You frequently see a person whose father was born a Grecian, the mother an Italian, the grandfather a Frenchman, the grandmother an American, and their ancestors English, Dutch, &c. This mixture produces creatures more extraordinary than you can imagine nor could I ever doubt but that there were several species of men, since, the whites, the woolly and the long haired blacks, the small eyed Tartars, the bearded Brazilians, and (to say no more, the oily skinned Nova-Zombians have as specific differences under the same general kind, as greyhounds, mastiffs, spaniels, bul dogs, or the whole race of my little diana, if no body is offended at the comparison. Now as the various intermixing of these latter animals causes mungrels, so, mankind have their mongrels too, divided and subdivided into endless sorts. We have daily proofs of it hear, as I told you before. In the same animal is often remarked the Greek perfidiousness, the Italian diffidence, the Spanish arrogance, the French loquacity, and all of a sudden he is seized with a fit of English thoughtfulness, bordering a little upon dulness, which many of us have inherited from the stupidity of our Saxon progenitors."

There mixtures are the more necessary, if we credit a position, which is generally admitted to be true—that it is the tendency of every species to degenerate if confined in these respects; and the Jews are given as an instance. It may be true as to them, but we are to suppose

that the reverse obtains as to noble blood, which, though, it can hardly be made better, cannot grow worse without some alloy of a baser kind. If then there is this difference in blood, and good blood is so much better than bad, with what propriety can we condemn the cautious pride of our ancestors, or how can we approve the levelling principle of the Americans and their abetter Mr. Paine, who are for destroying the noble crusts of our blood, and by reducing it to an undistinguishable heap, would leave no choice but in quantity.

It has formerly been matter of great apprehension to our blooded heroes when going to battle, that their blood might be mixed with that of the common rabble—what then must be their feelings when they see it during their lives confounded and mixed, if not in fact, at least in opinion as to leave both of equal estimation with the world. But though I cannot approve these new fangled doctrines, it would give me pain to condemn my countrymen, and I shall therefore endeavor in some way to account for their conduct.

The Americans, who are certainly increasing very rapidly in knowledge, must have concluded from the late discoveries in Europe that transfusion would soon be brought to perfection and into general practice, and foreseeing the superiority of that mode, and the facility with which the objects might be attained, they have begun to turn their minds and affections from the other previous to its total abolition. For my own part I should exult in the success of my countrymen, if they should be able to excel the Europeans by improving on their inventions; and although a few years may possibly elapse before the thing is completed and the situation of our finances prevents our great men from holding forth those lucrative incentives to enquiry which are so abundant in Europe, for the prosecution of voyages and discoveries in the different branches of science, yet I feel no strong a presentiment of the practicability and usefulness of transfusion that I must beg permission to anticipate some of the happy effects that must inevitably flow from it—and if these flattering expectations should never be realized, they will at least stand as monuments of my good wishes for the present and future generations.

I ask but a few data to go upon.

First, that the disposition, talents, &c. as well as the bodily health and vigour of the man or animal, depend on the quantity, quality and nature of the blood which (if the reader reflects on the great part which the nerves proceeding thro' the brain, have in making it) must be readily granted.

Secondly, that the make, disposition, talents, &c. of the offspring must depend on the nature of the blood of the parents. And

Thirdly, that the blood being the efficient cause of all these happy effects, if we have it in our bodies, it is no matter how it gets there (as many prudent people think about money in their pockets.)

With the aid of a physician I could establish my third point without a controversy.

If we consider the effects of inoculation—the changes which are made in our constitution by insensible perspiration, and the many different disorders and remedies that are inhaled with the air, we must be convinced that they act equally on the blood, without any material distinction arising from the manner of their getting in.

I shall have no difficulty in demonstrating that it will be most eligible in every respect for a man to obtain by transfusion such a quantity of blood as he may want—to get it of such a quality as will suit his particular purposes, whether bodily or mental, and to traffic away and dispose of such parts of his own as may be inconvenient or superfluous. To illustrate it by a mercantile figure—This mode will have every advantage over the present, of a ready market where every commodity can be procured, of a good quality, in a sufficient quantity, at a reasonable price, with an immediate delivery, and in a situation to be applied to present use, instead of one where the quantity is small or uncertain, the price exorbitant, the passage and delivery precarious, and the goods at last unfit for use and yielding no profit.

To be more particular.

An industrious man can acquire a large fortune and (as it frequently happens in Europe) wants nothing but a dash of noble blood in his veins.—What is to be done? The usual mode has been to make an alliance with, or (in other words) to

sell his daughter to some man of noble blood, with the purport, not of bettering himself (for there was then no method of doing that,) but of giving his posterity a chance for better blood than he could otherwise transmit them. But how great were the inconveniences and how tedious the process. Admitting the value of the acquisition, the price might be too high, his daughter might be subject to contempt, to disease, beggary, whilst the advantages would be remote and uncertain—and if we reflect on the chemical and galvanical process of nature in the transmutation, we shall find the end of his hopes and wishes distant indeed.—Whereas, by getting a sufficient quantity of good blood in his own vessels he may transmit it to his posterity at once, and need not cringe to the WELL BORN for the honor of an alliance.

It would be tedious to enumerate the different situations in which noble blood has been fought after, and the flow and round about methods which have been adopted for obtaining it. My intention, is, to demonstrate the preference that ought to be given to transfusion, and the various purposes of utility, convenience, and pleasure to which it may be applied.

This traffic will open a new door to adventures, and as every man will trade upon his own bottom, and carry his merchandize about him? there will be no danger of monopolies or exclusive associations. It will be founded on the true and original principles of commerce: being a barter or exchange to the benefit of both parties, without the necessity of an intervening medium. It will be a commerce, like Shakespear's description of mercy—blessing him that gives and him that takes—and the immediate perception and enjoyment of the profits arising from the exchange must be a source of the greatest happiness.

A man who, from looking back to his ancestors or the country from whence he came, is desirous of parting with the blood which he has brought with him, will have an opportunity to accommodate himself according to his wishes, either by barter or sale—for money will find its way here as in all other commercial dealings.) Noble blood will then get to its standard value—as much as it will bring—and the owner will find it an intrinsic good instead of an ideal one.

(To be continued.)

## Latest Foreign News.

BOSTON, January 30.

By the ship Bath, captain Thatcher, arrived here on Sunday last, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 28th, and Liverpool to the 30th of November.

We are somewhat disappointed in the importance of their contents, for though many days later than our former accounts from Europe, they furnish nothing of sufficient interest to gratify the curiosity of the public mind, at this critical juncture of European affairs. The following remarks from a paper of the 27th Nov. afford some information on the subject of the long boasted invasion of Great Britain.

"It was reported that the late tempestuous weather had compelled our fleet to abandon the blockade of Brest; this report we are happy to contradict—our ships are still off that port, and there is no fear that the enemy will elude their vigilance.

"The invasion seems now to have assumed another character. The French have revived their confidence in their ships of war, and it is generally believed that they are laden with troops to be employed in the invasion. As yet a common centre for the gun boats is not certainly formed, and the accumulation of this craft in Boulogne cannot be considered as formidable. It is very difficult to say anything new upon this topic; but it may be safely assumed that Ireland is the point which the Brest fleet has in view. The order which has been sent to the federal departments of France to discontinue the building of gun boats is sufficient evidence that the attention of the government is now turned to the fleet; at the same time that we know that the camps in the neighborhood of Boulogne are for the most part broken up, and the soldiers have received orders to march for the western coasts.—Two points therefore, may be clearly ascertained, first, that the gun boats are intended for the invasion of England, and the fleet for a descent on Ireland—secondly, that the hopes of a successful invasion of England are greatly diminished,

by the great damp thrown upon the building of gun boats, and that the expectation of reaching Ireland is renewed, by the uncommon attention lately bestowed upon the fleet. Admiral Cornwallis now blockades Brest with a superior force, and the enemies fleet cannot venture out in face of his; but speculating on the prospects of his being forced off by stress of weather a circumstance extremely probable they defer their attempt at invasion till that opportunity. Supposing, however, our fleet to be blown off, the danger is not so great as many imagine, and the enemy are exposed to the most imminent hazards. When the Brest escaped upon the last attempt upon Ireland, we know that they were above a fortnight off the coast and had anchored above 7 days in Bantry Bay without an opportunity being offered to them of landing their men. The chances which were then in our favor, we may expect now, and as their escape would be almost instantly known it may be fairly argued that we should come up to them before a descent could be made on any part of the Irish coast; for there is disadvantage attending ships of war laden with troops, that they require a great time to land them in common boats, and must consult wind and trade; a difficulty which was meant to be obviated in the invasion of gun boats which might push to land directly and deposit their cargoes without delay.

"Altogether nothing can be more barren than the intelligence of the week.—The meeting of parliament promised some variety to the topics of the day; but as yet has produced none. In a word the question of invasion is exactly in the same plight in which it was two months ago."

LONDON, Nov. 22.

About 3 o'clock, his majesty proceeded, in his usual state, to the house of lords, to open the session, and being seated on the throne, a message was dispatched to the house of commons, to intimate his majesty's presence in the house of peers, and to require their immediate attendance at the bar of that house. The commons being come, his majesty made the following

## MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since I last met you in parliament it has been my chief object to carry into effect those measures which your wisdom had adopted for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In these preparations I have been seconded by the voluntary exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has if possible, strengthened their claims to my confidence and affection;—they have proved that the menaces of the enemy have only served to rouse their native and hereditary spirit, and that all other considerations are lost in a general disposition to make those efforts and sacrifices which the honor and safety of the kingdom demand at this important critical juncture.

Though my attention has principally been directed to the great object of internal security no opportunity has been lost of an impression on the foreign possessions of the enemy. The islands of St. Lucia, of Tobago, of St. Pierre, and Miquelon, and the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo, have surrendered to the British arms. In the conduct of the operation, by which those valuable acquisitions have been made, the utmost promptitude and zeal have been displayed by the officers employed on those services, and by my forces acting under their command by sea and land.

"In Ireland, the leaders, and several inferior agents in the late traitorous and atrocious conspiracy, have been brought to justice; and the spirit of tranquility has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope, that such of my deluded subjects as have swerved from their allegiance are now convinced of their error; and that having compared the advantages they derived from the protection of a free constitution with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against the security and independence of my united kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have a perfect reliance on your public spirit for making such provisions as may be necessary for the service of the year. The progressive improvement of the revenue cannot fail to encourage you to persevere in the system which has been adopted, of defraying the expenses of the war, with as little addition as possible.



to the public debt, and to the permanent burthens of the state.

"I lament the heavy pressure, which, under the present circumstances, must unavoidably be experienced by my people; but I am persuaded that they will meet it with the good sense and fortitude which so eminently distinguish their character, under the conviction of the indispensable importance of upholding the dignity, and providing effectually for the safety of the empire.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have concluded a convention with the king of Sweden, for the purpose of adjusting all the differences which have arisen on the subject of the 11th article of the treaty of 1661. I have directed that a copy of this convention should be laid before you, and you will, I trust, be of opinion that the arrangement, whilst it upholds our maritime rights, is founded on those principles of reciprocal advantage which are best calculated to maintain and improve the good understanding which happily subsists between the two nations.

"In the prosecution of the contest in which we are engaged, it shall be, as it has ever been, my first object to execute as becomes me, the great trust committed to my charge. Embarked with my brave and loyal people in one common cause, it is my fixed determination if the occasion should arise, to share their exertions and their dangers in the defence of our constitution, our religion, our laws, and independence. To the activity and valor of my fleets and armies to the zeal and unconquerable spirit of my faithful subjects, I confide the honor of my crown, and all those valuable interests which are involved in the issue of this momentous contest.

"Actuated by these sentiments, and humbly imploring the blessings of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that if contrary to all just expectation, the enemy should elude the vigilance of my numerous fleets and cruisers, and attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our coasts, the consequence will be to them, discomfiture, confusion and disgrace; and that our's will not only be the glory of surmounting present difficulties, and repelling immediate danger, but the solid and permanent advantage of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength, the result of its own tried energy and resources."

November 25—26.

On the subject of the threatened invasion, we are still without any thing new to offer our readers. The public mind continues to be distracted with the same conjectural speculation, and the same want of real information as heretofore. The time now draws very near, which the politicians of this country have long fixed on for the great attempt, and if some of them are to be relied on, we shall soon be relieved from all further suspense.—The latter end of November, or the beginning of December, has often been said to be the period, beyond which the first consul is determined not to defer the sailing of the expedition.—Indeed the weather is now as favorable as he can reasonably expect. Our fleets are blown off the French coast, the nights are long and dark, and the same wind which compels our ships to leave the enemy's shores, will blow his armament to our's. The long wished for opportunity is at length arrived and we shall soon see what great events it is destined to produce.

The naval force of the enemy in the harbor of Brest, including the ships in the inner harbor, is said to amount to 19 sail of different descriptions, not more than nine or ten of which are of the line; besides which there are several transports, about 70 gun boats, and a number of what are called cannoniers, carrying two guns, and calculated for the conveyance of 100 men each. They are fitted to be all full of troops; and the number embarked and encamped in the neighborhood, are computed at no less than 120,000 men. These statements, in all probability, greatly exaggerate the facts: but be this as it may, there is no doubt of Brest being the point in which the greatest exertions of the enemy have been made.

There are building at Bologne floating batteries to carry 90 guns each, and three very large cables have been conveyed for these vessels from Dunkirk. They are 27 inches thick, and are above 7 tons wt. each.

November 28.

Four ships of the line have been ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch to join Lord Nelson's Squadron off Poulton. It is believed, that the French while they keep threatening our coasts, actually meditate another expedition to Egypt. If they should set out, it is hoped, they will not be fortunate enough as on the last occasion, to reach that country without our fleet being able to fall in with them on the passage.

Much has been said in the papers for several days, of misunderstandings existing between the British and American governments, respecting the interpretation of certain articles of the treaty of 1794. That explanations on the subject

have taken place we know, but confidentially state, that no misunderstandings whatever is likely to take place on the subject. No two countries in the world, at this moment, feel a more natural inclination to remain at peace with each other than Great Britain and America. In regard to the revision of the above treaty, which is now on foot, we trust we shall very shortly be enabled to give the most satisfactory information.—*Packet.*

## Congress OF THE UNITED STATES.

### House of Representatives.

Monday, January 30.

Mr. Dawson presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Georgetown, in opposition to one some since presented and praying for the establishment of a bridge across the Potomac from the lower part of the city to a point on the opposite shore; which was read and referred to a select committee appointed on that subject.

Mr. Lieb said, he had learned much lately about the independence of the judges; that it had been a theme within the walls of this house, and the subject of animated discussion with them. To the rational independence of the judiciary, he professed himself a friend, and to evince his sincerity he begged leave to submit to the consideration of the house the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law against the appointment of judges of the courts of the United States to other offices under government.

The house went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Tenney in the chair.—on the report of a select committee allowing further time to the owners of military land warrants to obtain and locate the same.

The committee agreed to the report, and the house concurred and appointed a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

A message was received from the senate desiring a conference on the amendment to the bill making military appropriations.

The house agreed to the conference and appointed a committee to conduct it.

The house took into consideration the resolution of Mr. Eppes, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the discontinuance of the office of commissioner of loans in the several states.

A short debate took place, Messrs. Eppes and Smilie supported, and Messrs. J. Clay, Elliot and J. Randolph opposed the resolution, on which the yeas and nays were then taken—yeas 52—nays 59.

The house went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Varnum in the chair.—on the bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington.

The first section of the bill made incorporation perpetual.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to limit its duration to five years from the end of the next session of congress.

Mr. Rodney supported and Messrs. Nicholson, J. Clay and Dennis opposed the motion, which was agreed to—yeas 48—nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Dennis a section was introduced declaring citizens competent witnesses in suits to which the corporation may be a party.

When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. J. Randolph, in the name of the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, stated that documents had been received by them which occupied a considerable bulk, the printing of which would considerably assist their investigation, by rendering them more convenient for perusal. He added that it would probably be necessary to print these papers for the information of the house when the report of the committee was made. He therefore moved the vesting in them authority to cause to be printed such papers as they might conceive proper.

Dr. Eustis suggested a doubt of the propriety of printing detached papers, which might produce an improper impression on the public mind.

Mr. Nicholson observed that it would rest with the committee to preclude if they saw fit, a publication of the papers, though printed, until the report should be made, remarked that this was the course pursued by the committee of investigation.

The motion was then carried—yeas 57.

Tuesday, January 31.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the inhabitants of Washington was read a third time and passed without a division.

The house went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Dawson in the chair.—on the salary bill.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to fix the salary of the secretary of state at 5,000 dollars per annum.

Mr. Elmer moved to fix it at 4,500 dollars.

The salary of the secretary of the treasury was fixed at 5,000 dollars by a like division.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to fix the salary of the secretary of war at 4,500.

Mr. Elmer moved to fix it at 4,000.

First motion carried—yeas 50—noes 38.

The salary of the secretary of the navy was fixed at 4,500 dollars—yeas 55.

The salaries of the other officers was fixed in the same manner as by the act of 1799.

On fixing of the salary of the post-master general,

Mr. Hoge moved to fill the blank with 4,000 dollars.

Mr. Varnum moved 3,500.

Mr. J. Randolph moved 3,000, the sum fixed by the act of 1799.

Dr. Lieb moved 2,000.

The motion to fill the blank with 4,000 was lost—yeas 17.

Messrs. Varnum, Gregg, Claiborne, and Southard supported the motion to fill the blank with 3,500 dollars, on the ground that the duties of the post-master general had greatly increased within these few years.

Mr. Alton opposed the motion which was agreed to—yeas 59—noes 45.

Mr. J. Randolph moved to fix the salary of the assistant post-master at 1,700 dollars.

Mr. Varnum moved 2,000 dollars.

The last motion having failed, yeas 35, noes 47 that of Mr. Randolph prevailed.

The committee rose and reported the bill with the above stated amendments. The house immediately took up the bill so amended.

On agreeing to the report of the committee to far as it went to fix the salary of the secretary of state 5,000 dollars, a desultory debate ensued, not so much on the proposed compensation as in the mode in which the bill had progressed.

By Messrs. Conrad, Gregg, Elmer and Rodney it was remarked that a bill similar in substance with this having failed owing to the disagreeing votes of the two houses it was contrary to parliamentary usage, to permit a similar bill to be introduced during the same session. They further expressed their opinion that it would be most proper to postpone the subject until the next session, when the consideration of compensations generally might be more advantageously entered upon.

Dr. Eustis and Mr. Smilie advocated the correctness of the form as well as principle of the bill, and asked if there was not an absolute necessity imposed upon the legislature in case bills making appropriations for the civil list or military establishment should be rejected, to re-originate bills having the same object.

The yeas and nays were taken on agreeing with the committee in fixing the salary of the secretary of state at 5,000 dollars, and carried, yeas 80, nays 31.

The remaining salaries were affirmed by the house, until they reached the allowance to the post-master general reported by the committee, viz. 3,500 dollars, being 500 dollars beyond the past allowance.

On agreeing to this sum a debate ensued, Messrs. Varnum, Elliot, Lyon and Holland advocated, and Messrs. Huger, Lucas, Nicholson and Eustis, opposed its adoption. The question being taken, it passed in the negative, yeas 54, nays 67.

The blank was then filled with 3,000 dollars.

Mr. J. Randolph offered a new section limiting the duration of the bill to three years, and to the end of the next session of congress thereafter.

Carried, yeas 51, noes 45.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, yeas 51, noes 47.

Wednesday, February 1.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that, from information received from the navy department, it appeared to him that a modification of the subsisting arrangements for the distribution of the officers and seamen on board of national vessels laid up in ordinary, would be advantageous to the public service, while a retrenchment of about 30,000 dollars a year could be probably made. With this view he moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the act providing for a naval peace establishment.

Agreed to, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Nicholson, Sands, Cutts, Lowndes and Staunton, appointed.

An engrossed bill fixing the salaries of those officers of government whose salaries were increased by the act of the 2d of March, 1799, was read the third time.

Mr. Leib moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday in December next, and moved the taking of the yeas and nays.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Leib, Gregg, J. Clay, Elliot, Thatcher, Elmer and Roan; and opposed by Messrs. Rodney, Randolph, Dawson, Smilie, Findley, Nicholson, Eustis and Huger.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the postponement, and passed in the negative, yeas 45, nays 72.

When the final question was put on the passage of the bill, and carried in the affirmative, yeas 57, nays 52.

*Resolved*, That the title be, "an act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned."

Thursday, February 2.

Mr. Early moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That to witnesses summoned to attend any committee of this house, during the present session of congress, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the house, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day for their attendance, and at the rate of twelve and an half cents for every miles travelling; and that to any messenger sent under an order of the house for the person of a witness, there be paid from the same fund, at the rate of three dollars for every twenty miles travelling.

The sum in *italic* were left blank in Mr. Early's original motion; but were so fixed after an expression of considerable diversity of opinion; when the resolution, so amended, was agreed to—yeas 69.

A bill from the senate, in relation to the navy fund, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The house went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Varnum in the chair.—on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the amendments of the senate to the bill for the relief of the captors of the *Melhoula* and *Mirhoha*.

The report recommends an agreement to the amendments of the senate with a further amendment providing that the further sum of 738 dollars 25 cents be appropriated to defraying the expenses of the *Melhoula* while in the possession of the captors.

The committee reported an agreement to the report, in which the house concurred, yeas 55, noes 30.

Mr. J. Clay observed that by looking over a printed paper on their tables, he perceived there were several articles on which the drawbacks allowed exceeded the duties. He therefore moved a resolution, instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the allowance of drawback on spirits, gunpowder, soap, candles, and playing cards of foreign manufacture and of allowing in the lieu of drawback per gallon on all spirits exported both of foreign and domestic manufacture.

Madon agreed to.

Friday, February 3.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill supplementary to an act respecting the city of Washington.

Referred to the committee of the whole on Monday.

The house went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Dawson in the chair.—on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of John M. Randolph, and Randolph McGillies, which is unfavorable to the prayer of the petitioners.

The petitioners claim their pay as militia-men, called out in the state of Georgia, for the protection of that state against the Indians. They allege that being called out under the authority of the government of the United States, the general government is bound to compensate them and the other men called out, for their services.

The committee of claims report that the petitioners are to look for compensation to the state of Georgia, who, by the articles of cession recently concluded, had agreed to receive one million two hundred and fifty dollars, in full for all demands for military service.

Mr. Early delivered a copious and impressive speech against the report of the committee.

He was followed by Mr. J. C. Smith, who made a concise speech in support of it.

Mr. Merriweather and Mr. Holland, opposed the report; when on motion of Mr. J. Clay the further consideration of it was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Nicholson, from the managers appointed to confer with the managers on the part of the senate, on the amendments depending between the house to the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States in the Louisiana territory, made a report, recommending an agreement to several of the amendments, proposed by the senate with amendments.

One amendment proposed to the amendment of the senate limits the registry of vessels to citizens of the United States, or to persons resident five years in Louisiana.

Mr. Lucas suggested the repugnance of this provision to the treaty, which appeared to him to require the admission of all the inhabitants of Louisiana at the period of cession, to the same privileges.

This opinion was concisely supported by Mr. G. W. Campbell, and repelled by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Varnum moved an amendment destroying the limitation. This produced a point of order, viz. whether an amendment to the report of a committee of conference was in order.

The *Speaker*, called upon to decide, stated that his recollection supplied him with no precedents; he would wish, therefore, before he decided the point, to avail himself of the recollection of any gentleman who was possessed of opposite facts.

No gentleman rising, the *Speaker* said his mind was not exempt from doubt and embarrassment; but a decision being required, he determined the amendment in order.

Mr. Nicholson observed that the point appeared to be a new one and he was far from having himself formed a decided opinion respecting it; with great deference to the decision of the chair, in order to have the point settled, he appealed to the house.

The appeal being stated, the house adjourned without taking a vote upon it.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9th.

On Wednesday last the volunteer companies of militia from the Mississippi territory were discharged by gen. Wilkinson, commander of the American troops. It is with peculiar pleasure we add that the greatest satisfaction prevailed among them. Those worthy citizens who have patriotically left their homes, and their pursuits, and submitted to the fatigues of the expedition, deserve and will receive the grateful plaudits of their countrymen: the pecuniary allowance of the public to them is of no consideration; many of the private were men of the first respectability and property.

The following address was presented to citizen Loussat, on the 29th ult. by Messrs. Daniel Clark, George Pollock, P. F. Dubourg, J. Proffert, and J. L. Lanthois, signed by 101 citizens, late members of the "volunteer corps of New Orleans."

To citizen Peter Clement Loussat, commissioner of the French government.

SIR,  
We the undersigned lately known under the denomination of the volunteer corps of the city of New Orleans, associated to aid in preserving good order, do but barely acquit ourselves of a duty, when we beg leave to approach you with the tender of our warmest and most grateful thanks for your constant and unwearied exertions to maintain and preserve public order and tranquillity, during the time that you exercised the powers of chief magistrate of this province; for your personal attention to all regulations which the public good required at a moment so critical and eventful; and for the happy success of your efforts to conciliate the minds of all the inhabitants of this city, differing so much from each other in their language, manners and habits.

Accept sir, the assurance of our sincerest respect and esteem, and our fervent wishes for your health and happiness.

The answer of citizen Loussat was expressive of thankfulness for this token of respect, and of his pleasure in finding his endeavors for the public good had been approved of.—He added that this address coming from *freemen* who then owed no allegiance to his government, was the more flattering to him, because it was undoubtedly the expression of their genuine sentiments, and that he would preserve it carefully as a "Diplome precieux."

January 14.

On Tuesday the 3d inst. was dedicated to Madam Loussat, by the Municipal body of this city, one of the most brilliant balls ever seen here. At midnight there was served a magnificent *Amusee*, during which, a beautiful living Dove defended and alighted on the table before Madam Loussat, with a table pendant from its neck inscribed on which were the following lines:

*Portrait of Madam Loussat*

"On voit rounis en elle  
Les vertus et les attraits;  
On voit le portrait fidele  
De son Ame des ses traits.  
Affable, sensible et bonne,  
Verveuse sans fureur,  
Et belle sans vanite,  
Tout est charme dans sa personne."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Aurora*, dated, Portsmouth, N. H. January 23.

"Mr. Jefferson has gained, in these northern parts, by his conduct since his presidency, ten friends where he had not one before his election—there is no doubt in my mind but he will be almost unanimously elected. Some of our clergy, who some time since would not even pray for him, and whose only theme was religion is coming to an end, now begin to pour forth their prayers to heaven 'to bless and prolong the invaluable life of the president of the United States, and still continue him a rich treasure to the people.'"

"I think that Mr. Langdon has a great chance to be elected governor of this state at the election near March. The minds of our citizens have undergone a great change since the last election; one was then jacobin, another a traitor and enemy of his country, but now those hard names are no longer used, and a spirit of amity and good will has replaced them, which I pray may continue and encrease."



**STAR**  
O R,  
**E'n. Shore General Advertiser.**  
**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
**February 14, 1804.**  
**Legislature of Vermont.**

On the 26th ult. the House of Representatives took into consideration the Amendment proposed to the constitution respecting the mode of electing a President and vice-president.

A letter from Mr. Elliot, (the organ of the House in submitting to Congress their desire to amend the constitution) assigning his reasons for the vote he had given against the amendment, was offered; on the reading of which a warm debate ensued, that issued in its being read.

Mr. Olin moved a resolution declaring the majorities, by which the amendment passed the two Houses of Congress, unconstitutional. After a debate of two days this motion was rejected by a majority of fifteen.

After this decision a wide field of debate was opened upon the merits of the amendment, which remained unclosed on the 29th ult. (Saturday) when the house adjourned until Monday.

Letters received state the expectation, entertained by the friends of the amendment, that it will succeed by a majority of fifteen in the house of representatives, and by a large majority in the council.

*Not Int.*

**Washington City, February 3.**

On Tuesday evening last, the public joy on the acquisition of Louisiana, was expressed by a BALL given at the assembly rooms of George Town, by a number of the Members of Congress. This assembly was by far the most numerous and brilliant which has ever met in this district. The walls of the room were on this occasion decorated with festoons of laurel. At the East end, in the centre, was placed a transparent portrait of the President of the United States, surrounded by banners of several of our military corps. All the windows of the house were illuminated, and from its high situation, at the angle of one of the principle streets, the extent of its front, and the reflection of the snow, the effect and brilliancy of the illumination, were great and extended to a considerable distance.

Two of the rooms were opened for dancing, and when the tickets were drawn, above 130 ladies, and twice that number of Gentlemen were assembled. During the Ball, about 200 Ladies, and near 300 Gentlemen were present, and notwithstanding the extreme pressure of so large a company, the most perfect good order, and the highest flow of hilarity were kept up, without being interrupted by any apparent effort of management, every difference of opinion or contrariety of intention being melted into one single and unanimous sentiment of social and patriotic joy. Too much credit cannot, on this account, be given to the Managers, for the watchful attention to the course of the entertainment.

Such an occasion, and such feelings, cannot, in the course of the history of a nation occur frequently. The plain unembellished walls of our rooms, the want of that splendor, and of that admiration, which paintings, and gilding, and all the artful scenery of architecture can produce, and the still plainer equality of our manners, may, perhaps, to a foreign eye, and to foreign habit, place the grade of such a public festival far below the spectacle that celebrate the achievements of Warriors, or the peace that only suspends the career of destruction. But when humanity rejoices in the extension of the empire of freedom, and of peace, the superficial effect of the arts of the painter, and of the gilder, vanish before the splendor of the event, and put place and form out of consideration.

Fort Plaquemine and the Bawe were taken possession of by the American troops on Wednesday the 28th ult. at which time several detachments were preparing to leave New-Orleans for the upper western country.

*Extracts from Governor Clinton's Speech, delivered on the 31st of January, before both houses of the Legislature of New-York, in the assembly chamber, at Albany.*

*"Gentlemen of the Senate, and Assembly."*

"It must be a source of peculiar satisfaction to you as the representatives of a free people, when assembled to deliberate on their political welfare, to find the state in a prosperous and flourishing condition; and our fellow citizens tranquil and happy under the benign influence of mild and wholesome laws—And if we advert to the situation of our national concerns, it will afford additional gratification to reflect, that by the blessing of Heaven the wise and pacific procedure of a virtuous administration, the calamities of war have been averted, the rights of the union maintained, its commercial privileges extended, and its territories enlarged. It is not, however, my province

on this occasion, to expatiate on the immense value and importance of the advantages thus honorably acquired.

"But notwithstanding this pleasing aspect of our public affairs, we have had reason to lament a partial interruption of prosperity and the loss of many valuable members of the community, by the recurrence of a malignant fever in one of our principal commercial cities. The evils attending this dreadful calamity, both as they affect the lives of the citizens, and the commerce of the states, are so distressing, and of such magnitude, as to demand the serious and unremitting attention of the legislature. Whatever diversity of opinion may be entertained by professional men, with respect to the origin and nature of that disease, experience and observation seem to evince, that in order to prevent its introduction and spreading, regard must be had not only to the vessels visiting our ports, but also to the local condition of our cities: For, as it is a fact too well ascertained to admit of a doubt, that crowded and filthy vessels, whether they derive infection from foreign countries, or generate it on their voyage, are capable of communicating it to certain places predisposed for its reception; so it is equally certain, that situations in the immediate vicinity of those places, although exposed to that infection, are exempt from its influence and hence it would appear evident that there must exist some latent cause in the present condition of those cities which have lately been subject to pestilential fever, peculiarly favorable to its propagation. Under these impressions it is submitted to your wisdom, whether, besides revising and improving the present precautionary arrangements for preventing its introduction from abroad, some efficient regulations ought not to be prescribed and enforced, for purifying the city of New York, and restoring it to its former state of salubrity:—For whilst it is our duty humbly to implore the interposition of the Almighty, to avert those afflictive dispensations; it is also highly incumbent on us to be in the diligent use of those subordinate means, which his merciful Providence may have ordained for our preservation.

"During the recess of the legislature, two vacancies have happened in the senate of the United States, by the resignation of the senators of this state:—One of these took place at an early period of the present session of congress; in that instance, the public service required the exercise of the constitutional power vested in me of making a temporary appointment: In the other, it being a recent date, my interference was deemed inexpedient, it is now your duty to fill the vacancies, and to this end the necessary documents will be delivered to you.

I have the satisfaction to lay before you a resolution of the congress of the United States proposing an amendment to the constitution, respecting the election of president and vice president; and as one of a similar nature has been for two years successively recommended by the legislature of this state, I feel confident you will receive this communication with peculiar pleasure, and that so desirable and salutary an improvement will meet with your early sanction.

"Although the management of our external relations is committed exclusively to the general government, it is nevertheless the duty of the individual states, by every proper mean to facilitate and give effect to the arrangements which may be devised for securing the tranquility and happiness of the nation. The neutral position taken by the United States, amidst the wars of Europe, has elevated our characters, and increased our national prosperity: and as the citizens of this state have an extensive commercial intercourse with the conflicting parties, and the unwarrantable acts of individuals have frequently disturbed the repose of empires, it is peculiarly incumbent on us to cherish a spirit corresponding with our neutral situation; and to inculcate on our constituents the necessity of attending to the wise admonitions of the executive of the union "to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations, by every act of justice and innocent kindness."

"The detention of our citizens on board of vessels in our own ports, by the subjects of other governments, will perhaps require some more energetic remedy, to be put in the hands of the magistracy, than exists at present: and it may be proper to mention, as connected with this subject, that as it is questionable whether the waters in this state between Long and Staten islands and south of the bounds of N. Y. are included in any country, some appropriate provision will be necessary, to obviate the evils arising from this uncertainty of jurisdiction.

"Several matters which were under consideration at the last session, and in which some progress was made, remain unfinished: Of these, the establishment of common schools, and the improvement of the navigation of Hudson's river in the vicinity of this city, are of the first importance.

"The competency of our laws, for all the important purposes of good government and the faithful administration of justice under them, must necessarily diminish the ordinary objects of legislation.

And as I have nothing further of special moment to recommend to your notice, you will commence this session with the pleasing prospect of being relieved from your public labors at an earlier period than usual: And I intreat you to be assured of my best endeavors to facilitate the dispatch of business and render your deliberations agreeable.

*Gentlemen,*

If we review the present happy condition of our country, and reflect on the many distinguished blessings we enjoy, as well as on the numerous evils incident to other governments, from which we are exempted, there will be found abundant reason to rejoice, that we live in a republic thus highly favored of heaven, and under a social compact from which so many benefits result: and whilst these considerations should animate us with exalted sentiments of patriotism, and with a lively zeal to cherish the fundamental principles of our political institutions; they ought above all, to inspire us with becoming gratitude to the Great Ruler of nations, on whose favor all our happiness depends.

**GEO: CLINTON.**

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Concord, N. C. dated January 25, 1804.

"Dear Sir,  
Your letter of the 19th ult. came safe to hand and agreeable to your request, I will give you such information as I am in possession of, on the subject of the gold mine. Its discovery was made early in the month of July, 1803, by a small son of Mr. Reeds, who was diverting himself in shooting small fish with a bow and arrow. He discovered a piece near the size of the one inclosed, at the bottom of the creek, and immediately shewed it to his father. The face of the country in the neighborhood of this place is for the most part very uneven—the soil barren and rocky. The bed of the creek where the gold was found is composed of perpendicular strata, of rock running N. E. and S. W. in the chinks of which, intermixed with sand, the gold is found.—The flint and blue colored rock prevail. Another kind is found irregularly interspersed, perfectly black, and incrustated with a substance resembling foot. Another substance resembling a cement made of tar and sand is found. This, Sir, is as near as I can give a description of the bed of the creek where the gold is found.

The large mass you mention lost about fifteen per cent. Smaller masses loose from two to five per cent.

The inclosed piece will give you a more correct idea of the gold in its natural state, than any description which I can give. The total amount is estimated to be worth between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars."

The most strenuous defenders of Mr. Burr at the present moment, are the federalists—one and all, field marshals as well as mere camp-followers, are ranged under the banners of his band—those who in 1799—1800 denounced him as a Jacobin, &c. have now discovered that he is worthy of their applause, what a pity, say these tender hearted federalists, that Mr. Burr should be reproved for having consented to let a friend negotiate for that tempting object, the presidential chair—who among us, say they, would not be president; and accordingly they defend Mr. Burr up hill and down dale—and why not when their great oracle Mr. Hamilton can bear testimony to Mr. Burr's meriting all due regard and attention from the admirers of every thing tending to weaken the government and introducing those corruptions which have ruined other nations, on which such a foundation can be laid as cannot easily be shaken at the present, and on which can hereafter be raised the structure which can suit the architectural taste of Mr. Tracy.

*Aurora.*  
It is presumable, from the ardor which the federalists display in the cause of Mr. Burr, that when they find he has been dropped by the republicans as candidate for the vice presidency, they will take him up; they cannot be very squeamish about the matter, as it is not the first time he has been of their party. *ib.*

The affairs of the vice president require so much of his personal attention that he has made an unusually short sojourn at the seat of government, we believe he has not occupied the chair of the senate two months, though it has been in session nearly four and will probably continue three more: when he occupies it again it will not probably be even so long.

**NAVAL COMBAT.**

By the ship William Little John, from Jamaica, arrived at New York, papers are received to the 13th of January.—They state that about the 1st ult. the British frigate Aclous, between Jamaica and Hispaniola, fell in with a Spanish armed ship, bound from Coruna to Havannah and New Orleans, with dispatches; and after an engagement of four hours, captured and sent her into Kingston. Previous to the Spanish ship's striking her colours, the captain threw his dispatches overboard. It was believed, however, at Jamaica, that the Spanish vessel would be given up.

**For the Republican Star.**

**MR. SMITH,**  
ALTHOUGH it is hardly worth our notice, yet silence on our part might be construed into an acquiescence in the justness of the remark of "Juvenis." He says that we are "possibly not quite so studious as we might be." This is cautious language, but it clearly conveys the idea of idleness. To what "Juvenis" has said, we shall only oppose common opinion, which is "that the present students are equally and probably more industrious than any that have ever resided here." Comparisons are invidious, and we should not have made this, were it not sanctioned by truth and necessary as a vindication of ourselves. If we occasionally quit Cullen, and Cole, for the more agreeable company of the Ladies, we should not be harshly accused of idleness, but rather commended for taking such delightful and necessary recreation. We do not pretend to "grow still paler by the midnight lamp," or study "from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve;" for if we mistake not, Addison remarks, that those continual readers are not the greatest men. If "Juvenis" is really our friend, and should hereafter discover any thing in our conduct which he may deem improper, he will evince his friendship more strongly by giving us a private lecture, than by again arraigning us before the august tribunal of the public. This course will be more congenial to our feelings for several reasons, one of which is, its a principle of human nature that however incorrect our conduct may be, yet, we wish to appear correct in the eyes of the public; another, that we do not wish to give room for censure to an ill-natured world, for

"On wings of wind immortal scandal fly,

"While virtuous actions are but bora, and die."

**A STUDENT.**  
Centreville, Feb. 8, 1804.

The Printing-Office of Mr. Joseph Gale, printer of the North Carolina Gazette, at Raleigh, together with all its contents, was entirely consumed by fire, on the 5th instant—the loss is estimated at 2,000 dollars.

Last winter the opposition prints in all quarters were boasting that federalism was "looking up!" We shall be happy if they would be so kind as to tell the public which way federalism is looking now?

*Advocate.*  
The General Assembly of Virginia, closed their session on the 3d instant.

**MARRIED.**—At Athens, Vermont, Master Silas Chaplin, aged fifteen, to Miss Susanna Powers, aged thirteen!!!  
Little Jack & Horner, sat in the corner,  
Eating a Christmas pie, (plumb,  
He put in his thumb, and pulled out a  
Crying what a brave boy am I!

—At Andover, Mass. Mr. Benjamin Farham, to Miss Lydia Johnson, after a courtship of two months.

—At Farmington, Connecticut Mr. Preserved Marshall, to Miss Lobbia Woodford, after a courtship of twenty-one years.

After this let none who do not despair of LIFE be hopeless.

**DIED.**—On the 26th ult. in the city of Philadelphia, in the 77th year of his age, John Seale Boardley, Esq. formerly of this State.

—On the 4th instant, in the city of Philadelphia, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. William Sellers, Printer.

—Lately in Dorchester county, Mr. John E. Gell, of that county.

—On the 6th instant, after a short illness, at the Head of Wye, the reverend Eliza Rigg.

Captain George Bell, the surveyor of Worcester county, departed this life on Wednesday the 1st instant,—a man eminent for his attachment to the great interests of his country, but without exciting any other, than the most favorable impressions of his republican and federal friends. He was distinguished for his probity and integrity in private and public life, and was of most engaging and amiable manners—his family and friends will long deplore his loss.

*"A Wit's a Feather, and a Chief's a Rod,  
An honest Man is the noblest work of God."*

**A Dry Nurse Wanted.**  
A WOMAN of good character, and qualified for the task will meet with liberal wages, and hear of a place, by applying to the Printer.  
Easton, February 14, 1804. 3

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Halsey, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those who have any claims against said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, on or before the 14th day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this ninth day of February, 1804.

**WILLIAM NEWTON, Executor**  
Samuel Halsey, &c. &c.

**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**(BY AUTHORITY.)**

**AN ACT**

*For the relief of Paul Coulon.*

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to John Coulon, as agent for the captors of the ship Betty Cathcart, and brig Aaron, prizes to French privateer Le Bellona, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars, and forty-four cents, being the amount detained by the treasury department from the sales of the ship Betty Cathcart, for duties on the cargo of the brig Aaron.

**NATHL. MACON,**

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

**JOHN BROWN,**

*President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

January 26, 1804.

**APPROVED,**

**TH: JEFFERSON.**

**AN ACT**

*Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and four.*

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and four, the following sums be, and the same hereby are, respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and the pay of the seamen, two hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars:

For provisions one hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars, and seventy-two cents:

For medicine, instruments, hospital stores and all expenses on account of the sick, four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars:

For repairs of vessels, store rent, and other contingent expenses, one hundred and forty four thousand dollars:

For the purchase of ordnance, and other military stores, five thousand dollars:

For the expenses of navy yards, docks, and other improvement, the pay of superintendants, store keepers, clerks and laborers, fifty two thousand dollars:

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, fifty seven thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars, and eighty cents:

For clothing for the same, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty two dollars, and seventy six cents:

For military stores for the same, four hundred and sixty two dollars:

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

For quarter masters and barrack masters stores, officers travelling expenses, armourers and carpenters bills, fuel, and other contingent expenses, eight thousand eight hundred and forty seven dollars:

For completing the marine barracks at the city of Washington, three thousand five hundred and eighty four dollars, and seventy two cents:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the navy, and secondly out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**NATHL. MACON,**

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

**JOHN BROWN, President**

*of the Senate, pro tempore.*

January 31, 1804.

**APPROVED,**

**TH: JEFFERSON.**

**Wanted a Young Man.**  
THAT understands the Tanning and Currying Business—Such a one will meet with constant employ and good wages, by applying to  
**ROBERT SETTEN.**  
New-Market, Dorchester county, Md.  
February 13, 1804. 39

**WAS** committed to the jail of Qu-Ann's county, on the 16th of January, a negro man by the name of James Late, as a runaway, his dress is a sailors habit, and has the appearance of a waterman, about 45 or 50 years of age, stout strong black man, much cut by cut-lashes (to appearance) about the face and head. He has a pass, signed by J. Smith, Baltimore, dated in March 1180, or 1182 which is supposed to be a forgery. If the owner or owners do not come prove property, pay charges and take him away, he will be sold for the same on Wednesday the 22d of February, instant.

**SOLOMON SCOTT, Sheriff.**  
February 11, 1804. 2  
Bills of sale, bonds, notes, Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book-store.



## Apollo's Count.

From the REPUBLICAN SPY.

### REFLECTIONS

On the morning of January 1st, 1804.

WHEN the kind goddess sleep all eyes did close,  
And mortals all lay wrapt in soft repose;  
No voice was heard to whisper through the gloom,  
But all was hush'd and silent as the tomb.  
Then, then without a gleam, the aged year,  
Did tremble, totter, fall and disappear;  
Compell'd by fate to pass that solemn hour,  
From which no period past can e'er return.  
Which proves this truth most clear to reason's eye,  
That time itself, like mortal man, must die.  
How many millions of the human race,  
Which hail'd the morn when the past year took place;  
Whose healthful days, and prospects of delight,  
Made them forget that it would e'er be night;  
By death's destroying scythe have been cut down,  
Whose bodies now lie slumbering in the ground.  
How many millions on this morn, appear,  
To wake and rise, and with a happy year,  
Before December's cold and freezing breath,  
Shall harken to the shades and taste of death.  
Who now, like thoughtless sheep, no danger fear,  
Nor dream the fatal messenger so near.  
Since 'tis our fate for to resign our breath,  
And pass the solemn, lonely vale of death,  
Let wisdom's choicest dictates rule our heart,  
And never from her sacred rules depart.  
Then should heav'n's thunders shake the starry roof,  
And forked lightnings lick our spirits up;  
Should trembling earth her opening jaws extend,  
And we into that fatal gulph descend?  
Should rapid whirlwinds sweep the forest clean,  
And we fall victims in that awful scene?  
Should inundations deluge all the plain,  
And should we be among the thousands slain!  
Should pestilence walk dreadful o'er the land,  
And with a stern decree our lives demand!  
Should blazing comets, in their raging ire,  
Draw near and set this trembling world on fire,  
I would only wait us to the blest abode,  
And place us in the paradise of GOD.

THE HAPPY FIRE-SIDE.  
From a late Liverpool paper.

### H O M E.

When evening flings her dusky shade,  
O'er days departing close;  
When labor drops the pen or spade,  
For pleasure, or repose.  
With hilly step and gladsome heart,  
I seek my much lov'd home;  
A cot that boasts no builder's art,  
An unassuming dome.  
Yet there be virtues with their train,  
Of social joys resort;  
There health and peace & freedom reign,  
Fair exiles from a court.  
When heard the scrapings of my feet,  
What transport stir within!  
Affection pipes her welcomes sweet,  
A pleasing, tuneful din.  
My children fly to share my kiss;  
A little artless group!  
There centred is a mother's bliss,  
And all a father's hope.  
My loving partner in her turn,  
Anticipates desire;  
And oft, as if it would not burn,  
She trims the blazing fire.  
Consciously she now displays  
The dish and cleanly platter,  
And when excuse for ought the prays,  
Contentment cries "no matter."  
Thus round the soul endearment twines,  
With stronger falter hold;  
Yes hymen's lamp still brighter shines,  
And charms still new unfold.  
As thus connubial pleasures rise,  
To guild my dear abode,  
To heaven I lift my grateful eyes,  
And thank a bounteous God.

### EPIGRAM.

The ensuing epigram is one of the archest we have perused at the expense of the cheating relatives of painted Jezebel.

Aspasia's cheeks, in vermeil dress,  
With tender love my heart inspired,  
My lips her beauteous roses prest,  
And all of all that I admired.

## AN ORIGINAL LETTER

From a Quaker to a Whisk Maker.

Friend John,

I have once more sent my erroneous watch, which wants thy friendly care and correction—the last time it was at school, he was no ways benefited by thy instructions. I find by the index of his tongue he is a liar; and that his motions are wavering and unfettered: which makes me believe he is not right in the inward man, I mean the maining. I would have thee prove and try him with thy adjusting tool of truth, and if possible thou may'st drive him from the error of his ways; imagining his body to be foul, and the whole mass corrupted, purge him with thy cleansing stick from all pollution, so that he may vibrate and circulate according to truth; I will board him with thee a few days, and pay thee for his board when thou requirest it. In thy last bill thou chargest me with one eighth of a pound, which I will assuredly pay thee when thy work deserves it. Friend, when thou correctest him, do it without passion, left by severity thou drive him to destruction. I would have thee let him visit the sun's motion, table and equation; and when thou findest him conform to that, send him home with a just bill of moderation, and it shall be faithfully remitted thee by thy friend.

## Advertisements.

### Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY Virtue of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Public Sale, on the sixteenth day of February next, the following tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, situated in Queen-Anns county, to wit:

All that part of a tract of Land called Relief, containing five hundred and seventy-six acres of Land; also,

All that part of a tract of Land called Baynard's Pasture, containing one hundred and one acres of Land; and

All that part of a tract of Land called Roes Chance, containing ninety-seven acres of Land, formerly possessed by George Baynard, of said county, deceased—and which was by him mortgaged to Henry Pratt: the lands to be sold for the payment of the mortgage money. The sale will take place at the dwelling house of Mr. John Patrick, on said land; and will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, for the purchase money.

SOLOMON SCOTT, Trustee.  
Queen-Anns county,  
January 16, 1804. 5

### Will be exposed to Public Vendue.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of John Clayland, deceased, near King's Town,

ALL HIS ESTATE, consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs, a large number of each; also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils; 2000 wt. of Bacon, and a quantity of Indian Corn, and Corn Blades. To be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security with interest from the date. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM CLAYLAND, Executor of John Clayland, dec'd.  
February 7, 1804. 3

### Will be sold at Public Vendue

On Wednesday 7th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following Property viz.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture; some valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and Farming Utensils. Also, a handsome Canvas top Carriage, almost new. Eight months credit will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security; and for all sums not exceeding four dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS APPLIGATE, Jr.  
Talbot county, Jamaica Point, &  
February 7, 1804. 5

### For sale at private sale,

THE Lands and Tenements, near Easton, late the property of the rev. John Bowie, situate on the road leading to Centreville, and containing about 13 acres. If these lots are not sold before the 29th of May next, they will on that day be sold at Public Vendue in Easton. Any person inclined to purchase will enquire of Thomas H. Bowie, residing in Easton, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.  
Easton February 7, 1804. 7

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Friday night, the 30th ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old—13 1-2 hands high, flogg'd and fox'd; on the right side of his mane there are white hairs, and some white spots on his back; he paces, trots and racks very pleasant. Whoever will take up said horse and secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES GARDINER.  
Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804. 6

In Chancery Jan. 9, 1804.

ORDERED, that the sale made by Simon Smyth, of lands belonging to William Slipper, deceased, as stated in his Report, shall be ratified, and confirmed, unless caused to the contrary be shown, before the 25 day of March next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper wherein be advertised the sale, before the 25th day of February next. The report states the whole of the said land to have been sold for £258.

Test,  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, Dec'r. 16, 1803.

ORDERED, that the sale made by Philip Redd, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Clark, dec'd. shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the 28th day of February next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper, in which was advertised the sale, before the end of January next. The report states that the land was sold in parcels, and that the amount of sales was £180:0:11 1-2.

True copy,  
Test,  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

### For Sale,

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.  
January 31, 1804. 11

### Coach, Chaise and Harness-Making Business.

THE Subscribers have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Covington; where Coaches, Chaises, Gigs and Harness, plated and plain are made in the most fashionable manner. Those who may think proper to confide in them may rely upon neatness, elegance and dispatch in their work—Also Carriages repaired.

PENNINGTON & BROOKES.  
Head or Chelter, Md. 3  
January 23, 1804. 8

### Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given by the Subscriber to any person who will apprehend and confine in the jail of Easton a Negro Woman named SINAH, the property of Miss Polly Goldsborough—It is said she broke open the Desk of Mr. Clark, of Easton, and stole about 20 dollars—and ran away sometime in the Christmas holidays—the clothing she had and took with her is not known—she has a fear on the lower part of the neck or gullet, where it joins the breath, which was occasioned by the kings-evil—the is of a yellowish complexion for a negro, slender make and of middle size—her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth very white, and she is when she talks—she had a husband the property of Mr. Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall, and has not since been heard of—she has an aunt named Balder, who was the property of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near Hunting Creek—it is supposed the is in that neighborhood, or gone to the Jerseys. The above reward will be paid by Joseph Haskins, Easton, or the Subscriber.

JOHN SINGLETON.  
January 17, 1804. 11

## PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received from the PATENTIES, New-London, a large and general assortment of the following

### PATENT MEDICINES,

viz:  
Dr. Rawson's Patent Bitters.  
Lee's Patent Bilious Pills  
Rawson's Itch Ointment  
Thompson's Tooth Paste  
Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic,  
Hinkley's Remedy for Hemorrhoidal Complaints.

Besides the other Patent Medicines and Drugs generally sold.

EDWARD EARLE.

Easton, January 10, 1804. 11

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has opened a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, at Quantico Mill; where gentlemen, travelling, can be furnished with Diet and Lodging; and Provender for Horses, at the most reduced prices; but no liquors of any kind can be furnished.

HENRY LANDEN.  
February 7, 1804. 3

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

#### ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, upon each share respectively on or before the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TAFNAL, President.

James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew,  
Joseph Tafnal, George Gale,  
John Adlum, Joshua Gilpin,  
Kenley Johns,  
William Tighman.

To be paid to either of the following named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.  
Joseph Tafnal, Wilmington.  
Kenley Johns, New Castle.  
Geo. Gale, Cecil Co. Maryland.  
Samuel Chew, Cheltenham, do.  
Published by order of the Board,  
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.  
Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

### To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street. For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, or  
WILLIAM MELUY.  
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 31

### WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Saddle, Cap and Harness maker, Easton.

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop one door higher up Washington-street, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith, as Post-office, and Star Printing-office;—and that he has furnished himself with a good stock of materials, and competent workmen in his line, that will enable him to transact orders in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

He has now on hands, ladies side saddles, gentlemen's saddles, harness for single and double carriages, portman-teaus, verleichs, saddle bags, twitch and carriage whips, &c. all which he will sell on the lowest terms.

December 13, 1803. 11

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the Commission Business—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 11

### Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday the 10th of December last, a dark mulatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or 28 years of age 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high slender made; his hair is curly, and locks sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor. His clothes are not recollected, and has been said that he has sold those he took with him. He is an excellent Sawyer, and plantation hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again if in the State of Maryland, shall receive twenty dollars and if out of the State the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.  
Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. 3  
January 10, 1804. 11

## Letters Remaining

In the Post Office at George Town Cross Roads, January 24, 1804.

ELIZA COMEGYS, Lucy Comegys, Samuel Crown, David Craig, & Co. Jacob Colk, James R. Corfe, Abraham Cheltenham.

E.

Emory Edwards.

F.

ann Fletcher, William Followfield.

G.

John Greenwood.

H.

Joseph Harland John Hart, Jonathan Hodgson, esq James Howard, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hall.

J.

James Jones.

K.

John Kennedy, Charles King, Robert King.

M.

Richard Moffett, Hannah Moore.

N.

Thomas Nicholson,

P.

Hyland B. Pennington.

R.

Joseph Rafin, jun. esq.

S.

Mr. Symmons, John Symmons, Symon Smyth, Oliver Smith.

V.

Doctor Thomas Verzey,

W.

Robert Ward, Sarah Woodland, Rev. Simon Wilmer.

Y.

Mary Yeats.

### For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, belonging to John S. Blake, Esq. on one of which are two Brick houses with kitchen, granary, and stable—Also about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY acres of land, near the head of Greenwoods creek, and one mile from Wye river, ninety acres of which are covered with fine timber, and the remainder is rich arable land and branches. This land will be divided into two lots, or sold together, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.  
Queen-Anns County,  
January 3, 1804. 2m

### NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he shall open a SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this town, in the house lately occupied by Edward Markland, wherein he purposes teaching the common branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, the latter especially, in a familiar and practical manner. As likewise several branches of Mathematics, viz. Surveying and Navigation—the use of the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School, on the evening of the same day. Where BOARDING may be had for a considerable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDINGS.

16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. 11

### Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Cecil county, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Green, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of to the subscriber on or before the tenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, Anno Domini 1803.

WILLIAM BRYAN, Adm'r.

### THE NOBLE HORSE

#### Harmless Shakespeare.

SIX years old this Spring full sixteen hands high, stout, strong and well made,—of a beautiful dapple gray; and the Subscriber thinks him the finest young horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—the blood, and strain of Shakespeare is well known for large carriage and saddle horses, equal to any on the continent. From the trial that has been made of this horse, he has proved himself to be an excellent and pure foal getter. Harmless Shakespeare, was got by Young Shakespeare, his dam by Matchless.

HARMLESS SHAKESPEARE, is in good condition and will attend at persons houses, where a number of mares may render it necessary, at four dollars the Spring's Chance—but where more than two mares owned by one person are sent to him, an abatement will be made, in proportion to the number; and two dollars the single leap—seven dollars to insure with foal.

Grain will be taken in payment at the Market Price, if delivered before the first of October next. Mares from a distance can be accommodated with pasturage, but not answerable for escapes.

The above Horse will be sold on reasonable terms, if application is made on or before the twentieth day of March next.

GEORGE DOWNS.  
Queen Ann's county, Ja- 3  
nuary 23, 1804. 6





## THE TERMS OF THE STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Although your paper is much taken up with the proceedings and debates of Congress and other important matters, I have, by way of variety, sent you an essay, which may perhaps afford some amusement to your readers. It was published in the year 1791, in a Virginia newspaper and appears to have been consigned to oblivion with the fugitive productions of the day—from this fate it may be rescued for a time by finding a place in your paper.

I shall not undertake to determine, whether the author was in earnest in his opinions, or whether a strain of serious irony was intended. I had, indeed, adopted the latter opinion, but I have since been informed that gentlemen eminent for their medical and scientific attainments have seriously advocated the system, and have anticipated from its consequences more surprising than any which are treated upon in this publication.

The political remarks which it contains cannot of course be supposed to have any reference to our present situation.

A Correspondent.

(Concluded.)

I foresee that there may be some difficulty in ascertaining the quantity on hand, before the market is opened—in order to prevent counterfeits and impositions (because a man cannot part with his good blood and keep it too) the quantities must remain as they are. Though indeed there is one way to make it all good—it is by drawing off from those whose blood is of the lowest kind as far as they can bear it, and still feeding the nobility in order to increase the supply of the highest; but as there is some appearance of cruelty in this mode, and as it would put a stop to the trade, I forbear to recommend it. All men should not be equally gifted or supplied, and it is by our mutual wants that the bond of society is kept up. But with regard to the impositions which I have mentioned, as this may probably become a public concern, there is no doubt that proper officers will be established in the different states to attend to it, and there will be no want of persons to fill them. An odium indeed may be cast upon them at first by saying that they live upon the blood of the people; but they may get over the charge by observing that what they do literally, has been figuratively done, and will continue to be so by most officers of government.

The advantages that I have hitherto mentioned are small, in comparison with what is to follow. As I have promised that the blood affects the disposition, talents, &c. it will readily occur that very extensive dealings will take place on that score. If any man is so candid as to be dissatisfied with his temper or his mental faculties, he may curb the one and amend the other with the greatest readiness and facility. The old methods of abating bad tempers by correction and leading in knowledge in a direction the very reverse from the right one will then be exploded.

I have read of *short roads to knowledge* held out as the title of books that only created of particular sciences, but how much shorter must this road be, by which the mine is at once qualified to grasp at the most unbounded attainments, and by which every man in tolerable circumstances may acquire that portion of abilities which will best suit his purpose.

I feel myself in some measure lost here reflecting on the train of consequences that may ensue—there is a kind of circle. To begin with knowledge—The man who has any will know he wants more—This leads him to get money wherewith to buy it. When he has more, he will (especially if it is professional) make more money from it, and go on to till he gets his skin full of knowledge, and his chest full of money, I have more of both than he can make use of. But we shall soon get out of this difficulty; I shall not be at the pains to tell how he may get rid of his money; I shall to his knowledge, or at least his ability of acquiring it, it may go out the same way that it got in, and if he is

of a benevolent turn of mind, he will take pleasure in dispensing what will be more valuable than riches.

This mode of contributing to the education of young persons will be far less irksome than the present one; and we may therefore hope to see the profession of a teacher considered in a more respectable point of view than it now is. But to return.

If men will, after this invention is perfected, content themselves with the acquisition of a reasonable quantity of blood of the kind that will be best adapted to their wants, what great advantages may be derived to themselves and to the public. To instance—a blockhead of a fellow, who has the impudence to push himself into the legislature and management enough to persuade the unthinking populace to vote for him, may, by a proper transfusion of blood, get upon his feet when the public business is going on, and make as much noise (and more to the purpose) as he does at the time of his election—nay it is possible that even members of congress may find their faculties brightened by this invention, and may lay out a part of their allowance to advantage in transfusion. They may then give some aid, themselves, to the prayers which (with a singular degree of political accuracy) are, since the revision of the prayer book, offered up for the persons vested with authority legislative, executive and judicial.

A man who is about to engage in a may very properly prepare himself with blood, suitable to the occasion and finish the business in a decent manner, while another who finds himself quarrelsome, may barter a small quantity with one of a timid disposition, or strike up a bargain with a quaker, and become a peaceable member of society.

In case of an invasion, the militia may be supplied (at the charge of the public) with a sufficient quantity of fighting blood; and if it cannot be otherwise had, a few drops (all that they have left) may be procured from the old soldier, though it is probable they will deal for ready money, having been cheated out of the price of it by the public already. A miserly fellow, who is obliged to give something like a feast, may purchase an ounce or two of liberal blood to carry him properly through it. A moral man who wishes to put his fortune in the world, may, (for a proper fee) procure some blood from a lawyer, and forget how to blush—Some young females may find their advantage in the transfusion from a sober matron, or the more correct blood of a Methodist Preacher. The coward may at a small expence make himself brave. The spendthrift by buying a farthing's worth of the blood of a miser, may save the remnant of his fortune. And a fool may learn to purchase wisdom by this happy invention. In short, I might fill a volume in describing the various wants that might be supplied, and the great advantages that would accrue to the public in all its departments, by a commerce and transfusion of this kind.

The peace and happiness of domestic life will owe much to this invention. A father, who trembles with apprehension for the conduct of a giddy and unthinking girl—and a husband, who feels the tormenting pangs of jealousy, will never think of having recourse to the ordinary methods of watching, or confinement or admonition. They will know that the fault lies in the blood, and instead of making the mind the vehicle of information, they will by transfusing some blood of a cool and moderate kind, reduce the whole system to order and regularity. There is, perhaps, no other case in which the remedy can apply so immediately to the causes and seat of the disorder: Some young ladies have objected to going into Convents, alleging that they had no Nun's flesh about them, (meaning, that their blood was not of that kind,) and the poet must have meant blood instead of stars in these lines—

"For when weak women go astray,  
"Their blood is more in fault than they."

An old man, who, trusting to some flattering emotions, is about to change his condition, or who, regardless of the consequence, has already committed matrimony, will no doubt avail himself of the blessed effects of transfusion. Methinks I see him enjoying his reformation and hear him singing with Don Diego in the Padlock—

"I feel my blood mounting,  
"Like streams in a fountain,  
"That merrily sparkle and play."

I will not deny but that some objections may be raised here and doubts entertained of the efficacy of the operation. The

caution in Scripture with respect to putting new wine into old bottles, will apply rather too forcibly in this case; but it will be better than nothings, and may do for a spirit.

I now come to another great branch of this commerce—I mean the effects it will have on the health of the people, and the short road that it will discover to the cure of diseases. I am well aware, that among the numerous cavillers and framers of objections to any new thing, I shall have to encounter the whole tribe of physicians who may feel some alarm lest the business should be taken out of their hands. But while I am striving to promote the public good, I shall pay no regard to objections founded on party spirit or private interest. It is certain that this operation will make a considerable in the *Materia Medica*, and several of the most respectable receipts will be consigned to oblivion. It is agreed by the faculty that many disorders are occasioned by the state of the blood, either from its redundancy, from the want of a sufficient quantity, or the morbid state of what is in circulation; of course, a number of remedies have been devised to act upon the blood. Though many of them are directed in a course so circuitous as to afford a very uncertain prospect of success.

Among the disbanded troops of gally pots and phials we may reckon the whole tribe of Sweeteners, Purifiers, correctives, Traumatic balms, alternatives, diluters, refrigerants, antiseptics, decoctions of the shoods and restoratives; and the army of *Tongues* with the Peruvian bark at their head, may perhaps share the same fate. For to what purpose should we amend the blood, if it can be had new with less trouble? Or why should a tedious and uncertain process be used to correct the blood when it can be done at a single dash by *transfusion*.

*Veniens occidit morbo* is a favorite adage, in the English. When the disease enters at one door, the physician should enter at the other—and a good reason there was for it, for having so many turnings and windings to make before he could get at it, there was the greater necessity for a timely pursuit, and even that was not always successful. But now, having discovered the exact seat of the morbid matter, and a certain method of ejecting it, there need be no such violent hurry in the business, and even a twenty year's possession may not be a bar. In the examination of doctor East, the president with less delicacy than truth, gives an excuse for the ill success that sometimes attended the endeavors of the physician—that if he opened both doors and the disorder would not go out, it was not his fault; but no such salvo will now be admitted. A new door will be thrown open, and the enemy will be obliged to march at a moment's warning, and to make room for a more eligible inhabitant.

Among other diseases, that of *love* (for so it may be called) will admit of the most certain and ready cure by *transfusion*. Love is an affection of the blood, and when once it gets in, instead of having recourse to weakening, or correcting, or scattering remedies, it may be drawn off at once, and a wholesome and innocent fluid may be substituted in its place; and as prevention is one great object of the medical art, a proper transfusion may be used to great advantage for that purpose; by which means all the broils and wranglings, and wars and revolutions, that in the ordinary course of things are occasioned by this ebullition of the blood, which is dignified by the name of love, will be entirely done away, and the passion incident to our nature may float through the system in an orderly and temperate current. This perhaps will not be thought an advantage by your tribes of mad lovers, *Sentimental* females, (who, by the bye, are often the most *sensual*) novel writers, and novel readers, who, while the fit lasts, sacrifice every other consideration to their divine passion. But, to sober and considerate people, I think the advantages will be as obvious and striking as they appear to me. The vice of drunkenness so injurious to our constitutions as to attract the notice of a whole college of physicians; (who, forgetting their occupations, are for keeping people well instead of making them so) tho' it may not be entirely prevented, will have its effects considerably mitigated by this operation. The blood that is impregnated and heated by the fiery particles of the spirituous liquor may be readily drained off, and exchanged for a cool and sober kind, and when people find the effects so short and transitory they will scarcely think it worth their while to get drunk any more. Thus

have I devised a remedy for this grievous evil without troubling congress with an address on the subject, or recommending vinegar or preaching against rum, because a horse can live without it, or using any of the methods which have hitherto been so unsuccessfully practiced. It is, however, by no means my wish (nor perhaps if it was, could it be easily effected) to destroy a science which it has been the work of ages to build up, or to turn the respectable professor of it loose upon the world. The change will be only in the mode of practice; for it will readily occur that, in making the *transfusions* great skill and attention will be necessary to apportion and adapt the respective kinds and qualities, and a wide and extensive field for genius will be opened.

The new theories and systems founded on this discovery will take place of those that are at present in estimation; (which as the world is daily growing wiser and wiser in most branches of knowledge) and I expect that before many years have elapsed every hint which I have had the honor to communicate on this subject will be enlarged upon and branched out in all possible directions, with the improvements that all projects are susceptible of in their infant state. I feel particular satisfaction in anticipating the admirable lectures which our medical professors will be able to give on this subject. First, the anatomical—then the clinical—the chemical—the *materia-medical*—the analytical, and even the obstrutrical. With what subtle theses and ingenious deductions will they oblige their pupils and the world on this copious theme? With what eagerness will they pursue this new theory, and with what contempt will the old opinions be kicked out of doors? What now becomes of the wise saying of Solomon, that there was nothing new under the sun. It might have been true in his time, but we shall show that there is something new found out in ours, and our professors shall say something new and handsome about it, or also their own blood will be transfused and mended to very little purpose, for truly they have repeated their old dissertations so often that it is time to drop them.

In this point of view, the novelty of the plan, if it had nothing else, would be sufficient to recommend it. But to return to the practice. The medical gentry may have an opportunity of dividing the business as they may think proper. There may be some to advise, as to the necessity, the quantity, &c. of the transfusion, others may condescend to act as brokers between the parties, and a third set may devote themselves to the manual operation, for it is likely that some mystery will be made of it.

So considerable a change in the nature of things will probably extend its influence on many other professions, and with respect to our laws may probably attract the attention of government. An assault is considered more atrocious when accompanied with what is called a *maiden* or the violently depriving another of the use of a member proper for his defence in fight—But a still greater value will now be put upon blood as being not only the *primum mobile* in our actions but a great staple of commerce and consequently the most capital object of judicial regulations. A bloody nose will now be sufficient inducement for an increase of damages and (as every part of the superstructure will partake of the goodness of the foundation) this single consequence may tend more to the preservation of the peace than all the laws which have heretofore been made, for it is as plain as the nose in a man's face, that stationed as it is on the forlorn hope it is generally the first member that suffers an attack. The Bolognian law which enacted, that whoever drew blood in the street should be punished with the utmost severity was held (after long debate) not to extend to the surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street with a fit, and I apprehend our lawyers and courts will be wise enough to discover, by *construction*, that no assault or maim can be committed by transfusion voluntarily sustained, and peaceably performed. A number of new actions may be devised to meet all possible cases arising under this system. No part of a man's property can be dearer to him than his blood, and laws will certainly be framed to give adequate damages to those who may suffer in this important article either by force or fraud.

Considering blood as an article of commerce, or rather as a circulating medium, the gentlemen of the bar will probably dip their hands pretty deep in it—

When a man's purse is squeezed to the utmost his blood may follow as a thing of course, and if a lawyer's spirits should flag in the course of a trial for want of an additional fee, a renovation of this sanguinary kind will be most obviously serviceable. I am afraid that I have touched too lightly on the commercial advantages which we shall experience—I have really forgot the speculator—They will no doubt soon discover the value of their commodity, and will be eager to purchase it up. There is little danger of their feeling any compunction or distress in the business. They have been accustomed to draining the blood and substance of others and replenishing their own. They will draw in a good stock, and get it enforced afterwards. They will get it funded and sell it to pay taxes. They sell it to foreigners and work it into as many shapes as our public debts are divided into. In short they will soon be at the head of this department as they are of almost all the other.

In the daily intercourse between individuals much benefit will be experienced from this convenient *mode meum* of trade—A man of a plethoric habit may make the fulness of his veins atone for the vacuity of his purse, and if on a journey he should fall short of cash he will run no risk of having his person detained or his horse sold for his expenses. Men who have heretofore incurred reproach for too great an attention to the pleasures of the table and have grown fat by dosing away the afternoon after a full meal may now sleep and enjoy golden dreams from a certainty of turning the hitherto useless obesity of their carcases to some account.

It is probable that many egotisms and expressions which now appear harsh and invidious will by a change of manners and an increase of knowledge become familiar and proper. A bloody minded fellow will then no longer be an object of horror, but will convey to us the idea of an industrious and active leader—and a peaceable man, who means to *swear* that he will have his blood, will only understand by it, that he is disposed or obliged to buy up a stock and may raise his price accordingly. The declarations which have been so often made by loyal subjects to their kings, of a readiness to spill their blood in their service (which in our land of liberty may sound rather strange) will now be understood only as a proposal to embark in a commercial adventure under their auspices and will be so much the easier reconciled to reason, and the savage expressions of triumph in describing a sea fight

"See 'the blood in purple tides,  
"Trickle down her battered sides,"

will in future signify only the stranding of a cargo of this precious merchandise.

These expressions, as I have observed, will soon become familiar, and when once this scheme is generally adopted, every thing will assimilate to it, and will soon subside, as it has happened in every other important discovery. I fear that my zeal and anxiety for the perfection of this system has already made me trespass on too much of the reader's time. I shall therefore (although the subject is far from being exhausted) decline making any farther observations on it at this time resting satisfied with having contributed this small portion to the improvement and happiness of mankind, and feeling assured that the different learned professions when they come to treat of it will establish the doctrine in the most full and satisfactory manner.

PHILO METACHENSIS.

## RUST PREVENTED BY VARNISH

C. COME, has found out a composition which will effectually prevent iron, &c. from rusting. His method consists in mixing with fat oil varnish, 4-5 of well rectified spirit of Turpentine—the varnish is to be applied by means of a sponge the articles varnished in this manner will retain their metallic brilliancy, and never contract any spots of rust—it may be applied to copper, and the preservation of Philosophical instruments which by being brought into contact with water are liable to lose their splendor and become tarnished.

## Receipt for making red Hair black.

Black Lead and Ebony, shavings, of each one ounce, of clear water one pint—boil all together one hour; and when fine, bottle for use. The comb must be often wetted, and the hair frequently combed, and if required to be of a fine black, add two ounces of camphur.



# Congress

OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
House of Representatives.

Monday, February 6.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the commissioners of the sinking fund.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday—being the report of the committee of conference on the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for carrying into effect the laws of the United States in Louisiana.

The speaker stated that when the house had adjourned, an amendment had been offered to the report, which he had declared in order, and that an appeal had been made from his decision.

At the request of a member, the speaker stated several precedents, considered by him to be in point; and declared that on mature reflection he was of opinion the amendment was in order: on which Mr. Nicholson observed that he made the appeal, in consequence of the doubts suggested by the speaker; as they were removed, he would withdraw his motion.

The amendment of Mr. Varnum was then stated, and after considerable verbal variation, was agreed to in such a form, as substantially to allow all the inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th of April, on taking an oath of allegiance to the United States, and citizens, to obtain registers for their vessels.

On this motion a debate of some length was had; in which it was supported by Messrs. Lucas, Varnum, G. W. Campbell, Bedinger, Smilie, Dennis, Sloan and Holland; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Dana and Hastings.

On agreeing to the amendment the house divided—ayes 55, noes 48.

The remaining part of the report of the committee of conference was then agreed to without any division.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment, made a report.

The report recommends an agreement to all the amendments proposed by the senate.

The house concurred in the report, excepting so far as regarded an amendment of the senate appropriating 4,500 dollars for paying the postage of letters received or forwarded by the adjutant and inspector and on their disagreement to which they insisted.

Mr. Jackson, observed that it would be found by a recurrence to the journals, that a resolution had been offered for discontinuing the offices of commissioners of loans, and referred to the committee of ways and means, who had reported a disagreement thereto—To this report the house, after a full discussion, had disagreed, yeas 58, noes 55. It would also be found that on a subsequent day, a resolution had been offered for the appointment of a select committee to bring in a bill for the discontinuance of those officers. This resolution appeared to have been rejected—yeas 52, noes 58. It followed from this statement, that the first decision had been made when there were one hundred and thirteen members present, while the last was made when there were but 110 members present. The use, Mr. J. said, which he meant to make of these facts, was this; that inasmuch as the house, by their first decision, had negatived the disagreement of the committee of ways and means to the original resolution, that resolution must be considered as still before the house; which was that the committee of ways and means be instructed to bring in a bill; Whereas the last vote had only decided that a select committee should not be appointed to bring in a bill. He, therefore, gave notice that he should, on Thursday next, call up the original resolution.

Tuesday, February 7.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on the subject of the post office and post roads reported a bill "further to alter and establish certain post roads and for other purposes," which was read a second time and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Dennis submitted certain propositions providing for vesting in the circuit court of Columbia the general power to lay out roads in the district.

Referred to the committee of the whole raised on a bill for a like purpose.

The house took up Dr. Leib's motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to prohibit the appointment of judges of the United States to all other offices, and agreed to it—ayes 67.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Smith of New York in the chair—on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts, providing for the sale of the public lands of the United States.

The following resolution was before

the committee of the whole on a former day:

"Resolved, that the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general for the time being, be authorized to receive propositions of compromise and settlement, from the several companies, or persons claiming public lands in the territory of the United States lying south of the state of Tennessee, and west of the state of Georgia; and finally to adjust and settle the same in such manner as in their opinion, will conduce to the interest of the people of the United States"—An amendment, limiting the powers of the commissioners to the limits prescribed by the convention between the United States and Georgia, had been adopted in the committee of the whole.

No records being kept of the proceedings in a committee of the whole, a question arose, how far the committee had proceeded on the subject heretofore?

Mr. Varnum suggested that the resolution, as amended, had been agreed to, this being denied by other gentlemen, the committee proceeded to debate the resolution.

Mr. Gregg made a few observations against the resolution, and Messrs. Nicholson and Jackson replied. When

Mr. Elliot observed that he was apprehensive the debate was perfectly out of order. Upon reflection, he was convinced beyond a doubt that the resolution, as amended, had already been adopted in committee of the whole.

This statement being confirmed by Mr. Varnum and Mr. Tenny,

The chairman decided that it was not in order further to debate the merits of the resolution.

Mr. Eufus moved that the committee rise and report the resolution to the house.

Mr. Nicholson, although in favor of the resolution, moved to reconsider it, in order to open the debate *de novo*.

Mr. Elliot enquired of the chairman whether the motion to reconsider superseded the motion to rise and report?

The chairman decided that it did not.

The committee then rose and reported the resolution as amended. When

Mr. Huger moved that the farther consideration of the resolution be postponed for a fortnight, in order to introduce an amendment placing the Virginia and South Carolina Yazoo companies on the same footing with other claimants.

This motion was withdrawn on the suggestion of

Mr. J. Randolph, who moved to recommit the resolution to a committee of the whole. After considerable debate the motion was lost—ayes 50—noes 54.

The question recurring on postponement, was, likewise, after debate lost.

Mr. Bryan moved to refer the subject to a select committee, lost—ayes 37—noes 50.

When the house adjourned without deciding on the resolution reported by the committee.

Wednesday, February 9.

Mr. John C. Smith from the committee of claims, presented a bill for the relief of certain military pensioners in the state of South Carolina—Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

A representation of Duncan McFarland, accompanied with sundry documents complaining of the undue election of Samuel D. Pruvance, was presented, and referred to the committee of elections.

A message was received from the senate stating that they had receded from their third amendment to the bill making military appropriations, which allowed a certain sum for the postage of letters sent from and received by certain officers of the war department—and that they had resolved that the bill "for the better direction of the collectors of the respective ports of the United States in granting to seamen certificates of citizenship," should not pass.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee of the committee of the whole, submitting to the final decision of commissioners, the claims for lands ceded by Georgia to the United States; and after a debate which occupied the whole day, adjourned without coming to any decision.

## AMERICAN SEAMEN.

The sufferings of this highly useful portion of our citizens have for ten years without intermission excited the sympathy of the country and called for the interference of its government: from the moment of the European war, or at least of that between France and England, the public and private cruizers of the late power have impressed into its service American seamen with as little ceremony as if our independence had never been acknowledged: in the very face of the declaration of neutrality, which forbade the citizens of the United States from all interference in the war, our vessels were stripped of their crews to man the British navy: the same course has been pursued ever since, and although some remonstrances were made and redress

promised, if given it never extended beyond an order of the British admiralty for the release of such men, as our ministers could find on board British vessels, and even if any were released on this order, on attempting to return to their country they were again impressed, so that what was termed release was nothing more than a transfer from one ship of war to another.

During Mr. Adams's administration the conduct of ministers was such that it encouraged British outrage on our citizens and property—the rancorous hatred towards France which then marked the character of the administration, the attempts to form a league with England against that power, induced the British to believe that the United States would make a common cause with them, and that they could not too soon make use of the American maritime strength—accordingly every American vessel met with at sea was sent into port and her hands put on board British ships; if any American captain remonstrated he was tied up to receive as many dozen lashes as he had dared to utter words to an officer of his "Britanic majesty." As the recital of numerous instances of such conduct must be fresh in the remembrance of most of our readers, it is unnecessary to particularise, the mere outlines is sufficient. But, if the hardships of our seamen were considerable from the tyranny of the British, their treatment in some instances by the ministry of their country was yet more afflicting, not only the assurance of remonstrance was withheld but the complainants told that British officers were incapable of the inhumanity; one American captain's statement, an oath, in particular, was disregarded because the word of honor of him who had committed the outrage was given against it. During all this time the party, which supported Mr. Adams, professed to be the exclusive friends of American commerce, but the overthrow of that party had afforded the opportunity of judging who are its real friends.

Not a single public spirited measure was adopted under the federal administration for the protection of our ships and men against the English although the conduct of France, which was not worse was deemed sufficient cause for war.—The renewal of war in Europe has produced a renewal of British outrage on our trade and citizens, but the same attachment to trans-Atlantic schemes, and dispositions to favor the British naval tyranny, to the obstruction of our own rights of navigation, no longer exist, we have now an administration purely American, that of Mr. Adams resembled the government of a colony rather than that of an independent nation.

The attention of the present administration was called at an early period to the situation of our seamen by outrages committed on them in our own waters and our own harbors, by its energetic measures much good has been done through our agents abroad, and congress had been furnished with a list of seamen impressed by the British to guide that body in its deliberations. The result of those deliberations is "a bill for the protection of American seamen," which we have already published, and which has been very violently attacked in the federal prints, some of them call it an act of hostility! others that it is meant to promote American commercial property to the detriment of that of Britain! No unprejudiced man, however, will view the bill in any other light than as a prudent and moderate measure, for no British vessel can suffer from its provisions before it is proved that such British vessels has violated the laws of nation, and of humanity, in forcibly impressing a citizen of the United States.

It is highly amusing to observe with what feeling the British are defended by some of our federalists, at the expense of American honor and safety, whilst scarcely a week passes without our having to record some evidence of their meriting much severer treatment than is contemplated in the bill. The outrage detailed in the following letter was committed on a native of Philadelphia the eldest son of Mr. Wm. Oliver, to whom the letter was written—the letter speaks for itself, and we have no doubt will have no little influence in hastening the promulgation of such regulations as congress may adopt for preventing such and other abuses in future.

Aurora.

Extract of a letter from John S. Oliver, master of the brig *Elgalgo*, to his father in Philadelphia, dated St. Johns, (Antigua) and received on Wednesday last.

"I was captured on the 2d December 1803, within 6 or 8 miles of Gaudaloupe, by one of his Britanic majesty's sloops of war, and treated in the most infamous manner by the king's officers, the reason I cannot account for. I was chained by that ship but did not make fall or try to run from her, merely standing on my course to Basseterre. The sloop fired 12 24 pounders loaded with round and grape shot: cut my sails and rigging all to pieces, when I, fearing the loss of my masts, hove too and suffered myself to be boarded, or else they never could have caught me, although I was under easy sail, far I have one of the fastest sailing

vessels now afloat and coppered up to the bends. But I must inform you of the treatment I received from those honorable king's officers: as soon as their vessel came along side, they fired a whole volley of small arms in and on my decks three or four times: my people all ran below to save their lives, as for myself I was not afraid of mine but took up my trumpet and demanded what they fired at me for, when I was hove too, but was answered with another volley of musquetry. The first lieutenant now came on board with ten men each armed with a brace of pistols and a cutlas, and asked for the captain. I went to introduce myself, but was cursed for a damned Yankee rascal, and he ordered the damned Yankee colours to be hauled down immediately, which I forbade and threatened to knock down the first man that attempted to haul down my colours, and protested that I would fight and die under the American flag before I would suffer it to be hauled down without a cause, he insisted upon hauling them down, I struggled against it, he drew his sword, I made a blow at him and stunned him, took his sword from him. They fired again from the ship he left the flag flying and ordered me on board the ship with my papers, which I complied with, and referred my complaint to the captain, who laughed at me. In examining my papers he found I had no register with me; and told him my vessel was foreign built, and not entitled to one, but there was a sea letter, signed and granted by the president, Thomas Jefferson, and countersigned by the collector: O damn your president, was the reply; you rascal, your sea letter is not worth a single damn without a register, and all American vessels must have them, and he knew nothing of the sea letter, as being sufficient to prove it was American, and that he would send me in for trial.—At length he said I might go, but not to any French port whatever, I told him I would not, but that I would go to St. Thomas's as my orders run.—He endorsed my sea letter and I went on board the brig, but the boat had hardly shoved from along side, when I received another shot; they sent a midshipman and eight hands on board, took out my people, and sent me here where they keep me for trial, to condemn the vessel as contraband! my cargo is pitch pine, boards and shingles, consigned to myself.

There is a great number of American vessels in this place, and twice the number at Tortola—the captains are all here for trial: the most of them condemned because they have rich cargoes on board, which these pirates can't let go, and make all contraband or French property, let the owners be who they will; because I said, that I did not think that the judge gave true judgment, and that I thought that the attorney-general and judge went hand in hand in their courts, they talk of putting me in prison, but they will get no satisfaction out of me, and I hope that our president will suffer the Americans to arm and protect their trade."

NEW-YORK, February 13.

From Amsterdam.

The ship *Andromache*, captain Pierce arrived on Saturday, left Amsterdam on the 3d of December. The accounts by her from Europe are only a few days later than before received. Nothing decisive had taken place relative to the invasion of England. Preparations for that purpose, however, were still continued. On the 30th of November a draft was made of 12,000 men as the quota demanded of the Batavian Republic by the French. A number of Dutch vessels at Amsterdam had been hired by the French government, to transport troops to England. The French (good souls!) induced the Dutch to volunteer their services besides receiving a stipulated sum, promised them a certain proportion of the plunder, if the invasion should be successful. A report prevails at Amsterdam, that the British fleet had failed. This report is extremely improbable—but if they should dare to venture out, the English will, no doubt, give a good account of them. The Elbe was still blockaded. A war with Spain was inevitable. Capt. Furman, of the ship *Live-Oak*, arrived a few days since from St. Domingo, informs us, that when he left there, the boats of a British 74 gun ship, were attacking a sloop with Spanish passengers, bound to Porto-Rico, under the guns of the fort.

## London News.

By the politeness of Mr. E. Talbot and capt. Rofficer of the *Haclyon*, Lloyd's list and prices current, as also regular files of London papers to the evening of the 2d December inclusive, are received at the office of the *Morning Chronicle*. The late hour at which they were received last evening prevents our furnishing very copious extracts.

The invading enemy was still daily expected and every dispatch brought additional news respecting the forward state of their preparations. The gun boat flotilla at Bologne is particularly mentioned as being frequently exercised in the outward harbour.

A postscript in Lloyd's Evening Post of December 2d, states that by accounts from Flushing, there were 40 gun boats

ready for sea; many more were expected from Holland: 5000 troops completely ready, and full of eagerness and ardour to embark. Buonaparte, it is added, had been in Holland and was incessantly occupied in the inspection of the armaments to be employed in the expedition.

A private letter from the Hague, of the 16th November says:—"General Victor yesterday informed the Directory, that within 25 hours, he must have 500,000 florins, on account of the pay due to the French troops encamped between Utrecht and Amersfort, and in North Holland; and that if the money was not paid before eleven o'clock this day, he would order the troops to march to Amsterdam, there to pay themselves in the bank. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and several rich Jews, and other wealthy individuals, were invited to wait on our minister of finance, to consult about raising the money. Much anxiety and doubt prevailed. At length at 2 o'clock this morning, 350,000 florins were procured, as report says, with the 150,000 florins in the national treasury, made up the sum demanded by Buonaparte's armed proconsul. Four waggons loaded with this money, or, as some think, with only a part of it, went away this morning, at 10 o'clock, under the escort of a party of French hussars. They took the road for Utrecht. The pay of our own army is three months in arrear."

The prohibition against the importation of British merchandise, has been found so injurious to the interests of Holland, that, evidently with the view of indirectly favoring introduction, the legislative body, on the 28th of October, passed a decree "for suspending till 18 months after the peace with Great Britain, the ordinance of the States General, dated December 5, 1748, which forbids the subjects of the crown of Sweden to import into this republic on board their own or foreign ships, freighted on their account, any merchandise, unless they are the productions of Sweden or of its colonies."

The reports brought of the damages lately sustained at Maderia, are said to have greatly exaggerated the facts. It is true, that at the time mentioned, a very heavy rain, of two days duration, fell in that island; and that the consequent current from the mountains was productive of considerable injury; the extent of which however, was by no means so great as had been represented.

Letters from Malaga, via Lisbon, dated the 16th Nov. state, the malignant fever brought there by the French transports still raged in that quarter of the city towards the harbour.

The lord lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh has issued a proclamation, directing the necessary steps to be taken for removing from the coast, all cattle, and destroying all articles that might be serviceable to the enemy in the event of their landing in the Frith of Forth. Notice has also been given by his lordship, that signal stations to alarm the country are established at Braid-hill, Roman Camp, and Colforrhine-hill, at each of which there are three different signals for the day, and two for the night.

In the house of commons, November 30, the chancellor of the exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill, restraining the bank from making payments in specie. In the debate on this motion, the scarcity of circulating specie was particularly mentioned; as also the want of confidence evinced by many persons who were in the habit of hoarding all the current coin that fell in their hands. Mr. Jerye observed that "if this private hoarding was permitted in, many persons in the banking line would not be enabled to pay the fractional parts of the drafts of them." That "the conduct of these hoarders was shameful and despicable, as it evinced a want of faith in the public security, and was highly derogatory to the interests of the country."

The following sums were voted the same day for the Navy service:

For 100,000 seamen for 13 lunar months,	2,504,000
For victualling the same,	2,417,000
For wear and tear of ships,	3,900,000
For ordnance of the sea service,	325,000

Mr. Secretary Yorke gave notice to the house of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the suspension of Habeas Corpus act in Ireland, as well as for continuing the bill for the suppression of rebellion in that part of the United Kingdom.

The detention and imprisonment of gen. Boyer in Scotland, has been mentioned; and also the intention of the French government to treat some important English nobility in a similar manner. Lord Elgin was selected for that purpose, but it is stated that on the interference of Talleyrand, the first count had consented to take Sir James Crawford as a hostage instead of his lordship.

The Irish rebel chief Dwyer, is stated in Dublin accounts still to engage the attention of government, and that a reward of 100 guineas had been offered for his capture.

The expectation of a war between England and Spain, appears by these papers to be less considerable.





E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
February 21, 1804.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, relative to the election of President and Vice-President, has been rejected by the Legislature of Massachusetts—in the senate yeas 13—nays 19. In the house of representatives, yeas 79—nays 132.

In the Legislature of Vermont, the amendment to the constitution has passed both houses—in the senate by a unanimous vote—and in the house of representatives ninety-three in favour, and sixty-four against the amendment.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Miller, of Powhatan, was agreed to by an unanimous vote in both houses of the legislature of Virginia, on the 3d instant,

RESOLVED, By the General Assembly of Virginia, That the present administration of the government of the United States, merit the confidence of this Assembly, and of every American, friendly to republican institutions, for the wife, pacific, yet determined measures, by which the extensive and fertile territory of Louisiana, has been attached to the union.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of Vermont on the 26th ult. communicated to the House an answer of the President of the United States to the address of the General Assembly, at their last session, which was read in the words following, viz.

To the General Assembly of the State of Vermont.

I join you, fellow citizens, in grateful acknowledgments to the Ruler of the Universe, for the prosperous situation of our common country, its rapid increase in wealth and population, and our secure and uninterrupted enjoyment of life, liberty and property. He conducted our fathers to this chosen land, he has maintained us in it, in prosperity and safety, and has opened the hearts of the nations, civilized and savage, to yield to us enlargement of territory, as we have increased in numbers, to fill it with the blessings of peace, freedom and self-government. It must be a great solace to every virtuous mind, that the countries lately acquired, are for equivalents honestly paid, and come to us untainted with blood.

Sensible as we are of the superior advantages of civil life, of the nourishment which industry provides for the body, and science for the mind and morals, it is our duty to associate our Indian neighbors in these blessings, and to teach them to become fit members of organized society.

The spirit which manifested itself on the suspension of our right of deposit at New Orleans, the cool and collected firmness with which our citizens awaited the operations of our government for its peaceable restoration, their present approbation of a conduct strictly neutral and just, between the powers of Europe now in contention, evince dispositions which ought to secure their peace, to protect their industry from new burthens, their citizens from violence, and their commerce from spoliation.

The falsehoods and indecencies you allude to, in which certain presses indulge themselves habitually, defeat their own object before a just and enlightened public. This unenviable and only resource, be it our endeavor to leave them, by an honest and earnest pursuit of the public prosperity.

I thank you fellow citizens for the affectionate expressions of your concern for my happiness present and future. and I pray Heaven to have yourselves, as well as our common country in its holy keeping.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 18th, 1803.

Federal assertions—Kentucky in arms. boys run about the camp, shouting down with the democrats: Spain refuses to cede Louisiana: It is unconstitutional to purchase but perfectly constitutional to conquer and subjugate a country: One state is to have no commercial preference over another, consequently the ships of France and Spain cannot be admitted into a city, in a territory, on other terms than those on which they can be admitted into cities within states; France has no title to Louisiana, consequently can give none to the United States; Louisiana is a glorious acquisition to the United States; granted, but it was produced through the influence of their friend and old protector King George: Mr. Dawson is to be governor of Louisiana; Mr. Venable is to be governor of Louisiana; General Dearbon is to be governor of Louisiana; Mr. Nicholson is to be Secretary at war; James Lyon is at New Orleans, and therefore Mr. Granger has destined him to be post master general in that city. Guess away, honest folks, guess away.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

The following tiffue of falsehoods appears in the Boston Centinel of the 4th of February under the title of "An extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated, Washington, 20th January, 1804." The ascription of this article to a member of Congress, who should be under the sacred obligations of veracity, is a libel on the character of a representative of the people. As such every friend to truth and the dignity of the representative character is interested in drawing before the public their censure on the man, who has committed such an outrage. With this view the above reward is offered to the individual who shall give satisfactory proof of the forger of the above letter.

An extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated Washington, 20th January, 1804.

"I inclose you two bills now pending before the two houses of congress, which I wish may be immediately published in the newspapers at Boston, as one or the other of them will in all probability pass, in some shape or other, and I apprehend will be productive of important consequences not only to the commerce but to the peace of the United States."

"The zeal upon this occasion is of such burning heat, that it has thus produced two bills at the same time, one in each house for one and the same purpose; the project is a deep laid one, and the ministerialists thought by the color of protecting American seamen to scare all opposition out of doors; the fraud however is detected, and I hope will be exposed. Although both the bills pretend in their titles to be for the protection of AMERICAN seamen and seamen of the UNITED STATES, there is in fact not one word about American seamen in either of them, and yet when its frantic provisions has been attacked I wish you had seen the hornet's nest that burst down upon our heads. The real object is to protect FOREIGN seamen against the authority of their own governments, and within their own jurisdictions and for this purpose to set the laws of nations at defiance. It is especially to protect British seamen deserting from the British service and contriving to get on board an American merchant vessel even in the British jurisdiction; to protect a sailor who may desert from a man of war in the river Thames against impressment by his lawful commander. Judge of the principle and its inevitable consequences.

"As I am very confident that this will never be assented to by foreign governments and especially by that of Great Britain, I cannot possibly suppose these bills brought forward for any other purpose than that of leading to a war with England. There are many other circumstances which concur to confirm this belief. I think it therefore necessary to give this notice to you, and I wish it may be known to the commercial interest in general at Boston and the other parts of the state, that those of our fellow citizens who have their property afloat and exposed to the consequences which these measures may draw upon them, may adopt such precaution as individually their own prudence shall point out to secure themselves."

From the NEWARK CENTINEL.  
Morris County, Jan. 5, 1804.

Messrs. Printers,  
You will no doubt think my subject altogether fantastical, but believe me, upon the honor of an old man, the sentiments are from my heart. It has ever been my opinion, when the public has received any materials, that it is right, and just, that their services should be published, the motives which influenced them to such acts of utility notwithstanding: Yes; "give the devil his due." Now Messrs. Printers, as I always wish to manifest my gratitude for services rendered to the public, I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to tender my most grateful acknowledgments to all the *very printers* (erroneously called *federalists*) within the United States, beginning with their great Goliath Coleman, and Sampson, and from them down even to Wallace, Sherman, and every "Tag rag and bobtail," that has wielded their pen in their cause. These men have proved beyond all contradiction, that good may proceed out of evil! Their bare-faced lies, wilful misrepresentations, inconsistent details of Louisiana, New Orleans, Spanish war, KENTUCKY IN ARMS! ruinous treaty, Spanish remonstrance, infidel president, together with miserable beds of straw and no supper! and numerous other frightful stories of the same nature have opened the eyes of thousands of honest men who were gulled into a belief that the "federalists" were the only supporters of "religion and good order." This line of conduct, together with "a few bold strokes," (such as breaking into the government house and getting drunk, dragging a man from his own house, and beating him for publishing it; breaking in and robbing the state treasury when they found they were excluded from office and deprived of their former privileges of fattening upon the public money;) have wrought a change in the opinion of every honest federal, who has witnessed them, in the

union, and established republicanism on a basis beyond the power of the Tory faction to overthrow! Now tell me plainly does not these men deserve our thanks, who have sacrificed even their honor and reputation for the public good? It is true they have cost the public pretty dear but what is that to our Liberty? Let them go on *pour fellows*, their race is nearly run, give them rope enough and they will hang themselves, or do as one of their leading editors did last Summer. No honest man will wish them more harm than they bring upon themselves, and no wife man will be offended at them. For my own part I wish them the same success for the present year that they have had for the year past (the treasury expedition excepted) and that they may continue their dirty work is the prayer of

OLD TIMES.

We learn from South Carolina, (says a New-York paper) that an affair of honor has been decided between the honorable John Rutledge, late of Congress, and doctor Centre, of Rhode-Island, recently from Europe. Doctor Centre fell the first fire, being shot through both legs above the knees. Mr. Rutledge was slightly wounded in abdomen.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States by Mr. Nicholson, similar to the one introduced into the Senate by Gen. Smith for the protection of American seamen.

(Advocate.)  
It has been rumoured for some days that governor Clinton will be the candidate for the vice-president's chair at the next election—it has been intimated that decision has been some time made at the seat of the general government; but we presume nothing has as yet been done except to obtain his consent, which it is understood has been granted.

MARRIED. On Sunday last, Mr. Samuel Patterson, of Easton, to Miss Peggy Sherwood, of Talbot county.

DIED. On the 6th instant, in Northumberland county, Pa. Dr. Priestly, in the 71st year of his age.

Republican Jubilee.  
The 12th of May next, having been determined on for celebrating throughout the United States, the acquisition of Louisiana; and a number of the Republicans of Talbot county, being desirous that said day shall be celebrated at Easton; and that the sooner steps are taken for promoting the same, the better—it is therefore deemed proper to call a meeting of the Republicans in order to adopt measures for carrying the same into effect: and that TUESDAY, 28th instant, they meet at Mr. Lowe's tavern for that purpose.

February 21, 1804.

Now in the Press,

THE FIRST, OR INTRODUCTORY VOLUME OF THE

Life of George Washington.

It is deemed proper to inform the numerous and respectable subscribers to the above work, that occurrences unforeseen and uncontrollable have tended to procrastinate its appearance. It is now in the press, and will be published on as early a day as its nature and extent will admit.

Those persons who hold proposals are requested to furnish immediately, the names and advance money they have received.

C. P. WAYNE,  
No 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

JOHN RANNIE,

The Celebrated Ventriloquist, and Performer of many Extraordinary Feats.

HAS quit performing in Philadelphia, and is on his way to Easton, with some new performers—due notice will be given on their arrival, when the public can have an opportunity of seeing his new and curious exhibitions.

February 21, 1804.

Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of March next

At the late dwelling of Mr. Thomas I. Seth, deceased, on a credit of six months,

ALL the personal Effects of the said Seth, consisting of a number of Negroes, for a term of years, and for life, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, timber wheels and chains, Farming Utensils; Beds, Tables, Chairs, Desks and Book-Cases, a great variety of Kitchen Furniture; Carpenters, Joiners and Turners Tools; a large and well chosen collection of Books; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Ad'or  
Queen-Anns county, }  
February 20, 1804. }

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Anns county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas I. Seth, late of said county; deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of to the subscriber at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of February 1804.

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the Directors of the Columbian Library Company.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Stephen B. Balch, Joseph Nourse, Charles D. Green, John Caven, Francis Lowndes, junr. and George French, and their successors, duly elected or appointed in manner hereafter directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, title and title of "The Columbian Library Company in Georgetown."

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular, the goods and chattels heretofore given, granted or devised, to the said Library Company, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same be, and the said goods and chattels are hereby vested in, and confirmed to the said corporation: And further. That the said Corporation may take and receive any sum, or sums of money, or any goods or chattels, or other effects of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter, be given, granted, or bequeathed unto them, by any person or persons, bodies politic, or corporate, capable of making such gift or bequest, such money, goods, chattels or other effects, to be laid out and disposed of, in the purchase of books, maps, charts, drawings, specimens of minerals fossils, and other natural and artificial productions, calculated to furnish a library and museum, for the use and benefit of the said company, agreeable to the intention of the donors.

SECT. 3 And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name, title, and title aforesaid be, and shall be hereafter forever, and are hereby declared, able, and capable in law, to sue, and be sued, plead and be impeached, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice, or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the district of Columbia, or elsewhere, in all, and all manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands; of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner, as any other person, or persons, bodies politic, or corporate, may or can do.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power, and authority, to make, have, and use a common seal, with such device and inscription, as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure; to appoint a treasurer, secretary, and librarian, to assign them their duties, fix their compensation, and remove him or them from office, and appoint other or others in their place, as often as they shall think fit: to make, ordain, establish and execute such bye-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful to the institution, and the same to alter, amend, or abrogate; at pleasure; to fix the price of new shares and annual contributions on each share; to direct how transfers may be made and certified, and judge of the persons proper to be admitted members; to proceed by purchase, rent, or otherwise, a suitable place for keeping the library and museum; to appoint times for keeping the library open and for taking out and returning books—to fill up vacancies that may happen, in their number between two annual meetings; to levy and collect fines and forfeitures, and to determine upon, do, and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation and library company, agreeably to the rules, ordinances, and bye-laws thereof during their continuance in office: Provided, That not less than three of said directors form a quorum to do business; that no bye-law, rule or ordinance shall be made repugnant to the laws of this district;—and that no contribution be laid on any share, in any one year, greater than one-fifth of the value of a share, without the consent of a majority of the members.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the members of the said library company at the library, or such suitable place as the directors may from time to time appoint, of which the directors shall cause public notice to be given in one or more of the newspapers that circulate in the vicinity; at which time and place the members, or such of them as may be present, either personally or by proxy, and shall not be in arrears for any annual contribution, fines, or forfeitures, shall elect and choose by ballot, six directors out of their own number, to serve for the year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected and consent to serve in their place.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall cause the treasurer, secretary and librarian, to keep in suitable books for that purpose, full and proper entries of all the proceedings and accounts of the company and corporation and have them laid before the company

at every annual meeting, previous to taking the votes for directors; and shall always deliver the said books, together with all the property of the company, in good order to their successors in office whenever required.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN BROWN, President  
of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 31, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday the 28th of February instant, at Easton, in Talbot county, Two LOTS of GROUND, in said Town, the property of Benjamin Willmott, taken in execution at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of John Goldborough. One of said Lots is situate on Washington-street, and fronts on said street, fifteen feet, and extends back 247 feet, to the lot of Mrs. Trippe. The other Lot is situate on Harrison-street, and fronts forty-two feet on said street, and extends back seventy-six and one quarter feet. The above Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash only. A plat of these lots will be shewn for the satisfaction of those inclined to purchase, on the day of sale.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff  
of Talbot County.

February 21, 1804.

Will be offered at Public Sale

On THURSDAY, the first day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscribers near Potts's Mill,

ABOUT twenty head of CATTLE, amongst which are Cows & Calves one yoke of Oxen; an ox cart; work Horses, and Hogs. Where attendance will be given, and terms made known. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

February 21, 1804.

Lots in Easton For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some vacant LOTS of GROUND, lying on Washington and Harrison's streets in Easton.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

February 21, 1804.

Mill to be Rented.

THE MILL formerly the property of Thomas I. Seth, late of Queen-Anns county, dec'd, to be rented for the present year, and immediate possession given; together with the Dwelling House garden, two orchards, and two lots.—The Grift Mill, is new and in complete order; the Saw Mill, wants some trifling repair. For terms apply to

PHILIP HIDDEMAN,  
Queen-Anns county, or  
WILLIAM E. SETH,  
Talbot county.

February 21, 1804.

For Sale,

THE fine young HORSE FARMER, six years old next Spring; he is well made and now in high condition. He was got by the late Mr. John Jones's noted horse *Morrisk Ball*, and will be sold cheap, upon easy terms to the purchaser, by the subscriber living near Queens-Town.

ZACHARIAH TURNER.

February 20, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Cooper, late of said county, deceased. Also, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of James Cooper, late said county; deceased; all persons therefore having claims against the deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st of the 8th month August next, otherwise they will by law be excluded from the benefit of said estates; and all persons indebted to said estates are hereby requested to make immediate payment, otherwise legal means will be taken to enforce the payment thereof without respect to persons.

WILLIAM & THOMAS ATKINSON  
Administrators of Mary Cooper, and  
Administrators de bonis non of Jas. Cooper  
21st of the 2d month, 1804.

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent county, as a runaway, on Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Woman who calls herself JENNY, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on a light kersey jacket and petticoat. She says she is free and came last from Mr. James Smith's of Caroline county. She has been delivered of a child since she was committed. If she is not released, she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

WILLIAM MOFFETT, Sheriff  
of Kent county, Maryland.

February 20, 1804.

Bills of sale, bonds, notes,

Magistrates and other Blanks,

for sale at the Easton book-store.



# Apollo's Fount.

## EPILOGUE

TO THE NEW COMEDY OF SPECULATION.

**T**HE Drama drone, permit us now to say,  
Something about; or not about the play,  
Good subject ours! rare times when speculation  
Engrosses every person in the nation.  
To serve the state—Jews, Gentiles, all  
are willing,  
And for the quinnium venture their last  
shilling:  
Nay some subscribe their thousands to  
the loan,  
Without a single shilling of their own.  
Be this their speculation; I profess  
To speculate in one thing only—Dress:  
Shew me your garments, gents and ladies fair,  
I'll tell you whence you came, and who  
you are:  
But, sportsman like, to hit the game I'll  
try,  
Charge, prime, present, and cock my eye:  
What a fine harvest this gay season yields!  
Some female needs appear like stubble-  
fields:  
Who now of threaten'd famine dare com-  
plain,  
When every female forehead teems with  
grain?  
See how the wheat sheaves nod amid the  
plumes;  
Our barns are now transform'd to draw-  
ing rooms:  
While husbands who delight in active  
lives,  
To fill their granaries, may thrash their  
wives.  
Nor wives alone prolific notice draw,  
Old maids and young ones all are in the  
straw.  
That dandelion wrap'd in shawls who looks  
so blue,  
Is a return from India—things went do-  
that market's up, she could not change  
her name,  
Nor Ramkrasaw, nor Yangwhangwasp-  
pas came:  
"Bad speculation, Bet, so far to roam,  
Black legs go out, and fail birds now  
come home."  
That strutting there, all trousers and era-  
vats,  
No body and no chin, is call'd a flat:  
And he beside him, in the freight-cut  
frocks,  
Button'd before, behind a square-cut dock,  
Is, I would bet, nor fear to be a lofer,  
Either a man of fashion, or a Bruiser.  
A man of fashion—nothin but a quiz—  
I'll shew you what a man of fashion is.  
He charms his mistresses with this sweet  
harrangue:  
"What lovely, charming Kitty; how  
d'ye do?"  
"Come, see my puppy—No Harry to  
see you."  
"You're vastly welcome—you shall see  
my stud,  
"And ride my Poney—Harry, you're  
too good."  
"Zounds how it freezes: Fly was my  
Sancho's fur,  
"Miss would you see—Harry, I wish  
to see the fire."  
That's your true breeding, that's your  
flaming lover;  
The fair may freeze, but he is warm all  
over.  
We're an odd medley, you must needs  
confess,  
Strange in our manners, stranger in our  
dress:  
Whim is the word—droll pantomimic  
age,  
With true tip-tops of taste grotesque the  
rage;  
Reaux with short waists, and in all clothes  
close confin'd;  
Bells buck'd before, and bundled up be-  
hind;  
The flights of fashion bordering on buff-  
oon;  
One looks like Punch—the other Panta-  
loon;  
Put hold—my raillery makes some look  
gruff,  
Therefore I'm off—I'm sure, I've said e-  
nough.

## THE POINTED EPIGRAM.

An Eaton boy, who did not want for wit,  
In careless haite his exercise had writ;  
How dare you, blockhead, quoth the mas-  
ter, bring  
An Epigram to me, that has no sting?  
Pray, sir, forgive me, says the youth,  
this once,  
Another time you shall not call me  
dunce.  
A wisp, next day, the dextrous strip-  
pling caught,  
Add, wrap'd in paper, to his master  
brought;  
What have you here? the purblind doc-  
tor cries,  
An epigram, good sir, the boy replies.  
An epigram! remember what you bring,  
You know what follows if it has no sting,  
He said—when quickly by the painful  
smart,  
He found the rogue had not forgot the  
dart!

# Entertainment. Advertisements.

A whimsical account how the famous Dr. SWIFT became Dean of St. Patrick's.

The Dean was at one time in as low  
circumstances, and as poor as any poor  
person or poet who lived in a garret or  
cellar could be; but kept the first com-  
pany occasionally, and was much admir-  
ed for his classical knowledge; he used  
to read prayers and preach occasionally  
at St. — church, not far from Char-  
ing-cross. It happened that a certain  
lord paid his addresses to a young lady of  
rank and fortune. This nobleman had  
for three years a young girl in keeping.  
The lady he courted said, fir, I cannot  
think of marrying you until you have got  
the lady you were once connected with  
a husband. This nobleman, who had  
the deanery of St. Patrick's in his gift,  
found out Swift one morning, and told  
him nearly as follows:—"Mr. Swift, I  
pay my addresses to a young lady of rank  
and fortune, and expect to be married  
to her as soon as I can do away one cir-  
cumstance, which is, I lived with a beau-  
tiful girl three years, whom I seduced;  
she has poor relations, and the lady I  
court will not marry me, hearing that I  
had a mistress in keeping, until the girl  
is married and provided for. Now I have  
to inform you that I have the deanery of  
St. Patrick's in Ireland, at my disposal,  
which is worth nearly a thousand a year,  
which I will present you with, as I be-  
lieve you are not very rich, provided you  
will marry her." The Dean said he  
would, on condition that he should be  
first inducted into the deanship. The  
nobleman said, if you will give me your  
bond under a penalty, to marry this  
young lady, I will induct you; which  
was done immediately after, and the bond  
executed, and the Dean was, by agree-  
ment, to marry the nobleman to the lady  
the same day. The Dean being induct-  
ed in the deanery, appeared in his robes  
at the church on the day appointed, and  
married the nobleman; who said, I am  
glad, Mr. Swift, to find you are so very  
punctual. Now we are married, here is  
the lady you are to marry. The Dean  
replied he was ready, and said, where is  
the man I am to marry her to? The gen-  
tleman said, she is to be your wife. The  
Dean said, look at the bond; I only  
beard myself officially, as a minister, to  
marry her; but I have not the least de-  
sire of making her my own wife—and  
so I with your lordship a good morning,  
prefuming you have no further occasion  
for me.

Soon after Mr. Jefferson's election to  
the presidency, a select company of gen-  
tlemen were invited to a private enter-  
tainment in Connecticut, among whom  
was one republican. The conversation  
turning upon the gloomy prospects of our  
country, a Rev. Doctor observed, that  
for his part he did not despair, but drew  
great consolation from the word of God,  
where he found that the triumph of the  
wicked shall be short. "Yes, Doctor,"  
replied the republican, "that already has  
been strikingly verified."

A criminal, who was sentenced to be  
hung, had a reprieve from the judge on  
the following conditions. A woman  
was to be brought to the place of execu-  
tion, and he was to look at her for the  
space of one minute, he was then to  
marry her and live, or refuse and die.  
He cast his eyes on her, then turned to  
the executioner and said,  
The sentence hard, you do impart,  
But the woman's worse—drive on the  
cart.

Buonaparte, when he entered Calais,  
is said to have worn a very shabby uni-  
form; should he attempt to land in En-  
gland, he will, in all probability, be well  
dressed.

Fourteen waiters were lately taken by  
a prefs gang. It was rather hard that  
these men, whose lives had been dedi-  
cated to the services of others, should,  
upon this occasion, have wanted the pow-  
er to help themselves.

## A WISH.

From empty dishes, and from empty  
mugs,  
From fruits at law; apothecary's drugs,  
From pinching boots and shoes; fore thins  
and corns;  
A faithless wife, & from a pair of horns;  
A smoky house, a scold, a slut, a fool,  
A broken penknife, and a crooked rule,  
From a dull horse, to use the spur and  
stick,  
And always from a dirty rascals kick.  
From wanton daughters and from spend-  
thrift sons,  
From gripping tharpers and a set of duns;  
Inconstant friends, as fickle as the wind;  
An empty pocket and a ffordid mind,  
From wounds that cowards get, who  
turn and run—  
A worthless dog, and from a crooked  
gun,  
From pinching hunger, and from burn-  
ing thirst,  
A drunkards guzzle, and a glutton's guff,  
From a small bottle with a narrow neck;  
A narrow foul, blue shirt and striped  
back.  
From bed infested with a bug or flea;  
From each of these may I continue free!

## Will be exposed to Public Vendue.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at  
at the late dwelling of John Clayland,  
deceased, near King's-Town,

ALL HIS ESTATE, consisting of  
valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &  
Hogs, a large number of each; also, all  
his Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
Farming Utensils; 2000 wt. of Bacon,  
and a quantity of Indian Corn, and Corn  
Blades. To be sold on a credit of six  
months, the purchaser giving bond and  
approved security with interest from the  
date. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM CLAYLAND, Ex-  
ecutor of John Clayland, dec'd.  
February 7, 1804. 3

Will be sold at Public Vendue  
On Wednesday 7th of March next, if fair,  
if not the next fair day, the following  
Property, viz.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furni-  
ture; some valuable Horses, Cat-  
tle, Sheep and Hogs; and Farming U-  
tensils. Also, a handsome Canvas top  
Carriage, almost new. Eight months  
credit will be given on all sums above  
four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or  
note, with approved security; and for all  
sums not exceeding four dollars the cash  
will be required on delivery of the prop-  
erty. The sale to begin at ten o'clock,  
and attendance given by

THOMAS APPEGATE, jr.  
Talbot county, Jamaica Point, {  
February 7, 1804. 5

## A Dry Nurse Wanted.

A WOMAN of good character, and  
qualified for the task will meet  
with liberal wages, and hear of a place,  
by applying to the Printer.

Easton, February 14, 1804. 3

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of Samuel Helby, late of Dorches-  
ter county, deceased, are requested to  
make immediate payment to the subscri-  
ber, and all those who have any claims  
against said deceased, are warned to ex-  
hibit the same properly authenticated, on  
or before the 14th day of August next,  
or they may by law be excluded from all  
benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal, this ninth day of Febru-  
ary, 1804.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Executor  
Samuel Helby, dec'd.

In Chancery Jan. 9, 1804.  
ORDERED, that the sale made by  
Simon Smyth, of lands belonging  
to William Slipper, deceased, as stated  
in his Report, shall be ratified, and con-  
firmed, unless caused to the contrary be  
shewn, before the 23 day of March next.  
Provided a copy of this order be inserted  
in the newspaper wherein be advertised  
the sale, before the 25th day of Febru-  
ary next. The report states the whole of  
the said land to have been sold for £258.

Test  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## For sale at private sale,

THE Lands and Tenements, near  
Easton, late the property of the rev.  
John Bowie, situate on the road leading  
to Centreville, and containing about 131  
acres. If these lots are not sold before  
the 29th of May next, they will on that  
day be sold at Public Vendue in Easton.  
Any person inclined to purchase will en-  
quire of Thomas H. Bowie, residing in  
Easton, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton February 7, 1804. 7

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has opened a  
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, at  
Quantic Mill; where gentlemen, trav-  
elling, can be furnished with Diet and  
Lodging; and Provender for Horses, at  
the most reduced prices; but no liquors  
of any kind can be furnished.

HENRY LANDEN.  
February 7, 1804. 3

## For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, be-  
longing to John S. Blake, Esq.,  
on one of which are two Brick houses  
with kitchen, granary, and stable. Also  
about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
acres of land, near the head of Green-  
woods creek, and one mile from Wye-  
river, ninety acres of which are covered  
with fine timber, and the remainder is  
rich arable land and branch. This land  
will be divided into two lots, or sold to-  
gether, as may be most agreeable to the  
purchaser. For terms apply to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.  
Queen-Ann's County, {  
January 3, 1803. 2m

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the sub-  
scriber, on Friday night, the 30th  
ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old  
—13 1-2 hands high, hogg'd and fox'd;  
on the right side of his mane there are  
white hairs, and some white spots on his  
back; he paces, trots and racks very  
pleasant. Whoever will take up said  
horse and secure him so that I get him  
again shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES GARDINER.  
Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804. 6

## For Sale,

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.  
January 31, 1804. 1f

## Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

### ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Di-  
rectors of the Chesapeake and Dela-  
ware Canal Company, held at Wil-  
mington, on Wednesday the twenty-  
third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors ad-  
vance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars,  
upon each share respectively on or before  
the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TATNALL, President.  
James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew,  
John Adams, George Gale,  
Kenley Johns, Joshua Gilpin.  
William Tilghman,  
To be paid to either of the following  
named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.  
Joseph Tattal, Wilmington.  
Kenley Johns, New Castle.  
Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou. Maryland.  
Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.  
Published by order of the Board,  
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.  
Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

## Wanted a Young Man,

THAT understands the Tanning and  
Currying Business—Such a one  
will meet with constant employ and good  
wages, by applying to

ROBERT SETTEN.  
New-Market, Dorchester county, Md.  
February 13, 1804. 3q

## NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice  
to the public that he shall open a  
SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this  
town, in the house lately occupied by  
Edward Markland, wherein he purposes  
teaching the common branches of an  
ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Reading,  
Writing, Arithmetic, and English  
Grammar, the latter especially, in a fa-  
miliar and practical manner. As like-  
wise several branches of Mathematics, viz  
Surveying and Navigation—the use of  
the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-  
Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School,  
on the evening of the same day. Where  
BOARDING may be had for a confide-  
rable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDDINGS.  
16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. 1f

WAS committed to the jail of Qu-  
Ann's county, on the 16th of  
January, a negro man by the name of  
James Late, as a runaway, his dress is a  
sailors habit, and has the appearance of a  
waterman, about 45 or 50 years of age,  
tall strong black man, much cut by cut-  
lasses (to appearance) about the face and  
head. He has a pass, signed by J. Smith,  
Baltimore, dated in March 1180, or 1182  
which is supposed to be a forgery. If  
the owner or owners do not come prove  
property, pay charges and take him a-  
way, he will be sold for the same on  
Wednesday the 22d of February, instant  
by

SOLOMON SCOTT, Sheriff.

February 11, 1804. 2

Wanted at the Star-Office,  
A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER—  
to whom constant employ, and liberal wages  
will be given, on immediate application.

## THE NOBLE HORSE

Harmless Shakespeare,  
SIX years old this Spring full sixteen  
hands high, stout, strong and well  
made,—of a beautiful dapple gray; and  
the Subscriber thinks him the finest young  
horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland  
—the blood, and strain of Shakespeare  
is well known for large carriage and sad-  
dle horses, equal to any on the continent.  
From the trial that has been made of this  
horse, he has proved himself to be an  
excellent and sure foal getter. Harmless  
Shakespeare, was got by Young Shakes-  
peare, his dam by Matchless.

HARMLESS SHAKESPEARE, is in good  
condition and will attend at persons hou-  
ses, where a number of mares may ren-  
der it necessary, at four dollars the  
Spring's Chance—but where more than  
two mares owned by one person are sent  
to him, an abatement will be made, in  
proportion to the number; and two dol-  
lars the single leap—seven dollars to in-  
sure with foal.

Grain will be taken in payment at the  
Market Price, if delivered before the  
first of October next. Mares from a  
distance can be accommodated with pas-  
torage, but not answerable for escapes.

The above Horse will be sold on rea-  
sonable terms, if application is made on  
or before the twentieth day of March  
next.

## GEORGE DOWNES.

Queen Ann's county, Ja- }  
nuary 23, 1804. 6

## Coach, Chaise and Harness-Making Business.

THE Subscribers have commenced  
the above business in all its various  
branches, in the shop formerly occupied  
by Mr. Henry Covington; where Coach-  
es, Chaises, Gigs and Harness, plated and  
plain are made in the most fashionable  
manner. Those who may think proper  
to confide in them may rely upon neat-  
ness, elegance and dispatch in their work  
—Also Carriages repaired.

PENNINGTON & BROOKES.

Head of Chester, Md. }  
January 23, 1804. 8

## To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washing-  
ton-street, in the most central part  
of Easton, and good stands for Mercan-  
tile Business. One of the buildings has  
been used as a Store for several years—  
with good Kitchens and Stables, Gar-  
dens, &c.—also a small house on the  
same Street, and one valuable lot ad-  
joining Thomas Prince's, for lease or  
sale; and several lots on Dover-street.

For particulars, apply to  
SAMUEL BALDWIN, or  
WILLIAM MELUY.  
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 3q

HAVING received information from  
several of my friends on the East-  
ern Shore, of a report circulating there,  
that it was my intention to decline the  
Commission Business—I beg leave to as-  
sure my friends and the public generally,  
that no intimation of the kind has at any  
time fallen from me; and that all those  
who may be pleased to intrust their prop-  
erty to my care, may rely on every ex-  
ertion being made for their interest, by  
their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 1f

## Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given by the Subscriber  
to any person who will appreh-  
end and confine in the jail of Easton a  
Negro Woman named SINAH, the prop-  
erty of Miss Polly Goldsborough—it is  
said she broke open the Desk of Mr.  
Clark, of Easton, and stole about 20 dol-  
lars—and ran away sometime in the  
Christmas holidays—the clothing she  
had and took with her is not known—  
she has a scar on the lower part of the  
neck or gullet, where it joins the breast,  
which was occasioned by the kickings—  
she is of a yellowish complexion for a ne-  
gro, slender make and of middle size  
—her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth  
very white, and shews when she talks—  
she had a husband the property of Mr.  
Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall,  
and has not since been heard of—she has  
an aunt named Balder, who was the prop-  
erty of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near  
Hunting Creek—it is supposed she is in  
that neighborhood, or gone to the Jer-  
seys. The above reward will be paid by  
Joseph Halkins, Easton, or the Subscri-  
ber.

JOHN SINGLETON.  
January 17, 1804. 1f

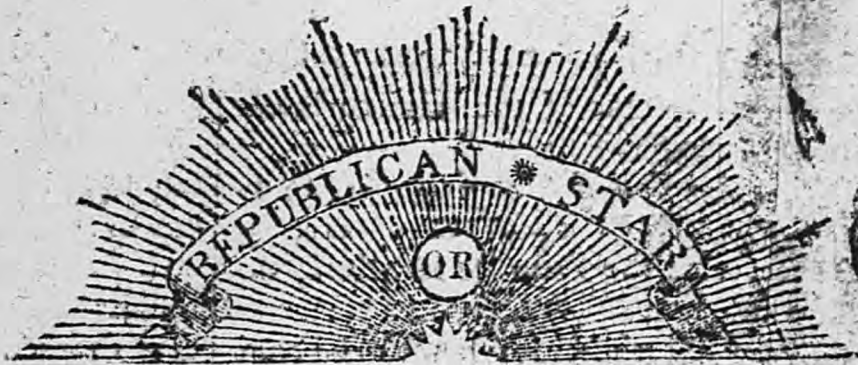
## Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, liv-  
ing in Talbot county, Maryland, on  
Saturday the 10th of December last, a dark  
mulatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or  
28 years of age 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high,  
slender make; his hair in curly, and looks  
sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor.  
His clothes are not recollected, and has been  
said that he has sold those he took with him.  
He is an excellent sawyer, and plantation  
hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in  
any goal, so that the subscriber may get him  
again if in the State of Maryland, shall re-  
ceive twenty dollars and if out of the State  
the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.

Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. }  
January 10, 1804. 2





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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1804.

[No. 26....234.]

## THE TERMS OF THE STAR

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

## Congress

OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
House of Representatives.

Thursday, February 9.

Mr. Thomas laid on the table the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join with such committee as the senate may appoint on their part to consider and report, what business is necessary to be done by congress in the present session, and when it may be expedient to close the same.

A message was received from the senate informing the house that they had receded from their first amendment to the bill entitled an act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the 30th of April 1803, between the United States and the French republic; and for other purposes, so far as to agree to the modification and amendment proposed by the joint committee of conference; but that they disagree to the further amendment proposed by the house, extending the right of registering vessels to all the inhabitants of Louisiana on the 30th April last.

The house returned the consideration of the resolutions reported from the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of a select committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts providing for the sale of the public lands of the United States.

The first resolution being again read as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general for the time being, be authorized to receive propositions of compromise and settlement, from the several companies, or persons claiming public lands in the territory of the United States lying south of the state of Tennessee, and west of the state of Georgia; and finally to adjust and settle the same in such manner as in their opinion, will conduce to the interest of the people of the United States: Provided, that in such settlement, the said commissioners shall not exceed the limits prescribed by the convention with the state of Georgia.

A motion was made to amend the resolution, by striking out the word "finally," and adding to the end of the resolution, the following words; "and that the said commissioners report to this house such settlement as they may make on this subject, which when confirmed by congress shall be binding on all the claimants under such companies, and on the United States."

After considerable debate on this amendment, the question was put, and it passed in the negative, when the house adjourned.

Friday, February 10.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

On the resolution (above stated) a long and interesting debate ensued in the circumstances attending the Yazoo speculation, and the consequences likely to ensue from the entire disallowance or compromise of the claims of individuals for compensation for lands purchased under the several acts of Georgia, and ceded to the United States; when about six o'clock the question was taken by yeas and nays on the following resolution, and carried in the affirmative,—yeas 62—nays 56.

Resolved, That the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general for the time being, be authorized to receive propositions of compromise and settlement from the several companies or persons claiming public lands in territory of the United States lying south of the state of Tennessee, and west of the state of Georgia; and finally to adjust and settle the same in such manner, as in their opinion, will conduce to the interests of the United States: Provided, that in such settlement, the said commissioners shall not exceed the limits

prescribed by the convention with the state of Georgia.

After motions to adjourn and postpone the subject, were made and lost; and the proposition of an amendment of Mr. J. Randolph to modify the resolution as to inhibit all compensation for lands purchased under the act of Georgia of 1795 was declared not in order, the following resolution was carried:

Resolved, That the time limited by law, for filing claims in the office of the secretary of state, ought to be extended to the 1st day of May next.

A motion was then made to refer the two resolutions to a select committee to bring in a bill, which was superseded by an adjournment until Monday.

Monday, February 13.

The house agreed to the modification of the amendments to the bill for carrying into effect the laws of the United States in Louisiana, as agreed to by the senate.

Previously to the vote of agreement Mr. Nicholson stated that by such agreement, all provision for registering vessels, whether owned by citizens of the United States or inhabitants of Louisiana, would be waived; and that that subject was before the senate in another shape. The bill is consequently passed.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial signed by Thomas Tingey, Robert Brent, Thomas Herty and Augustus B. Woodward, in behalf of themselves and others, subscribers and members of the association in the city of Washington, for the erection of a theatre, praying for an act of incorporation.

On the reference of this memorial the house divided, yeas 44, nays 31.

Mr. Nicholson made a report on the petition of Mathew Phelps, and others, styling themselves military adventurers, concluding with a resolution that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

Mr. Lyon opposed, and Mr. Nicholson supported the report which was agreed to by the house.

The house referred the resolutions, relating to claims to lands ceded by Georgia to the United States agreed to on Friday to a select committee to bring in a bill.

A bill for the relief of certain military pensioners in the state of South Carolina was read in committee of the whole, and ordered by the house to a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the bill for the reduction of the marine corps.

The bill reduces the officers of the corps to 1 captain and 12 lieutenants, and empowers the president, at any future period, when in his opinion it may be necessary, to augment the number of officers so as not to exceed those at present authorized by law.

Mr. Eppes moved to strike out from the word next in the 3d line of the first section to the end of the section, and insert—"the whole of the officers of the marine corps except such as are at present in actual service in the Mediterranean, shall be, and the same are hereby discharged from the service of the United States—Provided, however, that if the president of the United States shall deem it expedient to employ a greater naval force than is now in actual service, he shall be, and hereby is authorized to appoint such additional officers as may be necessary for the additional vessels called called into service."

Mr. LEIB said it might be proper to state that the bill on the table was the same with that passed by the house the last session, and arrested by the senate. It was then alleged to be improper to pass it as the state of the country as to its foreign relations, was such as might require the aid of the whole military force in existence. That reason had ceased, and the bill was consequently reported to the house. The committee, who reported it, were of opinion that it was not the intention of congress to reduce the corps entirely; they had supposed that the reduction contemplated by the bill might be made, and a sufficient number of marines still retained in service.

They had considered a lieutenant colonel necessary; as it will be found, by consulting the report of the secretary of the navy, lately laid before the house, that not more than 112 marines were attached to this place—they had supposed a captain fully competent to this command, which embraced as large a number as was stationed in any other part of the United States. The bill contemplated the retaining one captain to be stationed here and twelve lieutenants, three of which were to be attached to the command of Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York. At Philadelphia there was at present one captain with the command of only fifteen marines. There were likewise several lieutenants and one captain in the Mediterranean. According to the contemplation of the bill, there would be one lieutenant at Philadelphia, another at Norfolk, and another at New York; and out for the service in the Mediterranean, leaving five at this place, which were considered as sufficient to relieve a returning squadron. It was, therefore, considered that twelve lieutenants would be amply sufficient, allowing the establishment of a marine corps necessary.

Since the bill had been reported, a statement of the expenses of the corps had been laid before the house by the secretary of the navy. On looking at that statement, he was inclined to the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia, that the whole establishment ought to be done away. It would appear from it, that it was the most expensive military establishment existing in any country. It was so far beyond the ordinary expenses of the military, that, in his opinion, the committee ought not to hesitate a moment about either reducing it, or incorporating it as a part of the army. The lieutenant colonel commandant received more than 3,000 dollars a year. This extravagant sum paid for the support of this officer, was a sufficient reason of itself for reducing that office. It appeared that he charged the United States for pay and subsistence 1722 dollars; for house rent, under the denomination of quarters, 500 dollars; for fire-wood 200 dollars; for forage (the committee will recollect that he is a marine officer) 200 dollars. It also appeared that subordinate officers, charged exorbitant sums for fire-wood and forage; how forage could be used on board of ships he was yet to learn. It would further appear that the colonel commandant had passing through his hands the annual sum of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars; and that, in his accounts, there remained to be accounted for a sum of near 13,000 dollars; that for the present year, the unaccounted sums was, 5,700 dollars, and for the preceding years 7,200 dollars; making in the aggregate 12,924 dollars.

Considering the expense of this corps extravagant, and that it was necessary it might be placed on a different footing, and that the marines required might be drafted from the regular military establishment, Mr. Leib said, he should heartily give his assent to the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. EUSTIS enquired how, if the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia should be adopted, those officers at present in the Mediterranean, were to be relieved. It must be well known to the gentleman, that one squadron went out before the other returned. As to the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to take the requisite number of marines from the army, it was not practicable. The ordinary soldiers were not enlisted for this kind of service; they were not qualified to discharge it; there was another and a stronger objection;—there were not men in the army to be found, who could be spared. For these reasons, he was of opinion, that if the bill were to pass, it would be better to keep it in its original shape.

Mr. NICHOLSON said he was friendly to the bill for reducing the marine corps, but did not perceive the propriety of adopting the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. He considered some few marine officers, under the direction of the president, to be necessary. If all the officers should be disbanded, there would remain privates under the command of no officers, unless of the secretary of the navy. While we kept up our naval establishment in the Mediterranean, there appeared to him a necessity of having five or six officers in readiness to relieve those engaged in the service: for the present force must be relieved before it can return. For these reasons he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. LYON expressed similar sentiments.

Mr. EPPES rose to give the gentleman from Massachusetts (Dr. Eustis) the explanation he asked. If the gentleman were friendly to the principle of the amendment it would be easy to obviate the difficulty he had started. In making the amendment, Mr. Eppes said he had been guided by the conviction that the marine corps, whatever duty they might

have performed, had not rendered services equivalent to the expenses incurred in their establishment. The corps had been established in 1798, since which period they have cost the United States 353,573 dollars. There appeared to have been advanced in 1798, 7,200 dollars; in 1799, 37,000 dollars; in 1800, 84,000 dollars; in 1801, 85,000 dollars; and in 1802 to the 30th June '38, 600 dollars, making in the aggregate 252,834 dollars. This sum appears to have been actually advanced to the lieutenant colonel commandant, before he had filed a single account or voucher, and on his individual responsibility. Any one who will examine the accounts will perceive that throughout the whole list of expenses a mode of adjustment is adopted which is calculated to prevent a fair examination of the accounts. It is impossible to ascertain what a particular officer has received and to what he is entitled. I have made a statement, said Mr. E. as far as I have been able, of the sums received by the commandant.

[Mr. Eppes here specified the several items of charge made by the commandant.]

From which it appeared, he said, that he had received 9,170 dollars. It also appeared that, during part of the period covered by these accounts, he had received 489 dollars for quarters. From this statement it followed that the commandant received within 400 dollars as much as brigadier general Wilkinson, whose salary was limited to 2,700 dollars, while colonel Bulow's received 2,398 dollars a year.

He observed that he had not had an opportunity of investigating the other accounts in the statement; but he had seen enough of them to convince him that the corps ought to be reduced. He asked whether it were the interest of the United States to support the establishment at an enormous expense when the adjustment of differences in the Mediterranean had nearly rendered their services unnecessary in that sea. It was not, however, he said, his intention to dwell on the subject. He was fully convinced that the corps might be dispensed with, without any injury to the United States. For this purpose a law had passed congress two years ago, and it was well understood that the continuance of the officers in the service arose solely from a mistake in wording it.

Mr. VARNUM said, if he understood the effect of the amendment, it went to reduce the officers and not the men; it would therefore leave the men without any person to command them. This, he apprehended, would produce a state of chaos.

The question was then put on Mr. Eppes amendment, which was negatived—yeas 45—nays 50.

On motion of Dr. Leib the period from which the reduction is to take place was fixed to be the 1st of March.

When the committee rose and reported the bill, which the house immediately took up, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow, yeas 68.

A bill for the relief of Samuel Corps having passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the charter of Alexandria.

An unsuccessful motion having been made to waive the ordinary reading of the bill, it was in part read, when Dr. Leib moved that the committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again.

He observed that as the bill had not been printed, it was difficult to understand it; from that part which he did understand, he was persuaded certain principles were functioned by it which it did not become congress to countenance. Certain qualifications of electors as well as elected were required which were improper, [Mr. L. particularly alluded to the requisition of freehold estate.]

Mr. Eppes stated his understanding, from a respectable inhabitant of Alexandria, that the bill differed materially from the propositions agreed to by the citizens of that town.

After some remarks from Messrs. J. Lewis, Findley, Smilie and Southard, the rising of the committee was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the house took up the bill making provision for the application of the money heretofore appropriated to the laying out and making public roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio river.

Mr. J. Clay moved to postpone the bill to the 1st Monday of December.

Lost—yeas 41—nays 49.

Mr. R. Griswold moved to amend the first section, as to vest the president with a general power to appoint three commissioners to designate a route, to be reported to congress, for their ultimate decision, which motion, after a short conversation, was agreed to by a considerable majority.

Mr. Lyon offered a motion for empowering the president to designate the routes.

Lost without a division.

The committee rose and reported the bill with several amendments, in which the house concurred and ordered the bill to a third reading on Wednesday.

Tuesday, February 14.

Mr. Rodney observed that a subject had some time since been before congress in which the commercial world was considerably interested; he alluded to the fixing a standard of weights and measures. Under an impression that this was a fit time to resume its consideration, he moved a resolution to instruct the committee of commerce and manufactures, to enquire into the expediency of fixing a standard of weights and measures.

Mr. Leib suggested the propriety of referring the subject to a select committee, in which idea Mr. Rodney acquiesced. When Dr. Mitchell after assigning a number of reasons which led him to be of opinion, that congress would not, during the present session, be enabled to arrive at any conclusive measures on the subject—moved to postpone the resolution until to-morrow.

In which Mr. Rodney acquiescing, the motion was ordered to lie until to-morrow.

An engrossed bill for the relief of certain military pensioners in South Carolina, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill for the reduction of the marine corps was read the third time, and passed—yeas 73—nays 40.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Samuel Corps was read the third time.

Messrs. J. Clay, S. L. Mitchell, and Dana supported, and Messrs. Gregg and Smilie opposed its passage; when the question was put, and the bill passed—yeas 63—nays 34.

Mr. Thomas's motion for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to report when it will be expedient to adjourn, and what business it will be proper previously to attend to was agreed to.

Mr. Bard's motion for the imposition of a tax of ten dollars upon every negro imported into the United States was taken up.

A debate arose which continued till 4 o'clock, when an adjournment took place without any decision.

Messrs. Bard, Findley, S. L. Mitchell, and Sloan supported; and Messrs. Macon, Lowmides, Bedinger, Moore, and Huger, opposed the resolution.

Wednesday, February 15.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill for incorporating the Theatre association in the city of Washington.

Referred to a committee of the whole. Mr. Nicholson reported a bill providing for the settlement of sundry claims to public lands lying south of the state of Tennessee, which was received and read the first time.

Dr. Leib moved to postpone its further consideration to the first Monday in December next.

This motion was lost—yeas 31—and the bill referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Leib observed that an account of the most extraordinary nature had been recently laid before the house by the navy department respecting the expenses of the marine corps. It was indeed a phenomenon in accounts. It was of such a nature as required the interpolation of the house either to annihilate or reform the office of accountant of the navy. The statement was a species of non-descript never seen before in the United States. From it, it appeared that the public money had been expended in a most extravagant way, without any efficient check.

From it, it likewise appeared that the lieutenant colonel commandant had united in his person the offices of quartermaster, forage master, commissary and pay-master without check or control. There was a high necessity, Dr. Leib said, when the government was looking to economical reforms, to attempt some reform in this department of expenses. It was his opinion that the office of the accountant of the navy ought to be abolished.



...the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill to amend the charter of Alexandria.

After undergoing several amendments the bill was reported to the house.

On motion of Mr. Eppes an amendment was made, ayes 49, noes 39, by which every freeholder is made eligible as a common council, instead of only such freeholders as are worth 500 dollars.

On motion of Dr. Leib the bill was so amended as to make every freeholder eligible as mayor, instead of requiring a freehold estate of 1000 dollars; ayes 48, noes 36.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill laying a duty of ten dollars upon every slave imported into the United States.

Read twice.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that it be made the order of the day to-morrow.

Dr. Leib moved that it be made the order for a more distant day.

When an adjournment was called for, and carried without any question being put on the previous motion.

**APPOINTMENTS**

Made by the President during the recess, and confirmed by the Senate.

James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the government of Great Britain, vice, Rufus King, resigned.

Tobias Lear, consul general of the United States for the city and kingdom of Algiers, and commissioner to treat of peace, with the Basha of Tripoli, vice, James Leander Cathcart.

John M. Goetebius, of New York, consul for the port of Genoa.

Isaac Case Barnett, of New Jersey, commercial agent of the United States for the port of Havre de Grace, in France, vice, Peter Dobell, resigned.

Lewis Harris, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States for St. Petersburg in Russia.

Thomas Rodney, of Delaware, a judge of the Mississippi territory, vice, Seth Lewis, resigned.

Nathan Sanford, of New York, attorney for the United States, for the district of New York.

Jared Mansfield, of Connecticut, surveyor general of the lands of the United States North West of the Ohio, vice, Rufus Putnam, removed.

Isaac Briggs of Maryland, surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee.

Edward Turner of the Mississippi territory, register of the land office within the same for the lands lying west of Pearl river, in the county of Adams.

Charles Jones Jenkins of South Carolina, a commissioner of the United States under the act of congress providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and for the enumeration of slaves for the fifth division of South Carolina.

Tench Cox of Pennsylvania, purveyor of public supplies of the United States, vice, Israel Whelen.

Henry Warren of Massachusetts, collector of customs for the district of Plymouth in Massachusetts, and inspector of revenue for the port of Plymouth.

Isaac Hiley of Massachusetts, collector for the district of Portland and Falmouth.

Samuel Ward of Massachusetts, naval officer for the district of Salem and Beverly.

Thomas Durfee of Rhode Island, inspector of revenue and surveyor for the port of Tiverton, in Rhode Island.

Abraham Bishop of Connecticut, collector for the district of New Haven, in Connecticut.

Samuel Osgood of New York, naval officer for the district of New York.

Callender Irvine of New York, inspector of the revenue, and surveyor of the port of Buffalo creek, in New York.

Robert Lee of New York, collector for the district of Niagara in New York, and inspector of revenue for the port of Niagara.

Jeremiah Bennet, jun. of New Jersey, collector for the district of Bridge town in New Jersey, and inspector of revenue for the several ports, within the same district, vice, Eli Elmer removed.

Charles Gilson of Maryland, inspector of the revenue and surveyor for the port of Easton in Maryland.

Thomas Dudley of North Carolina, now surveyor of Swainsboro in North Carolina, to be inspector of the revenue for the same.

Brian Hellen, of North Carolina, collector for the district of Beaufort in North Carolina and inspector of revenue for the port of Beaufort.

Joseph Turner of Georgia, collector for the district of Brunswick in Georgia, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Brunswick.

Hove Brown Trist of the Mississippi territory, collector for the district of Mississippi in the said territory, and inspector of revenue for the port of Fort Adams, vice, I. F. Carmichael, removed.

Appointments since made, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Francis Coffyn of Dunkirk in France, to be commercial agent of the United States at Dunkirk, vice Charles D Cox, declined.

Thursday, February 16.

The house went into a committee of

the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill to amend the charter of Alexandria.

After undergoing several amendments the bill was reported to the house.

On motion of Mr. Eppes an amendment was made, ayes 49, noes 39, by which every freeholder is made eligible as a common council, instead of only such freeholders as are worth 500 dollars.

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On motion of Dr. Leib the bill was so amended as to make every freeholder eligible as mayor, instead of requiring a freehold estate of 1000 dollars; ayes 48, noes 36.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill laying a duty of ten dollars upon every slave imported into the United States.

Read twice.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that it be made the order of the day to-morrow.

Dr. Leib moved that it be made the order for a more distant day.

When an adjournment was called for, and carried without any question being put on the previous motion.

**APPOINTMENTS**

Made by the President during the recess, and confirmed by the Senate.

James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the government of Great Britain, vice, Rufus King, resigned.

Tobias Lear, consul general of the United States for the city and kingdom of Algiers, and commissioner to treat of peace, with the Basha of Tripoli, vice, James Leander Cathcart.

John M. Goetebius, of New York, consul for the port of Genoa.

Isaac Case Barnett, of New Jersey, commercial agent of the United States for the port of Havre de Grace, in France, vice, Peter Dobell, resigned.

Lewis Harris, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States for St. Petersburg in Russia.

Thomas Rodney, of Delaware, a judge of the Mississippi territory, vice, Seth Lewis, resigned.

Nathan Sanford, of New York, attorney for the United States, for the district of New York.

Jared Mansfield, of Connecticut, surveyor general of the lands of the United States North West of the Ohio, vice, Rufus Putnam, removed.

Isaac Briggs of Maryland, surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee.

Edward Turner of the Mississippi territory, register of the land office within the same for the lands lying west of Pearl river, in the county of Adams.

Charles Jones Jenkins of South Carolina, a commissioner of the United States under the act of congress providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and for the enumeration of slaves for the fifth division of South Carolina.

Tench Cox of Pennsylvania, purveyor of public supplies of the United States, vice, Israel Whelen.

Henry Warren of Massachusetts, collector of customs for the district of Plymouth in Massachusetts, and inspector of revenue for the port of Plymouth.

Isaac Hiley of Massachusetts, collector for the district of Portland and Falmouth.

Samuel Ward of Massachusetts, naval officer for the district of Salem and Beverly.

Thomas Durfee of Rhode Island, inspector of revenue and surveyor for the port of Tiverton, in Rhode Island.

Abraham Bishop of Connecticut, collector for the district of New Haven, in Connecticut.

Samuel Osgood of New York, naval officer for the district of New York.

Callender Irvine of New York, inspector of the revenue, and surveyor of the port of Buffalo creek, in New York.

Robert Lee of New York, collector for the district of Niagara in New York, and inspector of revenue for the port of Niagara.

Jeremiah Bennet, jun. of New Jersey, collector for the district of Bridge town in New Jersey, and inspector of revenue for the several ports, within the same district, vice, Eli Elmer removed.

Charles Gilson of Maryland, inspector of the revenue and surveyor for the port of Easton in Maryland.

Thomas Dudley of North Carolina, now surveyor of Swainsboro in North Carolina, to be inspector of the revenue for the same.

Brian Hellen, of North Carolina, collector for the district of Beaufort in North Carolina and inspector of revenue for the port of Beaufort.

Joseph Turner of Georgia, collector for the district of Brunswick in Georgia, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Brunswick.

Hove Brown Trist of the Mississippi territory, collector for the district of Mississippi in the said territory, and inspector of revenue for the port of Fort Adams, vice, I. F. Carmichael, removed.

Appointments since made, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

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**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES**

(BY AUTHORITY.)

**AN ACT**

Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expense of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and four, for the Indian department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States three hundred and one thousand four hundred and seventy six dollars:

For forage four thousand and fifty six dollars:

For the subsistence of the officers of the army and corps of engineers twenty eight thousand and eighty two dollars and eighty three cents and one half of a cent:

For the subsistence of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates one hundred and thirty nine dollars and thirty seven cents and one half of a cent:

For clothing, eighty thousand dollars:

For bounties and premiums, fourteen thousand dollars:

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars:

For camp equipage, fuel, tools, expense of transportation and other contingent expenses of the war department, seventy one thousand dollars:

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armories, one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and ninety six dollars and eighty eight cents:

For purchasing maps, plans, books, and instruments for the war department and military academy, one thousand dollars:

For the Indian department, seventy five thousand five hundred dollars:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations, herein before made, shall be paid discharged first out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

**NATHL. MACON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOHN BROWN, President**  
of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 10, 1804.

APPROVED,  
**TH. JEFFERSON.**

**Republican Jubilee.**

The 12th of May next, having been determined on for celebrating throughout the United States, the acquisition of Louisiana; and a number of the Republicans of Talbot county, being desirous that said day shall be celebrated at Easton; and that the sooner steps are taken for promoting the same, the better—It is therefore deemed proper to call a meeting of the Republicans in order to adopt measures for carrying the same into effect: and that TUESDAY, 28th instant, they meet at Mr. Lowe's tavern for that purpose.

February 21, 1804.

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on Thursday, the 9th day of March next, to receive proposals for building New Bridges over Kings creek—any person desirous to contract will come with proposals prepared. Also, for persons to apply for the Constables Office; and on the second day of April next, the Court meet to appoint Overseers of the Road.

Per order of the Levy Court,  
**J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.**

February 21, 1804.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of June next, or they may by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

**SAMUEL HARRISON, admr.**  
Talbot county, Febru-  
ary 28, 1804.

**A Blacksmith Wanted,**  
OR A  
Shop and Tools, to be Rented.

ONE that understands Ship Work, would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 28, 1804.

**ATTENTION.**

IN order that the Editor of the STAR may comply with his engagements with those to whom he is indebted, he requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment—Those at a distance send a ready and safe conveyance through the medium of the Post Office.



STAR  
O R,  
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.  
EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
February 28, 1804.

The Council of the state of New-Jersey, passed on the 14th instant, the proposed amendment to the Constitution, for electing President and Vice-President—years 8.—says 5.

THE LAST NIGHT.  
EXHIBITION,  
which has excited the admiration of the most enlightened minds in the Capitals of Europe and America.  
At Mr. Prince's Long Room, this evening, Tuesday, the 28th instant,  
Mr. DUFF,

Will do himself the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, that he has fitted up large and new arrangements of operations, which, he trusts, will be highly interesting to every spectator, and afford a higher degree of amusement than any ever attempted in this place.

Mr. Duff, will exhibit a great variety of Philosophical and Magical Deceptions and Experiments, by Magnetic Attractions, calculated to secure the admiration of every beholder.

He will perform numerous operations, which, for their singularity have commanded the admiration of many eminent philosophers, who took delight in the study of combination and influence over the imagination, by artful attractions and experiments interspersed with Logic.

He will perform new and improved arts of a Balance Master, with the wonderful art of Balancing two Balances at once. He will also Balance Perpendicular, Triangular, and Bow Balancing.

Slack Wire Dancing.  
By exhibiting many extraordinary feats, which have had unbounded applause from the curious. He will walk backwards and forwards on wire; also sit down on it; go on his knees on it; stand on one foot and play the violin on the back of his head; lay on his back and play the fiddle: and beat the tamboreen in full swing.

A curious Philosophical Apparatus.  
Above one hundred figures as large as life, in brilliant colors, viz.—A sea engagement between two hostile Fleets. A grand representation of the Emperor of Morocco's horse guard going to parade. Hercules and Omphale, in their Alexandrian Car, drawn by large African Tygers, and led by little Cupids. A splendid representation of the procession of Bacchus, a Nymph loaded with grapes, Bacchus seated on a wild Ass, attended by Pan and a Sylvan Goddess; Nymphs and Cupids, bearing goblets of wine, and sporting with a wild Hind. A stag hunt in green forest. A description of Noah's Ark, with a procession of Birds and Beasts, viz. the Hyena, the Lion, the Elephant, the Tiger, the Bear, &c.—They all roll their eyes as they pass, natural as life.

A long by Mr. Duff, in the character of a Decried Captain.

After which will be performed, an interesting Farce, called the

Doctors Courtship.  
CHARACTERS

MR. SNAIL, MR. DUFF,  
MISS. SNAIL, MRS. DUFF,  
DOCTOR HUMPH, MR. DUFF.

In the course of the evening's entertainments there will be displayed a variety of operations which are too numerous to be particularized in one advertisement.—Mr. Duff will, however, explain many manoeuvres that will serve as a good lesson to the morals of Youth, against the pernicious and destructive consequences generally attendant on gaming, &c.

\* The price of Tickets Fifty Cents.

†† Tickets may be had at any time, at the place of performance.

This is give Notice,  
THAT the subscriber, who is administrator de bonis non of James Tilghman, Esquire, late of Talbot county, deceased, will on the first Monday in September next, in the year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Four, at his Store-house in Easton, in Talbot county and state of Maryland, proceed to make an additional dividend of the personal estate of the said deceased amongst his creditors; all persons therefore having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to attend at the store-house aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, and then and there to exhibit the said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving from him their respective dividends, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said personal estate now in the hands of the said subscriber—Given under my hand, this 20th day of February in the year aforesaid.

OWEN KENNARD.  
February 28, 1804.

To the Public.

LONG have I with pain been a suffering witness, with the rest of the community, to the agricultural and mechanical interest, bending and groaning with unjust oppression, to the commercial interest of our country, and many of our country merchants, laboring under "almost" equal embarrassments, and bowing to the lordly importer, who roaling in luxuries like Nabobs, on false capitals, not intirely their own, and at our common expence. Governments in all countries, where commerce is encouraged, and whence they draw their venus for its support, principally, and almost invariably lean in favor of the commercial interest; and in a greater or less degree, neglect the agricultural and mechanical. To prove the first position, I will state a fact, that cannot be contradicted—that the higher the duties on import, the better for the importer.—A ship, for instance, that brings in a cargo of goods—say from India, or any other country, has a credit, by the laws of the United States, for those duties, some six, twelve and eighteen months, which often amounts to fifty thousand and sometimes one hundred thousand dollars.—The merchant, immediately, or in a few days or weeks, and often before the cargo is landed, sells his cargo for cash, or sixty days credit, receives that very money which the government credits him for, and embarks it in trade again: when he disposes of this cargo, he takes the duties and his customary profit on them—but if he lands them, and the country merchant wont bend to his terms, he can tell him then, sir, my goods may lay in store, the banks in town will let me have money, I am not compelled to sell them but on my own terms; therefore, the retailer in town or country, is compelled to bend to his terms; especially, when he wants a little credit for part; he is obliged to make us consumers pay it in again, with his profit, freely well laid on, when it is again necessary to give us a little credit. Every importing merchant of magnitude, has a capital of this kind, to a considerable amount, so that the higher duties are, the better for the importer, as it increases his capital in a ratio proportionable to his importations. Every man who will reflect, will acknowledge this position is correct, and the consumer pays the whole. It is well known, that the revenues of our government, principally is raised from the tonnage on vessels and duties on imports. I will not pretend to condemn government for it, it may be right, as it is the most equal way of taxing us; we are in debt as a nation, and must pay it; the debt is due to our own citizens, and foreigners, who has confidence in our government, and have drawn their monies from their own government securities and deposited it with us; therefore it is our duties as individuals as honest men individually to pay it off—this debt was the price of our liberty, the liberty of our posterity, and the happiness we now enjoy which no other people in the world can boast of. This debt will soon be paid off, & if we keep good men at the head of the government, and in the popular branches of it, eight tenths of these duties will be taken off, and only a few of the luxuries of life taxed, to support it. I have for some time been digesting in my mind a remedy, to place the country interest, near me, on a footing equal to the cities, or the agricultural and mechanical interest with the commercial, without any unjust injury to it, or its promoters. It is well known to every man who is acquainted with the principle of banking, and the revolution of trade, that those institutions indirectly aid the merchant in oppressing the farmer and the mechanic. If he cant get his extravagant price for his goods, although he may owe for them, and their duties, as I mentioned before, he will let them lay in store and apply to the bank for a loan, and on the credit of his note, can get what money he pleases; (6 per cent is no object to any man at this day), which enables him to pay any demand against them, and forces the retailer and consumer to bend to his terms. The farmer and mechanic have no such place to resort to. But are obliged when his produce is ready for market, to send it on, into the unmerciful jaws of a devouring set of millers, merchants or shippers. Even when he knows the markets are glutted and falling, not from quantity or value, but from combination, to oppress the country labour, to their own aggrandisement; to the very use of those people who before oppressed us with their extortions on the merchandise before mentioned; who controules, not only their own commodities, but ours also. The ship carpenter he builds by contract, must bend to the merchant's terms, and to indemnify himself, squeaks his honest laborers. If he builds on speculation, or for sale, and takes her to market they blow at her, she must lay at the wharf on expences, until the laborers necessitous cries compels a sale to the great injury of all concerned—the evil dont end here—for the want of money, the builder, to lay in his iron, provision, oakum, tar, pitch, oil, rigging and timber, is often obliged to pay unmerciful advances for a credit, on those articles. Behold him like the farmer in solitary pace, spinning street yarn, from town to point, and tottering on the

brink of ruin, because he cant get the value of his work, he is afraid to return home to see his creditor laborers, the merchants who charged him an extravagant price for the materials, must have their first slice out of this often ruinous sale, the country then divides the loss.—The mechanics generally are obliged to bend to their moneyless employer, for the above causes. Often from ill nature or a disposition to oppress, because he holds in his hands the only means of the mechanics physical support; whose wants in his family often compels him to sacrifice 25 per cent. on his honest labor, to get that which is justly due him, to pay his hirelings, and procure bread for his wife and children. This I know to be a fact almost every day practiced. I was one myself and have often witnessed what I above have described, with groans and wincing. To remedy all those evils is the object of the author of this subject. When the late bank of Baltimore was in contemplation, and published for the consideration of the people, the reader was induced to believe, it was to be one of the most liberal and splendid ever known, and of general utility to the state at large—and actually went so far in its shadowed policy, as to give each county a proportion of the shares by their paying for them. You all must recollect the circumstances: so soon as the merchants got the directors, of their own complexion, they shut the door on the agricultural and mechanical interest, in the country—they gave us the shadow, but kept the substance themselves, and now oppress us with it, because we cant participate in its accommodations. The most wealthy farmer in the state of Maryland, was he to go to the bank with two, four, or twenty of his wealthiest neighbors as securities to his notes, he could not be accommodated with one dollar, when a merchant, tottering on bankruptcy from extravagance without any visible property, can have his thousands. Unless the farmer can obtain two merchants on the spot, as endorser for him, he need not apply. This is almost impossible to be obtained. I once got it done for a short time, when I was pressed to make a purchase; but the gentlemen who befriended me as endorser, could not with convenience oblige me longer, as they wanted the benefit of their own credit there, or was dissuaded from it, as a dangerous policy to increase the country's accommodations, least it checked their influence and controule over its staple.—Notwithstanding the bank might be much safer in the paper for the country; but it enabled us to improve our property, they well knew it also enabled us to keep our produce for a fair market.

To remedy all those evils and withdraw the country at least in which I live, and where I have a large stake and the neighboring counties also; I have matured a plan that if carried into execution, which I am determined to do, effectually place us in an independent situation, and enable the farmer, to place his produce, and the mechanics and country merchants on equal rights with the importers and millers, without injury to any, but of general utility;—I will open a bank in Easton, for the accommodation of all descriptions of people who will secure the payment of their notes by good and common securities, the accommodation will not be confined intirely to the neighboring counties, in extreme cases it will extend further—I will deposit in the bank a capital under the direction of Nicholas Hammond, William Hayward, Edward Lloyd and Thomas I. Bullitt, esqrs. to their satisfaction the sum of thirty thousand dollars, more or less if they require it, as a security for any notes that may issue like other bank notes, those gentlemen shall at all times or at stated periods have access to the bank, its papers, capital, books, &c. and shall controule its policy like other directors; vacancies among them may be filled up by the citizens of Easton, they shall see that the stock in bank shall always be sufficient to take up all the notes in circulation. The bank on or before the first day of January 1805, will open with ten thousand dollars in specie, and at every six months will add four thousand dollars to it until the whole sum of thirty thousand is complete which will be in little more than two years, these sums will be raised from my income, none of which I shall want for any domestic purposes; but to secure the first mentioned sum of thirty thousand dollars, I will mortgage to the gentlemen above mentioned, one-third of my real property without day, which they may select to the amount of eight thousand pounds, which will be redeemed gradually, as I pay in my instalments, if necessary or required it may continue to the end of the institution while I have an interest in it; I will claim only to myself four per cent. one per cent. to the purpose of sinking the capital, and one per cent. to paying the incidental expences of clerk hire, &c. &c. If the one per cent. last mentioned is more than enough to pay the expences of the institution the balance may be applied to the sinking fund, at the disposal of the directors towards manumitting the slaves among us, at the end of five years I will resign my benefit to the institution, and join the public in purchasing out the

stock at par. for the exclusive benefit of conducting the bank, for the benefit of manumitting all the negroes in our country, which will be effected by it in less than fifteen years, I will loan to it ten thousand dollars at five per cent. if the public will loan the balance; in five years it will redeem itself, and in fifteen or less, redeem every slave in the county, probably in the district, especially if the discounts are proportionally and equally great with other banks; to aid the institution in its liberating principle it may not be improper, but very just; to tax the negroes freed by it, a small tax of ten dollars, for five years on the men, five on the women, and two and an half on the boys and girls of above ten years of age. It may not be improper to obtain legislative aid, in taxing the present freed negroes, with a small tax of three dollars on the men, one on the women, and a half dollar on the girls and boys above ten years of age. These two taxes will increase in a ratio, equal to the number annually liberated, added to the interest of the bank, will the first year liberate at least forty, and so progress in ratio, until all if willingly resigned, will be liberated in the time above specified. The present freed negroes would pay a tax with cheerfulness, as it is to be laid out for the benefit of their own species. They pay no tax to the state government, although they are protected by it, and exempt from all military duties in the militia, &c. they might be made to collect this tax, and give them some weight and national pride among themselves. If the state will give me an exclusive charter for fifteen years in this county; which by the by I do not crave, I will pledge myself to redeem 500 slaves in the time, or a proportionable number for as many years short of that time as I may live. Some persons no doubt, because this institution is set on foot by Jacob Gibson, will ridicule it as fancyfull; but when thirty thousand dollars is deposited, or secured in the hands of those gentlemen mentioned as directors or trustees, who will say, he will not receive them, with as much confidence as the notes of other banks. What director of any bank dare say, he will not receive them, when he knows they have a security far better than the bank over which he may preside. Does a signature make any difference in the value of a note. Is not the signature of N. Hammond, W. Hayward, E. Lloyd, T. I. Bullitt, or J. Gibson, as good as Thomas Willing, or William Patterson, certainly it is, the holder only wants to know if the bank capital is sufficient for its circulating medium, who will doubt the permanency of this bank, when such men preside over it, and pray what do the people know of the security of those banks whose notes they consent to take, often, in preference to specie. I will go further and say, that it will be the safest bank now in operation, because it not only has its capital in specie, but if the trustees think proper, the real estate may continue to the end of my interest in it, therefore, thirty thousand dollars of such real property as is well known I possess, mortgaged without day, will bid defiance to supicion. My object principally I most solemnly declare, is, to benefit the public, when no injury can derive to myself, and open a door to the liberation of our black people, which all nature cries aloud in their behalf, I hold 40 or 50 of these people that I paid the cash for, five or six excepted, and which are very profitable to me, and am as unwilling to give them up as most people, and like others resort for apology for holding them to a customary fines—that it would be impolitic and dangerous to the community, at this time to liberate them, but if any man or institution will give me their value, they shall go to-morrow to that liberty which I daily taste the sweets of. I hope it is not understood that I mean to confine the manumission to my own exclusively or partially, or that it is proposed to make any attempts on those that may not be willing to resign them, I do not.

I wish and flatter myself the institution will have many good effects, it will put it in the power of the citizens of my county and district, to hold his property up until the miller or merchant will give him the value of it; it will enable him to improve his property to educate and improve his children; it will enable the mechanic to contend for the value of his labour, and the employer to pay him with ease, without sacrificing his property to obtain the means, but should he be disposed to oppress the tradesman, the latter can resort to the bank for a loan on the credit of his claim in an easy way, at a common interest, which his employer would be paying, it will enable the shipwright to carry on his site, or as vulgarly called a yard on his own bottom, and no longer bow to the oppressions which he is daily experiencing. Every man who wants to make a useful purchase can have money at common interest. The debtor can meet the sheriff with boldness, and arrest his property from his destructive mandates. Our county and district will improve and flourish, while the other counties will groan and bend as heretofore, unless they will follow our example.

Look at our cities and the country near

them, how they flourish and improve beyond any thing that history can point out; while the counties is almost stationary, here and there a farm exempted. The city banks are the cause of the improvements of the one, while they cause the stagnation of the other. The scarcity of money in the country makes it of difficult access, and speculation is so fashionable that few men can get it without an advance of 15, 20, or 25 per cent. this is ruinous, and must destroy the country, or the people's liberties, unless checked, by making it more plenty; bank notes is as good as gold or silver. We cant eat nor drink neither of them; it is only to think so, and it is as well as if it was so: However, they can have their choice—Dont, my fellow citizens, suppose, that I wish to monopolize the loaning of money. I sometimes borrow, often lend. No man in the county lends as much money as I do. If you will pardon egotism, I will declare that my ambition to acquire wealth is nearly at an end. My income is equal to my wants. But while I flatter myself that I am promoting the public good, I am entitled to a compensation for the risk, trouble and invention, especially when it is much less than common interest. I will further declare that I wish not to monopolize, but am willing that other gentlemen, farmers, lawyer, doctors, merchants, or mechanics shall joig in the institution and partake of its equal benefits upon the principle proposed, or any other, which may be proposed by gentlemen better skilled in banking institutions than myself. To prove the utility and practicability of its slave redeeming principle, I will suggest a concise statement of its progress and effects.—Should the loan from the bank be nearly the well known quantity of other banks in proportion to its capital, which I have little doubt would exceed it, an interest amounting to 5400 dollars annually, would accrue. This sum laid out in negroes at 120 dollars on an average of men, women and children, would liberate 45 annually. Tax those liberated, as mentioned before, men ten dollars, women five, children two and a half, would average 875 say eight, would add to the next years interest 360 dollars. Then an annual tax on the present freed negroes by a legislative act can lend to the county or district, if the former would amount to 500 dollars, add these two sums to the interest of the bank the second year, it would amount to the sum of 6260 dolls. Then go on with its increasing ratio, and in less than fifteen years all would be liberated, and every holder that choose to resign them, would receive a valuable consideration for them, other counties seeing the ease and benefit resulting from this institution, would instantly adopt the same; money would become plenty, consequently it would depreciate and in proportion as that progressed the country would improve and the people would be more attached to the sale. Money, although scarce, is now depreciated, and will be more so. Finally, after the accomplishment of the objects before mentioned, the funds may be transferred to the support of the clergy, who are the worst paid people in this country, and whose functions are indispensably necessary. It may also aid charity schools, and manufactures.

If the public will give me cash for good bonds and judgments, I will put the bank in motion immediately; otherwise, it will be suspended until the time mentioned—I will guarantee the assignments.

Jacob Gibson.  
Maringo, Talbot county,  
Feb. 28, 1804.

An act passed in the Senate of the United States, on Saturday 18th instant, erecting Louisiana into two Territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof.—years 20.—says 5.

Married.—On Thursday last, William Reft, Esq. to Miss Betsy Martin, daughter of Mr. Robert Martin, all of this county.

The Extraordinary Entertainments Exhibited by  
MR. RANNIE,  
Will take place on Wednesday Evening.  
When he will give a display of his Miraculous Powers of  
VENTRILOQUISM.

This singular faculty which he possesses by nature, enables him to cause a voice to usher from various parts of the room, this performance is so singular that he will hazard 1000 dollars that there is not another in this country, but himself who possesses the above mentioned gift, which no man on earth can obtain.

Mr. Rannie will also surprise his spectators with many other new and comical operations invented by none but himself, and has rendered general satisfaction to the metropolis of England, Scotland and America.

The performance will begin at half past 6 o'clock.  
MR. RANNIE, respectfully returns his thank to the Ladies and Gentlemen, of Centreville, for their great patronage, and crowded audience, during his stay in that place.  
Easton, Feb. 28.



# Apollo's Fount.

VERSES

BY A LADY TO A GENTLEMAN

Who had failed in his engagements to her,  
on returning him a gold watch he had  
given her.

WHEN you implor'd, and I believ-  
ed,  
This golden bauble I received.

"Look, look, my love, (you fondly cry-  
ed)

"How fast the little minutes glide ;  
"Let us the precious hours improve,

"And wing each fleeting day with love,  
"Till awful death, thy beautiful

"friend,  
"Your lover with the earth shall blend.

"Time ne'er, my darling girl, shall see  
"HORATIO love a maid but thee."

Then rapture sparkled in your eye,  
Then roses breath'd in every sigh ;

Then resting on your beating breast,  
Each thought my artless soul express'd ;

And, trusting to your generous mind,  
My honor and my peace resign'd !

Since then, alas ! what magic powers  
Can charm to rest my anxious hours ?

For guilt is painted on my cheek,  
Confusion checks me when I speak.

No more, unconscious and serene,  
I gaze upon this bright machine ;

It still reproaches, wakes my sighs,  
And calls the tears that dim my eyes.

"Where are those happy minutes fled,  
"When innocence her radiance shed—

"When, pure as morning's orient dews,  
"Health gave her soft celestial hues ?"

It seems to say—"Ah me ! no more,  
"In future time's exhaustless store,

"Shall you, sad maid, such moments  
"see,

"As ere you first accepted me."

Then take, O take it from my view,  
Valu'd alone, while you were true.

Alas, how oft, with eager love,  
I've watch'd it sparkling finger move,

And touch'd the appointed hour at last,  
When, every care and danger past,

While the still orb of midnight shone,  
To every eye but love unknown,

You sought repose in DELIA'S breast,  
A charming, dangerous, faithful guest !

My views of bliss forever gone—  
Deceiv'd, deserted, lost, undone !

Ah ! what have I with time to do,  
Since he can never bring back you ?

Then, busy monitor, depart—  
Return to him who pierc'd my heart ;

Remind him of those coming hours,  
When youth no more his robes shows ;

When, on reflection's pillow laid,  
The image of a pale-eyed maid

Shall chase the timid powers of sleep,  
And bid his tortur'd mem'ry weep ;

While sad compunction's ranking dart,  
Works at his late repenting heart.

Yet, ah ! he knows my tender mind,  
Which love's soft laws must ever bind ;

He knows I cannot with him woe ;  
For genuine love till death will glow.

If still the world's gay charms invite ;  
If still he lives to young delight ;

If no more deforms the scene ;  
If all is cloudless and serene ;

So may his moments ever fly :  
LET HIM BE BLEST, and I will die.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

COLUMBIA'S pilot steers his way,  
Twixt dangerous rocks and troubled

sea ;  
With equal skill from Scylla keeps,

And thuns Charybdes dangerous deeps !  
Regardless of each Syren's song,

He guides the glorious bark along.  
No patriot false, with rath'rick force,

Divers him from his prudent course.  
No clamours move his steady soul,

No favors bribe, or threats controul :  
But anxious for the public good,

He guards our rights and saves our blood.  
Faithful to justice and her laws,

The feds complain without a cause.  
Old England's sons with envy see,

Our glory and prosperity ;  
They strive to interrupt our bliss,

And rob us of our happiness.  
So Satan (as the books relate),

Excited by a deadly hate,  
With envy saw the happy pair

In Eden's garden, free from care ;  
Then with insidious wiles assail'd,

And o'er their innocence prevailed.  
Warn'd by their fate may we be taught,

To guard our freedom as we ought ;  
Nor suffer feds nor British spys,

To rob us of our glorious prize.  
Columbia County, Jan. 3, 1804.

From the Republican Advocate.

EXTEMPORE VERSES

On the peaceable acquisition of Louisiana by  
President Jefferson.

[By a youth twelve years of age.]

LET Britain boast, in arms, her might,  
And France through blood to glory run ;

Lo ! Jefferson acquires the right  
To boundless climes—without a gun !

If thus, without the aid of arms,  
Our chief effects such wondrous things

Say, could he not, with war's alarms,  
Strike terror to the hearts of kings ?

But Jefferson the wife and good,  
Will never waste a nation's blood

## Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to  
me directed, will be sold on Tues-  
day the 28th of February instant, at East-  
on, in Talbot county, TWO LOTS of  
GROUND, in said Town, the property  
of Benjamin Willmott, taken in execu-  
tion at the suit of the State of Maryland,  
for the use of John Goldborough. One  
of said Lots is situate on Washington-  
street, and fronts on said street, fifteen  
feet, and extends back 247 feet, to the  
lot of Mrs. Tripp. The other Lot is  
situate on Harrison-street, and fronts for-  
ty-two feet on said street, and extends  
back seventy-six and one quarter feet—  
The above Lots will be sold to the highest  
bidder, for cash only. A plat of these  
lots will be shown for the satisfaction of  
those inclined to purchase, on the day of  
sale

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff  
of Talbot County.

February 21, 1804.

Will be offered at Public Sale  
On THURSDAY, the first day of March  
next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at  
the subscribers, near Pott's Mill,

ABOUT twenty head of CATTLE

Amongst which are Cows & Calves  
one yoke of Oxen ; an ox cart ; work  
Horses, and Hogs. Where attendance  
will be given, and terms made known.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JOHN DOUGHERTY.

February 21, 1804.

Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of March next  
At the late dwelling of Mr. Thomas I.  
Seth, deceased, on a credit of six months,

ALL the personal effects of the said  
Seth, consisting of a number of

Negroes, for a term of years, and for life,  
Horses, Cattle, Hogs, timber wheels and  
chains, Farming Utensils ; Beds, Tables,  
Chairs, Desks and Book Cases, a great  
variety of Kitchen Furniture ; Carpen-  
ters, Joiners and Turners Tools ; a large  
and well chosen collection of Books ; and  
many other articles too tedious to men-  
tion.

WILLIAM RICHMOND, Ad'or

Queen-Anns county, }

February 20, 1804. }

Will be sold at Public Vendue  
On Wednesday 7th of March next, if fair,  
if not the next fair day, the following  
Property, viz.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furni-  
ture ; some valuable Horses, Cat-  
tle, Sheep and Hogs ; and Farming Ut-  
ensils. Also, a handsome Canvas top  
Carriage, almost new. Eight months  
credit will be given on all sums above  
four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or  
note, with approved security ; and for all  
sums not exceeding four dollars the cash  
will be required on delivery of the prop-  
erty. The sale to begin at ten o'clock,  
and attendance given by

THOMAS APPEGATE, jr.

Talbot county, Jamaica Point, }

February 7, 1804. }

Mill to be Rented.

THE MILL formerly the property of  
Thomas I. Seth, late of Queen-  
Ann's county, dec'd, to be rented for the  
present year, and immediate possession  
given ; together with the Dwelling House  
garden, two orchards, and two lots.—  
The Grist Mill, is new and in complete  
order ; the Saw Mill, wants some trifling  
repair. For terms apply to

PHILIP FIDDEMAN,

Queen-Anns county, or

WILLIAM E. SETH,

Talbot county.

February 21, 1804.

Lots in Easton For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some  
vacant LOTS of GROUND, lying  
on Washington and Harrison's streets  
in Easton.

BENJAMIN WILLMOTT.

February 21, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Queen  
Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of  
administration on the personal estate of  
Thomas I. Seth, late of said county, de-  
ceased ; all persons having claims against  
the said deceased are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-  
of to the subscriber at or before the first  
day of September next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all bene-  
fit of said estate. Given under my hand  
this fifteenth day of February 1804.

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of Samuel Helby, late of Dorches-  
ter county, deceased, are requested to  
make immediate payment to the subscr-  
iber, and all those who have any claims  
against said deceased, are warned to ex-  
hibit the same properly authenticated, on  
or before the 14th day of August next,  
or they may by law be excluded from all  
benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal, this ninth day of Febru-  
ary, 1804.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Executor

Samuel Helby, dec'd.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of Samuel Helby, late of Dorches-  
ter county, deceased, are requested to  
make immediate payment to the subscr-  
iber, and all those who have any claims  
against said deceased, are warned to ex-  
hibit the same properly authenticated, on  
or before the 14th day of August next,  
or they may by law be excluded from all  
benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal, this ninth day of Febru-  
ary, 1804.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Executor

Samuel Helby, dec'd.

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ter county, deceased, are requested to  
make immediate payment to the subscr-  
iber, and all those who have any claims  
against said deceased, are warned to ex-  
hibit the same properly authenticated, on  
or before the 14th day of August next,  
or they may by law be excluded from all  
benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal, this ninth day of Febru-  
ary, 1804.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Executor

Samuel Helby, dec'd.

Notice.

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of Samuel Helby, late of Dorches-  
ter county, deceased, are requested to  
make immediate payment to the subscr-  
iber, and all those who have any claims  
against said deceased, are warned to ex-  
hibit the same properly authenticated, on  
or before the 14th day of August next,  
or they may by law be excluded from all  
benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal, this ninth day of Febru-  
ary, 1804.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Executor

Samuel Helby, dec'd.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of Samuel Helby, late of Dorches-  
ter county, deceased, are requested to  
make immediate payment to the subscr-  
iber, and all those who have any claims  
against said deceased, are warned to ex-  
hibit the same properly authenticated, on  
or before the 14th day of August next,  
or they may by law be excluded from all  
benefit of said estate. Given under my  
hand and seal, this ninth day of Febru-  
ary, 1804.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Executor

Samuel Helby, dec'd.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained  
from the Orphans Court of Tal-  
bot county, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Mary Cooper, late  
of said county, deceased. Also, letters  
of administration de bonis non, on the  
personal estate of James Cooper, late said  
county, deceased ; all persons therefore  
having claims against the deceased's es-  
tates are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscribers, on or before the 21st of the  
8th month August next, otherwise they  
will by law be excluded from the benefit  
of said estates ; and all persons indebted  
to said estates are hereby requested to  
make immediate payment, otherwise il-  
legal means will be taken to enforce the  
payment thereof without respect to per-  
sons.

WILLIAM & THOMAS ATKINSON

Administrators of Mary Cooper, and  
Administrators de bonis non of Jas. Cooper.

21st of the 2d month, 1804.

For Sale,

THE fine young Horse FARMER,

six years old next Spring ; he is  
well made and now in high condition.  
He was got by the late Mr. John Jones's  
noted horse *Morrise Ball*, and will be  
sold cheap, upon easy terms to the pur-  
chaser, by the subscriber living near  
Queens-Town.

ZACHARIAH TURNER.

February 20, 1804.

A Dry Nurse Wanted.

A WOMAN of good character, and  
qualified for the task will meet  
with liberal wages, and hear of a place,  
by applying to the Printer.

Easton, February 14, 1804.

For sale at private sale,

THE Lands and Tenements, near

Easton, late the property of the rev.  
John Bowie, situate on the road leading  
to Centreville, and containing about 13  
acres. If these lots are not sold before  
the 29th of May next, they will on that  
day be sold at Public Vendue in Easton.  
Any person inclined to purchase will en-  
quire of Thomas H. Bowie, residing in  
Easton, who is fully authorized to sell.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton February 7, 1804.

Now in the Press,

THE FIRST, OR INTRODUCTORY VOLUME  
OF THE

Life of George Washington.

It is deemed proper to inform the nu-  
merous and respectable subscribers to  
the above work, that occurrences unfor-  
seen and uncontrollable have tended to  
procrastinate its appearance. It is now  
in the press, and will be published on as  
early a day as its nature and extent will  
admit.

Those persons who hold proposals are  
requested to furnish immediately, the  
names and advance money they have re-  
ceived.

C. P. WAYNE,

No 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has opened a  
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, at  
Quantico Mill ; where gentlemen, trav-  
elling, can be furnished with Diet and  
Lodging ; and Provender for Horses, at  
the most reduced prices ; but no liquors  
of any kind can be furnished.

HENRY LANDEN.

February 7, 1804.

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of

Kent county, as a runaway, on  
Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Wo-  
man who calls herself JENNY, about  
30 years of age, five feet five or six inches  
high, of a yellow complexion ; had on a  
light kersey jacket and petticoat. She  
says she is free and came last from Mr.  
James Smith's of Caroline county. She  
has been delivered of a child since she  
was committed. If she is not released  
she will be sold for her goal fees, accord-  
ing to law.

WILLIAM MOFFETT, Sheriff

of Kent county, Maryland.

February 20, 1804.

Chesapeake and Delaware

Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Di-  
rectors of the Chesapeake and Dela-  
ware Canal Company, held at Wil-  
mington, on Wednesday the twenty-  
third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors ad-  
vance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars,  
upon each share respectively on or before  
the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TATNAL, President.

James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew,

John Aldum, George Gale,

Kensley Johns, Joshua Gilpin.

To be paid to either of the following  
named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.

Joseph Tatnal, Wilmington.

Kensley Johns, New Castle.

Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou. Maryland.

Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.

Published by order of the Board,

EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.

Decem. 26, 1803.

Magistrates and other Blanks,

for sale at the Easton book-store.

For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, be-  
longing to John S. Blake, Esq  
on one of which are two Brick houses  
with kitchen, granary, and stable.—Also  
about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
acres of land, near the head of Green-  
woods creek, and one mile from Wye-  
river, ninety acres of which are covered  
with fine timber, and the remainder is  
rich arable land and branch. This land  
will be divided into two lots, or sold to-  
gether, as may be most agreeable to the  
purchaser. For terms apply to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen-Anns's County, }

January 3, 1804, }

For Sale,

MERCHANT MILL and Farm,

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

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the sub-  
scriber, on Friday night, the 30th  
ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old  
—13 1-2 hands high, hogg'd and fox'd ;  
on the right side of his mane there are  
white hairs, and some white spots on his  
back ; he paces, trots and racks very  
pleasant. Whoever will take up said  
horse and secure him so that I get him  
again shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES GARDINER.

Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804.

Wanted a Young Man,

THAT understands the Tanning and  
Currying Business—Such a one  
will meet with constant employ and good  
wages, by applying to

ROBERT SETTEN.

New-Market, Dorchester county, Md.

February 13, 1804.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice  
to the public that he shall open a  
SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this  
town, in the house lately occupied by  
Edward Markland, wherein he purposes  
teaching the common branches of an  
ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Reading,  
Writing, Arithmetic, and English  
Grammar, the latter especially, in a fa-  
miliar and practical manner. As like-  
wise several branches of Mathematics, viz  
Surveying and Navigation—the use of  
the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-  
Keeping, double and single entry.