



THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for. ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and continued for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per week.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the Chancellor for the State of Maryland, to be executed, dated February Term, 1805.

WILLIAM VANDUE, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, (if fair, if not the first fair day after) all that undivided moiety of lands, situate, lying and being in Dorchester county, the property of Jeremiah Colton, deceased, consisting of a tract of land called *Saint Anthony's*; a tract of land called *Chance*; a tract of land called *Royal*; and a tract of land called *Prattville*, with all the lands adjacent thereto, including the whole point, agreeably to a deed of bargain and sale, from James Leconte to the said Jeremiah Colton, dated the 9th October, 1797.

Also, will be sold the day after, the sale of the above lands, all the land contained in the deed from Henry Colton to the said Jeremiah Colton, where the dwelling house and wind mill stands, opposite to Oxford in Talbot county, known by the name of *Cove Hole*. The purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with approved security for paying the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.—The whole will be sold subject to the widow's dower.

All the creditors of the said Jeremiah Colton deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor within four months from the time appointed for the first sale mentioned above.

CHARLES EMORY, Trustee of Jeremiah Colton, deceased.
Easton, August 20, 1805.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

THE REAL ESTATE, late the property of John Thomas, deceased, or such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts, lying in Talbot county, containing about seven hundred acres, or thereabouts. This tract consists of several parts of tracts and parcels of land, situated near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye river. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the above property or lands, to give bond with approved security, to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale; and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money (and no before) the trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, on or before the tenth day of June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.
September 10, 1805.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Ellis on Tuesday the fifteenth day of October next, at 11 o'clock, (or on the next fair day.)

FARM in Cecil county, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Ralph deceased, containing about three hundred and twenty eight acres. It is pleasantly situated on the tide water of Bohemia, not more than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis' Tavern, and adjoining the mill of General Balle. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain and grass, and is of that kind which is most easily improved by the use of Plaster of Paris. The situation is esteemed healthy, and the occupant will at all times have a choice of markets on the Chesapeake and Delaware waters. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On full payment of the purchase money a good deed will be given, by **WILLIAM SPENCER**, Trustee.
September 17, 1805.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. of Centerville, is duly authorized to receive any money due to the Editor for subscription to the Star, for advertisements, &c. in Queen Anne's county—to whom those indebted are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER. VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON. No. IV.

IncurSIONS of the enemy into the upper country.

It was shortly after this period that Mr. Jefferson repaired to Monticello, 2 or 3 miles from Charlottesville, where the legislature had determined to meet in the early part of June. His office was on the point of expiring; his country was invaded by a powerful and persevering enemy: No skill could be too disciplined to combat their activity; no length of time seemed likely to exhaust the venom of their persecution. Mr. Jefferson distinctly perceived the danger which was hovering over his country; and he determined to sacrifice the little remnant of his authority for the more effectual preservation of the commonwealth.

He knew how necessary it is to the success of military affairs that a commander should be known by his troops. But in the short remnant, which remained of his constitutional term of service, he could scarcely expect to form acquaintance with and to conciliate the love of his army. Could he even have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, to what mighty use would his exertions have been applied at the very moment when they should be attended with success? When he had obtained the love and the confidence of his army; when he was about to draw upon the discipline and valour of his troops; the constitution would have stripped him of his functions; an unknown successor would have stepped into the command, and the precious moment of activity might have been lost in going through the same ceremonial of cultivating the acquaintance and obtaining the confidence of the soldiery. But at the head of the Militia there was already to be seen a commander whose persons was known to the army, and whose orders had long received their obedience. Was it not then the duty of Mr. Jefferson to have resigned the small remaining portion of his authority which he could have done so little for the purpose of increasing the powers of a successor, who was already capable of accomplishing too much? To the Military attainment of that successor too Mr. Jefferson was modest enough to yield the palm of uncontested honour. Educated amidst the civil professions of society, he had the magnanimity to think himself inferior to a commander, to whom experience had familiarly

explained the use
Of the deep column and the lengthened line,
The square, the crescent, and the phalanx firm.

Animated by these convictions, Mr. Jefferson resigned the helm of government.

His friends in the legislature, whilst they admired the modesty and the magnanimity of his temper, extended their confidence to the commander, whom he had preferred for his successor. They thought with him that union of the civil and the military powers in the same hands would greatly add to the success of the operations of the war; and with him they thought that the military genius of Gen. Nelson was sufficient to entitle him to this distinguished honour. Gen. Nelson was therefore selected as the successor of Mr. Jefferson. This appointment took place on the 12th of June, as will appear from the following extract from the Journals of the House of Delegates:

"Tuesday June 12th: 1781: Resolved that Thomas Nelson junr. esqr. be appointed governor or chief magistrate of this commonwealth for one year; he having been so elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.

Felt, J. STEWART, C. H. D.

About the middle of May, Lord Cornwallis at the head of the main southern army, had formed a junction with Arnold, who had become sole commander of his detachment since the death of Phillips at Petersburg. Before this superior force, the Marquis de la Fayette was obliged from his position at Richmond. He English then crossed the James river and marched up into the country about fifty miles from the capital and within thirty of Charlottesville, where the legislature was holding their session. It appears from the letter of Gov. Jefferson dated Charlottesville, May 28th; that the combined army amounted to 7000 regular troops, while that of the Marquis de la Fayette did not exceed 3000; and that was no possibility of increasing that number from the want of arms,

which had been sent from Rhode-Island but had not yet arrived. In the same letter Mr. J. urges the necessity of dispatching Gen. Washington with the northern army to the relief of Virginia, and mentions that though his office would expire in a few days by the constitution, still as a private man (he) should derive great confidence from his presence."

Things were at this crisis; his office having actually expired but his successor not yet installed in the administration of affairs, when Col. Parleton was dispatched by Lord Cornwallis with his regiment of horse to surprise Mr. Jefferson whom he still believed to be in office, and the legislature then sitting in Charlottesville. At this moment the speakers of the two houses and some other members of the assembly were the guests of Mr. Jefferson at Monticello. Parleton having advanced within 10 miles of this seat, early in the morning of the 23rd of June sent off a detachment of horse to secure him and his friends, whilst he himself proceeded rapidly to Charlottesville in order to surprise the legislature. But he was disappointed in both these expectations. Notice had been given by sun-rise, both at Charlottesville and Monticello, of the designs of the enemy. The speakers and their colleagues had returned to the former place, from whence they had scarcely sufficient time to escape, with the other members of the Legislature.—Mr. J. had already sent his family to a place of safety, but was still at Monticello making arrangements for his departure. Lieut. Hudson arrived at half speed with the information that the enemy were already ascending the winding hill of Monticello.

Had Mr. Jefferson been possessed of the mystic lamp of Aladdin; had he been endowed with the magnitude and the strength of those imaginary giants, who have lived only in the tales of the nursery; he might then have singly refuted the triumphant troops of Parleton; and perhaps might have escaped the epithets of "coward" and "traitor." Or had Mr. J. reversed the error of the valiant knight of La Mancha and mistaken a troop of horse for a flock of sheep, his insanity might have at least procured him some of the honors of chivalry. But even then his federal opponents while they admired the valour of the hero would have been ungenerous enough to have ridiculed the temerity of the madman. Or perhaps their pliant understandings, which have already found treason in his escape, might proclaim him a traitor for remaining without a chance of resistance. But as Mr. Jefferson was neither a Poyphemus nor a Don Quixote, he acted perhaps—as most of his opponents would have done on a similar occasion:

"Like a brave general after being beaten,
They exult and rejoice, in a prudent retreat."

SMART.

Mr. J. immediately left Monticello, and knowing that he should be pursued if he took the high road, struck out into the woods of the neighbouring mountain, when he proceeded in safety to overtake his family.

Of this far famed event, so little understood and so frequently misrepresented, Lieut. Hudson has given us the following account:

"In the month of June, 1781, on my way to join 'the Marquis' at Fayette's army, I met near Milton, 'with a Mr. Long, who informed me, that Dewitt (for which service the legislature gave him a sword) had arrived the preceding evening at Charlottesville and brought information of the approach of the English to that place under Parleton. Upon enquiring from Long whether Mr. Jefferson had received intelligence, he was 'ignorant. I directly proceeded to Monticello, where I found Mr. Jefferson 'tranquil and untroubled. At my earnest request, he lent his house which was 'surrounded in ten minutes at farthest, 'with a troop of light horse. I was convinced his situation was truly critical, since there were but two men (Mr. Short and his gardener) and Mr. Carr, 'at that time a boy, upon the spot. I well remember he was not Governor at that period; his term of service having expired, and Gen. Nelson appointed his successor."

SUCH then fellow-citizens, is the celebrated adventure of CARTER'S MOUNTAIN, which has so frequently rebounded in the slanderous Chronicles of Federalism. True, they have ever cautiously avoided entering into its details, because they well knew how provoked a nation their tale would then have been broken; their ignorance or their misrepresentation would have been

exposed; and this favorite insinuation against the character of Mr. Jefferson would have been frittered down to the simple fact: that Mr. J. did not choose to remain in his house, singly to encounter a whole troop of horse, or suffer himself to be taken prisoner by an inveterate enemy.

This then is the famous adventure of Carter's Mountain! The burden of every favourite ballad—the butt of every federal humourist. Where now shall the poet seek a theme for the composition of his satire? where shall the wit find a point for his curious epigram? Ye Editors, Scribes, Paragraphists and Pundits, array yourselves now in rick cloth and ashes—All your genius is reduced to vapour. Alas! the Hero of Carter's Mountain has disappeared, and the wit of Federalism is extinguished for ever!

Having accompanied his family during one day's journey, this hero of Carter's Mountain returned to Monticello. Parleton meanwhile had retired, after 18 hours residence in Charlottesville. Finding the enemy had flown, Mr. J. once more joined his family, and repaired with them to an estate, which he had in Bedford, about 80 miles S. W. It was here that another adventure befel him, to which the ingenuity of Mr. Turner has given a dramatic effluence. Riding on his farm (as most farmers would do) some time after, he was thrown (as some riders would have been) by an unruly horse, and (as a natural consequence of such an event) he was disabled from riding for a considerable time afterwards. But observe the magic genius of Mr. Turner: how it "annihilates both time and space;" how it shifts the scene of action by a single volition, and stops "the feathered foot of time;" How Alabamie is converted into Bedford, and how he obliterates whole days to give consistency to his tale. This unfortunate fall which he received in Bedford county, Mr. Turner finds it much more convenient to give Mr. J. in his retreat before Parleton. Does the reader wish to know the reason? He shall have it in the precise language of Mr. Turner himself;

"His retreat or rather his flight from Monticello, on the information that Parleton had penetrated the county, 'and was advancing to Charlottesville, 'was effected with such hurried abruptness as to produce a fall from his horse, 'and a dislocation of the shoulder.' And then, adds our author, 'he proceeded to Bedford' and then 'he forwarded his resignation to the assembly.' But it has already been observed that this resignation was ever prior to Parleton's approach to Charlottesville. We shall now attempt to show, that Mr. Turner is not a more faithful chronologist with respect to the dislocated shoulder. For we shall first prove that this accident did not befall Mr. Jefferson at Bedford; and secondly, that it did befall him whilst he was there.

The certificate of Mr. Bradfute will prove the first:

"In the year 1781, I lived within two miles of the Poplar Forest an estate at that time belonging to Thomas Jefferson, Esq. now president of the United States. Sometime in the summer of that year I went to the Poplar Forest on some business with Mr. Jefferson's overseer, where I found Mr. Jefferson. I had not before heard of his arrival, of course I believe he had been up only a day or two, or some short time. I was in company with Mr. Jefferson, in his tent, perhaps an hour or two; he appeared to me to be perfectly well, and I heard no complaint.

"ROBERT BRADFUTE."
August 6, 1805.

The certificate of Mr. James Steptoe, Esq. of Bedford, will establish the last position:

"In the year 1780, I resided, within two miles of the Poplar Forest, Bedford county, Virginia; this estate did then belong to Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Sometime in the summer of that year I heard that Mr. Jefferson was at the Poplar Forest, and when riding over his farm had been thrown from his horse and much hurt. Having been acquainted with Mr. Jefferson when he lived in Williamsburg, I immediately went to see him, and found him very much disabled indeed—too much so, I think, to have travelled on horseback.—The account which I received at that time respecting Mr. Jefferson's fall from his horse after his arrival on his farm, I do certainly believe to be correct, and I do now believe so.

"JAMES STEPTOE, Esq.
August 6, 1805.

Other persons could be produced to authenticate this circumstance. The man who lived with Mr. J. at the time, and who probably saw the fall is still alive. His testimony we should have obtained, but that the distance at which he resided was too great, to permit us acquiring such information as might go along with these remarks. Mr. Steptoe's character is however a sufficient surety for the testimony "of numberless witnesses." To a cultivated understanding, he unites an incorruptible integrity of heart, and the most graceful urbanity of disposition. Distinguishing himself from the present administration on many political questions, he has never suffered himself to waver in those malignant effusions of party spirit which betray all the peevishness of passion without the strength of the understanding.

Such then we repeat is the celebrated adventure of Carter's Mountain!!

From the Connecticut True Republican.
To the enlightened and high-spirited part of the Island.

I the subscriber, being so far railed from a long and distressing sickness, as to be able to read and write a little, in which illness, among many tedious thoughts and meditations about changing worlds, and my past life, I found many things, which I ought to have done which I had left undone, among which was a wonderful display of the goodness and power of God, in a circumstance whereof I was an eye witness, which I ought to have published to the world, and did not, and am now about in point of duty to publish; and as I have ever found it to be the opinion of the far greater part of the professors of religion within my acquaintance, that since the apostles days, miracles have ceased, but I have been of the contrary opinion, yet I believe they have ceased in proportion to the declension of the love of life and power of faith in the church.—Therefore I hope it may be for the glory of God and the comfort of the read Christian, what I shall now by the mercy of God publish to the world.

Therefore what mine eyes have seen and mine ears heard that declare I unto you.—Being on the afternoon of a certain day in September, A. D. 1793, at the house of Mr. Ebe, Fuller, in N. London county—soon after I got into the house, there came in the then widow Roxey Elderkin, now the wife of Mr. Josiah Burnham, of Windham, and with her daughter (viz.) Nancy Elderkin, then about thirteen years old, which said Nancy had been from infancy to that day a deaf child, as deaf as persons who are called deaf people—there was then present Mr. Fuller and his wife, and his wife's mother, (viz.) the widow Rebecca Elderkin, who resided there, and all professors of religion, our meeting together at that time and place was not by any previous appointment, but merely accidental, and after an hour or two, agreeable interview together, and being about to part, I was desirous to pray with them before we parted, which I attempted, and had a comfortable time; altho' I did not feel any thing very special, so much as at some other times, yet I believe there was more fervency reared on or with the friends present than with myself; however, in time of prayer the case of the deaf girl was brought into my mind, and I believed by that good spirit that will always assist every creature in the performance of every duty done in obedience to God. However the case of the deaf girl was mentioned in prayer, and when prayer was ended, the first I heard and seen was the girl standing up in the midst and declaring with boldness, and said I now hear perfectly well, or words to that import; now there was a solemn silence among us while we further heard her express with seeming fervency and joy, the goodness of God manifested to her in restoring to her the sense and faculty of hearing, and went on and informed what she had felt in time of prayer, and said with a great degree of candor and deliberation, that for some time after prayer was begun that she could not hear so as to understand a word until a certain moment, she said that the sensibly felt a power or a something, as the expressed it, to rest upon her, and a flood up from her in a moment, and at that instant her hearing was restored to her, and the girl she heard was her case mentioned, and she prayed for and said she perfectly well heard all the remainder of the prayer. But unbelief seemed to take place in my mind, and I have been almost ever since silent on the subject until now. However the person whom this miracle was wrought on is now living, and has been blessed with

the sense of hearing well, from that time to the present day, and all the persons expressed are now living.

And now as my motive in publishing the event, I trust, is sincere, and I have meant to state nothing but the truth and leave it for the public to make such improvement upon the same as they think best, and I hope to their best advantage.

EPHRAIM LYON.

Canterbury, (Conn.) Aug. 1805.

N. B.—Any printer whomay think the above and foregoing worth their publishing, have liberty to do the same.

From the National Intelligencer.

FRANKLIN feels little disposition to enter the lists with Mr. Elliot. He attacks himself but humble credit to the honors of controversial victory; and even a triumph over the profound incubations of a representative of the people would not compensate him for the pain of applying a harsh epithet to any man.

It was in defence of principle that Franklin troubled the public with the few remarks which have drawn forth the passionate animadversions of Mr. Elliot. A defence for principle is the sole motive that induces the following notice of those animadversions.

The point in issue is the allegation of Mr. E. "that the southern planter who possesses fifty slaves has 31 times the political weight of the New England farmer."

Thus Mr. Elliot avers to be correct. "Here, says he, is the proof." "The southern states are allowed a representative for 55,000 slaves. Of course 1,100 planters, each possessing 50 slaves, could form a constitutional district, and might be entitled to a member of Congress. It requires 33,000 people possessing no slaves to elect a member; and 1,100 is one thirtieth part of 33,000."

By political weight Mr. Elliot means the right of voting for representatives; as if he does not mean this, he can mean nothing. In the case, therefore, which he puts the southern planter is represented as possessing thirty one times as many votes as the New England farmer. If the facts of Mr. E. do not prove this, the charge of falsehood returns upon himself.

Now in this case, extreme as it is and altogether unfounded in fact, inasmuch as there is no district in the southern states in which 1,100 planters each possess 50 slaves, the illogical and extravagant inference of Mr. E. flows from confounding the term planter, with the term people. Eleven hundred planters are represented as possessing the same weight with 33,000 people; and, as the terms were convertible, it is inferred that each of the people ought to have the same political weight with each of the planters, and consequently that the political weight of the one to the other is as one to thirty one. But it so happens that the force of the terms, so far from being synonymous, are extremely different.

The word planter, as used by Mr. Elliot, characterizes all male persons of full age entitled to vote and excludes all other persons; whereas the word people includes every man, woman and child in the district. Before then we can draw any sound difference, we must enquire how many male persons of full age entitled to vote are to be found in a district of New England containing thirty three thousand people. Even in this region of freedom, the women and children are excluded from the right of voting, and generally those who vote must either possess property to a certain amount, or have paid taxes. Without aiming at absolute precision it is believed correct to say that not more than a sixth of the whole people are allowed to vote. In such a district then there will be about 5,500 voters, which is only five times the number of planters in the extreme case put by Mr. Elliot. It irresistibly follows that Mr. Elliot's conclusion is totally unfounded.

It is probable, indeed, from his statements that he knows little about the principles of mathematics. For in the spirit of his remarks above quoted, he might as fairly have put the following case in the rule of three: If one wife head is a pearl of great worth, what is the value of ten blockheads? Again—Franklin denies that the southern planter contributes much less than his proportion to the support of government. Here we are at issue. Let him produce the documents.

No task would be easier did the time of Franklin admit. But can a statesman, an elevated legislator require proofs of this? Is Mr. Elliot unacquainted with the first principles of political economy? Is he yet to learn that an agricultural people always consume more for their own products than a community that carries on manufactures to a considerable degree? Does he not know that the southern states actually consume more such commodities than the eastern, making their federal numbers the basis? It may be that their consumption of articles imported from abroad does not exceed that of the eastern states, though it is believed that it does; but there can not be a doubt of the aggregate consumption of those commodities, and the manu-

factured articles brought from the eastern states, being proportionably. With regard to the point in issue, there is no difference between the latter and the former. For just in the degree in which the fourth is dependent on the eastern states for their productions beyond the degree in which the latter are dependent on the former, will the latter obtain the superior ability to consume imported articles the duties as well as the price of which will in fact be paid by the southern states, though nominally paid by the eastern.

It is to be feared that this logic, equally with the foregoing, will be lost on Mr. Elliot. If so, we take the liberty of referring him to Adam Smith, in whose writings he will be presented with a new world, in which he will soon learn that political economy is not the superficial thing that is found without research, comprehended without study, or applied to any useful purpose without correct and calm reflection.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

"Tis ours with truth's fair shield to ward the blow,
And send the weapon back upon the foe."

A diversity of opinion is consistent with the improvement and well being of the human family; it naturally is productive of enquiry, and the promotion of knowledge is a necessary consequence of discussion. The researches to find the Philosopher's Stone, have led to many useful discoveries, although the object of their enquiry has never been consummated. If we were to trace the effects of enquiry through the annals of modern discussion, we should see that it is productive of some good. If the community have not received material acquisitions of knowledge, at least private ambition has been gratified. The late production of X. Z. may be viewed in this light. The author has not, it is true, thrown much light on his dark subject; but it must be confessed that he has embellished his literary fame in the memory of his contemporaries. He appears to be acquainted not only with the characters of the ancient philosophers, but he eminently distinguishes himself in his critical perfection. He appears to know that Democritus was a philosopher who laughed at every thing, and Heraclitus one who wept at every thing—He displays a smattering of the Latin language, by quoting the celebrated Tully, a Roman orator.

However diffident I may be to oppose the learned gentleman, I must endeavor to answer him, or be guilty of a falsehood. Although I am "deficient in original matter," if time would permit, I should take his piece from the beginning to the end, and "expose it naked and deformed," but as I presume the most of readers will analyze it themselves, I shall not take the trouble of exposing all his palpable absurdities.

In a contest on any subject, when there is a standard to which we can resort, I have thought it most advisable to appeal to this criterion, as decisive of the pretensions of the disputants. This consideration induced me in my last to refer to the "infallible scripture, the ground of hope, the perfect guide of life, the souls store house of provision, the spiritual arsenal of munition, the sacred fuel of devotion, the divine subject of contemplation, and the everlasting spring of celestial consolation," to prove that shouting is consistent therewith.

It cannot have escaped the notice of the most superficial reader, that this inimitable writer is ignorant of the subject on which he has written. "This is an irrefragable deduction" from his own words. Speaking of the "ancient mode of shouting," he says, "if the modern practice of obtrusively vociferating your petitions to Heaven," &c. From this it appears that he thinks shouting and prayer are synonymous. If he was acquainted with the religion of the "meek and lowly Jesus," he would not discover such consummate ignorance. He never heard of shouting prayer; but shouting praise is very correct. Prayer is a petition or request—Praise, to honor, to glorify. I should have thought that no man would act so imprudent as to condemn a practice, the nature of which he is unacquainted with—Yet such has been the procedure of this self-sufficient author.

That he thinks, or would wish the public to believe, that prayer and shouting are synonymous terms, we are led to believe from the following "text of scripture" which he has introduced as "militating" against "obtrusively vociferating" our "petitions to Heaven." "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." Mat. c. 6, v. 6—This is a part of our Saviour's sermon on the Mount, in which he instructed his disciples how to pray. He exhorted them not to imitate the Pharisees and Heathens, but to pray in secret to HIM who is ever willing to answer the sincere petitions of the pious. But this perspicacious writer has not added one solitary proof against shouting. He has pronounced it "fanaticism, falsehood," &c. but upon what

ground? Surely not scriptural; for the text entirely relates to prayer. It must then proceed from the imagination of his own puerile brain, and the malignity of his vicious heart. Every person must see that he has shewn little judgment in his selection of scripture evidence to corroborate his assertions. What has he then to rest his cause on? We indeed believe that he has erected his superstructure on a sandy foundation, which cannot bear itself up against the potent arm of truth.

I assert as an incontestible position, that shouting is praise and not prayer—Prayer "in spirit and in truth" frequently produces the shout of joy. Who will then deny that man ought not to praise the Author of his being, and the Redeemer of his soul? If he design to praise his Maker, and conscientiously endeavors so to do, does it make any difference whether he does it with a shout of joy, or in the silent sensations of his soul? I contend that it does not. I have the authority of the scripture to establish my position. It is the intention of the heart that makes the crime or the virtue. The philosophic Seneca also taught doctrine similar to this. Then let those that feel an impulse to shout aloud, "not quench the spirit."

That the praise of the Almighty does not "paralyze our most noble faculties," must be conceded to every rational being. That praise for the goodness of our all-wise Parent should be rendered by every reasonable being, and especially by those who have tasted the sweets of religion, is what we thought no man would have the audacity to deny. But this Colossus of Learning has dared to let fly the arrows of opposition, to lay waste "the fair fabric of virtue, which is erected on the rock of eternal ages." But vain is all opposition; it stands on a foundation capable of warding off the incessant assaults of the malignant. To his chagrin he will find that shouting will flourish "while the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave."

Though I may appear "deficient in original matter," X. Z. must understand that I am not disposed to collect a number of high sounding words, and collocate a jargon of unharmonious sentences, in elucidating a plain subject; if I were to be guilty of such a shift, I might with propriety be termed a pedant. In the profundity of his critical knowledge, he has committed one glaring inconsistency, (amongst many others) that I shall here notice. He declares that I am "as blind as a mill-horse through passion!" We all know that the blindness of a "mill-horse" is not produced "through passion," but by labor, or extraordinary exertion of body. He might have remedied it in this way—*As blind through passion as a mill-horse.*

Whatever may be the superiority of X. Z. over myself, I fear not to meet him in the field of discussion. Though he may assume the gigantic stature of a Goliath, he will find in me a David capable, with the Bible in my hand, to apply the antidote in as wide a sphere as he disseminates the poison. Though "few are the years which I have told," I shall stand an invincible opponent to the "spurious" fumes of his sacerdotal wrath. Though I am not abetted by public privilege, the press is as free for the publication of my essays as it is for his; and while the juices of life circulate through my veins, I will exercise this privilege in the cause of truth. X. Z. must be conscious of the insufficiency of his abilities, or he would not so soon have left the field of contest. Shouting will maintain its ground, while all nature shall.

"Vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision,
And leave not a wreck behind."

A FRIEND TO SHOUTING.

Easton, Sept. 18, 1805.

OBSERVER, — No. IV.

Having cursorily viewed the evils through which we have passed, and our present prosperous aspect of affairs, it becomes necessary that we should be vigilant and alidious in our endeavors to perpetuate the blessings which we have a legitimate claim to.—Experience teaches us that prosperity often sinks a nation into a state of apathy; and when the public are not on their watch-tower, it is the time for ambitious men to project and execute their favorite plans of self-aggrandizement and power. We need not expect that our country is so peculiarly favored, as not to have in her territory, men who would sacrifice national independence and happiness to design views. The love of power is coeval with mankind; it is an unconquerable and imperious passion, and when it is not curbed, requires the submission of the multitude to the gratification of the few. Men of this description have existed in every age and country, and we must not console ourselves with the pleasing phantom, that such characters are not on this side of the Atlantic. If we harbour such notions, and are not freed from the delusion, we shall experience the fatal effects of our error. It being then an undeniable fact that such men exist in our country, let us briefly enquire into the means by which we may continue free from the evils with which they would load our country, and afflict our republican sons.

In a country, whose government secures a suffrage to every free citizen of age and qualification, knowledge is an essential in preserving our liberties. It is doubted by none that seminaries of learning, to instruct our youth, are invaluable institutions. By early teaching them how to prize the inestimable privileges of our citizens, their tender minds are so strongly impressed with sentiments of liberty, that time, instead of eradicating their impression, matures it. These institutions are daily founded in different parts of the union, there is much to be done in our state before the blessings of education are felt by all of our free citizens. Our legislature has generously patronized seminaries of learning, but much is expected, much is required to be performed by private gentlemen. I am a friend to the universal suffrage bill;—but was every man who is entitled to a vote, a man of information, he would the better be enabled to appreciate the merits of ruling men. They would not then depend on what their neighbors might tell them about men and measures, without investigating facts themselves.—They would be qualified to anticipate the tendency of measures, and to give a reasonable opinion of men: But in our present situation, a large majority of the people know little about governmental affairs, and are too often led astray by the specious assertions and promises of designing and interested men. It is the duty, it is the indispensable duty, of every man to inform himself, and not to take such important measures as government, in which all are interested, upon trust.—It is the duty of particular individuals to exert themselves in the diffusion of knowledge, and in the promotion of education.—It is the duty of the legislature, to adopt such measures as will remedy, as much as possible, the present lax state of learning in our state. Though we may have academies in every county town, the exterior of the several counties suffer much for the want of a sufficient number of schools; and even if there are schools enough, the inability of the generality of teachers, is sufficient to arouse the attention of the honorable the legislature of Maryland—Improvements in our jurisprudence, in our public roads, public buildings, &c. are undoubtedly measures for which they should receive the approbation of the public; but the promotion of learning should not be lost sight of: were our legislature to pay less attention to party contentions, and unite more in the promotion of improvement of every description, they would wear the un fading laurels of immortal applause. It is not intended by these remarks to reflect on the legislature of our state; but to call their attention to objects which are all important. I do not arrogate to myself the province of a dictator; but the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech being my legitimate inheritance, I will contribute my mite towards establishing on an impregnable basis, the liberty and glory of our country.

Another object for the diffusion of knowledge is the establishment of Public Libraries. Institutions so congenial to the welfare of our country, so well calculated to improve the morals of our citizens; if properly attended to, and so pregnant with amusement and intellectual pleasure, I have wondered has never been established in our town, or at least an attempt made. Though the generality of our young men seem to be sufficiently gratified by other amusements, there are a number, I think, who would rejoice on seeing a door opened for their improvement. If a public library was established, even on a small scale, the novelty of the thing would attract the attention of the major part of our citizens, and the pleasure which they would derive from the pursuit of literature, would contract their appetite for other amusements. Our streets on Sundays would not be so much crowded by gaping idlers, and our doors on other days would not be continually stopped up by loungers; neither would our taverns, beer and cider houses, have so many victims.—We should not hear so much non-sensical stuff by so many fops; but conversation would then be agreeable and instructive, and good breeding & politeness would characterize more of our citizens: As citizens it would improve us, and our town would maintain the character of an enlightened place. It would better qualify us for governmental business, and it is highly probable, that such would be the blessings flowing from such an institution, that our town might produce a Franklin, and a Rittenhouse. The honor which would accrue to the founders of such an institution, would be a sufficient gratification, even if they did not themselves derive any material advantages. If our citizens had the seed of knowledge sown in their minds, they would then cultivate the understanding, and be qualified to meet all emergencies. They would detect the deceiver, and expose the fraudulent.

The free exercise of the press, is one of the best preservatives of our liberties. By the proper use of the press, the citizens of the United States may early be informed of the proceedings of their national and state rulers, and being afflicted by their previous knowledge, they

can decide whether such measures are in conformity to the constitution, and consistent with existing circumstances. The conduct of government may be, and too often is, applauded or condemned without for a moment deliberating on its nature. Such has been the political phrenzy of some people, that the mover of a measure was sufficient only to be known and it was denounced; on the other hand without any consideration, if bro't forward by a favorite politician, it has been held up as the model of political perfection. This has been the way in which editors have conducted the vehicles of public information, one declaring the utility, and the other the impropriety of every measure. In this way the public have been bewildered in their minds, and have not been able rationally to decide on any measure. The office of an editor is an important station; to him the public look for correct information, and from him the government expects to have justice done. An editor of a public print should be a man of the most independent principles; he should not be the tool of a party, nor the minion of an administration; "The public good his only aim should be." The public ought liberally to patronize a man who devotes his time to diffuse truth among them; but they should execrate the disseminators of falsehood. A remedy in this respect is necessary, it is all important—Confidence should be placed in public prints, but if the people are so often deceived, all confidence will be destroyed, and even should ambitious men endeavor to put their plans in operation, the public, being so often deceived in trifling matters, would think the exposition of these characters only an editorial trick. Editors on whom these observations place themselves, would do well to improve by the hint. If the public mind is well informed, if the channels of information are not corrupt, we need not fear the deep laid schemes of ambitious politicians; we shall continue to advance in prosperity and happiness while ever the public are correctly informed of the affairs of our government. Our country will rise above the common level of nations, for wisdom, prosperity and happiness. OBSERVER.

Easton, Sept. 20, 1805.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Ouachitta, June 30th, 1805.

"The inhabitants are highly pleased with the present arrangement in the administration of justice—and the legislative council receive high encomiums for their disinterested and faithful public services. In travelling from New Orleans to this place, which I suppose near 500 miles, I found both governor Claiborne and the government of the United States, popular, and particularly with the French—There are a few refugees from justice, that are opposed to the government, because they are afraid the law will reach them and inflict the punishment due to their crimes."

NATCHEZ August 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches to the Editor, dated June 4.

"On the 11th ultimo his illustrious highness the Bishop of Montrey arrived at this place; he travelled in a coach drawn by six mules, and had the top of a chariot suspended upon poles like a litter, and carried by two mules along, in which he occasionally rode; he had an escort of sixty cavalry, a party of pioneers that went before, and was followed by a large number of persons, mostly inhabitants of Natchitoches and St. Antonio. He had sixty mules particularly allotted for his carriages which were changed frequently, and nearly as many packed with his baggage; he travelled eighteen or twenty leagues a day; he wore the mitre and purple robe, appears about 45, is rather short and fat, of easy manners, facetious and agreeable in conversation; speaks nothing but Spanish and Latin, but reads French, and he surprised us all by the liberality of his sentiments or expressions. He is an European, was late confessor to the king and queen of Spain, and is said to be a near relation of the Prince of Peace; he has been about 5 years in America, has jurisdiction over five provinces, with an income of fifty thousand dollars a year. He stayed with us four days; we paid him all the attention our situation would admit; he appeared pleased; returned every civility politely, and left his benediction with us. There has been a variety of conjectures relative to the objects of his visit to this place; some have supposed it more of political than an ecclesiastical nature, and it was generally thought he would make as good a general as a bishop; he carried with him a Theodolite for taking the latitude of places, and mathematical instruments, as well as the instruments of his order; he was requested to take the latitude of Natchitoches, which he said he would do with pleasure, but he had lost some screws out of his instrument that rendered it useless; he said he found Natchitoches in 41 degrees and 15 in. of hereabouts; which is somewhat south of its place."

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 1, 1865.

RESIGNATIONS.

William McIntyre and John Turner, Esqrs. decline standing a poll for the next General Assembly of this State, for Talbot county—the former from indisposition, and the latter from a fall from his carriage in which he got one of his legs broke.

NEW CANDIDATES.

Thomas Skinner Denny and Solomon Dickinson, Esqrs. are authorized to say will serve in the Legislature this fall, if elected, in the vacancies occasioned by the above resignations.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Talbot county will therefore be composed of the following gentlemen, whose integrity, sound judgment, and correct principles in the advancement of the people's rights, need no encomium from us—to wit:

Perry Spencer,
Edward Lloyd,
Thomas Skinner Denny, and
Solomon Dickinson.

Printed Tickets will be prepared for such as may think proper to apply for them—not of foreign manufacture as is the custom with those opposed to correct principles.

ROCK HALL PACKET LOST.

By the Baltimore packet which arrived on Sunday night last, we have received the disagreeable intelligence of the loss of the packet from Annapolis to Rock Hall, in Kent county, off North Point, on Saturday last, about 11 o'clock—on board of which we understand there were ten or twelve passengers, consisting of men, women, and children, among whom report says, was Charles Ridgely of Baltimore, and Richard Hatfield, of Kent county, which were all lost, with several horses—our packet met the wreck in the bay—it is also said that several other vessels that were out at the same time, received considerable damage—the result of a few days will give particulars, which we sincerely hope may fall short of our present accounts.

From the Salem Gazette.

Captain Shillaber, from Leghorn, informs us, that on the 7th of July a brig arrived there from Algiers, and brought accounts of an insurrection at that place, and that the Dey had beheaded 400 Jews. One Jewish family made their escape in the brig.

Captain S. being just on the point of sailing, had not an opportunity to collect any further particulars of the above, but after he had gone on board to take his departure, and while he lay becalmed, captain Israel Williams, of the ship Friendship, of this port, then at Leghorn, was obliged to get on board a letter for us, communicating a number of other circumstances respecting this bloody business, of which the following is an extract:

Leghorn, July 8th.

"Yesterday arrived here an Imperial brig, in five days from Algiers. She informs, that that country was in dreadful confusion—that the Bedouin Arabs, said to be headed by a Frenchman, had revolted, and marched towards Algiers; that the Dey on their approach, detached 7000 to attack them, but that these, after a desperate battle, was defeated and cut off, to a man—that the Arabs then rushed on to the city, which they successfully attacked and had taken a principal fort—that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Dey he having received several stab, and said to be mortally wounded—that he had cut off 400 of the richest Jew's heads, and the bloody work was still going on when this vessel left the place. There were at this time three vessels at Algiers, a Ragusan, an Imperialist and a Swede, who all cut their cables, and ran away from the port, permitting as many Jews to come as could get on board: the brig, that has now arrived, brought 100, and it is expected the Swede has at least 200 more. Such is the news at Leghorn.

"The Algerines have a squadron of 7 sail; they passed in sight of this port 18 days since, and were off Civita Vecchia 4 days since. They consist of a stout frigate of 44 guns, built at Algiers a few years since; another frigate of 44 guns, taken from the Portuguese six months since; the Creffent, of 32, a present from the United States; 2 polacres, lately purchased from the Greeks, one of which mounts 36 guns, the other 18; the fine brig Bashaw, of 22 guns, a present also from the United States; and a zebeck.

Health Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 24.
The number of deaths in Southwark for the last 28 hours ending 23rd inst. at 12 o'clock were 27, in the city 12—total 39. The interments during the same time were adults 33—children 6—total 39.

FARMERS BANK.

The Board of Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, having received official information of the state of the subscriptions at Annapolis on Saturday evening last, and having compared them with the state of subscriptions on their own books, find themselves authorized to declare, that the number of shares required by the charter to be subscribed, and the amount of money required to be paid previously to the first of October, have been respectively subscribed and paid.—They do therefore announce to the Stockholders and to the public that discounts will continue to be made, deposits received, and the operations of the Bank be regularly carried on, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly and the Bye Laws of the Institution. The Tuesdays in every week are the days for offering notes and the discounts are to be settled on Wednesday.

By order of the Board,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, October 1, 1865.

Lexington, September 3.
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, Esq., attorney General of the United States.
JOHN COBURN Esq. Judge of the territory of Orleans.

From Vincennes we learn that Benjamin Parke, is elected member of Congress for the Indiana territory.
We also learn, that the Canal Company have been incorporated—and it is said they will go into immediate operation as a Banking Company.

It was yesterday reported, and this morning we are told from a correct source, that the late Spanish Intendant, Morales, has received orders from his court to sell all the vacant lands in East & West Florida, and it is said sales will be immediately made, even of lands within the boundary claimed by the U. States.
Orleans Gaz. Aug. 3.

On Saturday the citizens of Washington gave Capt. Bainbridge an elegant DINNER, in testimony of the sense they entertain of his merits, and of their sympathy in his sufferings. The warm welcome so universally given our gallant countrymen, will be to them the highest evidence of national gratitude and affection.
Nat. Intel.

Boston, September 23.
By the arrival, on Saturday evening last, of the ship Neptune, captain Scott, in thirty nine days from London, we have received papers one day later than those received by the Sally, from Liverpool. From these dates we are enabled to add a few articles to our former stock of European intelligence.

THE INVASION.
London, August 10.—We have reason to believe that the intelligence lately received by government is such as to create a firm persuasion that the enemy will immediately make an attempt to invade this kingdom—their preparations are complete, and in the Texel, the troops destined for the expedition are actually embarked, with all the artillery and stores and we have no doubt are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to put to sea. It was indeed yesterday positively stated that the Dutch fleet had sailed—but we have ascertained that the report was wholly unfounded. Admiral Ruffel sailed on Thursday to resume his station off the Texel. At so important a crisis we are happy to be enabled to state that government have adopted every measure which prudence could suggest to defeat the daring design of the enemy. Of the result of such an attempt we never entertained a doubt; at the same time we should be sorry if confidence led to any relaxation in the necessary means of defence. It would be idle to deny that we have a most active and powerful enemy to contend against—that his means of attack are great beyond all example—and that his enmity to this country is implacable. Our confidence is founded not upon any contempt of the enemy, but upon a knowledge of the skill, discipline and courage of our fleets and armies, and upon the loyalty, unanimity and bravery of the people of these kingdoms.

The following circular letter was yesterday ordered to be sent to the commanders of the different volunteer corps throughout the kingdom:

(CIRCULAR.)
"Sir, In consequence of intelligence received by government, of the embarkation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to sail from thence, and of the increased preparations of the French at Bologne, and its neighborhood, I have received orders from his royal highness the commander in chief, to direct the general of officers and inspecting field officers attached to the volunteer corps, of the probability of their being speedily called upon for service; and also to suspend all furloughs for working during the harvest till further orders. I have the honor to be your most obedient, and most humble servant,

"HARRINGTON.
General commanding London district." The Spaniards have begun forming town camps before Gibraltar about three miles distant; they have upwards of 500 tents, and they seem to have about 3000 men in their camps.

Government expects by the next arrival from the continent, intelligence which will ultimately determine the question of continental peace or war, and perhaps the duration of the present parliamentary recess.

PLYMOUTH, August 28.

A sloop has come up from Falmouth, by which is learnt that a packet arrived from Lisbon in 7 days, and brings a report of a second battle, and that one of the enemy's ships had taken fire and blew up. The Spanish prisoners say Villeneuve had sent all his fast sailing cutters and corvettes to the different French and Spanish ports, to apprise the admirals where he was, and in what latitude he might be joined by any vessels that could escape our blockading squadron.

Washington City, Sept. 22.

We have received the official account of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in the case of capt. Bainbridge, which shall appear at length in our next paper. The following is the result of the enquiry:

"The court having deliberated on the evidence deduced from the testimony of the witnesses, heard in this case are decidedly of opinion that captain William Bainbridge acted with fortitude and conduct, in the loss of his ship, the U. S. frigate Philadelphia, on the 31st Oct. 1863, and that no degree of censure should attach itself to him from that event."

New York, Sept. 23.

The city inspector reports the death of 66 persons (of whom 36 were men, 10 women, 8 boys, and 12 girls) during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. Of abscess 1, consumption 7, convulsions 6, decay 1, diarrhoea 1, dysentery 4, bilious fever 1, malignant fever 37, flux infantile 1, sprue 1, typhoid 1, teething 1, worms 1. Ten were of or under the age of one year, 4 between 1 and 2, 3 between 2 and 5, 3 between 16 and 20, 26 between 20 and 30, 9 between 30 and 40, 6 between 40 and 50, 2 between 50 and 60, and 3 between 60 and 70.

Toasts drank at a public dinner given to Captain Bainbridge and a number of his officers at Richmond.

1. The people of the United States.
2. The President.
3. Our Navy—Like Hercules, in its infancy, it has destroyed a serpent.
4. Commodore Preble—the officers and crews of the Mediterranean Squadron.
5. Sommers, Israel, and Wadsworth—The Decid of America.
6. Devatur—What American can hear his name, and not be proud of his birth place!
7. General Easton—Cambyses and Alexander travelled deserts to enslave nations; the American chief, to liberate his brave countrymen.
8. The officers and crew of the Philadelphia—Magnanimous in Captivity, they supported the dignity of the American character, unsubdued by the gloom of a dungeon, unappalled by a sanguinary banditti.

Capt. Bainbridge rose and thanked the company in the name of himself, and no doubt of all the officers of the Philadelphia; had they been present.—It was the proudest wish of his heart to protect the rights and preserve the flag of his country, free from violation.

6. Spain—If the must have American Counsellors, we would advise her to exchange the corps with the black gown, for the Corps Militaire.

10. Peace, preferable to War—War, to insult. In defence of our commerce, may our brethren lately liberated, fill the chain in the career of their glory.

11. The new principle in the Tripoline Treaty—American prisoners are no longer to be slaves.

12. The permanent Mediterranean Fund—Our most efficient negotiator.

13. The administration—The success of its measures the best proof of its energy.

14. The once ridiculed Gen. Boats of the United States, now covered into models for the experienced artists of Europe.

15. The hero of Hohenlinden—Who so ever dares to convert his country into a land of slavery deserves to have a land of Liberty for his country.

16. The States of Barbary—No longer a disgrace to the civilized world, did but an American spirit inspire the cabinets of Europe.

17. The American Fair.

An English paper mentions, that some workmen employed in levelling White Chapel Mount, found under ground a silver snuff box supposed to have been made three hundred years before the discovery of tobacco.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Dixon's advertisement for the Sheriff's Office in Queen Ann's in the last page, read "Samuel" instead of "James."

The Members of the Agricultural Society are informed that a meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday evening (8th of October) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Secretary.
October 1, 1865.

FOR THE STAR.

In reply to Mr. William Barroll's notes published in the Star the 10th instant, I will relieve the public from a well-grounded apprehension, that I am going to occupy the valuable pages of the Star, by engaging in a paper war with Mr. Barroll—I do not intend any such thing, and without resorting to recrimination, in which I have not much faith; I shall content myself with requesting, you to publish my

No. 11.

For reasons satisfactory to my mind, I publish and declare WILLIAM BARROLL, Esquire, of Chester-town, to be a SCOUNDREL.

T. M. FORMAN.

September 12, 1865. 39

SINCE sending my No. 2. to the press, I have received information that William Barroll, Esq. has undertaken to explain my reasons for posting him a scoundrel.—I can most truly say, that he has not yet, made any special application to me, for either explanation or recantation.

However, from motives of respect for public sentiment, I will so far deviate from my first intentions as to say, that my opinion of him, is founded upon four distinct transactions including a period of seven years.

My friends and acquaintance, nay, the friends and acquaintance of Mr. Barroll, are entitled to my reasons. In due time they shall have them, but I repeat, that I will not engage in a paper war with Mr. Barroll—not because his literary talents are to be dreaded, but because I am of opinion, that when a man intends to advance nothing but stubborn facts, one statement, and that at the close of the business is sufficient.

The statement which I shall make, will be due to the public only, but after it shall be offered to observation through the medium of a newspaper, I will not hold myself bound to discuss in any way with Mr. Barroll, the merits of my charge. My only anxiety will be, not to bring any false charges against him, and to produce authenticated vouchers, for those which I shall exhibit.

T. M. FORMAN.

Rose Hill, 19th, Sept. 1865.
I shall be absent from Maryland till the 1st October next. T. M. F.

TO THE

Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I WAS not long since a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election or delegates to the General Assembly.—My leg has been lately broken; this misfortune has induced me to decline being any longer a candidate, and thus publicly to notify you of it. Those friends who solicited me to become a candidate will accept of my thanks for their proffered support, and permit me to solicit them to give it to those Republicans who are now candidates. I hope that it will be in my power to be with you at the hustings on the day of election; when I shall most cordially co-operate with you in your exertions to elect those men whose political principles are congenial with liberty, inimical to aristocracy, and the dread of monarchy. With the most sincere wish for your present and future welfare,

I remain your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN TURNER.
Talbot county, Oct. 1, 1865.

New Ark Academy.

THE trustees of Newark academy are requested to take notice, that their semi-annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, the eighteenth of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M. An examination of the school will, as usual, take place on that day, to which the parents and guardians of the students are invited.
SAMUEL BARR, Secretary.
Newcastle, Sept. 9, 1865.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE on the 28th day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the house and lots where the subscriber now lives; the front on Race-Street, is occupied by Mr. A. Fleming; Merchant; the front on Muir-Street occupied by the subscriber—on said lot there is every necessary building that is needful—it is an excellent stand for a Merchant or a Doctor; the dwelling is 32 feet square, three rooms and a large entry below, four rooms in second story all private. Also several other lots and houses suitable for mechanics. The terms of sale one half cash, the other half in nine months, with bond and security, if required.

JAMES TRIPPE, junr.

October 1, 1865. 3

Notice.

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition to the Legislature of Maryland at their next session to discharge me from the payment of my debts by surrendering all my property, being unable to pay the same.

JAMES COOK.
Kent county, Oct. 1, 1865. 6

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against John Lambden, an insolvent debtor, are hereby warned to exhibit their respective claims legally authenticated on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their proportional part of four dollars—being the amount of the assets in hand.
PHILEMON WILLIAMS,
Sheriff of Talbot county.
Easton, Oct. 1, 1865. 39

Public Sale.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on the 1st day of October next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, containing about 50 acres, 30 of which are timbered, lying on the main road leading from Easton to King's Town, adjoining the Farm where the subscriber lives. A credit will be given on part of the purchase money. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, by
SAMUEL REGISTER.

September 10, 1865. 15

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from JAMES COOK, of Kent county, Maryland; sometime in July last, a negro woman named FLO. RA, about 40 years of age, of a very black and rough complexion; has lost one or two of her upper foreteeth, and has several scars about her neck and shoulders, occasioned by the whip, and has lost the nail of the little finger on the right hand; she appears to be simple when conversed with; the clothes she took away with her are uncertain. Any person apprehending said negro and securing her in any jail so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to James Cook or the subscriber, shall have all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS S. COOK.
Queen Ann's county, Oct. 1, 1865. 3

For Sale.

A DOUBLE CHAIR, with an entire new body and top, and the carriages and wheels nearly new—it will be sold for cash, or on a short credit. Apply at the Star Office.
October 1, 1865. 3

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, in the shop adjoining David Nicks, his for sale, and expects to receive a large assortment of LEATHER, which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at a moderate price for cash or hides.
WILSON REGISTER.
Easton, Oct. 1, 1865. 3

Apple Trees.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing any number of APPLE TREES, of the most choice fruit, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this last week, the ensuing spring, can be supplied with any number at either period, by leaving their names, and number of trees, at the store of Joshua Taggart, in Easton, Md.
JACOB TAYLOR.
October 1, 1865. 3

By order of the Orphans' Court.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERT FRANCIS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th of April next—they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of October, 1865.

JAMES WALKER, administrator.
of R. Francis, deceased.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for the benefit of an insolvent law.
RICHARD MINNISH.
Somerset county, Oct. 1, 1865. 34

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Easton, October 1, 1865.

A.—Margaret Allen; William A. Atkinson; Thomas Atkinson; Thomas Abbott; John Arnelson. B.—Solomon Benton; Henry Banning; John Blake; Major Benney; Edward Barwick; John Bullin; James Burns; Richard Bewleys; William Barrell; Wm. Benton; Solomon Bryan; Jas. Bowie; Francis Barkley. C.—Eugene O'Connor; William Carmichael; Robt. Chambarlain; Lydia Corrie; John Cain; Elizabeth Caela; John Crowder; Thomas Cook; Patrick Crane; Richard Colloff; Joseph Cox; John Clark; Jacob Conway; Daniel Caela; Edward Courley. D.—Joseph Dawson; Rebecca Daffin; Henry L. Davis; E.—Reuben Eccleston; John Edmondson; Walter F. Fountain; Samuel Pindley; G.—Maria Goldsborough; J. Jas. Goldsborough; George Gale; Daniel Grafton; Margaret Gardner. H.—William Haynes; Elizabeth Henley; 2; Henrietta Hayward; Alexander Hite; Robert Hardcastle; Edward N. Hamilton; 2; Maria Harris; 2; Sophia Harrison; Joseph Hudson. J.—Sarah Jenkinson; Joseph Jackson; K.—Rev. Samuel Keene, sen. Rev. Samuel Keene, jun. 2. L.—Gen. James Lloyd; 2; Edward Lloyd; 2; Mrs. Lloyd; 2; Kenny & Lorain; John Lucas; 3; Solomon Low; Jacob Lookerman. M.—Sarah Mulligan; Francis Mansfield. N.—Jas. Nabbs; Edward Needles; Kitty Nichols; Hector McNeill. O.—Hannah Osborne. P.—James Purfelev; Lydia Pearson; Nancy Pacificelli; Thomas Pearson; Eliza La Pelham; 2; Abner Parrott. Q.—John Quimby. R.—John Ruth; 2; Thomas A. Rearden; Polly E. Ridgway; Peter Redd; William A. Richardson; Mr. Roberts. S.—Thomas Stevens; Alexander Stuart, jun. William Sands; 2; Daniel Stephens; Samuel Stevens; Robert Speeden; Joseph Strangier; Rebecca Shepherd. T.—Samuel Trott; William Tibbles; Colonel Richard Tighman; 2; John Thomas. V.—James Veitch. W.—David Walker; Shaker White; Sarah Wilson; 2; James Walker; Hugh Work.

Public Sale.

Agreeable to the will of John Stewart, dec'd. of Dorchester county, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE on the 17th day of October next, at the dwelling house formerly William Dail's, four miles below Cambridge, consisting of SIXTEEN or twenty negroes, 5 or 6 head of horses, a number of young cattle, one young English bull remarkably large, hogs and sheep, some excellent household furniture, farmers utensils of all kinds for farmers business; also corn fodder and tobacco. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for paying the purchase money and in two instalment nine months from the day of sale one half of the purchase money and interest on the whole sum to be paid, the other half of the purchase money and interest at eighteen months from the day of sale to be paid. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber at or before the 17th day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1805.

WILLIAM COLSTON, adm'r.
Sept 24, 1805.

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the FARM in Hunting Creek Neck, in Caroline county, whereon James Edmondson lately resided. For terms apply to C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, Sept. 24, 1805.

Land for Sale,

THE subscriber will sell that valuable FARM in Talbot county, State of Maryland, within two miles of the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, whereon Mr. John Burgess now lives, containing about 200 acres of valuable land, about one third part beautifully timbered, with an excellent apple orchard of prime fruit. He thinks it unnecessary to say much concerning the above property, as any person desirous of purchasing will please to view it. If not sold at private sale before the first day of January next, it will then be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

GEORGE PARRATT.
September 17, 1805.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester town, for the Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, metaphysics, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself that his unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the afore-said branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people.

JOHN THOMPSON.
Chester town, Sept. 24, 1805.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Queen Ann's county,

FELLOW CITIZENS,
FROM the solicitations of a number of my Friends in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
JAMES DIXSON.
Queen Ann's county, Sept. 24, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

ALL persons that stand indebted to the estate of NATHAN WILLIAMS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Robert Williams (legal attorney for Margaret Williams, administratrix of the said deceased). Suits will be commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons; and all those who may have claims against the estate of the said deceased, are desired to bring them forward, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 7th day of June next ensuing, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

K. WILLIAMS, living in Newmarket.
September 24, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Washington county, in Maryland, as a runaway, on the 8th of August (instant) a Negro man who says his name is WILL, and that he belongs to JOHN TYLER, near Leesburg, in Virginia. He is about 40 years old, rather low in stature; his clothes are an old gingham coat, coarse brown linen trousers, two coarse shirts, and an old wool hat. He has a large scar on his left arm, which he says has been healed. The owner is desired to relieve him, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff.
August 30, 1805.

The Subscriber

HAS for sale and expects to keep a general assortment of LEATHER which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at the usual prices for cash or hides.

WILLIAM PATTON.
Easton, August 6, 1805.

N. B. Any persons having good TANNING to dispose of, will meet with a generous price by applying to W. P.

FARMERS' BANK.

A meeting of the Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, it was ordered that notice be given in the Star, that this Bank will be OPENED on TUESDAY the 24th Instant, for the purpose of making Discounts and receiving Deposits; and that for the information of persons at a distance, the following forms of Note and Checks that will be received at Bank be subjoined.

(FORM OF NOTE.)

Dollars. — County or Town. — 1805. — days after date, I promise to pay to C. D. or order, Dollars, value received, negotiable at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and payable at the house of E. F. in the town of Easton. A B.

Two indorsers will be required, one of whom, or the drawer, must be owner of sufficient real estate. No money can be drawn from Bank but by check.

(FORM OF CHECK)

No. — County or Town. — 1805. Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton, Pay to G. H. or bearer, Dollars. J. K. By order of the President and Directors, HALL HARRISON, Cashier. Easton, Sept. 7, 1805.

For Sale,

THAT valuable PLANTATION on which the subscriber now dwells, containing near five hundred acres of land, nearly the half of which is cleared and in full tillage, elegantly situated in Talbot county, on Broad Creek, a fine navigable branch of the Choptank, abounding with every production common to the water. The helpfulness of this place, and all the circumstances, is well known. The improvements on this farm are a large brick dwelling house and all necessary out-houses, orchards, &c.; but as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises, it is unnecessary to say more. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber. Who will sell at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 14th day of October, if fair, if not, the first fair day a PLANTATION situated in Dorchester county, within a mile of Chick-wim-comico Drawbridge, heretofore the dwelling place of Robert Rolle, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the subscriber, who will give undoubted titles to the above mentioned lands.

JOHN ROLLE.
September 17, 1805.

Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his MILL CHANT and SAW MILLS for sale on a liberal credit, or in exchange for LANDS in Kent, Queen Ann's, or Talbot counties. This property is situated on Pocky Pear creek, in Kent county, Maryland, within one mile of Chester river, five miles from Chester town, and six from the Head of Chester; there is an excellent landing one mile from the mills from which vessels of from 50 to 70 tons at all times trade with great convenience. There are upwards of sixty acres of land belonging to the mill, about eight of which are covered with timber; also a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen and necessary out houses. The situation is high and healthy; the stream is equal to not superior to any in the county. Also a large commodious two story BRICK STORE at the Head of Chester, with a good lot attached to the same, and a granary and corn house. Possession may be had at any time between this and the first of January next. For terms apply to WILLIAM THOMAS.
Kent county, Maryland, September 17, 1805.

To be sold at Private Sale,

THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, known by the name of Peach Blossom; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c. The houses are in good order; and as it is presumed purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, on the premises, or to

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, July 16, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George I. Dawson, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same on or before the seventeenth day of the third month next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this seventeenth day of the ninth month, eighteen hundred and five.

JOHN KEMP, Ex'r.
of Geo. I. Dawson, dec'd.
9th mo: 17, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STAYED or stolen from the road leading from Easton to Dover ferry, on Saturday the 22d of August, a dark brown MARE, with a few grey hairs about her flanks, five years old, about fourteen hands high, treads and canter free and active, with one white hind foot, large ears, and long tail bone. Ten Dollars reward will be given for the Mare, if taken up and secured, so that the owner get her again, and reason like charges brought home. If stolen, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the Mare and Thief.

GARRETTSON BLADES,
Choptank river, Caroline county, near Dover ferry.
September 24, 1805.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that John Kennard, junr. executor of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in "the Star" at Easton.

RICHARD BARROLL,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased. — All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August 1805.

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'r.
of Wm. Hicks, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Patrick Kennard, Executor of Philip Everitt, late of Kent county, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

RICHARD BARROLL,
Reg. of Wills, Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of PHILIP EVERITT, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1805.

PATRICK KENNARD, Executor
of Philip Everitt, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Michael Lamb and Wife, Executrix of Mary Medford, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Tell, R. BARROLL, Register
of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of MARY MEDFORD, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of August, 1805.

MICHAEL LAMB and
MELESCENT LAMB,
Ex'rs. of Mary Medford, dec'd.

Newmarket Races.

ON Wednesday the 9th of October next, will be run for over the Newmarket Course, the "Jockey Club" purse of two hundred dollars, four miles and repeat, free only for members of the Club.

On Thursday the 10th, a Colts' purse of one hundred and twenty dollars, two miles, free as above.

On Friday the 11th, a Town's purse, the amount of which is not yet known, free for any gentleman's horse, mare or gelding, three miles and repeat, carrying weight agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Club.

On Tuesday previous to the day of annual racing, will be run for over the same course, a Sweepstake of two hundred dollars, between the three years old Colts belonging to Edward Lloyd, James B. Sullivan, William Tilghman and Joseph B. Sullivan, two miles and repeat, carrying ninety pounds, half forfeit.

By order,
C. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.
September 17, 1805.

For sale,

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN with two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been acclimated to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, junr.
Myrtle Grove.
September 17, 1805.

N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by the first of November, the will then be for hire.

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain Carrying business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Frazier, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Grier's store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business, by

WILLIAM R. STUART.
Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805.

New Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment of Drugs and Medicines complete, respectfully offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
Easton, July 23, 1805.

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age, of reputable parents, with a tolerable education, will be taken at the above shop, if immediate application is made—none need apply who can not be well recommended.

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he purchased on the best terms, and from the latest importations; and as he shall deem himself contented with a moderate advance on the cost, he can with the strictest propriety recommend this assortment to the attention of those who wish to purchase Medicine, for quantity, quality and price. All orders from a distance will be as strictly and promptly attended to, and the articles charged at the same price as if the purchasers were present; and they may expect no disappointment in having their orders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely an article now in use included in the Materia Medica, but what the subscriber has on hand. All kinds of Tinctures, Pills, Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture of every description, Surgeons' Pocket Cases of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that nothing on his part shall be wanting to meet their approbation.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1805.

Races.

THE Centreville Jockey Club purse of 250 dollars, will be run for on Wednesday the second day of October next, over a handsome course near Centreville, the four mile heats, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the Club.

October the 11th a Silver Cup, value 200 dollars, given by Major Fireman, to be run for by B. Ranger's Colts duly entered on, together with 220 dollars entrance money.

On Thursday the 3d day of October, a Colts' purse of 150 dollars, will be run for the two mile heats, carrying weight as a above.

The members of the Club are requested to meet on Monday the 30th September at Centreville, to form the rules for the said Club.

BENJAMIN HATCHESON,
Secretary.
Centreville, August 20, 1805.

ON FRIDAY the 4th of October, a purse of 200 dollars, given by the subscribers, will be run for the four mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the Club.

BENJAMIN HATCHESON,
JOHN BEARD.
August 20

NEW PACKET RESOLUTION.

THE subscriber most respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has been favored with since he commenced running a Packet from Easton to Baltimore; and begs leave to inform those who may continue their patronage, that he has had built under his immediate inspection, the RESOLUTION, which he intends to run regularly from Easton every Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour.

The RESOLUTION's cabin is larger than that of any Packet which ever sailed from this place; and he flatters himself that the accommodations will be found equal to any united to his unremitting attention to please, in the transaction of such orders as may be confided to him.

The RESOLUTION will commence her first trip on Sunday morning next, the 1st of September.

CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. He will dispose of the Anna and Polly, his present Packet, not two years old, in complete order, and sails well, on moderate terms.
Easton Point, Aug. 27, 1805.

One hundred Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY on the 21st day of June last from the subscriber's Farm on Wye river, a negro man named JIM WYE, or Jim Smith, aged about 32 years; he is a very black, smart, active, well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a broad face and flat about the cheek bones, but full towards the lower part of his cheeks; I am told that he has a scar in his face, but as I never observed him, I cannot say that it is certainly the same. He is a good humoured, cheerful fellow, and complaisant when spoken to. The above mentioned negro is taken up on this date, and safely lodged in the jail at Easton or Centreville, thirty dollars will be paid, and if taken up out of the flat and secured in the jail of either of the above mentioned places, so that I get him again, the above reward shall be paid him.

EDWARD COURSEY.
Wye River, Queen Ann's county, 19, Md. July 23, 1805.

David Kerr, junior,

HAS nearly disposed of his STOCK of GOODS, and wishes to bring his subverts to a final close:—All persons indebted to him for goods on bond, note, or open account, are requested to liquidate the same as soon as possible.

THE GOODS remaining on hand, amounting to about 800 dollars, together with several houses and lots, in and about Easton, are still offered for sale or barter.

Easton, August 13, 1805.

Notice

To all persons whom it may concern, I HAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to open a Canal down Old Town Branch; likewise down the arm issuing out of the said Branch below.

THOMAS HARDCASTLE.
August 27, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of the state of Maryland, for the benefit of an infant law.

EZRA GILLIS.
Somerset county, September 3, 1805.

Notice.

HEREBY inform all persons that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

STILES C. BUSH.
Princess Anne, Somerset county, September 17, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency, being wholly unable to pay his debts, from misfortunes which have brought him to the solitary confinement of a jail.

JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1805.

Notice.

HEREBY inform all my creditors, that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve me from my debts which I am unable to pay.

RICHARD WATERS, (of Wm.)
Somerset county, September 17, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of James Dawson, of Talbot County deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN KERSEY, adm'r.
de bonis non of J. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in the fall of the year 1801, a small STEER, supposed then to be between 2 and 3 years old, his colour black, with the exception of a streak of red along his back, white face and belly; his mark appears to be that of the cattle which belonged to the late Arthur Bryan; and he is supposed to be one of several that were lost, in driving them from Kent Island to the vendue of Mr. Bryan's property, in the summer or autumn of the above year. Should he have strayed from any person who purchased cattle at the afore-said vendue, the owner is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be delivered to Mr. William Bryan, as property that belonged to his brother.

ROBERT TUTE.
Queen Ann's county Sept. 17, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 4th Instant, a black boy, who calls himself PHILL, aged from 13 to 15 years, very black and sturdy pretty much; has a fair on his right cheek, and another under his right eye; his clothes a country linen shirt and trousers, and says he has lived for four years past with David Rodgers, near the Royal Oak, in Talbot county. If the owner does not come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in eight weeks from the date, he will be sold for his fees agreeably to law.

SOLOMON SCOTT, Sheriff
of Queen Ann's county.
September 8, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 28th of July last, a negro boy named HARRY, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 18 or 19 years of age; has a scar over his left eye. His clothing is a blue cloth coat, coarse linen shirt and trousers, and wool hat. He says his master's name is Thomas Asberry, of Fairfax county, Virginia. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
August 27, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th of July last, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high: His clothing is a velvet jacket, Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and a wool hat. He says he belongs to Mr. Evans of Natchez, and that he was purchased of Rezin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
August 27, 1805.



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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1805.

[NO. 6....318.]

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

From the National Intelligencer.

PROCEEDINGS

Of a Court of Enquiry on the conduct of CAPT. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, In the loss of the United States' frigate Philadelphia.

U. S. ship CONSTITUTION, Syracuse, 29th June, 1805.

SIR, I am authorized by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, to direct that on board the U. States' frigate President, under your command, you commence a court of enquiry on capt. William Bainbridge, late commander of the U. States' frigate Philadelphia, for the loss of said frigate, and that you report to me in proper form, the whole extent of the enquiry of said court, with its decided opinion thereon, in order that I may transmit the same to the navy department of the United States.

The court of enquiry will consist of three members, yourself and captains Hugh G. Campbell and Stephen Decatur, jun.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. RODGERS.

Capt. James Barron, commanding the U. S. frigate President.

In conformity to the foregoing order, the court convened on board the United States' frigate President, at anchor in the harbor of Syracuse, at 10 o'clock A. M. June 29, 1805, present—the president and members of the court, and William Eaton, Esq. acting judge advocate, and being opened according to law, capt. Bainbridge was notified that they were ready to proceed to business; he attended, and the court entered upon the enquiry by examination of witnesses.

Lieut. David Porter, of the late frigate Philadelphia, lieut. Jacob Jones, lieut. Theodore Hunt, lieut. Benjamin Smith, Mr. William Knight, sailing master, lieut. William Osborn, of the marine corps, Mr. Keith Spence, purser, Daniel J. Patterson, Benjamin F. Read and James Gibbons, master's mates; midshipmen: James Biddle, Jas. Henshaw and ——— Anderson; Richard Stephenson, gunner; Geo. Hodge, boat-swain, and William Godby, carpenter, all of the said frigate, were sworn and improved as witnesses.

Lieut. David Porter testified, that on the 31st Oct. 1803, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the ship Philadelphia, then under the command of capt. William Bainbridge, and cruising off the port of Tripoli, the wind from the eastward, and the frigate standing in and along shore, discovered a sail off her weather bow, running to the westward, to which she gave chase. The sail was soon distinguished to be an enemy corsair standing into the port of Tripoli. The Philadelphia continued the chase until she came into about eight fathom water, keeping up a constant fire on the enemy with her bow guns, until it was found impossible to come up with her without danger of approaching too near the shore; consequently she was hauled out to gain an offing. She had constantly 3 leads going, 1 duple, and 2 hind leads; a lieutenant tending the duple and a midshipman or master's mate at each of the land leads. The ship had a bout eight knots way upon her. This witness was ordered into the mizen top to look into the harbor of Tripoli, and observe if any cruisers were in port. At this instant the water shoaled, and the helm was put down. He had gotten about half way up the mizen rigging when he felt the ship strike. He immediately returned on deck. All sails were immediately set to endeavor to force her over the bank. Finding this did not succeed, captain Bainbridge asked the witness's opinion what could best be done? Who requested him to consult the officers generally. The lead had been hove under her bows in about 12 feet water. The ship lifted at times a-baft and then clear. The enemy's gun boats were already seen coming out of port, nine in number, as nearly as the witness recollects. A

boat was sent out to sound around the ship, and deep water was found astern. The officers being consulted, were of opinion that endeavors should be used to back the ship off by a press of sail, and if that should not succeed, to run the guns a-baft: both were done, and at the same time the anchors cut from the bows, but to no effect. It was then the opinion that the guns should be hove overboard, reserving only enough to refit the gun boats: this was done. In the mean time the enemy passed under the fire of the frigate's stern guns, and took a position on the starboard and weather quarter, where no guns could be brought to bear on them by reason of their advantageous position, and the deep heel to port and fixed posture of the ship. Captain Bainbridge now called another council of the officers, who were of opinion that the water should be started in the hold and pumped out, and all the heavy articles hove overboard; if that should not succeed, that, as a last resort to save the ship, the foremast should be cut away: all these were done to no effect. Orders were then given to the carpenter to go down forward and bore holes through the ship's bottom; and to the gunner to drown the magazine by turning the cock and securing the key: the witness heard the gunner report that he had executed this order. Orders were then given to destroy every thing on board which could be rendered useful to the enemy. It had now already been determined that the flag must be struck, as no hopes remained of saving the ship, and no possible means of defending her. The colors were accordingly struck, and the enemy took possession. It was now about sun down, and the ship had grounded about half after eleven in the morning, as nearly as the witness can recollect, during which time she was exposed to the constant fire of the gun boats, but suffered only in her spars and rigging. The ship was lost about three miles and a half from the town of Tripoli, and one and a half from the nearest point of land, which bore south.

Questions by the court.

Had you any boats sufficient to carry out an anchor?

Ans. It is my opinion we had not; but had this been otherwise the enemy commanded the ground where it would have been necessary to drop anchors.

What water did the ship draw when she went on shore?

As nearly as I can recollect she drew about eighteen feet forward and nineteen and a half a-baft.

Question by the Judge Advocate.

During the transactions and disaster of that day, did you notice any thing of remissness or neglect in her commander which could tend to the loss of the Philadelphia?

Ans. I did not: On the contrary, I noticed in Captain Bainbridge great coolness and deliberation.

Lieutenant Jacob Jones was called into court and examined. He confirmed in every thing the testimony of Lieut. Porter, without variation.

Lieut. Theodore Hunt was examined before the court; and varied only his testimony from the two preceding witnesses in the draft of the Philadelphia's water when she went aground, which he stated to have been eighteen feet six inches forward, and about twenty feet six inches aft, which he had ascertained from observation the day before the misfortune. And also, in answer to the first question by the court to Lieut. Porter, he adds that in the river Delaware he made an experiment in carrying out an anchor in the Philadelphia's launch, when she was obliged to be buoyed up by cables.

Lieut. Benjamin Smith, corroborates the testimony of the preceding witnesses without adding any material circumstance.

Mr. William Knight, sailing master, was examined. He confirms the testimony of the witnesses before recorded; and adds that he was positive the ship was pierced forward by the carpenter as ordered, for he heard the water running into the auger holes. When asked why the ship did not fill, he said he expected she would have filled, as he was sure there were sufficient holes bored for that purpose; but he conjectured they must have been stopped in some manner.

Mr. William Osborn, Lieutenant of marines, on examination, confirms the testimony of the preceding witnesses.

Mr. Keith Spence, purser, varies in nothing material from the witnesses gone before him.

Benjamin F. Reid, master's mate, states facts as recorded in Lieut. Porter's testi-

mony, and adds that, in order by every means to render the ship useless after it was determined to strike her colors, cannon shot were thrown into the pumps.

James Gibbons, master's mate, says nothing more than what goes in corroboration of the preceding testimony.

Daniel Patterson, master's mate, confirms the foregoing testimony; but adds nothing.

James Biddle, midshipman, states facts as recorded from the testimony of the preceding witnesses.

James Henshaw, midshipman, states facts generally as the preceding witnesses have done; and adds that he was the bearer of Captain Bainbridge's order to drown the magazine, after he was determined to leave the ship, and knows it was executed.

Richard Stephenson, gunner, testifies that he knew nothing of the transactions on the Philadelphia's deck the day she was lost, being confined to the magazine until he received an order to turn the cock and drown the magazine; which he did and went on deck with the keys in his hand. The ship was then on her beam ends, the water running in at the ports, and such of her guns as were not thrown overboard, rendered totally useless.

George Hodge, boat-swain, states facts, so far as they come within his knowledge, in exact conformity to the testimony of Lieutenant Porter; but adds nothing.

William Godby, carpenter, was examined concerning the scuttling of the ship. He testifies, that, when it was determined to abandon the Philadelphia, he received captain Bainbridge's orders to scuttle her, which he executed by calling to his assistance his two mates, and piercing her bottom with chisels and augers in sufficient places, as he thought to fill her, and then reported to the proper officer: but the Turks, he believes, got on board in season to stop the holes and prevent her sinking.

Mr. William Knight was called in and asked by the court if ever he had a chart in his possession which laid down a shoal where the Philadelphia grounded?

Mr. Knight answered—No!

Mr. Patterson, a midshipman, was called into court, and being sworn, testified that he destroyed the numerical signal book of the Philadelphia, by captain Bainbridge's orders before leaving her.

Mr. Anderson was examined concerning the disposition made of the Philadelphia's signal book, who declared that he saw capt. Bainbridge tear them both up and hand them to some officer to be burned or thrown overboard.

At the opening of the court Captain Bainbridge laid before them the following statement.

GENTLEMEN,

Having to account to government for the loss of the United States' frigate Philadelphia, then under my command, it is a consolatory circumstance to see that it is before an inquiry, which, by its nautical knowledge, will be so fully adequate to form a correct opinion of the affair, and to give that decision on my conduct which both the public and myself must be assured will be just.

In my narrative of this unhappy event, I shall mention my sending the United States' schooner to cruise off Cape Bon, and the causes that led to that circumstance, which increased the misfortune that afterwards befel us, and then detail the incidents that took place on the day of our grounding, from the time of giving chase in the morning till the surrendering to the enemy.

We left Malta the 3d of October to repair to our station off Tripoli, and to blockade that port according to the orders of Commodore Preble. We arrived there on the 7th, and continued to cruise off the town, with the Vixen in company, without meeting any occurrence of consequence till the 19th, when we spoke an Imperial brig, as she came out of the harbor of Tripoli, which informed us that two of the cruisers of that regency were out upon a cruise. In consequence of this information, and thinking it most probable that they were to the westward, I ordered Lieut. Commandant Smith of the Vixen, to Cape Bon, and cruise there as the most likely place of falling in with them should they be returning from that quarter, and at the same time a safer situation for the schooner than off Tripoli at that season of the year, where the gales blow with great violence on shore, attended with a heavy sea. On the 20th the Vixen accordingly left us. The 23d of the month we had a very heavy gale

from the northward and westward, which drove us several leagues to the eastward of our station. On the 31st of October, being about six leagues to the eastward of Tripoli, at 9 A. M. we saw a sail in there and standing to the westward; we gave chase, and at 11 o'clock came near enough for the shot to reach her, and the soundings not allowing of our running in shore, we continued to chase along the land, hawling on and off shore as we found the sounding from 7 to 9 and 10 fathoms, in expectation of either disabling or driving her on shore, in which case we should have captured or destroyed her. At half past 11, when within a league and a half from Tripoli, seeing no probability of preventing the chased from getting into port, we ceased firing and hawled off shore, then having eight fathoms water. We had not gone more than two cables' length before we suddenly shoaled, and the next moment the ship struck forward, and having eight and a half knots way, shot up as far on the rock as to bring it to the after part of the fore chains, where she stopped. Her stern being at this time clear of the ground, the anchors were cut immediately from the bows (except one) the guns run aft, and all the sails laid aback, in hopes of pressing her off, as it blew a strong breeze; but the wind being on our starboard beam, and the sea setting with it directly upon the rocks, soon hove our stern upon them in 17 feet water where we lay with our larboard port fills at the water's edge. The officer who had been sent to sounding upon our first grounding, returned with information that there was sufficient water astern and off the larboard quarter, upon which I consulted my officers respecting the most practicable means of getting the ship into it. It was the unanimous opinion that the only method in our power was to lighten the ship as much as possible, by starting the water having overboard the necessary to defend us against the enemy's gun boats which were taking their station on our stern and quarter, and to endeavor to press her off the shoals with the sails aback. We could not in addition to this avail ourselves of an anchor, as we had no boat capable of carrying one; and if we had had such sufficient for the purpose, it would have been impossible to have laid it out, as the enemy occupied almost all the ground it should have been placed in.

The gun boats having taken a station on our starboard quarter, commenced a firing, directed principally at our masts and rigging, which we returned with 2 guns from our main deck and 3 of our quarter deck carronades, which, from the very great heel the ship had, took no effect. The guns we got out a-baft were rendered entirely useless from the same cause, although we cut away the stern as much as could be done to any purpose; for by endeavoring to give them a direction to bear upon the enemy, they could not be run out far enough to avoid setting fire to the ship, which they once did, but it was soon extinguished without difficulty or confusion. After finding it impossible to press the ship off the rocks by lightening her, and seeing every prospect of getting her about at an end, I ordered the foremast to be cut away, in order to right her in some degree, if possible and to render our guns more manageable; but this produced no effect, and seeing the ship unmovably grounded on rocks, having but 12 feet water forward and 17 a-baft, I conceived any further attempts as evidently useless.

After having tried every expedient that could be thought of to contribute to our relief, and exerting ourselves to the utmost from the time of our grounding until half past four, P. M. in endeavoring to get the ship afloat, and at the same time in resisting the enemy, but finding all hopes of the first vain, and not being able to bring our guns to bear to effect the latter, I called a council of officers to consult them on the subject of a further resistance, or the necessity of surrendering to the enemy. Upon deliberate consideration of our situation, it was the unanimous opinion that it was impossible to get the ship off, and that all further resistance would be but unnecessarily exposing men, in a situation where neither perseverance nor fortitude would be of any benefit to our country or ourselves; and it was unanimously agreed that the only thing left for us to do was to surrender to the enemy, which was accordingly done, after drowning the magazine, and destroying as many articles as possible that might be of use to the enemy. Having stated to you, Gentlemen, a

narrative of facts, which you will find verified by the evidence to be heard, I shall conclude after making one observation.

The usage of nations appears, that where there is no probability of successful defence, and all means of escape have been tried, the flag may be struck without injuring the commander's honor. These tacit but admitted regulations are founded on principles of humanity, and a nice and delicate attention to national and individual honor. If, under such circumstances, a commander's honor be preserved, how free from censure must it appear when placed in a situation without being able in the least to injure the enemy, and no means whatever of extricating himself.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

20 June, 1805.

The Court having deliberated on the evidence deduced from the testimony of the witnesses, heard in this case, are decidedly of opinion that Captain WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE acted with fortitude and conduct in the loss of his ship, the U. S. frigate Philadelphia, on the 31st October, 1803, and that no degree of censure should attach itself to him from that event.

JAMES BARRON, President.
WILLIAM EATON, Acting Judge Advocate.

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.
No. 16.

Though the insinuation brought against Mr. J. of his being actuated by personal fear be entirely of modern origin, yet there were not wanting men at the time of the revolution, who censured then as some men censure now, every act which does not exactly accord with their own opinions. Such opinions were knowledge of actual circumstances; and yet the censures of such men as Mr. Turner are nothing more than these opinions "half made up," and strained a little further beyond the limits of truth. Historians, like Mr. T. have indeed little claim to the merit of originality; and even this little consists in throwing a new and more deceitful gloss upon antiquated and refuted mistakes.

Prompted by men of this description, it was that Mr. Geo. Nicholas, at that time a very young, but at all times a very honest man, was resolute in bringing out some specific charges against Mr. J. He reduced the heads of the charges to writing; he communicated them through a common friend to Mr. J. who also reduced to writing the heads of his justification on each particular charge. This paper is still in existence; and though it was framed when every circumstance was still fresh in the memory of its author, yet does it not contain the slightest hint about Mr. J.'s fabricated flight from Richmond, or his refusing singly to encounter a whole troop of horse.—The film which was spread over Mr. Nicholas's mind was soon removed. Ashamed of the imposition which had been put upon him, he candidly relinquished the further prosecution of this enquiry. But not satisfied with this tribute of justice, he some time afterwards embraced a conspicuous occasion of repairing his involuntary mistake, and retracing in a more public manner the erroneous opinion which he had advanced.

The Reader may depend upon it, that all the preceding facts are substantially correct. They have been gathered by minute enquiries in various quarters, from visible and authentic records. While such testimony was before us, there was no necessity of resorting to vulgar and ridiculous rumours. But whether these facts shall obtain the credence of public is a different question; & in the decision of which we do not hold ourselves responsible.—"Ma fonction est de dire la verite, et non pas de la faire croire."

We shall probably have all this statement rebutted by pompous assertions of testimony. We shall once more be reminded of the declarations of the old and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond.—Perhaps when we demand a sight of these witnesses, we shall be introduced to certain foreign merchants who have come among us since our revolution, with their inveterate prejudices against the patriotic patriots of the country; or to those credulous demagogues, who believe whatever they hear; or to certain high-toned federalists, who believe without evidence.

* George Nicholas's letter from London.
† Rousseau's Confessions.

and propagate without belief, the most unfounded calumnies against Mr. J. If Mr. Turner wishes to establish his charge beyond the possibility of a doubt, he must seek for more substantial testimony than this. Let him produce his witnesses by name; let them be such men as are entitled to our respect, who tell what they have seen and not merely what they have heard. Surely from these boasted "thousands of living witnesses," it will be easy to collect the most incontestible proofs. And yet this very obvious doubt at once rises before us: if these men are in existence now were they not also existing during the period of the revolution? Why then did not these "thousands of living witnesses" lift up their voice against the character of Mr. J. at that moment when they would have been so much more powerful in "arresting the progress of vice," than they can expect to be at the present time? Why did not this host of witnesses arise to criminate and overwhelm Mr. J. before all those calamities had befallen our country, which have flowed in such copious streams from the celebrated act concerning religious freedom, from the docking of entails, from the revision of the Virginia code, by which the chaos of the law was reduced to order; from the correspondence of Hammon with Genet; from a report on the American commerce; from a report on the fisheries; from the reduction of our national debt; the abridgement of executive patronage, and the acquisition of Louisiana. Fortunately for the credit of their own patriotism; unfortunately for the Federal cause; unfortunately for the justification of Mr. T. not one of these thousands was either sent into the Virginia legislature, or in to Congress. For in the full term of 1781, an enquiry into the conduct of the executive was instituted at the request of Mr. J. agreeable to their resolution of June the 12th.—When the assembly met six months after, Mr. J. who was a member from Albemarle, called up the subject himself. Still no charges were exhibited against him though that long period had elapsed. It was then that the House of Delegates gave an unanimous vote for his acquittal. It was then that they passed a vote of thanks for his patriotic services during the revolution, in the following strong, sincere and grateful language:

"In the House of Delegates, Monday, Nov. 26, 1781.

A motion was made that the house come to the following resolution: "Resolved, that the house do resolve, on the 12th Dec. next, proceed agreeable to a resolution of the 12th of June last to enquire into the conduct of the executive of this state for the last twelve months next preceding the said resolution; and that as well the information against the executive as their defence be heard on that day. This motion being agreed to, a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Bannister, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Southall and Mr. Morgan.—On the 12th Dec. 1781, Mr. Bannister reported from the committee appointed to state any charges, and receive such information as might be offered respecting the administration of the late executive; that the committee did according to order, convene for that purpose, and no information being offered on the subject matter of the said enquiry, except that some rumours prevailed which appeared to the committee to have been the cause of the original order of the 12th of June, directing the said enquiry; that the committee had come to a resolution thereupon, which he read and delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was read twice and agreed to by the House as followeth:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee the said rumours were groundless." A motion was then made that the house come to the following resolution: "Resolved, that the sincere thanks of the assembly be given to our former governor, Thomas Jefferson, esq. for his impartial, upright and attentive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office. Popular rumours gaining some degree of credence by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an enquiry into his conduct, and delays that tribulation of public gratitude, so eminently merited. But that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, tenfold value is added to an approbation founded in a cool and deliberate discussion. The assembly with therefore in the strongest manner, to declare the high opinion they entertain of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude and integrity, as chief magistrate of this commonwealth, and mean by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate all future and to remove all former unmerited censure." And the said resolution being read a second time, was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house—NEMINE CONTRADICENTE.

Extract from the journals of the House of Delegates.

ATTEST,
JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

* Journals of the House of Delegates. It is worthy of remark that the committee were instructed to give notice in writing, if any charges were exhibited to the members which composed the Executive; whence it appears that this was not a personal attack against Mr. Jefferson.

Signed in the presence of Samuel Coleman."

During the same session, Mr. J. was also unanimously honored by the following resolution:

"Friday November 30th 1781. Resolved, That Thomas Jefferson, esq. be appointed a delegate to represent this commonwealth in Congress until the 1st Monday in December next, in the room of John Blair, Esq. who hath resigned; he having been elected by joint ballot of both houses."

These honorable tributes were offered to the ability and integrity of Mr. J. there was in the lobby of the house, "thousands of living witnesses," who respected the character of a firm and virtuous officer, and who abhorred that of a dastardly traitor to the trust reposed in him." Reader put the rein upon your indignation! And behold the repeated refutations which have been given of this calumny, by the public tributes which have been offered to his merits.

Having remained for some time in Congress, Mr. J. was associated with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, on an embassy to Europe, the object of which is generally known (see Journals of Congress).—This appointment he thought proper to decline. Soon after he was nominated foreign minister, but while preparing to set sail at Annapolis, he was stopped by certain events, which rendered his mission of no avail. Next he was appointed successor to the illustrious Franklin at the court Versailles. In this difficult and delicate appointment, he exhibited a deportment highly honorable to his country, and satisfactory to his government, while in "those days when certain stars shot madly from their spheres," he preserved his principles pure and unpolished, amidst the intrigues of the most corrupt court in Europe. "Even at the footstool of the throne, he preserved the attitude of dignity and spoke the language of truth."

When he returned to his native state, the Virginia Legislature was in session. Immediately it passed a resolution, congratulating him on his safe arrival, and thanking him for his services while he was abroad. But what makes this honorable tribute of affection and respect more worthy of remark is, that it was conveyed to Mr. Jefferson by some who have since appeared among the most inveterate enemies of his person and his politics; men, who have themselves apostatized from their ancient principles, and have forfeited all claim to our gratitude for their former firmness; men, who now which if they had been true, must have been well known to them, when the courtly and immaculate Henry Lee presented the following resolution:

"In the House of Delegates, Monday, December 7th, 1789, on motion made: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to congratulate Thomas Jefferson, Esq. late minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Versailles, on his return to his native country, and to assure him of the esteem which the House of Representatives bear for his tried character and public services."—And a committee was appointed of Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. Zane, Mr. Edmund Randolph, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Coroin, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Ed Carrington, Mr. King, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Strother, Mr. Wm. Cabell, Jun. and Mr. Nicholas.—On the 9th, H. Lee informed the House that duty had been performed, and answer returned which was reported to the House."

Extract from the Journals.

JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

Mr. Jefferson was not long permitted to enjoy the pleasures of retirement, when he was appointed by Gen. Washington secretary of state. In this office the most important and confidential under the government, he continued twelve months longer than he had stipulated, retiring at last against the wishes of that illustrious man. Of this fact the offer of an appointment to Spain in no long time after, remains an indubitable proof. But in the very bosom of retirement, Mr. J. was not forgotten by his friends, nor was he forgotten by his enemies. Even now the federalists boast, that he was afterwards excluded from the confidence of Washington. Even now they tell us in the proud spirit of contrast, that it was wholly transferred to their favorite Hamilton, to that pious and penitent christian, who after having always been represented "pure as snow and chaste as ice," was compelled by the terrors of a death-bed conscience to acknowledge and abjure the infidelity of his life. But though exiled from the affections of that illustrious idol of his country, by the insidious intrigues of the X, Y, and Z's of the cabinet, and though assailed by the clamorous hirelings of a domestic faction and a foreign cabinet, Mr. J. was neither shorn of the reputed merits of his life nor the merited confidence of the people. Like the thrice purified gold of the chemists, he passed through the fiery furnace of persecution more pure and effulgent than ever. At length he was selected by the republicans of the union, to discharge the duties of the Vice President. During the four years in which he presided over the Senate,

* John Thompson's eloquent speech on the British treaty.

of the U. States, he was not an idle observer of the scene before him. He established a laudable uniformity in the proceedings of that body and in the decisions of the chair; digested all the usages of familiar assemblies, and compiled a Manual of Parliamentary Practices which has been adopted in all the deliberative bodies of the union, and will remain an honorable and lasting monument of his learning, industry and unquenchable attachment to the institutions of his country. On the ensuing election, he was promoted to the high office of President of the U. States, and so admirable was the measures of his administration, so consentaneous to the interests and opinions of the people, that he was once more elected, and by a majority which no other citizen in the Union could possibly command. And yet will it be believed that these various pledges of public confidence would have been repeated, had Mr. Jefferson's conduct been dictated by "timidity," had he been a "dastardly traitor to the trust reposed in him," had he been guilty of such "monstrous atrocity, such diabolical turpitude, of such extensive, continued, and deliberate villainy as defies the strongest language" even of Mr. Turner's "pen?" Can such ridiculous tales stand up against the common sense of the American nation? Yet with all these suppositions facts staring in the face, with all this dreadful clamour thundering in their ears, they have committed the dignity of this beloved country, to the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, and by him will it be restored in all its original splendor to the fountain from which it flowed.

From the Salem Gazette of Sept. 27.

Further accounts by Captain Williams, from Leghorn.

Capt. Williams informs us, that the extension of Buonaparte's authority in Italy, which threatens to light up a new war upon the continent of Europe, appeared to be very mortifying to the people of that country. It was with great reluctance Genoa changed her flag for that of France; and though she was promised the enjoyment of her ancient laws, customs and usages, yet on the change of government, they found themselves under a set of new officers from France, and loaded with French duties, and every regulation adapted to the benefit of the protecting country.

Naples continued to be over-awed by the French, though they had not yet entered that kingdom. But it was said that continual contributions were the price of their forbearance, and that they threatened to invade it the moment a British or Russian soldier set foot upon its shores. A British 74 gun ship was still waiting to take off the king and his family the moment such an event should take place.

The British expedition under General Craig had arrived at Malta, where they seemed to be waiting to act according to the course of events.

The Russians had also 30 to 40,000 men in the Seven Isles, and a number of ships of war in the bay of Naples. It is these forces, probably, that check the French in their design on Naples, as their passage to that city would be short and easy, and they would no doubt proceed to oppose the French, should they make a movement towards it.

The naval force of the British in the Mediterranean, since Lord Nelson left it to follow the track of the Toulon squadron, was very inconsiderable, the ship of the line that was lying at Naples, said to be the only one remaining in that sea.

The impression made by the American arms upon Tripoli seems not to have had its proper effect upon the Bey of Tunis, who is represented to be a resolute, determined fellow. It will be recollected that our squadron, while blockading Tripoli, took a Peninsular corsair with her two Neapolitan prizes, attempting to violate the blockade. This the Bey has affected to consider as an aggression against him, and has continually demanded reparation from the United States; or threatened them with war; and all attempts to settle the dispute have hitherto failed. A few days before Capt. Williams left Leghorn, a letter was received there from an officer on board the Essex frigate, written to his friend, an American gentleman, at Leghorn, and dated at Messina, about the middle of July, stating that that frigate and a brig had just returned from Tunis, where they had been, by order of the commodore, to demand of the Bey an unequivocal determination with respect to the relations of peace and friendship with the United States; and that his answer, confirmed by the oath of his beard, was, that if the United States did not restore his corsair and her prizes in sixty days, he would make war upon them. The news excited alarm among the Americans at Leghorn; which was increased by the arrival of an Imperial vessel from the Ile of Elba, reporting that two Tunisian zebecks were then bound on a cruise. The Tunisian coast is extensive, and has many bays and harbors, so that a blockade could not be so effectual against that power as against Tripoli, and her opportunities of giving annoyance would be much greater. However, had the Bey been seriously de-

termined on war, one would have thought he would have undertaken it, while we were engaged with the Tripolitans, when it must have divided and weakened our force.

The commerce of Venice, under the Austrian flag, has greatly revived, and recovered something of its ancient importance. That of Russia with the Mediterranean, through the Black Sea, is also very great, and vast quantities of wheat are transported into Italy through that channel.

The condemnation of our vessels at Gibraltar, which were taken coming out of Cadiz, Capt. Williams says, was much reprobated even by the British at that place. The vessels taken, had entered when there was no blockade, and were arrested in coming out. The case of one, as stated, was peculiarly hard; she was in the first place taken by the Spaniards and taken into Cadiz, where the cargo was condemned as British property, and the freight paid the master in wine and salt—with these proceeds she was coming out of Cadiz, when she was taken by the British, sent into Gibraltar, and there condemned, vessel and cargo.

The conduct of the Spanish gun boats in the Gut of Gibraltar, towards Americans, continued to be extremely insulting and injurious. They board and plunder our vessels, and on the least opposition threaten the people with death. The master of the Java, of this port, was threatened, with a drawn cut-throat at his throat. In short, from the many instances of this kind which are related, it seems as if they considered the expected war between Spain and America as already begun.

Indeed from the aggressions of the French and English, the unsettled accounts with Spain on the score of their old depredations, and the recent renewal of the same scenes, and the dispute with the Bey of Tunis, our commerce seems to be in a hazardous state, and to demand all the skill of our government to extricate it from the difficulties in which it is involved.

The last post from Naples before Captain W. left Leghorn, brought the distressing tidings of a terrible earthquake, which had destroyed a whole town in the neighborhood of that city, and by which two thousand persons were supposed to have perished—and that the signs of other shocks continued, so that the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed in Naples, and the inhabitants had crowded on board the shipping, from an apprehension that the city would be involved in the destruction—and the vessels, from the same apprehension, had thought it prudent to haul off from the mole, and drop down into the bay, to be more safe from its effects.

From the Independent Chronicle.

There is no more ludicrous exhibition than to see a man in a passion when every body round him is calm and contented. When the malignity of revenge is restrained by the impotency of power, the unfortunate subject is justly the object of mirth and derision. When men are disposed to do mischief, it is not frequently the case that they meet entire disappointment. The devil is very fond of his favorites, and generally indulges their malevolent dispositions; but as if his power was not always equal to his wishes, he sometimes leaves them before their designs are completed, contemptible for the baseness of their attempt, and ridiculous for its non-execution. We cannot but think he is playing some sport of this kind with the federal editors.—According to their general rule, every act of the general government, and every thing connected with it, is not only wrong by design, but never even right by accident.

When our squadron was victorious in the Mediterranean, they said it was a fortunate event, but no credit was due to government; for as they did not send all the ships they could muster, they did not do every thing in their power. When peace is concluded, it is a desirable thing; but as it happened under Jefferson's administration, there must be something wrong. At last they find Hamet Basha in the case, and as it would not be very politic to have bound ourselves with him in all events, they charitably presume such arrangement was made, and are more concerned for poor Hamet, than for all our prisoners!

Having thus found out that an alliance must have been formed, because such a measure was wrong, they find fault with the peace, because that could not be right? By and by comes Com. Barron's letter denying the power of making such alliance, and of course the fact. Now something must be contrived to blow that in the wind and one "able editor" luckily finds out that it was dictated by personal jealousy and envy of superior merit. This does well for a time; but then another discovery is made—Barron is a federalist—and as jealousy and envy are contrary to the moral and political creed of that party! and as no good federalist was ever jealous or envious! but do every thing from pure uprightness of mind, why these motives could not operate upon the Commodore. Something must be hatched up however; and at last

it is found that Gen. Eaton had "ers" as well as the naval command, and as nothing is ever come right—that comes from Washington, why these "powers" must have been different. It could not have been otherwise; the administration was certainly wrong, and this must have been the cause.

Such is the weakness into which malevolent censure leads degenerate minds, never feeling correct motives they believe nothing is executed from patriotic intention; and giving no credit to desires for success, they seem to think nothing executed by judicious designs. Yet their attacks are so weak, that their malice is contemptible; their zeal so great, that want of success makes them perfectly ridiculous.

DUPLICATE.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1805.

SIR,

I received yesterday, from head quarters, the general orders of the 11th July, of which the enclosed is an extract.—Accept the congratulations of all your friends on the honorable manner in which you have been acquitted. The charges that were exhibited have been adjudged trifling, unimportant, and unsupported. I am with great regard, Sir, your friend and humble servant,

CONSTANT FREEMAN, Lieut. col. Artill.

Lieut. SAML BALDWIN, Marines.

Extract of a general order, dated head quarters, St. Louis, July 11, 1805.

"At a general court martial held at N. Orleans on the 23d and 24th May, by order of Lieut. Col. Freeman, whereof major Nicoll was president—Lieut. Saml. Baldwin of the marines, was arraigned on the following charges, exhibited by Lieut. Sebastian of the 2d infantry, viz.

Charge 1—For neglect of duty on the 20th inst.

Specification—In not appearing on parade in due time at retreat beat.

Charge 2d—For a breach of duty and unofficer like conduct.

Specification 1—For countermanding the orders of the acting adjutant, when in the performance of his duty in this face of the troops.

Specification 2d—By ordering the music to stop when ordered to bear retreat at a proper time by the acting adjutant, thereby insulting him in his official capacity, and acting contrary to all military discipline.

To which charges Lieut. Baldwin pleaded not guilty. "And the court," after considering the evidence in the case of Lieut. Baldwin, are of opinion "that the charges are trifling, unimportant, and utterly unsupported, and do therefore acquit him with honor."

The gen. without hesitation approves and confirms the sentence, and directs that Lieut. Baldwin should resume his sword.

(Signed) JAS. WILKINSON, Jos TAYLOR, Lieut. & Adj't.

Public sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Eight o'clock, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

THE REAL ESTATE, late the property of John Thomas, deceased, or such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts, lying in Talbot county, containing about seven hundred acres, or thereabouts. This tract consists of several parts of tracts and parcels of land, situated near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye river. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the above property or lands, to give bond, with approved security, to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale; and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on receipt of the purchase money (and not before) the trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claims of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, on or before the tenth day of June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.

September 10, 1805.

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition to the Legislature of Maryland at their next session to discharge me from the payment of my debts by surrendering all my property being unable to pay the same.

JAMES COOK.

Kent county, O. R. 1, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for the benefit of an insolvent law.

EZRA KIEL GILLIS.

Somerset county, Septem-

ber 3, 1805.

Notice.

HEREBY inform all persons that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

SILAS C. BUSH.

Princes Anne, Somerset county,

September 17, 1805.



EASTON, Tuesday Morning

October 8, 1805.

ELECTION.

At a close of the polls last night for the First District, the votes stood as follows:

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Perry Spencer, 229.
Edward Lloyd, 234.
Thomas Skinner Denny, 222.
Solomon Dickinson, 208.
ANTI-REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Robert H. Goldsborough, 153.

Republican majority from the lowest number, 55.

The votes of the Second District were not received in time for this morning's paper—though the same was open until 4 o'clock, when it was necessary to put it to press on account of two mails.

Third District, Trappe.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Perry Spencer, 123.
Edward Lloyd, 115.
Thomas Skinner Denny, 114.
Solomon Dickinson, 131.
ANTI-REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Robert H. Goldsborough, 148.

Anti-Republican majority from the lowest number, 34.

Fourth District, Chappell.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Perry Spencer, 150.
Edward Lloyd, 159.
Thomas Skinner Denny, 148.
Solomon Dickinson, 136.
ANTI-REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Robert H. Goldsborough, 125.

Republican majority from the lowest number, 11.

Here it is necessary to remark that Mr. Goldsborough had the names of several gentlemen attached to his Tickets of foreign manufacture, in order to decoy the innocent and unsuspecting voter.

A list of Tickets, so far as we have been able to collect, with some observations on the consistency of this new mode of electioneering, shall be the amusement of a future time.

The President of the United States arrived at Washington on the 3d inst. from Monticello.

Allan B. Magruder, Esq. has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, an Advocate of the United States for the settlement of Land Claims in Lower Louisiana, with a salary of 1500 dollars. [Ind. Gaz.]

Gideon Granger, Esq. postmaster general, we understand, is at Suffield, Connecticut, dangerously ill of a fever.

TRIPOLITAN TREATY.

We understand that independently of the articles which regulate the terms of peace with the Barbary of Tripoli, the arrangements of the treaty are extremely favorable to the U. S. The former are comprised in the 1st, 2d and 3d arts. which in substance stipulate the mutual delivery of prisoners, and the payment of 60,000 dollars to the Barbary, in consideration of the number in his hands exceeding, by the computed number of 200, those in the hands of the U. States; shall, as a consequence of the peace, withdraw their forces from the dominions of Tripoli; that they shall use the means of persuasion to induce the brother of the Barbary to do the like; that they will cease to furnish supplies to the subjects of Tripoli in hostility; and the Barbary shall deliver up to his brother his wife and children, in case of his withdrawing from the dominions of Tripoli.

The successful conduct of the war at Tripoli has given honor to the United States before all nations. It had been the subject of ridicule to some speculators at home, who are obliged in silence to behold the new honors it will bring to our administration. [Salem Reg.]

We must expect every effort will be made by the British to embitter our minds against Spain. But happily for us they have no influence in that court. Should the war break out with Spain, the English could plunder us more fully; but as the present state of Spain needs all its abilities for the present war, we have reason to hope that many circumstances will facilitate an accommodation with advantages to these states. We apprehend war, from any circumstances we possess, very little. [Id.]

The attachments of the interior states to the present administration continue to

increase universally. Our new friends in Louisiana, are reconciled beyond any expectations. [Id.]

Baltimore, September 5.

On Saturday the 28th inst. the Rock-Hall packet, capt. Humphreys, failed from Baltimore at about 9 o'clock A. M. wind N. E. progressed 4 miles below North Point, when being met by a sudden squall of wind, the packet with 8 souls on board, was completely upset. The captain and all on board stuck to the wreck—the whole being on deck when the accident happened—they all clung to the after quarter of the raily, till about 12 o'clock at night—when owing to a heavy swell of sea, all were swept off together, except an old black man, who perished with cold and fatigue, in less than 15 minutes after the vessel went down.

Capt. Humphreys further states, that Richd. Hatchefon, Esq. and Mr. Charles Ridgeley, frequently asked him, "how he felt," to which Mr. Hatchefon (subjoined, "keep up your spirits, capt. H. I can stand it 48 hours yet, and I'll warrant we'll be taken off before that time." The captain sat between the legs of Mr. Ridgeley, who was in his shirt sleeves, and covered his arms with captain H's great coat.—These remarks were made about 11 o'clock—all at the same time being covered by the topsail. About 12, as above stated, the whole were swept off—none of whom, except capt. Humphreys and a man by the name of Jones, who was going to the Eastern Shore to see his friends, could regain the wreck. The names of the sufferers are, R. Hatchefon for several years past a delegate in the legislature of this state for the county of Kent; C. Ridgeley, of this city, Richard Goodman, mate, together with two negroes, besides the one first mentioned.

We received the foregoing particulars from captain Humphreys.

On the 28th ult. an election was held in the several counties of Pennsylvania for inspectors of the ensuing General Election. The inspectors, are the officers who receive the votes, and are chosen by the same citizens who elect the Governor and members of the legislature.

The American Daily Advertiser states that in the city of Philadelphia the candidates friendly to M'Kean succeeded in eleven wards, and those friendly to Snyder in three; and that the votes given for the former were 1198, for the latter 901.—That in the Northern Liberties, a district of the county of Philadelphia, the candidates friendly to Snyder had 591 votes, and those friendly to M'Kean, 357 votes.

"*Astonishing invisible Lady,*" made visible. The public are notified, that the deceptions of the "Magical Temple" practised by Mr. Wood, and Co. in this town, during the last Commencement, are detected.

The singing, conversation, &c. of "The Invisible," were effected by a young girl concealed in an adjoining room, who spoke thro' a tube running under the floor, through which it was continued into one of the posts of the frame, in which the "Temple" was suspended, thence into square pieces, or bars of wood, which were hollow, and placed horizontally, on the top of the frame, opposite to the trumpets, which issued from the "Temple" into these hollow bars were made small perforations, opposite to the centre of the trumpets through which the sounds were communicated into them.

The manner in which the discovered the number of persons in the room, their dress, &c. was by looking through a hole made in the ceiling concealed by a glass, so as not to obstruct her sight. [Dart. Gaz.]

A SECOND PUTNAM.

About the 20th of August last several of the inhabitants of the town of Delhi, in the county of Delaware, having pursued a SHE BEAR to her den; one of the company, William Shaw, by name a native of the Highlands of Scotland, entered the subterraneous haunt of this ferocious animal and ascending to her very seat, there, fearless of the consequences, placed a rope round her neck, she was dragged forth to the astonishment of all present.—This is the second feat of the kind we believe, on record; and, for cool resolution and determined courage, elevates the name of Shaw of Delhi, to a rank second only to the intrepid Putnam of former days.—[Phil. pap.]

A few days ago a gentleman, residing about half a mile from town, observed a cobweb in a corner of his room, much agitated.—Upon going up to it, he saw a mouse entangled in the web, and a large spider upon the head of the mouse. After a few struggles, the mouse expired! [Charleston pap.]

On Saturday the citizens of Washington gave captain Bainbridge an elegant dinner, in testimony of the sense they entertain of his merits, and of their sympathy in his sufferings. The warm welcome, so universally given our gallant countrymen, will be to them the highest evidence of national gratitude and affection.

The Members of the Agricultural Society are informed that a meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday evening (8th of October) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.

October 1, 1805.

FARMERS' BANK.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified, that the fourth installment on the Stock held in this Bank will become due on Monday the fourteenth day of October, instant. As no Dividends can be claimed till after the installments are completed, the Stockholders will observe the advantage of punctuality in their payments.

By order of the Board,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, October 8, 1805.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

On the Premises, on Wednesday the 9th October next, (the sale to begin at 10 o'clock)

ALL that valuable GRAIN AND GRAZING FARM, part of the estate of the late Cantwell Jones, Esq. deceased, in New Castle county, State of Delaware, about three miles from Cantwell's Bridge, fronting on the river Delaware, from the mouth of Appoquinimink to the mouth of Blackbird creek, and including the whole ground between these creeks for several miles up.

These creeks are both navigable for bay craft, and the former sends annually from its landings upwards of 100,000 bushels of grain, besides other produce.

The farm contains about 2360 acres of land; of which 1080 acres are arable and woodland, 180 acres embanked meadow of the first quality, now laid down in Timothy and Herd grass, and the bank supported at a trifling expense; and 1100 acres are marsh, also of fine quality, being high marsh, and so firm as to admit loaded waggons to pass over it.

On the premises are two good brick dwelling houses, with fine springs of water, adjoining; there are also a number of small tenements to accommodate workmen; also a large barn, with other convenient out-houses.

The situation of this estate on the waters of the Delaware, gives it ready access to the city of Philadelphia; which, together with its extensive grazing grounds, makes it an object to farmers and graziers who supply that market.

When it is considered that the marshes on the Delaware are nearly all improved, whilst the population of Philadelphia must go on to quadruple its present amount, it comes clear that marsh estate, must in a short time, greatly rise in value, and of course that this property presents a fair and interesting object of speculation.

The terms of payment will be easy, and made known at the sale.

At the same time and place, will be exposed to sale for CASH,—household furniture, horses, mules, upwards of 100 head of cattle, a like number of sheep, other stock, farming utensils—and

Within a few miles of the above described property, also on the Delaware, situated between Blackbird and Duck creek, a tract of about 550 acres of cedar swamp, which will be sold low at private sale.

THOMAS LEA.

ROBERT MILLIGAN.

Executors of Cantwell Jones.

Wilmington, Sept. 6, 1805.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at Public Auction, at the Court House in Cambridge, on the Second Monday (the 11th) of November, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, at the same house and place the next fair day.

THE REAL ESTATE of William Tripp, late of Dorchester county, deceased—consisting of all the said Wm. Tripp's parts of a Tract of Land, called Tripp's Enclosure, lying in Dorchester county, on the waters of Chickamachic river, about 12 miles from Cambridge, 10 from New Market, and 4 from Middletown. The quality of this land for fertility of soil and abundance of most valuable vessel timber, render it almost equal to any of the rich bottoms of Dorchester county. Three fourths of the farm are inclosed, and the timber principally of white oak. Bond, with approved security, will be required for the payment of the purchase money, with interest in 6 months from the day of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

N. B. This land is sold at the suit of Israel Cope, of the city of Baltimore, to whom it was mortgaged on the 2d day of March, 1799.

October 8, 1805.

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD on Saturday the 2d day of November, on the premises, in the town of Saint Michael's,

TWO valuable LOTS near the Market House. The terms of sale will be, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with satisfactory security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest within fifteen months from the day of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

Talbot county, Oct. 8, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, means to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland for liberty to cut a ditch from a place called Ring gold's Head Dam, in the said county, thro' the Beaver Dam Branch to the Long Marsh ditch, so as to intersect & therewith.

ROBERT S. GIMBLE.

Queen Ann's county, Oct. 8, 1805.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, on the last day of November next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

A HANDSOME TRACT OF LAND, called Darlington, lying on the main road leading from Easton to Kingtown—containing about 150 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are well timbered, and about 20 acres of beautiful meadow ground. One third part of the purchase money will be expended down, and a credit will be given on the residue. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. For terms apply to

SAMUEL REGISTER.

October 8, 1805.

Lots for sale.

AT the village called the Hole in the Wall, but shall offer a name more suitable, Middletown or Center, as it lies nearly to from Easton to Oxford, 22 Lots, 30 feet by 97, commanding an East front on West-street, payable in one year, from contracting at the moderate price of 10 dollars per lot, on note bearing interest. Four lots on South street, Easton, 26 feet by 87, at 100 dollars, payable in two annual payments, or 6 dollars yearly ground rent. One lot on Harrison street, nearly opposite the Church, 30 feet by 100, at 250 dollars, payable in two annual payments, on bond bearing interest from the date of agreement.

SAMUEL TROTH.

Miles River, 8th 10 mo: 1805.

Two Principal Teachers

ARE wanted in the Academy at the City of Wallington, to be opened on the first Monday of January next.—They must be qualified to teach reading, writing, the English and Latin languages, geography and the mathematics. Each Principal Teacher to receive five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for which he is to instruct such poor scholars as may be sent by the Board of Trustees, provided their whole instruction shall not exceed one hundred and twenty quarters in each year; and likewise to receive the entire amount of the tuition money for pay scholars at the rate of five dollars a quarter until the number amount to fifty, and beyond that number as shall be fixed by the Board. Out of this compensation he is to pay for necessary assistants, the rent of the school rooms, and other incidental expenses.

Applications will be received until the first Monday in December next at the City of Wallington by WASHINGTON BOARD, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or by GABRIEL DUVAL, a committee SAMUEL H. SMITH, appointed for WILLIAM CRANCH, that purpose. Editors friendly to the advancement of Education, are requested to insert the above advertisement a few times.

For Rent.

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives. For terms apply to Mr. J. EARLE, jun. or to

EDWARD EARLE.

Easton, October 8, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Auld, late of Talbot county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, or they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate after said date—and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1805.

ANN AULD, Executrix.

Oct. 8, 1805.

Tailoring Builts.

J. Faulkner & J. Bruscup. HAVING entered into Copartnership in the above line, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Gentlemen's Clothing generally, Ladies' Cloaks, Riding Dresses and Great Coats, made in the newest fashions, in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at their shop, next door to the Post Office, in Easton.

FAULKNER & BRUSCUP.

October 8, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all persons whom it doth or may concern. THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts which through misfortune and otherwise I am unable to pay.

JOHN HUFFINGTON, Sen.

October 8, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ANYBODY from the subscriber, about 9 o'clock this morning, Negro TOM, about 45 or 50 years of age, of middle size, has red eyes and white fore teeth, is a crafty fellow, and well known in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Purnell, having lived some years with the late Mr. Sylvester; his wife belonged to Mr. Sylvester, and her connections belong to Mr. Purnell, and I think it is probable he will be seeking in that neighborhood.—He had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, but it is probable he will find means to exchange them. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Easton, Oct. 5, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, being wholly unable to pay his debts, from misfortune which have brought him to the solitary confinement of a jail. JAMES BRUS, Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1805.

The following beautiful lines, in which the Rose is made the emblem of modesty, are from an ancient play, called The Two Noble Kinsmen.—they are ascribed to Shakespeare by his commentators. It is the very emblem of a maid.

For when the west wind courts her gently, How modestly she blows, and pains the flower With her chaste blushes! when the north comes near her.

Rude and impatient, then she chafes. She locks her beauties in her bud again, And leaves him to bare briers."

A violent dispute is said to have arisen between the lawyers and taylor, owing to the practice that has now generally crept in among the latter, of carrying their work in bags exactly similar in make and colour to the bags the former carry down to Westminster Hall.—The lawyers plead ancient custom in favor of an exclusive privilege; the taylor, set up modern usage. The Legal Gentlemen say that theirs is a profession of eminence, and of great utility to the community; the Sons of the Sheers insist upon it that their pursuits are much more calculated to improve the habits of men of all description. The Lawyers further urge, that it is by their professional exertions men are covered from the attempts of fraud; the Taylors rejoin that they do much more, for they cover men's backs. London paper.

High Crime.—A woman has been lately fined in Baltimore for wearing her petticoat secured too high. To avoid the like penalty in future, it is said, she means to let them down.

Letters in the Post-office

At George-Town Croft's Road, Maryland. October 1, 1805.

B—Angello Bennet; J. m. Beale; Caleb Britton. C—George Corrie; Capt. John Campbell; Mary Cayle, 2; Cornilius Comegys, Esq. John Cacy; James Cowharding. D—Samuel Davis; Elms Thomas Dulany; Fanny Denby; William D. Wms. G—Elizabeth R. Gray. H—Charles Haynes; James Howard; William Harper and Son; K—Daniel Knock; Wm. Knight; Wm. Nicholls. L—Geo. Little. M—Daniel M. Carty; 2. N—Sarah Noel, 2; Rebecca Newnam. P—Ann Parsons; William Price; Eben Palmer. R—Newman Runnalls; Nancy Robinson. S—John L. Smith; William Speelman; John Symons; Sarah Smith; Robert Scott; Betty Singles; Jas. Stephenson. T—John Turner. V—Samuel Voorhes. W—James Welch, 2; James Walters; Dr. Simon Wilmer. Y—Mary Yeates.

A list of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chester-Town, Md. on the first day of October, 1805.

A—William Abbot; Jeremiah Alexander. B—Jacob Banbury; George Bordley; J. cob Buncie; Mrs. Amelia Buck. C—M. s. Mary Cooper; John Campbell; Samuel Crouch; Edward Coppages; Mrs. Anna Caulk; Miss Ann Caldwell; William Corfe. D—James Dawson. F—J. s. Frisby, (Worton); Richard Filligance; Joseph Forman. G—Wm. & Thomas Glenville; James Greenwood. H—Nathanial Hynton; Daniel Hull; Kinzey Harrison; Master James Holliday; John C. Hyson, jun. I—Mrs. Isabella Jones. L—Daniel Lamb, John Lucas, 3d; Samuel Lacock; John Leatherbury; B. or Sarah Leek; James Larey. M—Thomas Morgan. N—Thomas Nicholson. P—Miss Eliza & Phillis. R—Nunim Reynolds; John M. A. Rinkin; Dr. J. or S. Reese; Edward Robinson. S—Nath. an Smith; Henry Steiner; Edward Stevenson. W—Alward White; Joseph Warkinton; Samuel Weatherhead. U—Wm. Uffetson. October 8, 1805.

TO SKIPPERS AND OTHERS.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

WILL be given to any person who shall find and deliver to either of the subscribers, in the city of Baltimore, the REMAINS of the late Mr. CHARLES RIDGELEY, who perished on the night of Saturday last, with others, falling upon the Rock Hall packet, which upset in a squall about four miles below North Point, in the ship channel. He was said to be in his shirt sleeves, and had on a black and yellow striped velvet waistcoat, a pair of dark mixed pantaloons or trousers over his boots, in the pocket of which was a g. repeating watch.

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore and at Annapolis will please insert the above for three successive weeks, and send their accounts to the subscribers.

JOSEPH YOUNG.

JOHN S. HORNE.

WM. B. BARNET.

Oct. ber 4, 1805.

Notice.

I HEREBY inform all my creditors, that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve me from my debts which I am unable to pay.

RICHARD WATERS, (of Wm.)

Somerset county, Septem-ber 17, 1805.

New-Ark Academy.

THE trustees of New-Ark academy requested to take notice, that the next annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, the eighteenth of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M. An examination of the school will be usual, and place on that day to which the parents and guardians of the students are invited. SAMUEL BARRY, Secretary. New-Ark, Sept. 9, 1805.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Ellis on Tuesday the fifteenth day of October next, at 11 o'clock, (or on the next fair day.)

A FARM in Cecil county, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Ralph deceased, containing about three hundred and twenty eight acres. It is pleasantly situated on the tide water of Bohemia, not more than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis's Tavern, and adjoining the mill of General Basset. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain and grass, and is of that kind which is most easily improved by the use of Plaster of Paris. The situation is esteemed healthy, and the occupant will at all times have a choice of markets on the Chesapeake and Delaware waters. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On full payment of the purchase money a good deed will be given, by WILLIAM SPENCER, Trustee. September 17, 1805.

Public Sale.

Agreeable to the will of John Stewart, dec'd. of Dorchester county, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE on the 17th day of October next, at the dwelling house formerly of William Dail's, four miles below Cambridge, consisting of

SIXTEEN or twenty negroes, 5 or 6 head of horses, a number of young cattle, one young English bull remarkably large, hogs and sheep, some excellent house furniture, farmers utensils of all kinds fit for farmers business; also corn fodder and tobacco. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for paying the purchase money and in two instalment nine months from the day of sale one half of the purchase money and interest on the whole sum to be paid, the other half of the purchase money and interest at eighteen months from the day of sale to be paid. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 17th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1805. WILLIAM COLSTON, adm'r. Sept. 24, 1805.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE on the 28th day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the house and lots where the subscriber now lives, the front on Race-Street, is occupied by Mr. A. Fleming, Merchant, the front on Muir-Street occupied by the subscriber—on said lot there is every necessary building that is needful—it is an excellent stand for a Merchant or a Doctor; the dwelling is 32 feet square, three rooms and a large entry below, four rooms in second story all private. Also several other lots and houses suitable for mechanics. The terms of sale one half cash, the other half in nine months, with bond and security, if required.

JAMES TRIPPE, junr. October 1, 1805.

For Sale,

A DOUBLE CHAIR, with an entire new body and top, and the carriage and wheels nearly new—it will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply at the Star Office. October 1, 1805.

The subscriber,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, in the shop adjoining David Nice's, and has for sale, and expects to keep, a general assortment of LEATHER, which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at a moderate price for cash or hides.

WILSON REGISTER. Easton, Oct. 1, 1805.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERT FRANCIS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th of April next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of October, 1805.

JAMES WALKER, adm'r. of R. Francis, deceased.

Apple Trees.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing any number of APPLE TREES, of the most choice fruit, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall and the ensuing spring, can be supplied with any number at either period, by leaving their names, and number of trees, at the store of Joshua Taggart, in Easton, Md.

JACOB TAYLOR. October 1, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against John Lambden, an insolvent debtor, are hereby warned to exhibit their respective claims legally authenticated on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their proportional part of four dollars—it being the amount of the assets in hand.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot county. Easton, October 1, 1805.

FARMERS BANK.

THE Board of Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, having received official information of the state of the subscriptions at Annapolis on Saturday evening last, and having compared them with the state of subscriptions on their own books, find themselves authorized to declare, that the number of shares required by the charter to be subscribed, and the amount of money required to be paid previously to the first of October, have been respectively subscribed and paid.—They do therefore announce to the Stockholders, and to the public that discounts will continue to be made, deposits received, and the operations of the Bank be regularly carried on, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly and the Bye Laws of the Institution. The Tuesdays in every week are the days for offering notes and the discounts are to be settled on Wednesday.

By order of the Board, HALL HARRISON, Cashier. Easton, October 1, 1805.

FARMERS' BANK.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, it was ordered that notice be given in the Star, that this Bank will be OPENED on TUESDAY the 24th Instant, for the purpose of making Discounts and receiving Deposits, and that for the information of persons at a distance, the following forms of Notes and Checks that will be received at Bank, be subjoined.

(FORM OF NOTE.)

— Dollars. — County or Town, — 1805. — days after date, I promise to pay to C. D. or order, — Dollars, value received, negotiable at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and payable at the house of E. F. in the town of Easton. A. B.

Two indorsers will be required, one of whom, or the drawer, must be owner of sufficient real estate. No money can be drawn from Bank but by check.

(FORM OF CHECK.)

No. — County or Town, — 1805. Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton, Pay to G. H. or bearer, — Dollars. J. K.

By order of the President and Directors, HALL HARRISON, Cashier. Easton, Sept. 17, 1805.

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the FARM in Hunting Creek Neck, in Caroline county, whereon James Edmondson lately resided. For terms apply to C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Shoal Creek, Sept. 24, 1805.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Easton, October 1, 1805.

A.—Margaret Allen; William Atkinson; Thomas Atkinson; Thomas Abbott; John Armeson. B.—Solomon Betton; Henry Banning 3; John Blake; M. Jor Benney; Edward Barwick; John Bullin; James Barnes; Richard Bewley; William Barrell; Wm. Benton; Solomon Bryan; Jas. Bowie; Francis Barclay. C.—Eugene O'Connor; William Carmichael; Robins Chamberlain; Lydia Corle; John Cain; Elizabeth Cail; John Crowder; Thomas Cook; Patrick Crane; Richard Collison; Joseph Cox; John Coark; Jacob Conway; Daniel Caels; Edward Courley. D.—Joseph Dawson; Rebecca Duffin; Henry L. Davis. E.—Rachael Eckelson; John Edmondson. F.—Walter F. Fountain; Samuel Findley. G.—Maria Goldeborough; 2; Jas. Goldborough; George Gale; Daniel Grafton; Margaret Gardiner. H.—William Hayney; Elizabeth Henley; 2; Henrietta Hayward; Alexander Hite; Robert Hardcastle; Edward N. Hamilton; 2; Maria Harris; 2; Sophia Harrison; Joseph Huzza. J.—Sarah Jenkinson; Joseph Jackson. K.—Rev Samuel Keene, sen. Rev Samuel Keene, jun. 2. L.—Gen. James Lloyd; 2; Edward Lloyd; 2; Mrs. Lloyd; 2; Kenny & Lorain; John Lucas; 3; Solomon Low; Jacob Lookerman; 3. M.—Sarah Mulligan; Frances Mansfield. N.—Jas. Nabby; Edward Needles; Kitty Nicolls; Hector McNeill. O.—Hannah Osborne. P.—James Purfeley; Lydia Pearson; Nancy Pacific; Thomas Pearson; Eliza L. Pelham; 2; Abner Parratt. Q.—John Quimby; R.—John Ruth; 2; Thomas A. Rearden; Polly E. Ridgeway; Peter Redhead; William S. Richardson; Mr. Roberts. S.—Thomas Stevens; Alexander Stuart, jun. William Sands; 2; Daniel Stephens; Samuel Stevens; Robert Speden; Joseph Stangesser; Rebecca Sherwood. T.—Samuel Troth; William Tibbles; Colonel Richard Tilghman; Spio Thomas. V.—James Veitch. W.—David Walker; Shaker White; Sarah Wilton; 2; James Walker; Hugh Work.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from JAMES COOK, of Kent county, Maryland, sometime in July last, a negro woman named FLO-RA, about 40 years of age, of a very black and rough complexion; has lost one or two of her upper foreteeth, and has several scars about her neck and shoulders, occasioned by the whip, and has lost the nail of the little finger on the right hand; she appears to be simple when conversed with; the clothes she took away with her are uncertain. Any person apprehending said negro and securing her in any jail so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to James Cook or the subscriber, shall have all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS S. COOK. Queen Ann's county, Oct. 1, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for the benefit of an insolvent law.

RICHARD MINNISH. Somerset county, Oct. 1, 1805.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable FARM in Talbot county, late of Maryland, within two miles of the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, whereon Mr. John Barge's now lives, containing about 200 acres of valuable land, about one third part beautifully timbered, with an excellent apple orchard of prime fruit. He thinks it unnecessary to say much concerning the above property, as any person desirous of purchasing will please to view it. If not sold at private sale before the first day of January next, it will then be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

GEORGE PARRATT. September 17, 1805.

To be Sold at Private Sale, THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, known by the name of Peach Blossom; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The houses are in good order; and as it is presumed purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, on the premises, or to

GEORGE R. HAYWARD. Talbot county, July 16, 1805.

Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his MERRYCHANT and SAW MILLS for sale on a liberal credit, or in exchange for LANDS in Kent, Queen Ann's, or Talbot counties. This property is situated on Prickly Pear creek, in Kent county, Maryland, within one mile of Chester river, nine miles from Chester Town, and six from the Head of Chester; there is an excellent landing one mile from the mills, from which vessels of from 50 to 70 tons can at all times trade with great convenience. There are upwards of sixty acres of land belonging to the mill, about eight of which are covered with timber; also a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen and necessary out houses. The situation is high and healthy; the stream is equal to not superior to any in the county. Also, a large commodious two story BRICK STORE at the Head of Chester, with a good lot attached to the same, and a granary and corn house. Possession may be had at any time between this and the first of January next. For terms apply to WILLIAM THOMAS. Kent county, Maryland, September 17, 1805.

For Sale,

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN, with two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goley, borough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, junr. Myrtle Grove. September 17, 1805.

N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by the first of November, she will then be for hire.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester-Town, for the Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mensurations, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people.

JOHN THOMPSON. Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Queen-Ann's county,

FELLOW-CITIZENS, FROM the solicitations of a number of my Friends in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen, Your very humble servant, SAMUEL DIXSON. Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 24, 1805.

The subscriber

HAS for sale and expects to keep a general assortment of LEATHER, which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at the usual prices for cash or hides.

WILLIAM PATTON. Easton, August 6, 1805.

N. B. Any persons having good TANNERY to dispose of, will meet with a generous price by applying to

W. P.

David Kerr, junr, HAS newly disposed of his STOCK of GOODS, and wishes to bring his business to a final close.—All persons indebted to him for goods on bond, note, or open account, are requested to liquidate the same as soon as possible.

The GOODS remaining on hand, amounting to about 800 dollars, together with several houses and lots, in and about Easton, are still off red for sale or barter. Easton, August 13, 1805.

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyestuffs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he purchased on the best terms, and from the best importations; and as he shall deem himself contented with a moderate advance on the cost, he can with the strictest propriety recommend this assortment to the attention of those who wish to purchase Medicine, for quantity, quality and price. All orders from a distance will be as strictly and promptly attended to, and the articles charged at the same price as if the purchasers were present; and they may expect no disappointment in having their orders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely an article now in use included in the Materia Medica, but what the subscriber has on hand. All kinds of Tinctures, Pills, Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture of every description, Surgeons' Pocket Cases of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. &c. Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that nothing on his part shall be wanting to meet their approbation.

JOHN STEVENS, junr. Easton, Sept. 3, 1805.

New Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES complete, respectfully offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP. Easton, July 23, 1805.

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age, of reputable parents, with a tolerable education, will be taken at the above shop, if immediate application is made—none need apply who cannot be well recommended.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court, AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Patrick Kennard, Executor of Philip Everitt, late of Kent county, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Test. RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. of Wills, Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of PHILIP EVERITT, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1805.

PATRICK KENNARD, Executor of Philip Everitt, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court, AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Michael Lamb and Wife, Executrix of Mary Medford, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Test. R. BARROLL, Register of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of MARY MEDFORD, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of August, 1805.

MICHAEL LAMB and MELESCENT LAMB, Ex'rs. of Mary Medford, dec'd.

Newmarket Races.

ON Wednesday the 9th of October next, will be run for over the Newmarket Course, the "Jockey Club" purse of two hundred dollars, four miles and repeat, free only for members of the Club.

On Thursday the 10th, a Colts' purse of one hundred and twenty dollars, two mile heats, free as above.

On Friday the 11th, a Town's purse, the amount of which is not yet known, free for any gentleman's horse, mare or gelding, three miles and repeat, carrying weight agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Club.

On Tuesday previous to the day of annual racing, will be run for over the same course, a Sweepstake of two hundred dollars, between the three years old Colts belonging to Edward Lloyd, James B. Sullivan, William Tilghman and Joseph B. Sullivan, two miles and repeat, carrying ninety pounds, half forfeit.

By order, C. SULIVANE, Sec'ry. September 17, 1805.

Writing and Printing Paper, Just received, and for Sale at the Star Office

Notice is hereby given.

ALL persons that stand indebted to the estate of NATHAN WILLIAMS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Robert Williams (legal attorney for Margaret Williams, administratrix of the said deceased). Suits will be commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons; and all those who may have claims against the estate of the said deceased, are desired to bring them forward, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 7th day of June next ensuing, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

K. WILLIAMS, living in Newmarket. September 24, 1805.

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain-Carrying Business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Frazer, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Giles's store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business, by

WILLIAM R. STUART. Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Imphy Dawson, of Talbot County deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN KERSEY, adm'r de bonis non of I. D. dec'd. August 20, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Washington county, in Maryland, as a runaway, on the 8th of August (instant) a Negro man who says his name is WILL, and that he belongs to JOHN TYLER, near Leesburg, in Virginia. He is about 40 years old, rather low in stature; his clothes are an old gingham coat, coarse brown linen trousers, two coarse shirts, and an old wool hat—He has a large scar on his left arm, which he says has been scalded. The owner is desired to relieve him, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff. August 30, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STAYED or stolen from the road leading from Easton to Dover ferry, on Saturday the 22d of August, a dark brown MARE, with a few grey hairs about her flanks, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters free and active, with one white hind foot, very large ears, and long tail bone. Ten Dollars reward will be given for the Mare, if taken up and secured, so that the owner get her again, and reasonable charges paid if brought home. If stolen, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the Mare and Thief.

GARRETTSON ELADES, Choptank river, Caroline county, near Dover ferry. September 24, 1805.

One hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 21st day of June last from the subscriber's Farm on Wye river, a negro man named JIM WYE, or Jim Smith, aged about 32 years; he is a very black, smart, active, well-made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a broad face and flat about the cheek bones, but full towards the lower parts of his cheeks; I am told that he has a scar in his face, but as I never observed it, I cannot say that it is certainly the case. He is a good humoured, cheerful fellow, and compliant when spoken to. It the above mentioned negro is taken up in this state, and safely lodged in the jail at Easton or Centreville, thirty dollars will be paid, and if taken up out of the state and secured in the jail of either of the above mentioned places, so that I get him again, the above reward shall be paid by

EDWARD COURSEY. Wye River, Queen Ann's county, Md. July 23, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 28th of July last, a negro boy named HARRY, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 18 or 19 years of age; has a scar over his left eye. His clothing is a blue cloth coat, coarse linen shirt and trousers, and wool hat. He says his master's name is Thomas Abert, of Fairfax county, Virginia. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County. August 27, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th of July last, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high. His clothing is a velvet jacket, Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and a wool hat. He says he belongs to Mr. Evans of Natchez, and that he was purchased of Roxin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County. August 27, 1805.



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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1805.

[NO. 7....319]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued until the same
is paid for.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three
weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and con-
tinued for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC
SALE on the 28th day of October
instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon,
the house and lots where the subscriber
now lives, the front on Race-Street, is oc-
cupied by Mr. A. Fleming, Merchant, the
front on Muir-Street occupied by the sub-
scriber—on said lot there is every neces-
sary building that is needful—it is an ex-
cellent stand for a Merchant or a Doctor;
the dwelling is 32 feet square, three rooms
and a large entry below, four rooms in
second story all private. Also several
other lots and houses suitable for mecha-
nics. The terms of sale one half cash, the
other half in nine months, with bond and
security, if required.

JAMES TRIPPE, junr.
October 1, 1805. 3

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD on Saturday the 2d day of
November, on the premises, in the town
of Saint Michael's,

TWO valuable LOTS near the Mar-
ket House. The terms of sale will
be, the purchaser or purchasers to give
bond with satisfactory security to the Trus-
tee for the payment of the purchase money
with interest within fifteen months from
the day of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
Talbot county, OR. 8, 1805. 18

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of
Maryland, the subscriber will expose at
Public Auction, at the Court-House in
Cambridge, on the Second Monday (the
11th) of November, at 12 o'clock in the
forenoon, if fair, if not, at the same house
and place the next fair day.

THE REAL ESTATE of William
Tripp, late of Dorchester county,
deceased—consisting of all the said Wm.
Tripp's parts of a Tract of Land, called
Tripp's Enclosure, lying in Dorchester
county, on the waters of Chickamaco
river, about 12 miles from Cambridge, 10
from New Market, and 4 from Middle-
town. The quality of this land for fer-
tility of soil and abundance of most valua-
ble vessel timber, render it almost equal to
any of the rich bottoms of Dorchester
county. Three fourths of the farm are
inclosed, and the timber principally of
white oak. Bond, with approved security,
will be required for the payment of the
purchase money, with interest in 6 months
from the day of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

N. B. This land is sold at the suit of
Israel Cope, of the city of Baltimore, to
whom it was mortgaged on the 2d day of
March, 1799.

October 8, 1805. 18

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

on the last day of November next, (if
not previously disposed of at private sale)

HANDSOME TRACT OF LAND,
called *Darlington*, lying on the main
road leading from Easton to Kingstown—
containing about 150 acres, more or less,
about 50 acres of which are well timbered,
and about 20 acres of beautiful meadow
ground. One third part of the purchase
money will be expected down, and a credit
will be given on the residue. Further par-
ticulars will be made known on the day
of sale. For terms apply to

SAMUEL REGISTER.
October 8, 1805. 18

Notice is hereby given.

ALL persons that stand indebted to the
estate of NATHAN WILLIAMS,
late of Dorchester county, deceased, are
earnestly requested to come forward and
make immediate payment to Robert Will-
iams (legal attorney for Margaret Williams,
administratrix of the said deceased)—
Suits will be commenced against all delin-
quents, without respect to persons: and
all those who may have claims against the
estate of the said deceased, are desired to
bring them forward, legally authenticated
for settlement, on or before the 7th day of
June next ensuing, otherwise by law they
will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

K. WILLIAMS, living in
Newmarket.
September 24, 1805. 18

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may con-
cern, that I intend to petition to the
Legislature of Maryland at their next ses-
sion to discharge me from the payment of
my debts by surrendering all my property,
being unable to pay the same.

JAMES COOK.
Kent county, Oct. 1, 1805. 6

From the National Intelligencer.

It can scarcely have escaped the notice
of our readers, that, notwithstanding the
loud and incessant denunciations of the
administration for not adequately pro-
tecting the commerce of the country,
measures have no sooner been taken with
this view, than they have met with the
ridicule and condemnation of those who
were previously the most clamorous for
them.

Some time since, it was determined by
the administration to make an experi-
ment of the efficacy of gun-boats. The
experience of other nations had shewn them
to be of much use, and circumstances pec-
uliarly applicable to the United States
seemed to recommend them to us. A
small appropriation was accordingly made
for this purpose, and a number of gun-
boats built on approved models.

The professed friends of commerce and
avowed enemies of the administration,
denounced the measure as weak and ri-
diculous. They denied the efficacy of
gun-boats, and ridiculed the plan on which
they were built. The administration, on
their part, made no boasts. They acknow-
ledged that they were making an experi-
ment, which might disappoint their hopes.
This it might have been expected, would
have been felt by their opponents as a ge-
nerous appeal to their candor. It might
have been presumed that before the experi-
ment was made, they would not have im-
peached the motives in which it origi-
nated. It might have been presumed that
they would have suspended their decla-
mation, or at least have withheld their cla-
mors, for a few months, that a fair op-
portunity might be afforded to the friends
of the measure to disclose their plan.—
No such forbearance was, however, mani-
fested. Unqualified condemnation and
sarcasm overwhelmed the measure and its
projectors. The exclusive friends of com-
merce, jealous, as it were, of receiving any
effectual protection from those whom their
prejudices had converted into enemies,
could see in the measure nothing but a
settled hostility of commerce, a delibera-
te purpose, under the pretext of aiding,
to cramp commercial enterprise, and to
prevent any effectual protection being given
to it.

It so happening, that the chief magis-
trate was a man of philosophic research,
and of course less habituated to servile
imitation, than to the adoption of what-
ever appeared on reflection most advisable,
the models on which the boats were con-
structed were represented by those who
were supremely ignorant of the common
principles of mechanism, as totally inade-
quate and impracticable. The lowest
species of art, characterized by mean and
indecent allusion, was resorted to. Why?
Because the approved model did not pre-
cisely correspond with that of English gun-
boats. For it must have been remarked
that on most occasions, the professed
friends of commerce have allowed all the
credit of Great Britain, which they have
denied to their own country.

Well, the administration, amidst the
incessant fire of the enemy, advanced to
their object without returning the charge.
They thought that the measure would
speak for itself; or if it did not, nothing
which they could prematurely say would
justify it. The gun-boats were built and
the experiment tried. A number of them
have crossed the ocean, and although they
have encountered tempestuous weather,
they had arrived at their destined sta-
tions. In connection with the larger
vessels, they have struck terror into the
breasts of the enemy, have commanded
peace and have effected the liberation of
our citizens. And, what is still more
wonderful, such is their construction
that even Englishmen are the first to ap-
prove and acknowledge them to be mo-
dels of imitation, as well as greatly su-
perior to their own gun-boats. Blush,
Americans, at being surpassed in candor
to your own government, by a nation,
once your enemy and still your rival, by
a nation whose arrogance rarely conde-
scends to acknowledge equality, much
less superiority in any one.

Here then is the just revenge of our
administration, a revenge the more ho-
norable, because unfurnished by the indig-
nence of angry or vindictive feelings.—
As far as time and occasion have allowed,
the triumph is complete.

Of the untoward spirit of the enemies
of the administration, we have another
not less conspicuous proof. In conse-
quence of the depredations committed on
our trade, and the insults and outrages
offered in, or near our harbours, and of
the loud complaints of our merchants,
several armed vessels have been stationed

on the coast. But no sooner has this
measure been taken, than they, who most
strenuously urged it, are the first to de-
mand its use. What, it is enquired, can
this force effect? It is acknowledged
that it may prevent the vessels of belliger-
ent powers from actually entering our
harbors, and there committing outrage
and depredation; but what security does
it afford against the capture of our mer-
chantmen a marine league beyond the
shore and within sight of our ports? Do
either the laws of nations, or our treaty
stipulations, authorize our opposing, un-
der these circumstances, resistance to the
right of search, or to the sending our
vessels into the ports of the belligerent
nations for adjudication? Must not this
indignity and injustice be submitted to
even in the face of a force equal to its
prevention? If so, where is the mighty
utility of the measure? Such is the lan-
guage of our camelion casuists, who, in
the extensive wardrobe of party pre-
judice, can find a covering fit for any pur-
pose; who can, with perfect nonchalance
condemn in one character what they ap-
prove in another, and be the first to re-
probate what they were the first to re-
commend.

Because this measure was not at first
undertaken, the administration was de-
nounced; and now it is adopted, its fu-
tility is attempted to be exposed. Will
these gentlemen have the goodness to re-
collect that it was not, perhaps, at first
adopted for the very obvious reasons they
themselves now urge. Will they recol-
lect that until lately, the administration
were in good faith bound to observe the
provisions of a treaty made by their poli-
tical opponents with Great Britain, from
whose ships of war we have suffered the
most extensive spoliation; and that this
treaty provides,

"That in all cases where vessels shall
be captured or detained on just suspicion
of having on board enemy's property, or
of carrying to the enemy any of the ar-
ticles which are contraband of war; the
said vessel shall be brought to the nearest
or most convenient port; and if any
property of an enemy shall be found on
board such vessel, that part only which
belongs to the enemy shall be made prize,
and the vessel shall be at liberty to pro-
ceed with the remainder without impe-
diment. And it is agreed that all proper
measures shall be taken to prevent delay,
in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes
so brought in for adjudication; and in
the payment or recovery of any indem-
nification, adjudged or agreed to be paid
to the masters or owners of such ships."

Art. 17.
The 18th article, after enumerating
such contraband articles as are declared
to be just objects of confiscation, proceeds
as follows.

"And where the difficulty of agree-
ing on the precise cases in which alone
provisions and other articles not gene-
rally contraband may be regarded as such,
renders it expedient to provide against the
inconveniences and misunderstandings
which might thence arise. It is further
agreed, that whenever any such article so
existing laws of nations, shall for that
reason be seized, the same shall not be
confiscated, but the owners thereof shall
be speedily and completely indemnified;
and the captors, or in their default, the
government under whose authority they
act, shall pay to the masters or owners of
such vessels, the full value of all such
article, with a reasonable mercantile
profit thereon, together with the freight,
and also the demurrage incident to such
detention."

By the 22nd articles, "It is expressly
stipulated that neither of the said con-
tracting parties will order or authorize
any acts of reprisal against the other, on
complaint of injuries or damages, until
the said party shall first have presented
to the other a statement thereof, verified
by competent proof and evidence, and
demanded justice and satisfaction, and the
same shall either have been refused or
unreasonably delayed."

The 17th article of our treaty with
Spain, ratified in the year 1795, declares
that,

"To the end that all manner of dissen-
sions and quarrels may be avoided and
prevented on one side and the other, it is
agreed, that in case either of the parties
hereto should be engaged in a war, the
ships and vessels belonging to the subject
or people of the other party must be fur-
nished with sea letters or passports, ex-
pressing the name, property, and bulk of
the ship, as also the name and place of
habitation of the master or commander of
the said ship, that it may appear thereby,

that the ship really and truly belongs to
the subjects of one of the parties, which
passport shall be made out and granted
according to the form annexed to this
treaty. They shall likewise be recalled
every year, that is, if the ship happens
to return home within the space of a year.
It is likewise agreed, that such ships be-
ing laden, are to be provided not only
with passports as above mentioned, but
also with certificates, containing the fe-
veral particulars of the cargo, the place
whence the ship sailed, that so it may be
known whether any forbidden or con-
traband goods be on board the same;
which certificates shall be made out by
the officers of the place whence the ship
sailed in the accustomed form: And if
one shall think it fit or advisable to ex-
press in the said certificates, the person
to whom the goods on board belong, he
may freely do so: Without which re-
quisites they may be sent to one of the
ports of the other contracting party, and
adjudged by the competent tribunal, ac-
cording to what is above set forth, that all
the circumstances of this omission having
been well examined, they shall be adjud-
ged to be legal prizes, unless they shall
give legal satisfaction of their prop-
erty by testimony entirely equivalent."

We have not the French treaty at pre-
sent before us: but its provisions, on the
point under consideration, are not ma-
terially variant from those already recited.

Here then are three treaties, by two
of which the government are still bound,
and by one of which they were bound un-
til lately; all of which were negotiated
by a federal administration, and ratified
by a federal Senate.

If the provisions are injurious or un-
just, who are to blame but federalists? However improper, it is the clear duty of
the present administration to observe
them. That there is great injustice
practised in carrying them into effect
cannot admit of a doubt. That it is the
duty of the government to remonstrate
against them, and to endeavor to have
them remonstrated is extremely probable.
Whether their remonstrances will put an
end to the evil is uncertain. Should
they fail in doing this, it rests with the
legislature to apply the remedy. The
demand of justice and its refusal, necessa-
rily, according to the theory of our go-
vernment, transfers all ulterior powers to
the legislature. With them are deposited
the revenue and armed force of the na-
tion, as well as the regulation of trade,
and with them it must rest to decide
whether the case is of such a nature as to
demand an appeal to arms, or a restrained
or interdicted intercourse. And should
a cause occur, can it be doubted that those
who assume to themselves all the patrio-
tism of the country, should the friends of
the administration be remiss in their duty,
will fail to bring forward such measures
as an injured and insulted nation are cal-
led upon to pursue. Then the nation
will be able to determine whether the
present administration are really averse to
the vigorous redress of violated rights.
Should they refuse to take the necessary
measures, then, and then only will there
be reason to complain.

There are two important considera-
tions which on this as well as other to-
pics are not duly attended to. The first
arises from the abandonment by the fed-
eralists of the principle that free ships
make free goods, which had been previ-
ously adopted in several treaties. While
this principle was uniformly asserted by
us to be just, and which we refused in
any solemn stipulation to surrender it, we
stood upon high ground. We were un-
der no obligation to allow our vessels to
be searched, or sent to adjudication, un-
der the pretext of having enemy's goods
on board. We remained free, in case the
hostile principle were asserted, to oppose
force to force without violating any moral
obligation.

The other considerations arise from con-
founding the powers and duties of dis-
tinct departments of our government.—
Because the President has high and ex-
tensive powers, it is often either igno-
rantly or perversely inferred that he has
all power. But indifferently is the theory
of the government, that the very reason
why he is denied some great powers is
his being possessed of others. Thus, tho'
it is made his duty to execute, all, he is
prohibited from making any laws; and
though it is his duty to negotiate with so-
vereign nations, he is prohibited from using
the national force against them without
the express permission of congress. It is
the great, the pre-eminently distinctive
feature of our system, that the nation,
which is to experience the complicated

evils of war, is likewise the sole judge of
its propriety.

Suppose then the executive, by over-
stepping his constitutional powers, by con-
fusing his own indignant feelings at
wrongs committed against the American
nation, should, by hasty measures, snatch
from congress their great prerogative of
declaring war, would not those, who are
now the most clamorous for energetic
measures, be the first to institute an im-
peachment? Would not the cry of
usurpation resound through the land?

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to
Sir John Sinclair, President of the
Board of Agriculture at London, inclos-
ing a description of an improvement in
the Plough—dated March 23d, 1798.
From the American Philosophical Trans-
actions.

"When I contemplate the extensive
good which the proceedings under your
direction are calculated to produce, I can-
not but deplore every possibility of their
interruption. I am fixed in awe at the
mighty conflict to which two great na-
tions are advancing, and recoil with horror
at the ferocity of man. Will na-
tions never devise a more rational im-
pire of differences than force? Are
there no means of coercing injustice more
gratifying to our nature than a waste of
the blood of thousands, and the labor
of millions of our fellow creatures?—
We see numerous societies of men; (the
aboriginals of this country) living to-
gether without the acknowledgment of
either laws or magistracy. Yet they
live in peace among themselves, and
acts of violence and injury are as rare
in their societies as in nations which
keep the sword of the law in perpetual
activity. Public reproach, a refusal of
common offices, interdiction of the com-
merce and comforts of society, are found
as effectual as the coarser instrument of
force. Nations, like these individuals, stand
towards each other only in the relations
of natural liberty. Might they not be
peaceably punished for violence
and wrong? Wonderful has been the pro-
gress of the human improvement in other
times. Let us hope then, that the law of
nature, which makes a virtuous conduct
produce benefit, and vice less to the a-
gent, in the long run, which has functioned
the common principle, that honesty is
the best policy, will in time influence
the proceedings of nations as well as of
individuals; and that we shall at length
be sensible that war is an instrument en-
tirely inefficient towards redressing wrong
—that it multiplies instead of indemnify-
ing losses. Had the money which has
been spent in the present war been em-
ployed in making roads and conducting
canals of navigation and irrigation thro'
the country, not a hovel in the remotest
corner of the highlands of Scotland, or
the mountains of Auvergne, would have
been without a boat at its door, a rill of
water in every field, and a road to the
market town. Had the money we have
lost by the lawless depredations of the
belligerent powers, been employed in the
same way, what communication would
have been opened of roads and waters?
Yet were we to go to war for redress,
instead of redress we should plunge deeper
into loss, and disable our selves for half
a century more from attaining the same
end. A war would cost us more than
would cut through the Isthmus of Dar-
rien; and that of Suez might have been
opened with what a single year has been
thrown away on the rock of Gibraltar.
These truths are palpable, and must in
the progress of time have their influence
on the minds and conduct of nations. As
evidence that we are advancing towards
a better state of things, may be gathered
from the public patronage of your labors,
which tend evidently to ameliorate the
condition of man. That they may meet
the success they merit, I sincerely pray,
and that yourself may meet the patriot's
best reward, the applauding voice of pre-
sent and future time. Accept, I beseech
you, mine, with the assurances of the
sentiments of great and sincere respect
and esteem, with which I have the honor
to be, dear Sir, your affectionate friend
and humble servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

A sturdy beggar being a few days ago
asked how he got his bread, impudently
answered—"Sir I am a Solicitor, and
practice in the Court of Requests."

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

From the (Baltimore) American.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Before we quit the subject of expense, incurred by reason of the present judiciary establishment, it may be considered a fair item in the calculation, the great charge to which the parties are put in going to, continuing at, and returning from Annapolis, not a cent of which is ever reimbursed; and in the general, it may within bounds, be estimated to amount to one third of the legal costs of trying the cause in the county, particularly where the residence of the parties is in Charles, Cecil, Somerset, Kent, Harford or Washington counties; and where the residence of the parties is in Allegany, St. Mary's, or Worcester, it may be estimated to amount to nearly one half of the costs of trial below. But in case the parties cannot have their causes tried the first or second term, after the regular trial court, their own personal expenses, added to the legal costs of suit and the costs for the attendance of witnesses, and fees to counsel, make the recovery of the claim for which the suit was originally instituted, of very little consideration; to be fayed from the outrageous costs which have been incurred, becomes now the primary and sole object. If in the event, the plaintiff is the successful party, (if he may be so really styled) the whole claim for which he has been contending, is absorbed in his own and a long list of other expenses, unavoidably incurred, and in extraordinary fees to counsel. If the defendant be successful he gets relieved, to be sure, from the payment of the plaintiff's claim, but at an expense equal, and in instances double the amount claimed by the plaintiff; and in either case, the party may emphatically be said to have gained a positive loss. But if the defendant be eventually defeated, the heavy personal expenses incurred by himself, the weight of costs and charges of trial in the general court, including the costs and itinerant charges of witnesses, the extraordinary fees to counsel added to the debt and interest or damages recovered, form an aggregate amount, a trifle perhaps to the affluent and wealthy, serious though to a man in moderate circumstances, and to a man in circumstances below mediocrity, ruinous.

The time necessarily spent in attendance by parties, witnesses and jurors, upon the trial of causes in the General Court, may, too, be considered very serious in the calculation of expense. The General Court is held, for the Eastern Shore, in the months of April and September, and for the Western Shore, in

June, it will be unnecessary to urge the value of the particular and personal attention of the agriculturalist to his farming affairs, during these months; to him they are among the most valuable and important months in the year, and the loss he must be subjected to by means of this unavoidable and compulsory absence from his agricultural concerns during these months, may be considered, and for many years past, has been complained of as grievous; and the injury thence resulting real, and of consequence sensibly affecting his interests. But all this expense of time, and injury sustained, by unavoidable attendance, as party, or compulsory attendance, as witness and juror, will cease, if the contemplated system goes into operation, for the causes will then be tried, in the language of Judge Blackstone, "at every man's own door," and by a court too, as ably constructed, perhaps as the general court is at present.

Whatever view is taken then of business transacted in the general court, the expense, considered in the most favorable point, is not inconsiderable. In the adjustment of undisputed cases, it is in the general, double what the same cases cost in the courts below; in cases there tried, that is in the general court, in a great variety of instances, the expense is grievous, and in some instances most grievous.

But it is repeatedly contended by the advocates of the general court that the trial by intelligent, impartial, unprejudiced and disinterested jurors, selected from every part of the State, and before able judges, and with the aid of able counsel, are considerations that outweigh every argument of expense, delay and inconvenience. This to be sure is plausible, but will not weigh a feather where the expense is enormous, the delay ruinous, and the inconvenience burthenome. But is the fact so, that jurors of the above description only are summoned to the general court? Let this be examined.

Four jurors, under the act of November session 1801, are to be summoned to the general courts of each shore respectively, from each respective county. It was no doubt intended, that the jurors should be selected from amongst the most solid, sensible experienced and intelligent of the citizens of the several counties; the characters who generally compose the juries in the county courts, it is remarked by intelligent observers, are men whose years make them experienced, whose plain, solid, sound understanding give them a respectable rank in the community, and whose independence, in point of circumstances, and uprightness in life, obtain for them the confidence of their

fellow citizens; but it is found by experience, that as the duty is generally considered, oppressive and inconvenient these suitable, qualified and useful characters, by some means or another, are not summoned to attend the general court, and that the young and inexperienced, (who make this their first enter into life) and the indolent, with some exceptions, are the jurors generally selected. The consequence not unfrequently follows, that in causes of the greatest moment, where in the prejudices of the city of Annapolis happen to be involved the influence of the city, not the legal merits of the cause as explained by counsel or expounded by the court, decides the case, besides too, it has been experienced, that from the opportunities which are oftentimes furnished by the separation of the jury after they are sworn in a cause which occupies more than one day, & which occurs every term, jurors of this description are very liable to be improperly swayed and influenced by the fallacious representations of artful and designing characters out of doors. These evils have real existence, and have excited a just clamor; and they, with a number of others which have been and a number which might be enumerated, have not yet been corrected by the court, although constructed of characters of unquestioned probity and uprightness, and although the presiding judge stands highly eminent in legal qualifications.—I hey are defects arising out of the rottenness of the system, not to be remedied by judges, more ably qualified than the present judges; nor would the change of the places of holding the courts, as has been conceived by some, effect any relief; they are corroding ulcers, and the general court the root, supplied from the vitals of the State, to be effectually remedied only by eradication.

The principles of the bill published for consideration, and how far the provisions will carry into effect the principles, will be subjects of examination for a subsequent paper.

A COUNTRYMAN.

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.

No. VI.

To THOMAS TURNER.

I have pursued you through all the various charges which you have brought forward against Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the revolution, with all that indignation and pity which ignorance and prejudice so eminently deserve. At each step of my investigation, I find the character of the criminal rising upon my view, whilst the character of his persecutor is rapidly descending below the horizon. You have undertaken a task, man to accomplish; the task of opposing the most irresistible truths; but you have discharged that office with an imprudence and imbecility which would disgrace the meanest logician. In the face of the American people you have pronounced the most refutable charges against the most elevated character in our country, without a single document to give them coloring; without having a single witness whom you could dare to name.

I know not what effect will be made upon your mind by the authenticated records and the respectable witnesses which I have produced. I have no doubt that the same bitterness of passion which led you into error, will prompt you to deny the refutation; but upon my mind the conclusion is indelibly fixed that this body of evidence is too great to be resisted, and that there is not a single trait of truth in the accusations which you have suggested. Your political friends, sir, may admire the extraordinary zeal which prompted you to the encounter, but even they must ridicule the feebleness of the champion, who aimed the blow.

You accused Mr. Jefferson of basely deserting his post in the hour of danger. When Arnold made his attack upon Manchester, you represented the governor of Virginia flying before his troops with an unwarrantable timidity. We have proved, that so far from flying, he remained in the very face of danger; that so far from deserting his post, he displayed an uncommon activity in preserving the military stores and the public records. You repeat the same fabulous tale when you come to speak of Tarleton's incursions: you place the resignation of Mr. Jefferson upon the public records, when these records expressly contradict it, and in the full use of your poetical licence, you unhorse him in the very path of the enemy, in the neighborhood of Monticello, when he has peaceably retired to his estate in Bedford. You represent him as a dastardly coward, who wants both the spirit of a man and the energy of an officer, when there is scarcely an act of his private life, scarce a measure of his public administration, which does not make it a matter of doubt, whether he has been most wise in the selection of his ends, or most resolute in the prosecution of his expedients.

You would have erred, sir, in expecting from Mr. Jefferson those brilliant feats of chivalry, those extravagant effusions of passion, those pompous boasts of courage, which distinguish some men in the active scenes of life. Mr. Jefferson is neither a Thraso nor a Buonaparte;

his literary pursuits have raised him above the military achievements of the one, and rendered unnecessary the pompous pretensions of the other. He was not educated in l'Ecole militaire, but amid the shades of academic bowers. His pursuits have led him into the retirement of the closet, and not into the bustle of life. Cut off from all those little interests which agitate the mind, and force men into collision with each other, he has been fortunate enough to avoid the disgusting scenes of contention, and when those occasions have rarely occurred, his cool and philosophic temper has enabled him to subdue his own feelings or direct the passions of others. Had you taken the trouble to have extended your enquiries into Mr. Jefferson's earlier life, you would have heard the companions of his youth asserting the integrity of his character: you would have found that in suppressing a riot in Gloucester, occasioned by the crew of a vessel, he showed a presence of mind which would have been worthy of a more dignified cause. Had you viewed his public measures with impartiality, instead of listening to a "thousand" nameless "witnesses," you would have found him employing every exertion which his situation admitted, for the good of his country, and in the high office which he at present fills, surpassing even your most favorite statesmen in the importance of his services. If, sir, you have found any better proof of the energy of an officer than the success of his measures, you would perhaps render a substantial service to your friends by divulging the discovery.

It is time then, sir, that you should exchange situations with the illustrious patriots whom you have abused. With your eyes open to all the consequences of your proceeding, you have placed him at the bar of persecution and infamy, and it is time that your own experience should teach you the consequences of your passionate impeachment. I therefore charge you in the name of the violated majesty of truth, with gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation. I charge you not with one error alone, for that might have been pardoned as the inevitable frailty of the understanding, but with a long series of assertions, which are neither supported by the majesty of truth, nor sanctioned by the dignity of virtue. It is then time, since not even your own name, nor the consistency of your opinions, can relieve you from your embarrassment, that you should summon "the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond" to come forth in your behalf. In issuing these subpoenas, you would do well to take the advice of an opponent. Call on no man to vouch for your assertions, whose evidence may be brought into contempt by the obvious impurity of his motives. Above all, avoid the aid of such citizens as have not forgotten their resentment to Mr. J. for the loss of a place, and such foreigners as have not yet forgotten their attachment to the king of Great Britain.

Until you shall exonerate yourself from these charges, I shall pause in my researches. Until these are completely wiped away, you can scarcely hope that the other parts of your attack will be entitled to respect, or that the world will demand a vindication. It would be injustice to the author to suppose that his work was unequal in its parts;

*Spiritus intus alet, totaque infusa per arvas
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.
One mind inhabits, one diffusive soul
Wields the large limbs, and mingles with the wheels.*

The same spirit pervades even the minutest ramifications: the same boldness of assertion without proof, the same petulance of temper without discretion. To this unfortunate predicament are you therefore reduced; either you must undertake the unavailing task of answering charges against yourself, which are recorded in the indelible lines of truth, or you must suffer the charges which you have brought against others, to fall through the default of evidence.—It will require even greater ingenuity than you possess, to convince the people that he who has brought forward a charge unsupported by a single fact, should be able to substantiate the rest. Could I indeed have got over this obvious scruple, and have gone into an equally elaborate vindication of the other charges, I think I could have been equally successful in denominating their insufficiency.

You assert that on Callender's sending the proof sheets of the "Prospect Before Us," to Mr. Jefferson, he remitted the sum of 50 dollars, thus representing Mr. J. to have examined ALL the proof sheets: You assert that "WHEN the first part of the second volume appeared" he remitted a second doucure to the same amount, thus making a second remittance a compensation for the second vol. Had you examined into the history of that business with the same zeal with which you seem to have brought forward these allegations, you would have found them without the least foundation.—I have at this moment before me an extract from a letter published by Callender himself in the Recorder of July 1802, in which he explicitly states, that the first sum was remitted by Mr. J. upon his receiving

some specimen sheets only, not of the prospect itself, but of Lyon's Monthly Magazine.—Sheets which are without that scurrility that disgraces certain parts of his composition; and that he had received the second sum when the first part of the 2d vol. was put to press; the time that Callender was doomed to imprisonment by the penalties of a seditious act; when it was necessary for every friend of his country to mark his abhorrence of an unconstitutional law by his sympathy for a victim, who had been selected for no other reason, but because he seemed to be without friends and without protection. It was to this motive and not to any wish of rewarding him for his first volume, that we may reasonably attribute the remittance of the second sum.

You assert that the remission of Callender's fine is a sufficient proof of Mr. J's regard for his politics and his person.—Have you then forgotten that Mr. J. had taken a most solemn oath to obey the constitution? Have you forgotten that it was his deliberate opinion, that the seditious law and every thing that was done under it, was a direct violation of that instrument? As to the charge of his usurping beyond his constitutional powers, when he took the money from the hands of the marshal before it was paid into the treasury, you seem to have forgotten that the president had previously consulted the opinion of the attorney general of the United States, and that that opinion is supported by such reasoning as has not yet been shaken by the most ingenious logicians of your party.

You have charged Mr. Jefferson with a persevering and deeply-laid scheme of seduction. Regardless of the female character; regardless of those particularities which should have prompted you to have shrunk from such a delicate investigation; you have flouted the name of a lady into the face of the universe? You have held it up as a mark at which suspicion and malice may shoot their envenomed arrows; indifferent to the injury which you may inflict upon your friend, provided you can ruin the reputation of your foe. Indifferent even to the fidelity of an historian, you have attempted to introduce every fiction which may heighten the apparent guilt of your criminal; whilst you have excluded every fact, which may tend to his justification.—You would have us to believe, that you alone have been initiated in the sacred temple of truth; and you would wish the world to pay as much reverence to your decrees, as they formerly did to the oracle of Apollo. Under the pretext of having seen the celebrated correspondence between Mr. J. and Mr. Walker, you deal out your anathemas with no pigriously hand, and you have the vanity to suppose that the world will at once bow down before your tutored judgment. Like the "pert, conceited spark of Merrick" you exclaim "I've seen, and sure I ought to know." I should conceive myself, sir, worthy of contempt, were I to enter into any examination of that ex-parte evidence which you have thought proper to dole out, I call upon you therefore to produce the whole of this correspondence; until then I must be permitted to doubt the correctness of your statements. I am strongly impressed with a belief, that you have omitted the most material points of that correspondence. You have said that Mr. J. was indebted to the father of Mr. W. for pecuniary aid; when it is well known, that the hereditary estate of Mr. J. was amply sufficient to cover all his expenses. You have asserted, that he continued to prosecute the scheme of seduction, even after his own matrimonial connection, when not even the slightest whisper of that kind was ever circulated in his neighborhood.—But let us drop this subject.

I shall say nothing sir, of your charging Mr. Jefferson with having broken his faith in the payment of a sum of money, or of maintaining an improper intercourse with a false domestic. The first of these charges have been long since replied to; and the last is below the dignity of a man of understanding. If they deserve any comment, at all, it is, that they serve to mark your inextinguishable animosity against the man you attack. The tale of domestic intercourse, you have not hesitated to introduce and blazon forth in the very body of your letter; whilst even, the scurrilous editor of the Repository was modest enough to throw it into a small type, at the foot of your letter by way of concealing it in the form of a note. The history of Mr. G. Jones's debt, was too apposite to be concealed; and in the height of your zeal, you therefore thought it necessary to step beyond the mere office of a witness, and bring it into the notice of your respectable correspondent in Boston, though it was the only subject on which he had not solicited information from your pen.

One parting observation more, and I hope these strictures will terminate forever! The friends of Mr. J. Gr. may readily excuse you for the opprobrious epithets which you have heaped upon his head. When such a patriot as he is, is hailed as a "dastardly traitor," as a "deliberate villain" whose "diabolical turpitude defies the strongest language of the pen," they may pity the turpitude of the attack on account of its imbecility.—

They know it is beyond the power of a Lilliputian to harm a Giant. But sir, I can scarcely conceive how you will be able to forgive yourself. From the humble and peaceful labours of retirement, you have raised yourself into distinguished, unenviable notice. You have condescended to occupy the same ground and to partake of the same honours with Porcupine and Callender. You have exposed yourself to the keenest invectives, and even to the most unfounded. These contemptuous insinuations sir, may have recommended you to the sympathy of your party, but they can scarcely reconcile you to the vehemence of your own zeal. Take then the advice of an opponent. Suppress the animosity of your party zeal. Be generous enough to admit that others may be as free from vice as yourself, and have the candor to admit that while you accuse such men as Mr. Jefferson of treason or villainy, the strength of your own prejudices or the misrepresentation of others, may have led you into mistake. At all events, beware of the dangers of celebrity. Since you cannot aspire to the reputation of a legislator or an author, content yourself with the substantial and humble honours of a Virginia farmer.

Caution with respect to the violent treatment of Cats.

In the memoirs of the academy of Turin Vol. 6th. is found a very interesting communication of Mr. Rossi, entitled "observations, dissections and experiments on the bite of enraged animals." One of the most important facts contained in it, is, that Cats may by ill treatment be rendered mad, and without having been themselves bitten, may by their bite produce the most violent Hydrophobia. He relates the following instances.

A young man was bit by a cat in the leg; he suffered acute pain for some time; this ceased, and he became well. Every method of preventive for hydrophobia was used, cautery, caustic, alkalies, blisters, &c.—all in vain; the 49th day the symptoms appeared, and the patient died with his teeth fixed in a piece of iron. It is remarkable, that the Cat had only been rendered furious by being confined in a room and tormented.

A cowfeeder having remarked a cat often coming to steal the milk in his dairy, lay in wait for it, and attacked it with a hatchet. There was a considerable contest, until at last, the cat unable to avoid the approaching blow, leaped at the man and seized his chin, whence there was no possibility of detaching it, but by cutting off its head. The patient was carried to the hospital, and all the preventives of hydrophobia, as cautery, purging, bleeding and mercurial salivation applied.—On the 20th day the fatal symptoms made their appearance; he experienced much difficulty in swallowing water, but this he overcame with great fortitude; the difficulty increased; the wound became bad; the patient grew furious, endeavored to bite every one that came near him, was bound in chains, and immediately broke them in pieces—leaped from his bed, ran up and down the hospital, attempting to bite all he met, till reaching the outer door in order to escape, he was seized with a shivering and fell down dead.

On dissection, the appearances in both these cases were precisely similar to those of hydrophobia.

The dreadful lesson taught by the cases here stated, should be carefully kept in mind by all who are, from their temper and habits of life, much exposed to the temptation or the necessity of using harsh methods with the most common of our domestic animals.

[Edinburgh Review, April, 1805.]

MAMMOTH TREE.

This remarkable tree stands in the town of Jefferson, Cayuga county on the land of John Swartwout, marshal of the district of New York. It measures 47 and a half feet in circumference—and contains a hollow in which 17 men can march and stand in a circle. This enormous production of nature is said to be butron wood, is supposed to have been the habitation of Indians and hunters a number of years ago. Being at first a natural hollow, the inside is probably somewhat improved by art, having one side open as a door; the largeness of the hollow is astonishing, making quite a large and commodious apartment. What renders this tree the more singular, that it is still green and thrifty, and may continue growing larger for a number of years to come.

Jefferson, (Cayuga county) Sept. 6. To all who disbelieve.—Be it known, that we the subscribers, instigated by curiosity, have this day seen a Tree in the above town, on the Montezuma estate, which measured 47 and an half feet in circumference, two feet above the surface of the earth. This tree contained a hollow, into which we all walked, and stood in a circle, as far round as our number extended; the circle being incomplete by at least six men; on exact measurement we found the diameter of the hollow on the surface to be upwards of fifteen feet. Edward Savage, P. G. Hildreth, James Hildreth, Daniel Sayre, James Burr, Jr. Anson, John Swartwout, W. Myrman, Saml. Croast, Lrl. Smith, James G. ...



EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 15, 1805.

ELECTION.

Returns so far as received for the Eastern Shore.

TALBOT COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN.

Perry S. Miller, 677
Thomas Skinner Denny, 671
Edward Lloyd, 659
Solomon Dickinson, 631
ANTI-REPUBLICAN.
Robert H. Goldborough, 564

Republican maj. lowest number, 67

To get thus near the lowest republican candidate, Mr. Goldborough made use of the greatest deception that probably ever was practised on a free people, by selecting the most popular characters on both sides of the question, in the several districts of the county, to attach to the tickets with his name; and that too without their knowledge, in a great measure. First district tickets were accompanied by Mr. John Edmondson's name; second district, the name of Major Sheppard; third district, Mr. Nicholas Martin; and the fourth, Mr. Charles W. Benny. A majority of those gentlemen, we are authorized to say, were not candidates: the sentiments of the fourth we are not in possession of—Some other names Mr. G. had made use of, but found it convenient to erase them, as they were "warrantably" provided for against him.

We have ever felt a pleasure in laying before our readers such information as might be useful to the friends of liberty; but in this instance we conceive it a duty to warn the independent voters of Talbot county of the snare from which they have escaped, in order that future attempts of cajoling characters may be rendered of no avail. To convince those gentlemen with whom Mr. G. took this "unwarrantable liberty," that he only intended to make a "cat's paw" of them, we refer to the number of tickets out of their districts, bearing their names.

When federal caucusses were in vogue in this country, Mr. Goldborough was by one of them nominated, and published a candidate for the assembly—he conceiving his dignity wounded, published a handbill, declaring it to be an "unwarrantable liberty," and that he was not a candidate—yet Mr. Goldborough will take this "unwarrantable liberty" with gentlemen, by placing their names on his ticket, and confine them to their own district—This is the consistent Mr. Goldborough.

Had Mr. Goldborough informed those gentlemen whose names he "unwarrantably" attached to his ticket, of his politeness, and given them a chance with himself in the federal districts, some shadow of consistency might be attached to him; but that was not his wish—his election was of no concern to him—he only wanted a round from their ladder to climb to Annapolis.

In Mr. Goldborough's first address to the voters of Talbot, as a candidate for the assembly, he promised not to "cajole" them out of their votes—how far he has been consistent in this promise, we will electioneering campaigns to testify.

Caroline County.

Frederick Hoolbrook, White B. Turpin, Perry E. Bayard, and Alembry Jump—all republicans.

Queen Anne's County.

Philemon C. Blake, William Sudler, Joseph H. Nicholson, jun. and Dr. William Gleaves—all republicans.

Kent County.

James Scott, Cornelius Hurt, William Gale, and Benjamin Hanlon—all republicans.

Cecil County.

No return.

Dorchester County.

Solomon Frazier, Joseph Ennalls, Ward, and John Smoot—the last republican.

Somerset County.

All federal—probably the same gentlemen that were elected last fall.

Worcester County.

All republican—names not known.

RECAPITULATION.

EASTERN SHORE.
Probable question as to the General Court.

For the Court.	For the Bill.
Kent, 4	Cecil, 4
Talbot, 4	Queen Anne's, 4
Dorchester, 2	Caroline, 4
Somerset, 4	Dorchester, 2
	Worcester, 4
	14
	18

Majority for the bill, 4

WESTERN SHORE.

For the Bill. For the Court.

Allegany, 4	St. Mary's, 4
Washington, 4	Charles, 4
Frederick, 4	Prince George's, 4
Baltimore county, 4	Montgomery, 4
Baltimore city, 2	Calvert, 4
Harford, 4	Anne-Arundel, 4
	City of Annap., 2
	22
	26

Majority for the court, 4

WESTERN SHORE ELECTION.

Andrew Ellicott and John Stephen have been re-elected as representatives of Baltimore in the assembly. The votes were for

A. Ellicott	1079
John Stephen	1063
Robert Stewart	654
Theo. Bland	340
E. Aisquith	316
J. J. Wilkinson	231

The following are the votes given for delegates in Harford county:

Montgomery,*	1141
Forwood,*	969
Ayres,*	923
Street,*	911
Lytle,*	633
Bond,*	613
West,*	524
M. Adow,*	225

Those marked thus (*) were in the last legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

City of Philadelphia.

GOVERNOR—M'Kean, 2065
Snyder, 1413

Majority, 652

County of Philadelphia, as far as ascertained,
Snyder, 2189
M'Kean, 1506

Majority, 683

DELAWARE ELECTION.

James M. Broom, federal, has been elected a representative in Congress for the state of Delaware, in the room of James A. Bayard, resigned, by a majority of 328 over David Hall, the republican candidate.

Thursday the 7th of November next is set apart by the Reverend Clergy of the city of Baltimore as a Day of Solemn Thanksgiving in the Churches of that city, for an exemption from the devastating malady, which has pervaded some of our principal towns.

We are informed from the best authority, that our unfortunate Alley Hamet Bey, of Tripoli, is expected here in one of the first vessels. That he is a brave, humane and princely gentleman; and that the stories told by his vile brother, of his being addicted to drink or any other excess, are totally unfounded. This may be depended on.

[Wash. Fed.]

When the Ballaw of Tripoli tried the effect of speculative threat on our brave prisoners, the gentlemen answered—It is our duty to die for our country, and the more we suffer the more our names will be honored by our beloved country.

So, said the Dey to Dr. Cowdry, with the arch smile of a jockey, your men are not to be frightened I find—they are drunk or mad to be so fond of death—it won't do I find.

[Id.]

Appointments by the President.

Walter Jones, a major in the second legion of the militia of the district of Columbia.

Robert Young, a major in the same legion.

William Allen Daingerfield, captain of cavalry in the same legion.

The president called a special meeting of the heads of departments on the morning of the 4th instant, supposed to take into consideration certain transactions of foreign nations, preparatory to the meeting of Congress. [Aurora.]

Mr. Munroe has laid before the British government a strong protest against the predatory orders of the British cabinet council, and the oppression to which our commerce are exposed by the navy of that nation. [Id.]

Dover, August 14.—Yesterday the Robert, of and from Baltimore, came in here. This vessel is to convey back to America the Lady of Jerome Buonaparte, whose return to Dover is daily expected.

A letter is received in town from London, dated the 13th of August, stating, that in consequence of a remonstrance to the British government by Mr. Monroe, the American minister, that government had suspended, for three months, the late order for the detention of American vessels, for the purpose of making such arrangements as the necessity of the case may require. [N. York pap.]

Writing and Printing Paper,
Just received, and for Sale at the Star Office

FOR THE STAR.

"Nunc est riden dane."

IT was the unfeigned wish of my heart, that, after a reply to my antagonists, I should be permitted to sink into a rest, uninterrupted by the murmurings of resentment, or the growlings of rage. My past resolution, of "declining any farther progress in the contest," was formed not through any consciousness of the "insufficiency of my own abilities" to oppose the feeble attacks of a "Friend to Shouting;" but from an apprehension, that reiterated publications might be considered as intruders on the attention of the public. Such was the origin of my declaration; such was the motive which influenced me to retract. I little thought at the time, that "A Friend to Shouting" would, "like a Giant refreshed with wine," again rise and again assert the cause of Shouting and of folly. And even then his avowals unnoticed by me, might have reverted to their native obscurity, had he not concluded his piece in the language of defiance, and exulted in the seeming triumph of victory.

These, with other reasons unnecessary to mention, were the causes which unhinged my former resolution, and induced me once more to unfurl the banners of truth. Amid the wide circle of controverted propositions, there are some, which force the conviction of their truth, on all whose intellects are not enveloped in the gloom of prejudice, and contracted within the narrow space of bigotry. That shouting is inconsistent with the dictates of reason, and of scripture, was a proposition which I thought so plain, that an affirmation alone would be considered as equivalent to proof. But a "Friend to Shouting," with all the ingenuity of which he is possessed, has laboured its inversion, and evinced as a consequence, the distortion of his intellectual faculties. I shall now proceed to notice his errors, and then forever "wash my hands of him."

This Lynx-eyed observer of objects where none can be discovered—this supporter of absurdities, "in the profundity of his critical knowledge," has indirectly arraigned me at the bar of his judgment, for the unseasonable introduction of Democritus and Heraclitus. He was offended at it—probably because conscious that he deserved the laughter of the one, and the tears of the other. Among other necessary pieces of information, which in the plenitude of his learning, he, with so much liberality has dealt out, there is one, which, for its distinguished magnitude and the difficulty of attainment, shall be here repeated—That Tully—the "celebrated" Tully was a "Roman Orator"!!! "Rifum teneatis amici."—Heraclitus himself, were he present, would laugh. He has ventured to presume, what no man in a similar situation, should presume, "that the most of readers would analyze my performance themselves." He might have known, ignorant as he is, had he taken time for reflection, that something of far superior importance demands the attention, and occupies the moments of "the most of readers," than an analysis of what, to them, must be totally uninteresting. But of all the trifling evasions that ever disgraced the "annals of modern discussions," none should incur detestation sooner, than an attempt to turn the attention of the mind, from the thing to the name, and superinduce a mere verbal controversy. Nothing should sooner excite the lash of the satirist, or the abhorrence of him who searches for truth. Yet such has been the pitiful conduct of this mighty "David"—In his rage for discrimination, he has founded a minute and unprecedented distinction, between "shouting prayer and shouting praise." It is undeniable, and the truth of which none but the most "confummate ignorance," or unblushing audacity would attempt to controvert, that "shouting" is a term, which, in religious subjects, custom applied to the "vociferation" of joy or sorrow, of prayer or praise—As such I adopted it, and as such I retain it. Language is only an arbitrary vehicle for the conveyance of sentiments. It is custom alone which stamps it with the signature of currency, and sanctions the use of specified terms for the expression of our ideas. To the sentence of imperious custom we must resort—to her authority we must bow, and to her decision submit, as the ultimate appeal to determine their propriety. He thus remarks:—"From this it appears, that he thinks prayer and shouting synonymous"—but had this critic enjoyed the talents requisite for investigation, he would have discerned that the "boisterous exclamations," whether of prayer or praise, and not "prayer," was the meaning attached by me to "shouting." He would have found, that "obstreperously vociferating petitions to Heaven" was unequivocally represented by X. Z., as synonymous to "shouting," and not the prayer or petition alone. He would also have readily seen, that "shouting" indubitably militated against the spirit of the text which I quoted, and for this evident reason, that he who shouts forth his prayers, can never "pray in secret." Succeeding some observations, which could only drop from the pen of one whose head was overflow-

ing with absurdity, is the following:—"It is the intention of the heart that makes the crime or virtue." The sentiment is correct, and needed no repetition. What I wish to condemn is, that by the introduction of it here, he would insinuate that shouting by me had been reprobated as a crime; but this is an unfounded and malicious misinterpretation of my words. It was never received by me in any other point of view than as a ridiculous appendage to religion; as an excrement which obstructed the growth of the tree, and which rendered it deformed. What were the premises whence he deduced the conclusion, that I am of the sacerdotal order, is beyond the reach of conjecture; but, whether they were the suggestions of his brain, or received through some extraneous channel of communication, I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming, that his suspicions are visionary, and his information incorrect. He has found fault with the collocation of the words in a quotation which I made; as though I were culpable for the defects of another. His stupidity cannot possibly be so great as to prevent his knowing, that an alteration should never be made in the juxtaposition of the words of a quoted author. A mind attentive to trifles must itself be trifling. He has informed us, to enhance the value of his production I suppose, that he is young; and I also may be permitted to pursue the same method, and inform him in return, that though "few are the years which he has told," mine, I doubt not, are as few.

X. Z.

Chester Town, October 3, 1805.

John & Thomas Meredith

Have just received, and are now opening, A WELL-CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter GOODS;

Among which are—
SUPERFINE and Flannels
Coarse Cloths
Nap & plain Coat-ings
Kerseys
Halticks
Bennets Cord for Vests, &c.
Swandowns
Spanish and Lambs Wool Hosiery
And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash.
Easton, October 15, 1805. if

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received, and offers for sale on moderate terms, for Cash or Country Produce, A general and handsome Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and Groceries;

Which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete.
Easton, October 15, 1805. if

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

A NEW brick house on Washington Street, between the houses where Dr. Earle lives, and Mr. Philemon Willis's, and possession given the first of January next. For terms apply to Thomas Abbott, in Easton, or the subscriber.
SAMUEL ABBOTT.
October 15, 1805. if

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1805.
ORDERED, that GEORGE SPRY and Wife, Administrators of JOHN GRAHAM, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, for six weeks successively, the advertisement following, viz.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GRAHAM, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of April next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of October, 1805.
GEORGE SPRY and ARAMINTA SPRY, his Wife, Administrators of John Graham, dec.

This is to give Notice, THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Impey Dawson, of Talbot County deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN KERSEY, adm'r de bonis non of I. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805. if

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency, being wholly unable to pay his debts, from misfortunes which have brought him to the solitary confinement of a jail. JAMES BRUS.
Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1805. 39

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for the benefit of an insolvent law.

RICHARD MINNISH.
Somerset county, Oct. 1, 1805. 39

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against John Lambden, an insolvent debtor, are hereby warned to exhibit their respective claims lawfully authenticated on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their proportional part of four dollars—it being the amount of the assets in hand.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot county.
Easton, October 1, 1805. 39

Vendue.

Will be sold on fourth day, the 30th of the present month, at the dwelling of the subscriber, near Easton, sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c. also some Clock, and a number of other articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums not exceeding five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale if not paid when due. Sums under five dollars must be paid before the property is removed.

Likewise will be offered for SALE, on terms made easy to the purchaser,

A Wind Mill,

BUILT of the best materials, now in good repair, has an excellent pair of 3-10 Cologne stones, complete bolting cloth, and new suit of sails. She can be removed without delay, after the purchaser complies with the terms which will then be made known, by

JOSEPH BARTLEY.

Wakefield, 15th 10th mo. 1805. 3

Sale Anticipated.

THE public are informed, that the sale of a TRACT OF LAND, as advertised by the subscriber in the first page of this paper, to take place on the last day of November next—will positively take place on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st of October, instant, at eleven o'clock, on the terms specified in said advertisement.

SAMUEL REGISTER.

October 15, 1805. 3

Public Sale.

On the Public Green in Easton, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be offered at Public Sale, on twelve months credit,

ALL the remaining unsold part of the Real Estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased—consisting of one Lot, containing about 60 acres of woodland; one other Lot, containing about 440 acres of arable wood and marsh land—also, the reversion of the widow's dower, containing about 425 acres of arable, wood and marsh land, lying on Choptank river, within four miles of Easton. The purchaser must give bond, with approved security, on the day of sale, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, which when fully paid, deeds will be given for the land, agreeably to the decree of the Chancellor, by JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee for the sale of the estate of John Winn Harrison, dec'd.
Talbot county, October 15, 1805.

Magistrates' Guide,

Just received and for sale at the Star-Office, and Book Store, Easton. Subscribers to this work are desired to call for their books.
October 15, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all those persons who are indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at her vendue some months ago, that their notes are in the hands of Thomas J. Bullitt, of Easton; to whom they will be pleased to make punctual payment.
MARY BOND.
October 15, 1805. 3

Notice.

TO be SOLD by the subscribers, on the plantation where Samuel Smith's new dwellings, HORSES, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Plantation Utensils and other things, for cash or credit, as may be agreed on with the same John Fisher, the sales being for his use—Surety will be required on credit, &c.

SAMUEL SMITH, JOHN FISHER.

October 15, 1805. 39

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James H. Graves, late of Kent county deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to prepare and bring them in on or before the 15th day of November, as I shall attend on that day at the Head of Chester for the purpose. Persons interested will take notice, otherwise they may be excluded from the benefit of a dividend.

JOSHUA GRAVES, Adm'r.

of J. H. Graves.

Queen Ann's county, Octo-ber 15, 1805. 39

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer for sale, a LOT of LAND, lying on King's Creek, containing 58 acres, or thereabouts, being part of three tracts of land called Kingston, John's Neck, and Middlepring—nearly one half well set with oak and hickory. It is presumed all persons desirous to purchase, would wish to see for themselves, therefore deem it unnecessary to say much concerning it. Whoever is inclined to purchase the above Lot of Land, is requested to call on the subscriber, or leave a line at the Star-Office, which shall be attended to.

He also has on hand an assortment of GOOD LEATHER, well adapted to the approaching season, which he wishes to exchange for cash, hides, or good tan-bark.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

Easton, Oct. 15, 1805. 3

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against John Lambden, an insolvent debtor, are hereby warned to exhibit their respective claims lawfully authenticated on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their proportional part of four dollars—it being the amount of the assets in hand.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot county.

Easton, October 1, 1805. 39

FARMERS' BANK.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified, that the fourth installment on the Stock held in this Bank will become due on Monday the fourteenth day of October, instant. As no Dividends can be claimed till after the installments are completed, the Stockholders will observe the advantage of punctuality in their payments.

By order of the Board,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, October 2, 1805.

FARMERS' BANK.

THE Board of Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, having received official information of the state of the subscriptions at Annapolis on Saturday evening last, and having compared them with the state of subscriptions on their own books, find themselves authorized to declare, that the number of shares required by the charter to be subscribed, and the amount of money required to be paid previously to the first of October, have been respectively subscribed and paid. They do therefore announce to the Stockholders and to the public that discounts will continue to be made, deposits received, and the operations of the Bank be regularly carried on, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly and the Bye Laws of the Institution. The Tuesdays in every week are the days for offering notes and the discounts are to be settled on Wednesday.

By order of the Board,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, October 1, 1805.

TO SKIPPERS AND OTHERS.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars WILL be given to any person who shall find and deliver to either of the subscribers, in the city of Baltimore, the REMAINS of the late MR. CHARLES RIDGELEY, who perished on the night of Saturday last, with others, passengers in the Rock Hall packet, which upset in a squall about four miles below North-Point, in the ship channel. He was said to be in his shirt sleeves, and had on a black and yellow striped velvet waistcoat, a pair of dark mixed pantaloons or trousers over his boots, in the pocket of which was a gold repeating watch.

The editors of papers on the Eastern Shore and at Annapolis will please insert the above for three successive weeks, and send their accounts to the subscribers.
JOSEPH YOUNG,
JOHN S. HORNE,
WM. B. BARNEY.
October 4, 1805.

For Rent,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives. For terms apply to Mr. J. EARLE, jun. or to
EDWARD EARLE.
Easton, October 8, 1805.

Lots for sale.

AT the village called the Hole in the Wall, but shall offer a name more suitable, Middle town or Center, as it lies nearly so from Easton to Oxford, 22 Lots, 30 feet by 90, commanding an East front on West street, payable in one year, from contracting at the moderate price of 10 dollars per lot, on note bearing interest. Four lots on South street, Easton, 26 feet by 87, at 100 dollars, payable in two annual payments, or 6 dollars yearly ground rent. One lot on Harrison street, nearly opposite the Church, 30 feet by 100, at 250 dollars, payable in two annual payments, on bond bearing interest from the date of agreement.

SAMUEL TROTH.

Miles River, 8th 10 mo: 1805.

Tailoring Business.

J. Faulkner & J. Bruscup HAVING entered into Copartnership in the above line, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Gentlemen's Clothing generally, Ladies' Cloaks, Riding Dresses and Great Coats, made in the newest fashions, in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at their shop, next door to the Post Office, in Easton.
FAULKNER & BRUSCUP.
October 8, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Auld, late of Talbot county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, or they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate after said date—and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1805.

ANN AULD, Executrix.
Oct. 8, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, means to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland for liberty to cut a ditch from a place called Ringgold's Head Dam, in the said county, thro' the Beaver Dam Branch to the Long Marsh ditch, so as to intersect therewith.
ROBERT S. GAMBLE.
Queen Ann's county, Octo-
ber 8, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all persons whom it doth or may concern. THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts which through misfortune and otherwise I am unable to pay.
JOHN HUFFINGTON, Sen.
October 8, 1805.

For Sale,

A DOUBLE CHAIR, with an entire new body and top, and the carriage and wheels nearly new.—It will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply at the Star Office.
October 1, 1805.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, in the shop adjoining David Nice's, and has for sale, and expects to keep, a general assortment of LEATHER, which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at a moderate price for cash or hides.
WILSON REGISTER.
Easton, Oct. 1, 1805.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERT FRANCIS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th of April next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of October, 1805.

JAMES WALKER, adminis'r.
of R. Francis, deceased.

Apple Trees.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing any number of APPLE TREES, of the most choice fruit, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall and the ensuing spring, can be supplied with any number at either period, by leaving their names, and number of trees, at the store of Joshua Teggart, in Easton, Md.

JACOB TAYLOR.
October 1, 1805.

To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the FARM in Hunting Creek Neck, in Caroline county, whereon James Edmondson lately resided. For terms apply to
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, Sept. 24, 1805.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable FARM in Talbot county, state of Maryland, within two miles of the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, whereon Mr. John Barge's now lives, containing about 200 acres of valuable land, about one third part beautifully timbered, with an excellent apple orchard of prime fruit. He thinks it unnecessary to say much concerning the above property, as any person desirous of purchasing will please to view it. If not sold at private sale before the first day of January next, it will then be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

GEORGE PARRATT.
September 17, 1805.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, known by the name of Peach Blossom; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The houses are in good order; and as it is presumed purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary: For further particulars apply to ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, on the premises, or to
GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, July 16, 1805.

For Sale,

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN, with Two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.
Myrtle Grove.

September 17, 1805.
N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by the first of November, she will then be for hire.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about 9 o'clock this morning, Negro TOM, about 45 or 50 years of age, of middle size, has red eyes and white fore teeth, is a crafty fellow, and well known in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Purnell, having lived some years with the late Mr. Sylvester; his wife belonged to Mr. Sylvester, and her connections belong to Mr. Purnell, and I think it is probable he will be skulking in that neighborhood.—He had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, but it is probable he will find means to exchange them. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, Oct. 5, 1805.

The Subscriber

HAS for sale and expects to keep a general assortment of LEATHER, which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at the usual prices for cash or hides.
WILLIAM PATTON.
Easton, August 6, 1805.
N. B. Any persons having good TANNERY to dispose of, will meet with a generous price by applying to W. P.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, October 1, 1805.

A.—Margaret Allen; William Atkinson; Thomas Atkinson; Thomas Abbott; John Armelton. B.—Solomon Betton; Henry Banning; John Blake; Major Benny; Edward Barwick; John Bullin; James Barns; Richard Bewley; William Barrell; Wm. Benton; Solomon Bryan; Jas. Bowie; Francis Barclay. C.—Eugene O'Connor; William Carmichael; Robins Chamberlain; Lydia Corle; John Cain; Elizabeth Cail; John Crowder; Thomas Cook; Patrick Crane; Richard Collison; Joseph Cox; John Coark; Jacob Conway; Daniel Casia; Edward Courfey. D.—Joseph Dawlon; Rebecca Daffin; Henry L. Davis. E.—Rachael Eccleston; John Edmondson. F.—Walter F. Fountain; Samuel Findley. G.—Maria Goldsborough; J. Jas. Goldsborough; George Gale; Daniel Grafton; Margaret Gardiner. H.—William Hayney; Elizabeth Hensley; Henrietta Hayward; Alexander Hite; Robert Hardcastle; Edward N. Hamilton; 2; Maria Harris; 2; Sophia Harrison; Joseph Huzza. J.—Sarah Jenkins; Joseph Jackson. K.—Rev. Samuel Keene, sen. Rev. Samuel Keene, jun. 2. L.—Gen. James Lloyd; 2; Edward Lloyd; 2; Mrs. Lloyd; 2; Kenny & Lorain; John Lucas; 3d; Solomon Low; Jacob Looekerman. M.—Sarah Mulligan; Frances Mansfield. N.—Jas. Nabbi; Edward Needles; Kitty Nicolls; Hebron M'Neill. O.—Hannah Osborne. P.—James Purseley; Lydia Pearson; Nancy Pacific; Thomas Pearson; Eliza L. Pelham; 2; Abner Parrott. Q.—John Quimby. R.—John Ruth; 2; Thomas A. Rearden; Polly E. Ridgeway; Peter Redhead; William S. Richardson; Mr. Roberts. S.—Thomas Stevens; Alexander Stuart, jun. William Sands; 2; Daniel Stephens; Samuel Stevens; Robert Spedden; Joseph Stangesser; Rebecca Sherwood. T.—Samuel Troth; William Tibbles; Colonel Richard Tilghman; Sipio Thomas. V.—James Veitch. W.—David Walker; Sharker White; Sarah Wilton; 2; James Walker; Hugh Work.

A list of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chester-town, Md. on the first day of October, 1805.

A.—William Abbot; Jeremiah Alexander. B.—Jacob Banbury; George Bordley; Jacob Bunee; Mrs. Amelia Buck. C.—Mrs. Mary Cooper; John Campbell; Samuel Crouch; Edward Coppage; Mrs. Anna Caulk; Miss Ann Caldwell; William Corle. D.—James Dawson. F.—Jas. Frisby. (Worton). Richard Filligance; Joseph Forman. G.—Wm. & Thomas Glenville; James Greenwood. H.—Nathaniel Hynion; Daniel Hull; Kinzey Harrison; Mallet James Holliday; John C. Hykton, jun. I.—Mrs. Isabella Jones. L.—Daniel Lamb, John Lucas, 3d; Samuel Lacock; John Leatherbury; Benj. or Sarah Leek; James Larey. M.—Thos. Morgan. N.—Thomas Nicholson. P.—Miss Eliza & Phillis. R.—Nathan Reynolds; John M. A. Rankin; Dr. John S. Reece; Edward Robinson. S.—Nathan Smith; Henry Steiner; Edward Stevenson. W.—Alward White; Joseph Wilkinson; Samuel Weatherhead. U.—Wm. Ufferton.
October 8, 1805.

Letters in the Post-Office

At George-town Cryst Roads, Maryland, October 1, 1805.

B.—Angello Bennet; James Beetle; Caleb Briscoe. C.—George Corrie; Capt. John Campbell; Mary Capelle; 2; Cornelius Comegys, Esq. John Cacy; James Cowharding. D.—Samuel Davis, Esq. Thomas Dalany; Fanny Denby; William Downs. G.—Elizabeth R. Gravel. H.—Charles Haynes; James Howard; William Harper and Son. K.—Daniel Knock, Wm. Knight; Wm. Nicholls. L. Geo. Little. M.—Daniel McCarty, s. N. Sarah Noel; 2; Rebecca Newnam. P.—Ann Parsons; William Price; Eben Palmer. R.—Newman Runnalls; Nancy Robinson. S.—John L. Smith; William Spearman; John Symons; Sarah Smith; Robert Scott; Beryl Singles; Jas. Stephenson. T.—John Turner. V.—Samuel Voorhees. W.—James Welch; 2; James Walters; Dr. Simon Wilmer. Y. Mary Yeates.

Two Principal Teachers

ARE wanted in the Academy at the City of Washington, to be opened on the first Monday of January next.—They must be qualified to teach reading, writing, the English and Latin languages, geography and the mathematics. Each Principal Teacher to receive five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for which he is to instruct such poor scholars as may be sent by the Board of Trustees, provided their whole instruction shall not exceed one hundred and twenty quarters in each year; and likewise to receive the entire amount of the tuition money for pay (scholars at the rate of five dollars a quarter until the number amount to fifty, and beyond that number as shall be fixed by the Board: Out of this compensation he is to pay for necessary assistants, the rent of the school rooms, and other incidental expenses.

Applications will be received until the first Monday in December next at the City of Washington by WASHINGTON BOARD, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or by GABRIEL DUFAL, A committee SAMUEL H. SMITH, appointed for WILLIAM CRANCH, that purposes Editors friendly to the advancement of Education, are requested to insert the above advertisement a few times.

Notice.

I HEREBY inform all persons that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.
SILAS C. BUSH.
Princess Anne, Somerset county,
September 17, 1805.

David Kerr, junior,

HAS nearly disposed of his STOCK of GOODS, and wishes to bring his business to a final close:—All persons indebted to him for goods on bond, note, or open account, are requested to liquidate the same as soon as possible.

The GOODS remaining on hand, amounting to about 800 dollars, together with several houses and lots, in and about Easton, are still offered for sale or barter.
Easton, August 13, 1805.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Queen-Ann's county,

FELLOW-CITIZENS, FROM the solicitations of a number of my Friends in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
SAMUEL DIXSON.
Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 24, 1805.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester-Town, for the Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mensurations, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people.

JOHN THOMPSON.
Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805.

New-Ark Academy.

THE trustees of Newark academy are requested to take notice, that their semi-annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, the eighteenth of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M. An examination of the school will, as usual, take place on that day, to which the parents and guardians of the students are invited.
SAMUEL BARR, Secretary.
Newcastle, Sept. 9, 1805.

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he purchased on the best terms, and from the latest importations; and as he shall deem himself contented with a moderate advance on the cost, he can with the strictest propriety recommend this assortment to the attention of those who wish to purchase Medicine, for quantity, quality and price. All orders from a distance will be as strictly and promptly attended to, and the articles charged at the same price as if the purchasers were present; and they may expect no disappointment in having their orders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely an article now in use included in the Materia Medica, but what the subscriber has on hand. All kinds of Tinctures, Pills, Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture, of every description, Surgeons' Pocket Cases of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that nothing on his part shall be wanting to meet their approbation.
JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1805.

New Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment of Drugs and Medicines complete, respectfully offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured.
WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
Easton, July 23, 1805.

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age, of reputable parents, with a tolerable education, will be taken at the above shop, if immediate application is made—none need apply who cannot be well recommended.

One hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 21st day of June last from the subscriber's Farm on Wye river, a negro man named JIM WYE, or Jim Smith, aged about 32 years; he is a very black, smart, active, well-made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a broad face and flat about the cheek bones, but full towards the lower parts of his cheeks; I am told that he has a scar in his face, but as I never observed it, I cannot say that it is certainly the case. He is a good humoured, cheerful fellow, and complaisant when spoken to. If the above mentioned negro is taken up in this state, and safely lodged in the jail at Easton or Centreville, thirty dollars will be paid, and if taken up out of the state and secured in the jail of either of the above mentioned places, so that I get him again, the above reward shall be paid by
EDWARD COURSEY.
Wye River, Queen Ann's coun-
ty, Md. July 23, 1805.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

August Term, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Patrick Kennard, Executor of Philip Everitt, late of Kent county, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Tell, RICHARD BARROLL,
Reg. of Wills, Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of PHILIP EVERITT, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1805.

PATRICK KENNARD, Executor
of Philip Everitt, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

August Term, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Michael Lamb and Wife, Executrix of Mary Medford, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Tell, R. BARROLL, Register
of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of MARY MEDFORD, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of August, 1805.

MICHAEL LAMB and
MELESCENT LAMB,
Ex'rs. of Mary Medford, dec'd.

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain-Carrying Business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Frazier, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Gile's store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business, by

WILLIAM R. STUART.
Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from JAMES COOK, of Kent county, Maryland, sometime in July last, a negro woman named FLO-RA, about 40 years of age, of a very black and rough complexion; has lost one or two of her upper foreteeth, and has several scars about her neck and shoulders, occasioned by the whip, and has lost the nail of the little finger on the right hand; she appears to be simple when conversed with; the clothes she took away with her are uncertain. Any person apprehending said negro and securing her in any jail so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to James Cook or the subscriber, shall have all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS S. COOK.
Queen Ann's county, Oct. 1, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STAYED or stolen from the road leading from Easton to Dover ferry, on Saturday the 22d of August, a dark brown MARE, with a few grey hairs about her flanks, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters free and active, with one white hind foot, very large ears, and long tail bone. Ten Dollars reward will be given for the Mare, if taken up and secured, so that the owner get her again, and reasonable charges paid if brought home. If stolen, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the Mare and Thief.

GARRETTSON BLADES,
Choptank river, Caroline county,
near Dover ferry.
September 24, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 25th of July last, a negro boy named HARRY, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 18 or 19 years of age; has a scar over his left eye. His clothing is a blue cloth coat, coarse linen breeches and trousers, and wool hat. He says his master's name is Thomas Aberry, of Fairfax county, Virginia. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
August 27, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th of July last, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high. His clothing is a velvet jacket, Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and a wool hat. He says he belongs to Mr. Evans of Natchez, and that he was purchased of Rezin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.
August 27, 1805.



THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR
 ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
 per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—
 No paper can be discontinued until the same
 is paid for.
 ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three
 weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and con-
 tinued for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per week

From the (Baltimore) American.
 Having, in the American of the 6th
 of June last, commenced a discussion of
 the bill contemplating an alteration in
 the judiciary establishment of the state,
 and considering it a measure all-import-
 ant and interesting, and, of such weighty
 consideration, that upon it the approach-
 ing elections in most of the counties will
 probably hinge, it may be requisite to pur-
 sue the investigation farther, and develop
 the grounds upon which the contemplated
 change is bottomed, that the public
 may be the better enabled, upon this
 great question of state policy, to form a
 correct opinion, and ultimately to deter-
 mine whether it will most comport with
 the real welfare of the state, to adopt or
 to reject the measure.

In the paper above alluded to it is
 asserted to be shown that the general
 court is by experience found to be bur-
 then some, cumbersome, inconvenient, op-
 pressive, and promotive of great delay.
 It shall be the subject of the present,
 to bring into the view of the public, the
 great difference of expense attending the
 trial of the facts in the general court, and
 the trial of the same facts in the county
 courts; the saving to the people of the
 state, which will result, from having the
 suits which may be brought in the gen-
 eral court, settled in the county courts;
 and contrast the difference, in point of
 expense to the state, between the admin-
 istration of the present judiciary establish-
 ment, and that which is contemplated.

And here it may be necessary to pre-
 mise, that the statements of the costs of
 trials of facts in the county courts, which
 are herein submitted have been furnished
 by a clerk of a county court, and there-
 fore may be considered accurate; those
 of the costs of trials of the same facts
 in the general court, although not taxed
 by the clerk of that court, yet may be
 affirmed to be rather under than over
 the usual taxation of costs in the court.
 The allowances to witnesses for their
 attendance in either court are ascertained
 by law, as also the itinerant charges to
 witnesses coming to and returning from
 the general court, and it is in the general
 true, that the costs in the general court
 are double the costs in the county courts.

It is not material, in order to ascertain
 this difference of expense, from what
 county an instance shall be given, of a
 cause carried up to the general court,
 as the legal expenses, where similar
 proceedings are had in all respects, are
 the same, except the itinerant charges
 allowed to witnesses, and as the instance
 of a cause, removed from any of the
 distant counties, will better elucidate the
 extent of the expense of a trial in the
 general court, and the difference between
 the expense of trying the cause in the
 county court, and that of trying it in the
 general court, we will take for example
 a suit instituted in Allegany county court,
 for the recovery of 76 pounds; three
 witnesses summoned and attending six
 days on the part of the plaintiff, and the
 same number the same time for the de-
 fendant, and all sworn in the cause and
 all prove their attendance, and the cause
 tried the second term after the appearance
 court. By the bill of costs furnished, it
 appears that the costs of the plaintiff and
 defendant, of the trial of the fact in Al-
 legany county will amount to about
 3,387 pounds of tobacco, equal to twenty-
 one pounds three shillings and four pence
 halfpenny current money:—that is—

Plaintiff's costs.	Defendant's costs.
Attorney, 200	Attorney, 200
Sheriff, 253	Sheriff, 69
Clerk, 276	Clerk, 90
Crier, 78	Crier, 18
3 witnesses, 6	3 witnesses, 6
days attend- ance, 1080	days attend- ance, 1080
Jury fee, 95	
Plf's costs, 1983	
Def's costs, 1457	

P. & D. costs 3440 lb tob. equal to 21/10
 But this cause, instead of being tried
 in the county is—at the trial court, re-
 moved by the proper process to the ge-
 neral court, and there tried the third
 term after removal. The same num-
 ber of witnesses are summoned for plaintiff
 and defendant, and attend the same num-
 ber of days, all sworn, and each prove

their attendance, and each allowed 16
 days itinerant charges. By the bills of
 cost herein after stated, it appears that
 the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in
 the county court at the time of removal,
 amount to about 663 pounds of tobacco,
 equal to four pounds two shillings and
 ten pence half penny current money, and
 the costs of trial afterwards in the gen-
 eral court, the third term after removal,
 amount to about 5,307 pounds of tobacco,
 equal to thirty three pounds three
 shillings and four pence halfpenny; to
 which add fifty four pounds current mo-
 ney for itinerant charges allowed by law,
 making an aggregate of costs, in the ge-
 neral court, equal to eighty seven pounds
 three shillings and four pence halfpenny;
 to these costs in the general court, add
 the costs of the court below, before re-
 moval, which will make it in the intire,
 the sum of ninety one pound six shill-
 ings and three pence, the amount of a
 trial—thus

Plaintiff's cost in Allegany before removal.	Defendants costs.
Attorney, 200	Attorney, 200
Sheriff, 41	Clerk, 124
Clerk, 78	
Crier, 20	
Plf's costs, 339	
Def's costs, 324	

Plaintiff's & de-
 fendants costs
 below, 663 lb tob equal to 4 1/2 10 1/2

Plaintiff's cost in ge- neral court after removal.	Defendants costs.
Attorney, 400	Attorney, 400
Sheriff, 160	Sheriff, 69
Clerk, 552	Clerk, 180
Crier, 161	Crier, 99
3 witnesses 6	3 witnesses 6
days each for	days each for
attendance at	attendance at
1-50 pr day 1620	1-50 pr day 1620
Jury fee, 95	
Plf's costs, 2989	
Def's costs, 2368	

P & D costs, 5347 lb tob. eq. to 33 3/4 1/2
 Add 16 days itinerant charges
 to 6 witnesses at 1-50 pr
 day, 54 0 0
 The costs of Allegany county
 court before the removal as
 stated above, 663 lb. tob. 4 1/2 10 1/2

Total expense of trial in ge- neral court, 91 11 3	
Deduct the costs of trial in Allegany courts as above stated, 21 10 4 1/2	
Difference between the ex- pense of trial in the ge- neral court and of trial in Al- legany county, 70 6 10 1/2	

It therefore appears, that in the ex-
 amination stated, the difference of expense
 between trying the cause in the general
 court and county court will amount to
 nearly the plaintiff's whole demand; and
 in the preceding calculation the costs
 of the transcript from the court below
 are not added, which, if added, would
 augment the difference. Another ex-
 ample—a suit is instituted in Worcester
 county for the same sum, the same wit-
 nesses summoned, and attending the same
 number of days for each party, and 12
 days itinerant charges each, which by
 law they are allowed for coming to and
 returning from Easton:

The plaintiff's cost of trial in Worcester, 1980 lb. tob.	
Defendant's cost as above, 1457	
Costs of trial in Wor- cester, lbs. tobacco, 3387—L21 3 4 1/2	
Same cause removed to the general court, and there tried.	
Plaintiffs and defend- ant's costs before re- moved as above, 663—L4 2 10 1/2	
Plaintiffs and defend- ant's costs in the ge- neral court as a- bove, lbs. tob. 5307—L38 8 4 1/2	
Twelve days itinerant charges of fix wit- nesses, to and from Easton, 40 10	
Costs of trial at Easton, Deduct the costs of plaintiff and defendant for the tri- al in the county court as above, 21 18 4 1/2	
Difference, L56 10 10 1/2	

It again appears, that the difference
 between trying a cause in Worcester coun-
 ty, and removing the same cause to the
 general court, and there tried is fifty six
 pounds, twelve shillings and ten pence
 half penny nearly, three fourths of the
 sum to be recovered.—There is the same
 difference, as last above stated, between
 a cause instituted and tried in St. Mary's,
 and the same cause removed to and tri-
 ed in the general court, and nearly the
 same if removed from Somerset, Cecil,
 Charles or Washington counties. And
 there is the same difference between the
 trial of a cause instituted in the county
 court, and a cause originally instituted in
 the general court, except the sum of
 four pounds two shillings and ten pence
 the costs incurred before removal as a-
 bove stated.

But this calculation of difference of
 expense, in the trial of causes in the ge-
 neral and county courts, is but contrast-
 ing a pigmy with a giant, if the witnesses
 attend for more than six days, at one dol-
 lar and fifty cents per diem, during the
 third term. And instead of six witnesses
 six days, twenty or more witnesses attend
 from ten to eighteen days during a term,
 and the cause is continued from term to
 term for three, four, or five terms; if
 any person is curious of ascertaining such
 expense, let him demand of the clerk of
 the general court, the bill of costs in the
 suit of Hall and Gittings, for fifteen or
 twenty acres of land valued, upon an a-
 verage, from fifteen to twenty dollars
 per acre; these costs, in the general court,
 it is asserted, amount to from two to three
 thousand dollars, exclusively of the costs
 in the court of appeals. Let a bill of
 costs too in the suit of Stephenson and
 Hoguire also be referred to; and the
 taxation of costs in the suits of Norwood
 and the Baltimore Company, Howard
 and Cromwell, and Howard and Moales,
 and the taxation of costs in a variety of
 other suits, which might be enumerated.

The detailed statements of the costs
 of the trials of facts in the general and
 county courts, it is presumed are cor-
 rect. Those of the costs in the county
 courts, from the person who furnished
 them, I trust are accurate, and those of
 the costs in the general court (it is be-
 lieved) if not entirely accurate, are so
 nearly so, as to make no material differ-
 ence in the comparison and if any, rather in
 favour of the general court.

The subject of expense, may be con-
 sidered in another view, that is, the sav-
 ing to suitors in having the cases in the
 general court, not disputed, settled in
 the county courts, these are generally
 settled in both courts the second term
 after the appearance court, for instance,
 lay that there are eight hundred undis-
 puted cases to be settled in the general
 court of the Western Shore annually,
 that is judgment to be entered in each
 May and October term; the plaintiff's
 costs in each suit, upon an average, will
 be one thousand and seventy two pounds
 of tobacco, and the defendant's costs,
 four hundred and eighty pounds of toba-
 cco, making together one thousand five
 hundred and fifty two pounds of toba-
 cco; the costs of settling the eight
 hundred suits, at one thousand five hun-
 dred and fifty two pounds of tobacco
 each, will then amount to one million
 two hundred and forty one thousand six
 hundred pounds of tobacco, equal to se-
 ven thousand seven hundred and sixty
 pounds current money. The same num-
 ber of suits distributed amongst, and set-
 tled in the several county courts, calcu-
 lating the plaintiff's cost in each suit, at
 four hundred and thirty eight pounds of
 tobacco, and the defendant's costs, at two
 hundred and twenty eight pounds of toba-
 cco, and together to six hundred and sixty
 pounds of tobacco, will amount to five
 hundred and thirty two thousand eight
 hundred pounds of tobacco, or three
 thousand three hundred and thirty pounds
 current money, making a saving every
 year in favor of suitors on the Western
 Shore alone, which appears by deducting
 the one from the other, to the amount
 of seven hundred and eight thousand
 eight hundred pounds of tobacco, equal
 to four thousand four hundred and thirty
 pounds current money, to this may be
 added the saving in favor of suitors on
 the Eastern Shore, which aggregate a-
 mount, instead of being annually appli-
 ed to the support of the general court
 may be appropriated to useful purposes.

But this expense of trying facts in the
 general court, may be considered in an-
 other view, as it affects the treasury of
 the state. For instance, on the Western
 Shore, there are forty-four jurymen at-
 tending the general court, at two dollars
 and fifty cents each per diem, making
 the expense of the whole panel, to be

paid out of the treasury, one hundred
 and ten dollars per diem; a jury is sworn
 in a cause from Washington, on the se-
 cond day of the regular week, and the
 cause continues to be tried till the fourth
 day of the second week, making nine
 days, and then a juror is withdrawn, and
 the cause is continued; at the succeed-
 ing term, the jury are again sworn, on
 the second day of the first week, and
 they give in their verdict on the fourth
 day of the second week, making nine
 days in the continuance time, and dur-
 ing both terms, eighteen days; the ex-
 pence thereof to the state, of the trial
 of this cause, will amount to 1980 dolls.
 Perhaps the cause of Harper and Hamp-
 ton is a case nearly in point, a heavy
 expence to be incurred by the state for
 the trial of a single case! and this is not
 the only instance of such expence being
 heretofore incurred; the case of Ham-
 mond and Watfield, and many others,
 might, if necessary, be named. But
 every expence of this kind is totally
 saved to the state by adopting the con-
 templated system. To this state expence
 may be fairly taken into the calculation,
 the great expence and inconvenience in-
 curred by suitors whose causes must be
 continued, and where witnesses must be
 again summoned, and again attend by
 reason of a cause, in the instance above
 stated, occupying so much of the regu-
 lar time of the court, nor have any
 means, heretofore invented by the gen-
 eral court, remedied this outrageous evil.

But the administration of the contem-
 plated system, throwing out of view all
 the considerations which have been urged
 in this and the former paper, will be at-
 tended with no greater—nay, with a less
 expence to the state than that of the
 present system of jurisprudence. To
 view this, it will only be necessary to
 state the expence of the present establish-
 ment, as fixed by law—and allow a li-
 beral, not profuse, support to that which
 is contemplated—Thus

3 judges of the general court, at a salary fixed by law at 2,000 dolls. each, 6,000	
38 associate justices in the se- veral counties, at 4 dolls. per diem for attendance in court 40 days in each year, average the court to be held 20 days each term, 6,080	
5 district judges, their salaries as fixed by the act of 1801, 6,600	
4 judges of the court of ap- peals, at 1000 dolls. each, fixed by law, 4,000	
Eastern Shore general court jury for April and Septem- ber terms in 1804, as ap- pears by the report of the Eastern Shore treasurer, during the last session, 2,200	
W. Shore general court jury for May and October terms in 1804, appears by the re- port of the treasurer of the Western Shore, 7,777 50	
Total expence of the present system, 32,657 50	

In the contemplated establishment, the
 state is divided into six judicial districts,
 and for each, there is to be one chief
 judge and two associates, making in all
 six chief judges, and twelve associates
 the expence, therefore, to be incurred,
 will be the salaries of the judges—lay
 then that they will be fixed as follow:
 6 chief judges, at 2,000 dolls.
each, 12,000
 12 associates, at 1,200 each, 14,400
 The business of the general
 court being distributed in
 the 19 county courts, will
 necessarily, by increasing
 the business in those courts,
 protract the terms, say 3
 days in each county, add
 then the expence of 25
 petit jurors attending 3
 days in each county, at an
 expence of 37 dolls. 50 cts.
per diem, 2,137 50

Expence of the proposed sys- tem, 28,537 50	
Expence of the present sys- tem, 32,667 50	
Difference of the annual ex- pence between the admin- istration of the two sys- tems in favor of the pro- posed system, 4,130	

In a future paper this important mea-
 sure will be farther investigated.

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

Although the war with Tripoli has at
 length been terminated by an honorable
 treaty, and our captive citizens restored
 to the arms of their country; yet even
 this transaction, which reflects so much
 honor on our government, has not escaped
 the animadversion of its enemies.
 It is well known that for some time
 before the conclusion of the war with Tri-
 poli, loud complaints against the admini-
 stration appeared in many of the "op-
 position papers" for suffering so many of
 our citizens to remain in captivity, when
 their release might immediately be ob-
 tained by a pecuniary sacrifice. No sooner
 however was it understood that the
 trifling sum of 60,000 had been paid for
 their ransom, than we hear very different
 language made use of in the same papers.
 The person who was authorized by govern-
 ment to treat with the Barbary having made
 a disgraceful peace, at the moment when
 the gallant Eaton had obtained a victory, &c
 was approaching the capital of our ene-
 my. Far be it from me to wish to undervalue
 the services of Mr. Eaton! He has
 certainly "deserved well of his country."
 The capture of Derne, and the victory ob-
 tained over the troops of the Barbary in its
 vicinity, no doubt contributed to induce
 him to make overtures for peace; but it is
 chimerical to suppose that the capture of
 a small town, several hundred miles from
 Tripoli, would have compelled the Bar-
 bary to have submitted (as some suppose)
 to whatever terms Col. Lear may have
 thought proper to prescribe. Let us
 however for a moment suppose that the
 brave Eaton, with his army, had contin-
 ued victorious, and advanced towards
 Tripoli, and that our squadron had co-
 operated with him in an attack on that
 town, are we certain what would have
 been the result? If our forces were like
 to prove victorious, the Barbary driven to
 despair would have intiated his fury and
 vengeance by the massacre of our coun-
 trymen who were in his power—on the
 other hand if Mr. Eaton and his party
 had been defeated (which is not so im-
 probable but it might have happened as
 he advanced further into the Barbary's
 territories) the negotiation would have
 been at an end; the sufferings of our
 captive brethren would have been great-
 ly increased, and their duration prolong-
 ed.

Although Commodore Rodgers, in
 one of his letters which has been pub-
 lished, expresses an opinion that the safety
 of our captive citizens would have been
 endangered had the Barbary's overtures
 been rejected, which has been confirmed
 by several officers, who were in confine-
 ment at Tripoli, who declare that the
 Barbary threatened to put all the prisoners
 to death, should Mr. Eaton's army arrive
 within one league of his capital, still those
 who are desirous of condemning the trea-
 ty affect to think light of this menace,
 and assert that it never would, have
 been carried into effect. In forming
 an opinion however on the probable
 result of the Barbary's threats we
 ought to recollect that our captive citi-
 zens were not in the hands of a civilised
 power, but in those of a Barbarian who
 has on various occasions violated the law
 of nations and the principles of humani-
 ty; and whom avarice alone (in all proba-
 bility) prevented him from sacrificing
 them at the time when Commodore Pres-
 ble attacked his capital. He at that period
 still flattered himself with the hopes of
 obliging our government to comply with
 his exorbitant demands and therefore pre-
 served the lives of his prisoners.

Admitting however, for a moment
 that it was doubtful whether the Barbary
 would have carried his threats into exe-
 cution, still let me ask those who are
 censuring Colonel Lear, whether he
 would have been justifiable in the eyes of
 his country, had he to avoid the petty
 ransom which has been paid, risked the
 lives of three hundred of our citizens
 who were in captivity, when it is well
 known that a ransom for prisoners has
 ever been paid to the Barbary powers by
 the greatest maritime nations in Europe.
 Have those persons who have thought
 proper to condemn the treaty with Tripoli,
 forgotten that under the two former
 administrations (which are so often eulog-
 ized by them) that not only an enormous
 ransom was paid to certain Barbary pow-
 ers for release of our captive citizens, but
 that annual tributes were stipulated to be
 paid, besides Casualty presents, &c. &c.
 in our treaty with Tripoli, no stipulation
 of this kind are entered into, and besides we
 have procured certain commercial and
 other privileges, which few nations ever
 before obtained by treaties with any of

From the National Intelligencer.
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A COUNTRYMAN.
 B L A N K S
 FOR SALE,
 AT THE STAR OFFICE.

the Barbary powers. The opponents of the treaty, without knowing the stipulations which were made with Sidi Hamet (the exiled Bashaw) have not hesitated to declare that he has been shamefully abandoned. A bare perusal, however, of the letter from Com. Barron to Mr. Eaton, must be sufficient to convince every candid person, that this gentleman was not authorized to engage, on the part of the United States, to place Sidi Hamet on the throne of Tripoli; and as Mr. Eaton was under the control of the commodore, we have no reason to believe he would have deviated from his instructions. The service rendered us by Sidi Hamet will unquestionably command the attention of government; and such pecuniary aid will no doubt be extended to him, as will place him at least in an eligible situation as when Mr. Eaton found him in Egypt.

CATO.

Extract of a letter from a Mr. Pascal Paoli Peck (son of Col. Wm. Peck) an officer on board the U. S. brig Argus, commanded by Isaac Hull, Esq. dated Malta, July 4.

"By the President, which sails for America in a few days, I embrace the favorable opportunity of writing you a few lines. You will no doubt be anxious and feel a little surprised at my long silence, and will perhaps, place it to neglect or want of affection; but when I assure you I have not been in a Christian country for nearly eight months before, you will form an opinion that will be more correspondent to the feelings of my heart. Time and my duty will not permit me to write you as lengthily as I could wish; I will however give you a short account of my journey across the Libyan Desert, where we suffered almost everything possible, but in the end gained a glorious victory, and in a great measure contributed to the bringing the Bashaw of Tripoli to terms of peace. About the middle of November we sailed from Malta, bound to Egypt (having on board as passenger, William Eaton, Esq.) in search of Hamet Bashaw, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, to endeavor to effect a co-operation with him against his brother the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli. We arrived at the port of Alexandria on the 24th of November and Mr. Eaton went to Grand Cairo in search of the Ex-Bashaw. After a long series of difficulties, dangers and vexations Mr. Eaton arrived near Alexandria, with the Bashaw and about 40 persons in his suite, about the 6th of February, Mr. E. returned on board, and the Bashaw formed his camp about 11 miles from Alexandria, where he was occasionally reinforced by the Bedouin or desert Arabs. At the pressing solicitation of Mr. E. and at the request of Capt. Hull, I consented to accompany the former across the desert, with the proviso of joining the brig at Bomba. On the 19th of Feb. Mr. E. our Lieutenant of Marines, myself and seven marines, left the brig and joined the army, and the brig sailed for Syracuse. On the 6th of March we commenced our march with about 300 well mounted Arabs, 70 Christians recruited at Alexandria, and 105 camels, laden with our provisions and baggage. Our first day's march was near 40 miles. On encamping we found the well, to all appearance, dry, and there was no water within six hours march. Here commenced the first of our sufferings—after marching near 40 miles in a burning sun, buoyed up by the idea of finding water at the end of our march, we found on encamping not the least sign of water, nor was a green thing to be seen. All hands were employed in clearing out the well, but were so thirsty and fatigued they could hardly move. For myself, not having taken the precaution to procure a small skin of water to carry on my horse, had it not been for a few oranges I had, I should hardly have been able to move next morning. I laid myself down on my bed to sleep; but I could not, being for the first time in my life, almost dead with thirst. Had I possessed thousands, I would have given them for a gill of water. About day light a little water was found, worse, if possible, than bilge water; but to me it was more delicious than the most precious cordial. We moved on the 8th, and continued our march by irregular stages, until the 22d, halting wherever water was to be procured, and frequently suffering very much for the want of it; our only provisions a handful of rice and two biscuits a day, and every day perplexed and harassed by the Arabs for money, who finding us in their power, endeavored to extort every thing they could from us. The 22d, about noon, we entered on a spacious barren plain, where there were about 5000 Bedouin Arabs encamped, all in our interest, about 10,000 camels and 50,000 sheep fed. Here we remained five days to refresh our troops. The 27th we commenced our march with a small reinforcement, consisting of 37 Arab families, with about 150 fighting men. We might have taken the whole of them, had we had a sufficiency of provisions, which were now reduced to rice only.—Water was growing more and more scarce every day, and the Arabs becoming more troublesome. They seemed determined not to proceed to

Bomba until news came of the arrival of our vessels, never once supposing they would arrive, but remained under an idea that we wished to get possession of some strong hold in their country, and reduce them to Christianity. They said it was impossible for a Christian and a Mussulman to have the same interest. Our provisions were drawing to an end, and our Christian soldiers on the point of mutiny. Our prospects were now gloomy indeed, when we had discovered a mutiny, a courier arrived with news of our vessels being off Bomba. In an instant the face of things changed from penive gloom to enthusiastic gladness; the soldiers who had refused to mount guard returned to their duty.

The next morning we marched on in high spirits, being only three good days march from Bomba, although we had only provisions for the next day. The 12th, our provisions being expended, we killed a camel for subsistence, which lasted us the 13th. On the 16th we arrived at Bomba, having been 3 days without a mouthful of provisions, except a little forrel we found now and then, and a small root we dug out of the sand. To add to our distresses, no vessel was to be seen, and no water to be found; we remained that night without a drop. The Arabs again began to murmur. Early on the morning of the 17th I was roused by the joyful sound of a sail! I went out of my tent, and enjoyed the pleasing sight of the Argus coming down the coast under full sail. All was now rejoicing, and mutual congratulation. About 8 the Argus discovered us, and at 10 I enjoyed the pleasure of embracing my messmates, and sitting down to a comfortable meal, which I had not enjoyed for near 40 days. When I think on our situation in the Desert, where no other Christian ever set his foot, and consider what these the Arabs are who would shoot a man for the buttons on his coat, and their religious prejudices, which would have been sufficient to warrant our deaths, as Christians and enemies to their religion, I frequently wonder how it was possible for us to succeed, in reaching Bomba. Certainly it was one of the most extraordinary expeditions ever set on foot. We were very frequently 24 hours without water, and once 47 hours without a drop, our horses were sometimes three days without, and for the last 20 days had nothing to eat except what they picked out of the sand. The country was a melancholy desert throughout, and for the space of 450 miles we saw neither house nor tree, nor hardly any thing green, and except in one place, not a trace of a human being.

To-morrow morning we sail again for Alexandria. I have but a few minutes to spare from my duty to finish this. Suffice it to say, that on the 27th of April, Derne, the most valuable province of the kingdom of Tripoli, was taken by the united forces of Hamet Bashaw and Mr. Eaton, and the Argus, Nautilus, and sloop Hornet; and that about the middle of June a peace was concluded with the reigning Bashaw, of Tripoli; and the Ex-Bashaw, with about 60 of his followers, obliged to abandon their country without knowing where to seek a home or subsistence. There is not the smallest doubt but that our getting possession of Derne was the reason of the Bashaw's coming to terms. But I must hasten to conclude, as a boat is now waiting to take the letters on shore. Our whole Squadron is at Syracuse, and will go down the Mediterranean in a short time. The President sails for America shortly. Commodore Barron is on board her in a very low state of health. The John Adams and three gun boats have arrived at Syracuse."

From the POLITICAL REGISTER.

Correspondence communicated by Captain Bainbridge.

Perth-Amboy, 30 Sept. 1805.

SIR, I enclose you copies of letters which I will thank you to publish in your paper—they will convey (but feebly) to my countrymen, the obligations myself and fellow sufferers in captivity, were under to Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish Majesty's Consul to the Regency of Tripoli, for his humane and friendly attention. In fact, had we not met with such a character of philanthropy as Mr. Nissen, our situation would have been truly deplorable.

I am, respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Major Wm. Jackson, Editor of the Political Register, Phil.

Tripoli, in Barbary, 3d June, 1805.

SIR,

WE, officers of the U. States' late frigate Philadelphia, wrecked on the coast of Tripoli, to do justice to our feelings, address this letter of thanks to you for your kind, humane and generous conduct during our captivity in this place. The philanthropy which you showed to us at the first moment of our misfortune, and your unremitted attention to the end of it, believe us, Sir, is deeply impressed on our hearts; and we shall never cease to remember it with the warmest gratitude, and to offer our prayers to that Being who rewards benevolent deeds, for your health and happiness.

nevolent deeds, for your health and happiness.

We are, with sentiments of Great esteem and respect, Your most obedient servants, WM. BAINBRIDGE, Capt. and 22 officers.

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. His Danish Majesty's Consul, Tripoli.

Tripoli, in Barbary, 3d June, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

I do myself the honor of enclosing you a letter of thanks from the American Naval officers, lately prisoners in Tripoli, for your humane and friendly attention to them during their captivity. The sentiments they have expressed, be assured, are but faint shadows of their feelings: your kindness is deeply registered in the heart of every individual of them, and no time will ever efface the remembrance of it.

I shall not attempt to convey to you a just idea of my own feelings for your disinterested friendship, and the risk which you have run to serve myself and fellow sufferers, as words would be inadequate to the task; but believe me to be truly impressed with the gratitude which such kindness merits, and that it ever will be one of my greatest pleasures to hear of your happiness.

I am, dear Sir,

With sincere esteem,

Your friend and ob't. servant, WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. Tripoli.

U. S. Frigate President,

Bay of Gibraltar, 27 July, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

The officers of the U. States' late frigate Philadelphia, lately prisoners in Tripoli, having received from Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish Majesty's Consul at that Regency, the most humane and friendly attention during their captivity in that place—and being desirous to express their grateful sense of his benevolent services, have agreed to present to him an URN with a proper emblem.—I have, therefore, to request your goodness to take on you the commission of having a suitable one made in London, and delivered to his Danish Majesty's Minister residing at the Court of St. James, accompanied by the letter herein enclosed. I feel confident, Sir, that you will readily comply with my request; and also excuse the trouble attending it, particularly as it is to convey to our friend a mark of gratitude for his attention.

I have the honor to be,

With esteem and respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

John Gavino, Esq. Consul for the U. S. Gibraltar.

U. S. Ship President,

Bay of Gibraltar, 27 July, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

In behalf of myself and officers, I have to request your acceptance of an URN, which accompanies this letter, as a pledge of our grateful sense of your humane and friendly attention to us while captives in Tripoli (Barbary). We tender you this pledge, not for the nominal value, but as a lasting monument of our gratitude for your benevolence, and with it our best wishes for your health and happiness.

I am, dear Sir,

With sincere esteem and respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. His Danish Majesty's Consul, Tripoli.

Perth Amboy, 1st Aug. 1805.

SIR,

YOU will oblige me by giving in your paper a place to the enclosed letters. The person whom the crew of the Philadelphia released from bondage was a Neapolitan, and one of the drivers over them; and who no doubt would have remained forever a captive, had it not been for the generosity of the American Tars.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Maj. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Tripoli, 4th June, 1805.

SIR,

I enclose you a letter received from the crew of the U. States' late frigate Philadelphia; you are directed to comply with their very laudable request, and make the charges respectively against them.

Yours,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Keith Spence, Esq. Purser.

Prison Tripoli, June 2.

SIR,

A twelvemonth ago, a number of the ship's company proposed a plan for the relief of one of the Neapolitans, who, as far as was in his power, showed our people many kindnesses, it was dropped for that time; our emancipation not admitting of a doubt we have again resumed the same laudable undertaking, and find the majority of the ship's company happy to have it in their power to contribute essentially to the happiness of a fellow

creature; upwards of 300 dollars have been subscribed for that purpose, and it now, Sir, rests with you whether the business shall be completed or not, by advancing the money; each subscriber is willing to give all the security requisite for the reimbursement of the cash—as the time is short, you will oblige us by sending an answer as soon as possible, we earnestly hope that it may be favorable, and that our poor fellow sufferer shall not be left to suffer the bitter pangs of disappointment.

With our best wishes for your health and happiness we remain your's, &c. STEPHEN HOWELL, In behalf of the subscribers as per list annexed. HENRY JOHNSON, JAMES FREISE, JOHN SMITH.

To Capt. Wm. Bainbridge, Esq.

FROM THE WITNESS.

162 W. 14.

We would remind the people, who are disposed to forget what makes against them, that at the last presidential election, Mr. Jefferson had 162 electoral votes in his favor and only 14 against him—that 9 of these last were furnished by our steady habitated state, 3 by the little state of Delaware, (which sends only one member to Congress) and 2 by Maryland.

This is the mighty federalism of which we have heard so much: this is the proud effect of federalism. Nine tenths of the United States are in favor of the man, who was the friend of Washington, his first secretary of state. No other man has performed such a forty years of brilliant and useful service as Mr. Jefferson has. No other man now lives, who has so high testimony that he deserves the gratitude of his country.

For the good, which Mr. Jefferson has done, the body of the American people have been grateful to him. We have experienced this good in the savings of our lives and money. For the same good the federalists seek to stone him. Every thing, which aids the common people, links the aristocracies; hence these hate Mr. Jefferson. He builds up the common people, they wish to pull down and keep down the common people.

If Mr. Jefferson, instead of removing the midnight judges, had doubled their number: if he had doubled the duty on salt, stamps and carriages, instead of abolishing it: if he had exerted himself for a national religion and a test act: if he had raised a powerful army, or held in force the sedition and alien acts, the tongues of federalists would have cleft to the roofs of their mouths, before they would have attacked him. If Mr. Jefferson had been a weak or wicked man, federalists would have borne with him; but his straight forward, discreet course of administration filled them with madness. He did none of the things which they foretold that he would do. He burnt no meeting houses, destroyed no bibles; religion revived and flourished while he has been in power. He applied no sponge to the national debt; he introduced no Roman Catholic religion. While he lives, federalists will stand confessed impostors, who told what was not true. While he is in power, federalists will exist only as "monuments of the safety with which error may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

Last week a cow gave a calf in Danvers, which though it had been dead for some time, weighed 94 pounds. Its length was found to be 7 feet 4 inches, without the tail, which was 16 inches. The calf was 3 feet and 4 inches in height behind, and 3 feet 1 inch in height before. The hoof was larger than that of a calf of eighteen months. From the upper joint of the leg to the hoof was eighteen inches. It was believed that had the calf been alive, he must have weighed 140 pounds. The head weighed 14 1-2 pounds. The cow was not a large one, and its unusual distention in its pregnancy had been often observed. [Salem Reg.]

We understand that the following are the boundaries of the purchase made by the commissioners appointed by the U. States to treat with the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians: Beginning where the boundary line between the state of Tennessee and the Indians strikes the Ohio River; thence down the Ohio to the Tennessee River; thence up the middle of the Tennessee River to the mouth of Duck river; thence up Duck river to where the Columbian road crosses it; thence with the road, southwardly, to the top of the dividing ridge between Buffalo and Swan River; thence including all the waters of Elk river, to the Chickasaw old fields, near the Mule Shoals; thence a direct line northwardly to the United States boundary. Tennessee Gaz.

We are extremely sorry to learn, by a gentleman from Dutchess county (State of N. Y.) that owing to the very dry weather, and consequent stagnations of the rivers, the inhabitants of that county are dying as fast as the people of New-York, of a kind of pestilential fever. In some parts of the county the number of sick is so great, that there are not people enough in health to take care of them.

[Providence Gazette.]

From Berdoun Paper, received by the John and Francis, arrived at Charleston. Translation from the Madrid Gazette of the 6th August.

Admiral Gravina has written to his excellency the Prince of Peace, under date of the 28th July, as follows:

"Leaving Cape Finistere 25 leagues to the south east, on the 22d July the combined Squadron proceeded with the wind at W. N. W. in the direction of east to south-east, formed in three columns, then covered with a thick fog.

At noon the chafing vessels made a signal of seeing 21 sail to the E. N. E. the greater part of which were ships of the line. We immediately formed the line of battle with the larboard tacks on board. I placed myself at the head of the Spanish Squadron which composed the advanced guard, and the French admiral placed himself in the centre of the line.

The enemy appearing to have 16 vessels of the line, of which three were 3 deckers, and two armed en flute maneuvered on the opposite tack, apparently with a design of turning of our rear. To prevent this the admiral made the signal to wear, which was executed in an instant, without waiting for the last signal to commence the evolution.

The last vessel of the rear guard being covered, the Argonaut, on which I had my flag, commenced a fire on the van guard of the English, which continuing the movement it had commenced prevented it from discovering the one we had executed.

The enemy's Squadron formed itself in circle at the moment we executed the same manœuvre, then began between our van and the whole of the enemy's line, within half gun shot, a very lively combat, which extended itself successively to the centre of our line.

The fog was so thick, that in spite of the proximity of the enemy, we could only at intervals distinguish their vessels.

Our fire was constantly supported and well directed. We saw one three decker which had lost her mizen and one of an inferior size which had lost her main and foremasts. The action continued until nine o'clock; the enemy then were and gave up the action; we were then ranged in a firm line.

The 23d at day break, notwithstanding the fog, we discovered that we had two vessels missing, the Firme and St. Raphael. We the saw then enemy going in the opposite tack; wearing immediately we re-established our line in giving them chase; we then saw that they had three ships in tow that were dismasted, and that their line of battle was composed of thirteen ships of the line, one of which had lost her fore-topmast. We continued the chase the whole day without any success the enemy having constantly maneuvered in a manner to prevent a second rencontre.

The 24th passed in the same manner; we saw the enemy far to leeward, carrying all sail on the starboard tack, the wind blowing gently from the north-east.

The 25th, the wind was very strong at north east with a high sea, we then saw nothing of the enemy; during the day we made Cape Finistere, bearing due east.

In this situation the wind being against our proceeding to Ferrol, and many of the French vessels having water for no more than six days, embarrassed besides with 1300 sick and wounded, without any means of succoring them, we determined to enter the port of Vigo, that we might obtain the necessaries we stood in need of.

As soon as I shall have received the particular details from each vessel, I will hasten to send them to your excellency.—The six vessels under my orders have fought on this occasion with as much bravery as understanding, and I think that the enemy avoided a second rencontre, only because he did not find the first very satisfactory. The force was equal on each side, as to the quality of the vessels, as we had not one three-decker on our side, and had two small ones of 64 guns each.

The admiral announces, that on the 8th of June, the Squadron being near Barbadoes, two frigates discovered at 10 o'clock in the morning, a convoy of 16 sail and made a signal for a general chase; this was executed with great success, for at 5 o'clock in the evening 15 vessels of the said convoy were captured by the two frigates and the Argonaut, on board of which admiral Gravina had his flag, and which by her superior sailing soon joined the frigates. This convoy was richly charged with sugar, coffee, cotton and other colonial produce; it had left Antigua the preceding evening, destined for Europe.

On the 3d of July, off Tercera, the Squadron recaptured the Spanish frigate Minorca, coming from Lima, charged with 400,000 dollars in gold & silver, and a considerable quantity of the precious productions of Peru and Chili. This frigate had been taken a few days before by an English cruiser, which was also captured by our Squadron.

The celebrated Whistfield, once told a congregation, that he himself would bear witness against them at the tribunal of heaven. Aye, cried out an old sailor, like the Old Bailey for all the world, the greatest regicidal king's evidence!

OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
October 22, 1805.

MARYLAND ELECTION.
DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Worcester County.
Zadock Sturgis, Joshua Duer, John Bishop, and Joshua Prideaux.
City of Annapolis.
John Muir and Adam Shaafi.
Anne Arundel County.
Richard Merriken, John Francis Mercer, Lloyd Dorley, and Joshua Higgins.
Prince George's County.
Francis M. Hall, Archibald Van Horn, Alexander Contee, and Henry A. Callis.
Frederick County.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey, Jacob Waters, and Henry Kuhn.
Washington County.
John Bowles, Robert Smith, Tench Ringgold, and William Yates.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.
For Governor.

	M. Kean.	Snyder.
Philad. City,	2,055	1,415
County,	1,837	2,275
Delaware, maj.	627	
Bucks,	2,461	1,981
Montgomery,	2,362	1,930
Berks,	3,336	1,810
Lancaster, maj.	1,692	
York, 3 out of 6 districts, maj.	1,019	
Dauphin,		1,140
Northampton, maj.	1,630	
Chester, maj.	576	
Adams,	700	
Cumberland,		570
Franklin,		50
Luzerne,	850	
	19,145	11,099

The House of Representatives is composed of 87 members. Of those returned to be elected, 46 are considered as opposed and 12 as friendly to a convention.

We understand that on the fifteenth of August, Mr. Munroe, our minister at London, had an interview with Lord Mulgrave, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the subject of the recent captures, when it appeared that no new order had been issued, but that they proceeded from the decisions recently made in the high court of appeals, subjecting the trade between European hostile countries and their colonies through a neutral state to a much narrower rule than had been contemplated. At this interview the subject was not discussed in detail between Mr. Munroe and the minister, but the latter assured him that there was nothing in the disposition of his government which would admit of an unfriendly measure against the United States.

Another conference having been requested by Mr. Munroe, for the purpose of entering more fully into the affair, it remains to be seen what will be the issue of this important business.

[Nat. Intel.]

Extract of a letter from a respectable American gentleman now in London, to his friend in Boston.

"I am very sorry to inform you that from 20 to 25 of American ships have been brought into this and the out ports of this island, for adjudication, several of the captains of which I have conversed with: they say that when taken, they were told there was an order to capture all Americans having on board colonial produce—and according to a decision of Sir William Scott, all West India produce is colonial property, as well as much of the East Indies; and that no transfer in time of war can make it otherwise. By the laws of nations he says, they have a right to distress and injure their enemy in any way they please. He observes, they do not injure the neutral nation by taking from them property obtained during the war, because the neutral was not suffered to trade with those colonies for the same article in time of peace—therefore the privilege we now have must be in consequence of their arms, the advantages of which they have a right to claim. When I was in Spain, I saw the captain of the ship Eagle, which loaded and sailed from Liverpool 20 of March, bound up the Straits; she was taken and carried into Algiers, the cargo condemned, and the capt. received his freight—although it was proved to be English property. I mention this merely to show what different constructions are given to the laws of nations. Some persons here have injured against British captures, and have sued the underwriters; but as soon as the case appeared, the judge told them it was not worth while to argue the cause, for that no judge would be bound to make good any thing lost in consequence of acting contrary to the laws of his own country: so that no insurance against British captures, though made for the express

purpose, is binding on any person in this country.

"It is said that an order has passed forbidding the capture of any more of our vessels till November next, that we may have time for notice. But should my countrymen either now or then submit to their explanation of the law of nations, there is an end to all the benefits of neutrality. It is true I am from home, and have navigation among the English; but if a non-intercourse act should take place, let my navigation take its chance. We can certainly fight England better without guns, than any other nation can with, and perhaps we never shall have so good an opportunity as the present. It is acknowledged here by all parties, that their manufactories would be ruined, should such a thing take place in America; and if the English did not give up their pretensions thus to restrict us, in three months, I would be willing to forfeit all I have, the fourth month."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in Norfolk, dated August 8.

"We learn an understanding has taken place between our government and your ambassador, Mr. Monroe; that your ships even with Colonial produce are to sail unmolested until the first of November next; after that period no American vessel will be suffered to carry any West India produce to an enemy's port."

We think the writer alluded to West India goods bound to an enemy's port, in the same bottom into which they were imported into the United States, and not to restrict our carrying West India produce generally to the ports of an enemy of Great Britain. [Ledger.]

A few days since a treaty was signed at Vincennes by Wm. H. Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, on the part of the United States, and several Indian nations and tribes, by which the United States have acquired a right to all the country south of a line to be drawn from the north east corner of the Vincennes tract, so as to strike the Indian boundary running from a point opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river, fifty miles from the Ohio river—This tract contains about 30000 of acres.

This is an interesting occurrence to our western settlements. The purchase connects the countries of Dearborn, Clark and Knox. The Indian title except a small tract of the Piankashaw claim, is now extinguished from the Miami river to the Mississippi. The Indians are cut off from the Ohio, excepting a point of ten or twelve miles, immediately below the Wabash. The settlement of Dearborn and Clark, is rapidly increasing—emigrants are crowding in along the Ohio from the falls of the Wabash, and from thence to the Mississippi; Knox and the counties on the Mississippi, have recently received a considerable increase of population. We now have the fairest prospect of soon possessing sufficient numbers to authorize the formation of a state government, if Congress will consent to a small alteration in our ordinance. It is believed that Congress will not dissent from a scheme that will be so advantageous to the inhabitants of the territory; and it is to be hoped that our fellow citizens will not be so far influenced by local or party prejudices, as to decline the acceptance of an arrangement that will place them on the footing of a free and independent state.

[Vincennes paper.]

The editor of the Petit Censeur, in his last number, announces as certain, the death of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Despotism, under the designation of brigand. It is presumed he will be succeeded by general Christophe; his majesty (departing in this instance from the direct line of conduct adopted by the great man whose example and form of government were his model) not having caused the crown to be declared hereditary in his own family.

It is amusing to see what pains are taken by the federalists to whittle away the glory that naturally attaches to the American name, and particularly to our rulers, for their prompt and efficient attempt to curb the influence of the Tripolitans. No nation perhaps ever attacked them with such spirit, and we doubt whether any nation ever obtained a more honorable peace. The thunder of the American cannon echoed in the tyrant's ears. The bravery of our tars petrified with astonishment the slaves of Mahomet. Thus did the Americans by their prowess gain an honorable peace, which will perpetuate to fame, the names of those who were the happy instruments in bringing it about. But yet, the devotees of federalism are not satisfied. President Jefferson had a hand in the business, that in their opinion is enough to curse any thing; he in their estimation, can do nothing right; but perhaps the impartial and informed citizens who enjoy the blessings of a moderate and patriotic administration will give credit where credit is due.

It is certain that our government is determined to add fix 74's to our infant navy; the building of one of them, we

are confidently informed, is immediately to take place at the Navy Yard, Gosport. [Norfolk Herald.]

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—There is now exhibiting in London a Horse, which is said to be uncommonly handsome and well proportioned, and of the almost incredible size of twenty hands and a half high! He is the largest horse upon record.

MAMMOTH PEAR.

Upon an accurate admeasurement of a pear, which was growing in Ipswich, on the 10th inst. it was found to be 17 inches in circumference lengthwise, 14 crosswise and 7 long. There was another on the same tree of nearly the same dimensions. The rest were of an uncommon size. What makes it still more remarkable, these pears were growing on scions, which were grafted four years ago in a small apple tree stock.

[Salem Gazette.]

From the National Intelligencer.

MONTICELLO.

In turning over the pages of Doctor Morse's "American Geography," in the description of Virginia, is the following particular. "In Albemarle County is MONTICELLO, the seat of President Jefferson. The summit of the mount, where his house stands, is 500 feet above the circumjacent country. The prospect is extensive and charming. Mr. Jefferson has more than 1,100 acres of cultivated land. In 1797 he had 320 acres of wheat, 160 of corn, 320 of clover, 320 of peas and potatoes, and 120 workmen. He has a manufactory of nails, which turns out a ton of nails in a month."—If it is asked, whence has MONTICELLO its name! The answer is, from "Mons et Caelum," which properly rendered, signifies "a height elevating towards the skies." Here it is, the illustrious CHIEF of a great and rising nation occasionally retires, and in the sweetness of repose, contemplates not on a world, but the UNIVERSE at large. What was said of the renowned Locke, may with greater propriety be applied to the AMERICAN SAGE and PHILANTHROPIST.

"He has a soul, wide as the sea,
"Calm as the night, bright as the day,
"There do his vast ideas play."

The bodies of the late Mr. Ridgely and Mr. Hatchson were found on the Eastern shore within about 1 1/2 miles of Mr. K's house. [Balt. pap.]

The Medical Lectures in the University of Pennsylvania will commence on the second Monday in November.

Natchez, Sept. 6.

DARING OUTRAGE!

We are informed by a gentleman from the neighborhood of Pinckneyville, that a party of armed Spaniards (number not known) entered that place, late on Monday evening last, and forcibly carried off Messrs. Reuben and Samuel Kemper. When our informant left home, he understood that Col. Baker was employed taking depositions respecting this event, for the information of the Executive.

An agent of Mr. Edw. Randolph's who kept a store at the mouth of Bayou Sarah, has been also driven from thence at an hour's notice.

Raleigh, October 7.

On the 28th of the present month Gen. Davie, Gen. Wellborn and Colonel Moore, the commissioners appointed by our legislature at their last session, will meet the commissioners appointed by the state of South Carolina, for the purpose of adjusting and ascertaining the long disputed boundary line between the two states. We wish and hope that these gentlemen may be able to execute their commission in such a manner as to give the citizens of both states general satisfaction.

The contrast—The advocates of aristocracy and monarchy are continually bawling out against the republican governments and republican institutions. Kingly governments, say they, are strong, energetic and commanding; whilst those of a republican nature, are effeminate, fluctuating and inconsistent. Such sentiments may grace the palace of St. James, and swallowed with avidity by the imperial court of the Thuilleries, but can never command the esteem, nor the reverence of a true hearted American. The excellence of a government may be estimated in proportion to the protection yielded to the governed, and the ease with which fiscal exactions are made. A people cannot be happy where extravagant taxes are levied; and where the fruits acquired by the "sweat of the brow," are exacted to gild the pockets of insecure officers, and governmental sycophancy. With this criterion before us, we ask, who is most happy, the British or American citizens? As an answer to the question, let the following extracts be read. The first is additional duties levied in England, for the payment of the interest of a loan of 22,500,000l. recently ordered to be raised for the support of government. The other is an

extract from Jefferson's last inaugural speech, on the subject of taxes:

"The interest of this loan is provided for by the following new taxes: An addition of 1d. on all single letters by the post, 2d. on foreign letters, and 1d. on two penny letters—5d. a bushel on salt consumed at home, and 6d. a bushel on salt exported to any part of Europe—8s. on pleasure horses in addition to the 40s. paid at present—one per cent. upon direct legacies, which formerly paid no duty—one per cent. on legacies charged on land—and, in place of eight, ten per cent. on legacies to strangers in blood."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's inaugural speech.

"At home fellow citizens you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices; of useless establishments and expences, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These covering our land with officers and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation, which once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and property."

What a contrast! The American republic, happy, prosperous, and growing into mighty importance; while destruction, bankruptcy, and oppressive burthens, threaten the annihilation of the British nation. Tax upon tax are levied upon all classes of people—they must be paid, and the payment robs them of that which thousands want to procure the necessities of life. But in America it is very different. We may use the language of our worthy president; and ask, "what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer fees a tax gatherer of the United States?" Our wise and economical internal regulations have enabled government to discontinue all internal taxes, and at the same time rapidly to diminish the national debt. But in G. Britain, with a revenue of 23,000,000l. sterling, a loan of nearly that amount is required to defray the ordinary expences of government. O prodigality, where is thy blath!

Who then would exchange our pure representative system of government, for that of monarchy or aristocracy? The unfeeling wretch, who would riot on the misery of his fellow citizens, who could obtain some permanent office near the throne, and be placed beyond the caprice of fortune, perhaps will answer I. But the philanthropist, the man whose breast glows with a patriotic ardor for the happiness of the human race, whose soul has been taught to feel another's woe, will exclaim not I. Let then those who snarl at our administration of government, who look and speak contemptuously of our republican government, who contend that there is no virtue in the mails of society, and who say that the iron rod of a despot is necessary to keep them in subjection, fly to European countries, let them visit every country in every climate, and they will be compelled to say, if they speak the truth, Americans, you are the happiest people on earth!

[Cent. of Freedom.]

A New-York paper of the 11th inst. announces an arrival from Liverpool, which brings London Intelligence to the 28th of August.

The Parliament had been prorogued to the 17th of October.

Lord Nelson had arrived in the Victory at Spithead.

The expectation of an invasion increased. Twenty-five thousand troops were embarked in the Texel fleet.

The treaty between England and Russia is said to be ratified, and 60,000 Russian troops had marched on 30th July for Brunn.

London, August 27.

We stop the press to announce the following intelligence which was received at Lloyd's, at half past two o'clock.

Admiralty Office, August 27.

"A letter from Admiral Cornwallis, dated 22d inst. states, that on the preceding evening the Brett fleet, consisting of 21 sail of line of battle ships, and four frigates, appeared outside of the harbor. The Adm. anchored the fleet off the Black Rocks, and in the morning endeavored to bring the enemy, which were under weigh, to action; but when their head most ship was within gun shot, the fired a broadside, and tacked; the rest doing the same, took up their anchorage between the points at the entrance of Brett.

"An attempt was made to cut off the sternmost ships, but a heavy fire of shot and shells from the batteries prevented it."

Died on Sunday night about 11 o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

Erratum.—For "931," read "631," the number of votes for Mr. Solomon Dickinson, as delegate for this county.

Preparing for the Press.
And will be published early in the 8, sing. in one closely printed volume,
The Spirit of the Public Journals
Being an impartial selection of the best original Poetry, Effusions, &c. which have appeared in the newspapers of the United States during the year 1805.
Baltimore, October 22, 1805.

Public Sale.

On Saturday the 21st day of November, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late dwelling house of Robert Vincent, deceased, in Miles River Dock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to his estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c.

The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under ten dollars, the money will be required.

Attendance will be given by the subscriber, **PERRY SPENCER.**
October 22, 1805.

Public Sale.

To be sold on the second Saturday of November, at the Trappe, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

Negro Girls and Boys, for a term of years. A credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale, will be given by **SARAH DICKINSON.**
October 22, 1805.

Public sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at the house of Mrs. Ellis, on Monday, the 11th of November, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A FARM in Cecil county, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Ralph, deceased—containing about 323 acres. It is pleasantly situated on the tide water of Bohemia, not more than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis's tavern, and adjoining the mill of General Basset. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain and grass, and is of that kind which is most easily improved by the use of plaster of Paris. The situation is esteemed healthy, and the occupant will at all times have a choice of markets on the Chesapeake or Delaware waters. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the day of sale. On full payment of the purchase money, a good deed will be given, by **W. SPENCER, Trustee.**
Kent county, October 22, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC WHITTINGTON, late of Caroline county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said estate are warned to make payment, that a settlement of said estate may immediately take place. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of October, 1805. **DAVID SISK, adm'r.**
of Isaac Whittington

Notice

I hereby given to all persons, that from misfortune I am unable to pay my debts, and intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

EDWARD H. SMITH.
October 22, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber requests his creditors to meet at Cambridge Court-house on the first Monday in December next. All those indebted to him, on notes or open accounts, are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes a final settlement with all; for this purpose he has appointed Josiah Bayly, attorney, William Robeson, and John M. Guire.

OLIVER HAMMOND.
Dorchester county, Oct. 22, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Impey Dawson, of Talbot County deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

JOHN KERSEY, adm'r.
de bonis non of I. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805.

Notice

I hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the Legislature of Maryland at their next session to discharge me from the payment of my debts by surrendering all my property being unable to pay the same.

JAMES COOK.
Kent county, Oct. 1, 1805.

Notice is hereby given.

ALL persons that stand indebted to the estate of NATHAN WILLIAMS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Robert Williams (legal attorney for Margaret Williams, administratrix of the said deceased). Suits will be commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons; and all those who may have claims against the estate of the said deceased, are desired to bring them forward, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 7th day of June next ensuing, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

K. WILLIAMS, living in Newmarket.
September 24, 1805.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. of Centerville, is duly authorized to receive any money due to the Editor for subscriptions to the Star, for advertisements, &c. in Queen Anne's county—to whom those indebted are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

Vendue.

Will be sold on fourth day, the 30th of the present month, at the dwelling of the subscriber, near Easton, sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c. also some stock, and a number of other articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums not exceeding five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale if not paid when due. Sums under five dollars must be paid before the property is removed.

Like-wise will be offered for SALE, on terms made easy to the purchaser,

A Wind Mill,

BUILT of the best materials, now in good repair, has an excellent pair of 3-10 Cologne stones, complete bolting cloth, and new fruit of sails. She can be removed without delay, after the purchaser complies with the terms which will then be made known, by

JOSEPH BARTLEY.

Wakefield, 15th 10th mo. 1805. 3

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 31st of October, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

A HANDSOME TRACT of LAND, called *Darlington*, lying on the main road leading from Easton to Kingstown, containing about 150 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are well timbered, and about 20 acres of beautiful meadow ground. One third part of the purchase money will be expected down, and a credit will be given on the residue. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. For terms apply to

SAMUEL REGISTER.

October 8, 1805. 15

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD on Saturday the 2d day of November, on the premises, in the town of Saint Michael's,

TWO valuable LOTS near the Market House. The terms of sale will be, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with satisfactory security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest within fifteen months from the day of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

Talbot county, Oct. 8, 1805. 15

Public Sale.

On the Public Green in Easton, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be offered at Public Sale, on twelve months credit,

ALL the remaining un-fold part of the Real Estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased—consisting of one Lot, containing about 60 acres of woodland; one other Lot, containing about 440 acres of arable, wood and marsh land—also, the reversion of the widow's dower, containing about 425 acres of arable, wood and marsh land, lying on Choptank river, within four miles of Easton. The purchaser must give bond, with approved security, on the day of sale, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, which when fully paid, deeds will be given for the land, agreeably to the decree of the Chancellor, by

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee

for the sale of the estate of John Winn Harrison, dec'd.

Talbot county, October 15, 1805.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at Public Auction, at the Court House in Cambridge, on the Second Monday (the 11th) of November, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, at the same house and place the next fair day.

THE REAL ESTATE of William Tripp, late of Dorchester county, deceased—consisting of all the said Wm. Tripp's parts of a Tract of Land, called *Tripp's Enclosure*, lying in Dorchester county, on the waters of Chickamachin river, about 12 miles from Cambridge, 10 from New Market, and 4 from Middle town. The quality of this land for fertility of soil and abundance of most valuable vessel timber, render it almost equal to any of the rich bottoms of Dorchester county. Three fourths of the farm are inclosed, and the timber principally of white oak. Bond, with approved security, will be required for the payment of the purchase money, with interest in 6 months from the day of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
N. B. This land is sold at the suit of Israel Cope, of the city of Baltimore, to whom it was mortgaged on the 2d day of March, 1799.

October 8, 1805. 15

Magistrates' Guide.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office, and Book Store, Easton.

Subscribers to this work are desired to call for their books.

October 15, 1805. 3

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all those persons who are indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at her vendue some months ago, that their notes are in the hands of Thomas J. Bullitt, of Easton; to whom they will be pleased to make punctual payment.

MARY BOND.

October 15, 1805. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, being wholly unable to pay his debts, from misfortune which have brought him to the confinement of a jail. JAMES BYUS.

Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1805. 34

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received, and offers for sale on moderate terms, for Cash or Country Produce, A general and handsome Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and Groceries;

Which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. Easton, October 15, 1805. 11

John & Thomas Meredith

Have just received, and are now opening, A WELL-CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter GOODS;

Among which are—
SUPERFINE and Flannels
Napt & plain Coat-ings
Ruffs & plain Cambric
Lindseys
4-4 and 6-4 figured
Kerseys & plain Cambric
Half-bucks
Mullins
Bennets Cord for
Black and colour'd
Vest, &c.
Cambric Mullin
Swansdowns
Chamberly Mullins
Spanish and Lambs
Fancy Calico &c. &c.
Wool Hosiery

And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Easton, October 15, 1805. 11

FARMERS' BANK.

THE Board of Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, having received official information of the state of the subscriptions at Annapolis on Saturday evening last, and having compared them with the state of subscriptions on their own books, find themselves authorized to declare, that the number of shares required by the charter to be subscribed, and the amount of money required to be paid previously to the first of October, have been respectively subscribed and paid.—They do therefore announce to the Stockholders and to the public that discounts will continue to be made, deposits received, and the operations of the Bank be regularly carried on, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly and the Bye Laws of the Institution. The Tuesdays in every week are the days for offering notes and the discounts are to be settled on Wednesday.

By order of the Board,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, October 1, 1805.

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

A NEW brick house on Washington Street, between the houses where Dr. Earle lives, and Mr. Phipps' Wallis', and possession given the first of January next. For terms apply to Thomas Abbott, in Easton, or the subscriber.

SAMUEL ABBOTT.

October 15, 1805. 11

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer for sale, a LOT of LAND, lying on King's Creek, containing 58 acres, or thereabouts, being part of three tracts of land called *Kingston*, John's Neck, and *Middle Spring*—nearly one half well set with oak and hickory. It is presumed all persons desirous to purchase, would wish to see for themselves, therefore deem it unnecessary to say much concerning it.—Whoever is inclined to purchase the above Lot of Land, is requested to call on the subscriber, or leave a line at the Star Office, which shall be attended to.

He also has on hand an assortment of GOOD LEATHER, well adapted to the approaching season, which he wishes to exchange for cash, hides, or good tan-bark.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

Easton, Oct. 15, 1805. 3

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court, OCTOBER TERM, 1805.
ORDERED, that GEORGE SPRY and Wife, Administrators of JOHN GRAHAM, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, for six weeks successively, the advertisement following, viz.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GRAHAM, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of April next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of October, 1805.

GEORGE SPRY and ARAMINTA SPRY, his Wife, Administrators of John Graham, dec.

Queen Ann's county, Octo-ber 15, 1805. 39

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James H. Graves, late of Kent county deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to prepare and bring them in on or before the 15th day of November, as I shall attend on that day at the Head of Chester for the purpose.—Persons interested will take notice, otherwise they may be excluded from the benefit of a dividend.

JOSHUA GRAVES, Adm'r. of J. H. Graves.
Queen Ann's county, Octo-ber 15, 1805. 39

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons whom it doth or may concern, I HAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts which through misfortune and otherwise I am unable to pay.

JOHN HUFFINGTON, Sen.

October 8, 1805. 59

Notice.

TO be SOLD by the subscribers, on the plantation where Samuel Smith now dwells, HORSES, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Plantation Utensils and other things, for cash or credit, as may be agreed on with the same John Fisher, the sales being for his use.—Surety will be required on credit, &c.

SAMUEL SMYTH,

JOHN FISHER.

October 15, 1805. 39

For Rent,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives. For terms apply to Mr. J. EARLE, jun. or to

EDWARD EARLE.

Easton, October 8, 1805. 3

Lots for sale.

AT the village called the Hole in the Wall, but shall offer a name more suitable, *Middletown* or *Center*, as it lays nearly 50 from Easton to Oxford, 22 Lots, 30 feet by 90, commanding an East front on West street, payable in one year, from contracting at the moderate price of 10 dollars per lot, on note bearing interest. Four lots on South street, Easton, 26 feet by 87, at 100 dollars, payable in two annual payments, or 6 dollars yearly ground rent. One lot on Harrison street, nearly opposite the Church, 30 feet by 100, at 250 dollars, payable in two annual payments, on bond bearing interest from the date of agreement.

SAMUEL TROTHER.

Miles River, 8th 10 mo : 1805. 3

For Sale,

A DOUBLE CHAIR, with an entire new body and top, and the carriage and wheels nearly new.—It will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply at the Star Office.

October 1, 1805. 3

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, known by the name of *Peach Blossom*; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The houses are in good order; and as it is presumed purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, on the premises, or to

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, July 16, 1805. 11

For Sale,

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN, with Two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.

Myrtle Grove.

September 17, 1805. 11

N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by the first of November, she will then be for hire.

A list of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester-Town, Md. on the first day of October, 1805.

A.—William Abbot; Jeremiah Alexander; B.—Jacob Banbury; George Bordley; Jacob Buncie; Mrs. Amelia Buck; C.—Mrs. Mary Cooper; John Campbell; Samuel Crouch; Edward Coppage; Mrs. Anna Calk; Miss Ann Caldwell; William Coffe; D.—James Dawson; F.—Jas. Frisby; (Worton); Richard Filligance; Joseph Forman; G.—Wm. & Thomas Glenville; James Greenwood; H.—Nathaniel Hynlon; Daniel Hull; Kinzey Harrison; Mallet James Holliday; John C. Hyxton, jun. I.—Mrs. Isabella Jones; L.—Daniel Lamb; John Lucas; 3d; Samuel Latock; John Leatherbury; Benj. or Sarah Leek; James Lavey; M.—Thos. Morgan; N.—Thomas Nicholson; P.—Miss Eliza & Phillis; R.—Nathan Reynolds; John M. A. Rankin; Dr. John S. Reese; Edward Robinson; S.—Nathan Smith; Henry Steiner; Edward Stevenfon; W.—Alward White; Joseph Wilkinton; Samuel Weatherhead; U.—Wm. Ulferton.

October 8, 1805. 3

Letters in the Post Office At George-Town Cross Roads, Maryland, October 1, 1805.

B.—Angello Benner; James Beetle; Caleb Britcoe; C.—George Corrie; Capt. John Campbell; Mary Capelle; 2; Cornelius Comeys; Esq. John Cacy; James Cowharding; D.—Samuel Davis; Esq. Thomas Dalany; Fanny Denby; William Downs; G.—Elizabeth R. Gravel; H.—Charles Haynes; James Howard; William Harper and Son; K.—Daniel Knock; Wm. Knights; Wm. Nicholls; L.—Geo. Little; M.—Daniel McCarty; 2; N.—Sarah Noel; 2; Rebecca Newnam; P.—Ann Parsons; William Price; Eben Palmer; R.—Newman Runnalls; Nancy Robinson; S.—John L. Smith; William Spearman; John Symons; Sarah Smith; Robert Scott; Beily Singles; Jas. Stephenson; T.—John Turner; V.—Samuel Voorhees; W.—James Welch; 2; James Walters; Dr. Simon Wilmer; Y. Mary Yeates.

Notice.

I HEREBY inform all persons that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

SILAS C. BUSH.

Princess Anne, Somerset county,

September 17, 1805. 69

FARMERS' BANK.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified, that the fourth Instalment on the Stock held in this Bank will become due on Monday the fourteenth day of October, instant. As no Dividends can be claimed till after the Instalments are completed, the Stockholders will observe the advantage of punctuality in their payments.

By order of the Board,

HALL HARRISON, Cashier.

Easton, October 8, 1805. 2

New Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment respectably offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

Easton, July 23, 1805. 11

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age, of reputable parents, with a tolerable education, will be taken at the above shop, if immediate application is made—none need apply who cannot be well recommended.

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyestuffs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he purchased on the best terms, and from the latest importations; and as he shall deem himself contented with a moderate advance on the cost, he can with the strictest propriety recommend this assortment to the attention of those who wish to purchase Medicine, for quantity, quality and price. All orders from a distance will be as strictly and promptly attended to, and the articles charged at the same price as if the purchasers were present; and they may expect no disappointment in having their orders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely an article now in use included in the Materia Medica, but what the subscriber has on hand. All kinds of Tinctures, Pills, Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture of every description, Surgeons' Pocket Cases of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. &c. Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that nothing on his part shall be wanting to meet their approbation.

JOHN STEVENS, jun.

Easton, Sept. 3, 1805. 11

Tailoring Business.

J. Faulkner & J. Bruscup

HAVING entered into Copartnership in the above line, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Gentlemen's Clothing generally, Ladies' Cloaks, Riding Dresses and Great Coats, made in the newest fashions, in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at their shop, next door to the Post Office, in Easton.

FAULKNER & BRUSCUP.

October 8, 1805. 6

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester-Town, for the Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mensurations, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805. 11

Two Principal Teachers

ARE wanted in the Academy at the City of Washington, to be opened on the first Monday of January next.—They must be qualified to teach reading, writing, the English and Latin languages, geography and the mathematics. Each Principal Teacher to receive five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, for which he is to instruct such poor scholars as may be sent by the Board of Trustees, provided their whole instruction shall not exceed one hundred and twenty quarters in each year; and likewise to receive the entire amount of the tuition money for pay scholars at the rate of five dollars a quarter until the number amount to fifty, and beyond that number as shall be fixed by the Board: Out of this compensation he is to pay for necessary assistants, the rent of the school rooms, and other incidental expenses.

Applications will be received until the first Monday in December next at the City of Washington by WASHINGTON BORO. Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or by

GABRIEL DUYAL, A committee SAMUEL H. SMITH, appointed for WILLIAM CRANCH, that purpose

Editors: friendly to the advancement of Education, are requested to insert the above advertisement a few times.

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF SCHOOL BOOKS, WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER, FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

The Subscriber

HAS for sale and expects to keep a general assortment of LEATHER, which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at the usual prices for cash or hides.

WILLIAM PATTON.

Easton, August 6, 1805. 11
N. B. Any persons having good TALKERS to dispose of, will meet with a generous price by applying to

W. P.

Apple Trees.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing any number of APPLE TREES, of the most choice fruit, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall and the ensuing spring, can be supplied with any number at either period, by leaving their names, and number of trees, at the store of Jephtha Taggart, in Easton, Md.

JACOB TAYLOR.

October 1, 1805. 11

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Auld, late of Talbot county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, or they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate after said date—and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1805.

ANN AULD, Executrix.

Oct. 8, 1805. 3

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, means to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland for liberty to cut a ditch from a place called Ringgold's Head Dam, in the said county, thro' the Beaver Dam Branch to the Long Marsh ditch, so as to intersect therewith.

ROBERT S. GAMBLE.

Queen Ann's county, Octo-ber 8, 1805. 39

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain Carrying Business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Frazier, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Giles' store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business, by

WILLIAM R. STUART.

Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805. 11

Notice.

I HEREBY inform all my creditors, that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve me from my debts which I am unable to pay.

RICHARD WATERS, (of Wm.) Somerset county, Septem-ber 17, 1805. 69

Forty Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, about 9 o'clock this morning, Negro TOM, about 45 or 50 years of age, of middle size, has red eyes and white fore teeth, is a crafty fellow, and well known in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Farnell, having lived some years with the late Mr. Sylvester; his wife belonged to Mr. Sylvester, and her connections belong to Mr. Purcell, and I think it is probable he will be skulking in that neighborhood.—He had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, but it is probable he will find means to change them. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Easton, Oct. 5, 1805. 11

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STAYED or stolen from the road leading from Easton to Dover ferry, on Saturday the 22d of August, a dark brown MARE, with a few grey hairs about her flanks, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters free and adive, with one white hind foot, very large ears, and long tail bone. Ten Dollars reward will be given for the Mare, if taken up and secured, so that the owner get her again, and reasonable charges paid if brought home. If stolen, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the Mare & a Thief.

GARRETTSON BLADES.

Choptank river, Caroline county, near Dover ferry.

September 24, 1805. 69

One hundred Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the 21st day of June last from the subscriber's Farm on Wye river, a negro man named JIM WYE, or Jim Smith, aged about 32 years; he is a very black, smart, adive, well-made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a broad face and flat about the cheek bones, but full towards the lower parts of his cheeks; I am told that he has a scar in his face, but as I never observed it, I cannot say that it is certainly the case. He is a good humoured, cheerful fellow, and complaisant when spoken to. If the above mentioned negro is taken up in this state, and safely lodged in the jail at Easton or Centreville, thirty dollars will be paid, and if taken up out of the state and secured in the jail of either of the above mentioned places, so that I get him again, the above reward shall be paid.

EDWARD COURSEY.

Wye River, Queen Ann's county, 17, Md. July 23, 1805. 11

Writing and Printing Paper.

Just received, and for sale at the Star Office.



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

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

From the (Baltimore) Evening Post.

1. And it came to pass in the 23d year of the reign of George the Third, that war ceased, and there was peace on all the earth;

2. And the people of a certain country followed every one the suggestions of their own mind, and there was much evil in the land;

3. And the wife men met together, and mourned over the distresses of their country, and said, "these things should not be so, we have cast off the yoke of the Georgites, yet there is anarchy in the land, and we shall be brought again into bondage."

4. And an old man rose up and said, "let us call a congregation of the people," and all the wife men there met, answered "yea, so let it be:"

5. And the people met, every man in his district, and they appointed of their wife men to commune together, and said unto them, "form us laws, and the laws ye agree to, we will abide by, and be subject to them."

6. And the wife, and the good, and the experienced, congregated in the great city, and they communed together many days, and they formed a law, and that law was pleasing to the people.

7. Now there was one of the selected wife men named *George the Good*; to him they said, "reign thou over us, be our chief;" and the people hearing thereof, with one accord shouted for joy, crying "George the Good, thou art as our father, reign thou over us:"

8. And *George the Good* acceded to the wishes of the people, and eight years did he with wisdom and in justice govern this nation; but being stricken with age, retired to his own house full of years and glory:

9. And the good wishes and prayers of ALL the people were daily offered for the happiness of *George the Good*.

10. Now there was a man named *John*, of the tribe of *Adam*, and the people of the East said, "let us have *John* to reign over us:"

11. The men of the East desired to have *John* for King, (1) for *John's* thoughts were as their thoughts, and his acts as their acts; and *John*, the descendant of *Adam*, was by these people appointed King:

12. But *John* took unto him evil counsellors—even the man *Timothy* was to him as the friend of his heart's choice.

13. This man *Timothy* held counsel with a servant of *George the Third*, named *Robert*, (2) who came on his errand from a far country;

14. And *Robert* said unto *Timothy*, "act as my master has done, and thou wilt become great, and mayest one day sit in the seat of *John the Adamite*."

15. Now *Timothy* listened to the counsel of *Robert*, the servant of *George*, and oppressed the people with taxes, and created a great debt, and built large ships, and paid many men to fight therein; and he appointed captains over thousands and tens of thousands of fighting men: and *John* approved of all that *Timothy* had done, and rejoiced exceedingly in his wisdom.

16. Then *John* stood one day in the great congregation, and said, "the Lord hath spoken unto me, (3) and points his finger at that nation who was our friend in trouble, and sole refuge from the oppressor:"

17. "And the Lord saith, send out thy ships, plunder their possessions, sweep their vessels from the face of the great deep, for they have destroyed mine own anointed"—and many of the great congregation shouted and said, "that *John* spake the words of the Lord;" and one of them, *Tracy* by name, answered, "let us exterminate that people, man, woman and child, for they have shed the blood of the Lord's anointed."

18. Now all these things were pleasing to *Robert*, the servant of *George*, and he rejoiced thereat, saying, "my master may yet reign over this land, for they will shed the blood of their friends, and then having no aid, we shall again bring them into bondage;" and *Robert* expended much treasure, and gave rich presents to many of the people, and they

all said, "Great is *George*, and his servant *Robert*, for he is our friend, and hath spent upon us more than a talent of gold." (4)

19. Now certain captains rejoiced at the words of *Tracy*, and said, "let us have a long war, for the people of this country are rich, and are stiff-necked, and will not be governed, and a long war will exhaust their riches and humble them before us, and our friends shall be filled with good things." (5)

20. Now it came to pass, that many of those men who were oppressed by the servants of *George* in former days, and who had assisted in driving them from the land, were sore troubled at the acts of *John*; and they met privately, and said, "Our fathers fought and fell, and we have suffered and bled, in the cause of our country and of freedom, and must we again become the slaves of *George*, through the machinations of *Robert* and our servant *John*? Verily it shall not be so."

21. Now *John's* friends had made a law that the people should not commune together or speak of the acts of *John*, and also one other law which authorized *John* to send out of the country such as did not wish *John* for a king; and many fled for the dread of these acts (6) and carried much treasure with them:

22. Nevertheless, the people met often in the city where the great congregation was held; for in that place was great oppression, and the people suffered much, yet were the first to resist.

23. Now *John* had in that city many friends who were adherents to *George*, and who said in their hearts, "we will have no master but our own *George*, although we live in a strange land, and submit by its bounty."

24. And *John* said to these men, "Many of the people are dissatisfied with me and with my acts, supposing that I favor your master *George* above those who were our friends; and they meet privately and revile me, and speak all manner of evil against me, and I much fear they will not suffer me longer to rule over them, and then your brothers, and your sons, and all your friends, will be turned out of the places which I have provided for them in my ships, and over my fighting men."

25. Then were the hearts of these men filled with anger against the people, and they one and all said unto *John*, "What shall we do to serve thee, for thou art our friend, and the friend of *George* our master?"

26. And *John* said, "Gather yourselves, you, and your young men, and your hirelings, each man gird a sword upon his thigh, and each take in his hand a staff, and it shall be that when you hear of the peoples meeting together either in taverns, their houses, (7) or at public dinners, then shall ye fall upon them and slay them with the sword (8) so shall the residue of the people be kept in fear, and I your friend continue to rule over them."

27. The advice of *John* pleased these men, and they gathered themselves, and chose a leader, (9) even a former servant of *George*, and they marched to the house of *John* and presented themselves to him, to the number of fifteen hundred men and boys:

28. And they were called *John's* guard, and each wore a ribbon like to the servants of *George*, and those who did not wear this ribbon, were looked on as the enemies of *John*. (10)

29. Now the foolish people (so *John* called them) being sore troubled, and afraid of these proceedings, spake often, notwithstanding the laws, to each other, and some said, "we will no longer have *John* the Adamite to rule over us;"

30. But we will choose a man from among those who will "not be led astray by the hirelings of *George*, and they sought out, and found, and approved of a man from the South, and his name, it was *Thomas*."

31. And the men of the South, and the men of the nation in the midst, said, "let us have *Thomas* to rule over us," but the men of the East, and all the adherents of *George* said, "we will not have *Thomas* to be our head man, but *John* the friend of *George*."

32. Now the people in *George's* nation were also wroth, and afraid that *Thomas* the man of the people should be head man, and they wrote their friends, and to their hirelings, "see that ye make *John* governor, for *Thomas* lieth us out, and will wage war against us, to please those who were the deliverers of his nation, when we sought to retain them in bondage."

33. And all the servants of *George*, and all the friends of *John*, united and said, "we will not have *Thomas* of the South to rule over us; therefore, we will say what is not truth of him, and the people will believe us, and *John* shall be King, because he is the friend of *George*."

34. Then did they rave about a hole in a mountain, and many lies did they spread abroad, and they sent out hirelings to say to the people, that "Thomas would assuredly wage war against the nation of *George*, and cause distress in his own land;" and many believed thereon.

35. Howbeit, *Thomas* was to the great discomfiture of his enemies, appointed head man, and *John* the Adamite ran away like a thief in the night; and a Lyon roared mightily against him; and *John* was sore afraid; and staid not until he came to where dwelt the men of the East.

36. This *Thomas* in his youth had been a mighty man in his nation, and a captain in the war, and when his nation was oppressed, he wrote for them, and fought for them, and taught them how to prevail against their oppressors, therefore the servants of *George* feared, but loved him not:

37. And *Thomas* of the South governed in wisdom, and promoted industry and economy, and the people blessed and said, "Long, very long, may he rule over us."

38. And he chose out from the people wife counsellors, who fold the ships which *John* the Adamite had bought and disbanded the armies who were to have subjugated the people, and paid the peoples debts, and purchased much land with their salaries and the nation flourished and is becoming a great nation, and fears not what any of the despots of the East can do against them:

39. Now all the acts of *Thomas* are they not written in the hearts of a grateful people and shall they not be transmitted to an admiring posterity?

(1) The friends of *Adams* made several attempts to have the office of first magistrate hereditary in the family of *John*.

(2) *Robert Liston* was recalled, it is said, from Constantinople, for the express purpose of eradicating French principles or influence in this country.

(3) See *J. Adams's* celebrated speech where he declares that the finger of heaven points at this moment to a war with France.

(4) *Robert Liston* charged 288,000l. sterling for secret services in this country.

(5) The writer of this was in the navy office, when a captain in the sea service wished for a long and a moderate war; "another answered, with an oath I do not care how bloody it is, it is only a long war, and we retain our births." A gentleman high in office coincided with them in opinion.

(6) The alien and sedition acts.

(7) *W. Duane* nearly lost his life in his own office, by this party.

(8) A dinner was given in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, to or by the friends of a candidate; *John* hearing that some toasts were drank inimical to his feelings, ordered *Capt. Morrell's* troop of horse to disperse them, but the *Demos* getting information provided a false bonfire, and the moment of the word charge, a strong rope was suddenly stretched across the road, which caused the captain and a number of his followers to charge into a swamp, and several were wounded by their own swords.

(9) *McPherson*, an ex-lieutenant in his majesty's service.

(10) One resolution of this patriotic band, was that each should purchase a stick or rather a bludgeon, and every person they met who had not a cockade, should be instantly knocked down as a disorganizer, and a Jacobin—A common subject at their meetings was, "that a guillotine must be erected and that the country never would be right, until the heads of *Gallatin*, *Duane*, and all such rascals were off."

INDIANA TERRITORY.

VINCENNES, July 31.

On Monday last both houses of the legislature convened at this place. The legislative council chose *P. Minard*, Esq. president pro tem. and *H. Hurst*, clerk. The house of representatives appointed *Jeff B. Thomas*, Esq. their speaker, and *G. W. Johnson*, clerk. Yesterday the governor met both houses in the representatives' chamber, and delivered the following SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Representatives,

The sincerity of the congratulations which I offer you upon entering a grade of government, which gives to the people the important right of legislating for themselves, is sufficiently manifested by the ready sanction which I have given to their wishes, and the promptitude with which the new organization has been effected. The lengthy investigation which preceded the final adoption of this measure, upon the part of your constituents, proclaims it to be the result of deliberation and reflection, exhibits a temper and judgment which does them great honor, and which cannot fail to produce the most salutary effects. On you, however, it rests, gentlemen, to realize the wishes of those who were friendly to the second grade of government, to disappoint the fears of its enemies, and to show that every approximation towards a republican system, must be attended with certain and solid advantages. Our means, however, are far from being equal to the support of an expensive establishment. It would be equally impolitic and unjust, to tax the incipient exertions of the settlers, with more than they could conveniently pay, and it would have the certain effect of diverting from us the tide of emigration, upon which is founded all our hopes of political emancipation.

Upon a careful review of our situation, it will be found we have great cause of felicitation, whether it respects our present enjoyments, or our future prospects. An enlightened and generous policy has forever removed all cause of controversy with our western neighbors—The mighty river which separates us from the Louisianians, will never be stained with the blood of contending nations, but will prove the bond of our union, and will bear upon its bosom the commerce of one great and united empire. In the course of many thousand miles, the astonished traveller will behold on either bank, a people governed by the same laws, pursuing the same objects, and warmed with the same love of liberty and science. And if in this immense distance, a small point should present itself where other laws and other manners prevail, the contrast it will afford will serve the useful purpose of demonstrating the great superiority of a republican government, and how far the uncontrolled and unbiassed industry of freemen exceeds the cautious and measured exertions of the subjects of despotic power.

The acquisition of Louisiana will, indeed form an important epoch in the history of our country. It has secured the happiness of unborn millions, who will bless the moment of their emancipation, and the generous policy which procured for them the rights of men.—To us it has produced immediate and important advantages. We can be no longer apprehensive of waging an eternal warfare with the numerous and war like tribes of aborigines which surround us, and perhaps of being reduced to the dreadful alternative of submitting to their depredations or totally extirpating them. By cutting off their communication with every foreign power, and forcing them to procure from ourselves their arms and ammunition, and such of the European manufactures as habit has rendered necessary, we shall not only secure their entire dependence, but the means of ameliorating their own condition, and of diverting to some useful and beneficial purpose, that ardor and energy which is now devoted to war and destruction.

The policy of the United States with regard to the savages within their limits, forms a striking contrast to the conduct of other civilized nations. The measures of the latter appear to be well calculated for the effect which has been produced, the utter extirpation of the unhappy people whose country they had usurped. It is in the United States alone that laws have been passed not only for their safety and protection from every species of injury, but considerable sums have been appropriated, and agents employed to humanize their minds, and to instruct in such of the arts of civilized life, as are adapted to their situation.—To provide a substitute for the game with the extension of our settlements, rendering daily more scarce, and from which they derive a precarious support, has been considered a sacred duty. These humane and benevolent intentions of the government will be, however, forever defeated unless effectual means can be devised to prevent the sale of ardent spirits to these unhappy people.

The law which has been passed by congress for the purpose has been entirely ineffectual, because its operation has been confined to extend exclusively to the Indian country. In calling your attention to this subject, gentlemen, I am persuaded that it is unnecessary to remind you, that the third article of compact makes it your duty to attend to it. The interests of your constituents, the interests of the miserable Indians, and your own feelings will sufficiently urge you to take it into your most serious consideration, and to provide the remedy which is to save thousands of your fellow creatures.—You are witnesses to the abuses; you have seen our towns crowded with furious and drunken savages, our streets flowing with their blood; their arms and cloathing battered for the liquor which destroys them, and their helpless women and children enduring all the extremities of cold and hunger. So destructive has been the progress of intemperance amongst them, that whole villages have been swept away, and a miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the situation and the name of many numerous and flourishing tribes. In the energetic language of one of the orators, it is a dreadful conflagration which spreads misery and destruction through their country, and which threatens the very existence of their race. Is it then to be admitted as a political axiom, that the neighborhood of a civilized nation is incompatible with the existence of savages? Are the blessings of your republican government to be felt only by ourselves? And are the native tribes of North America, to experience the same fate with their brethren of the southern continent? It is with you, gentlemen, to divert from these children of nature, the ruin that hangs over them—nor can I believe that the time can be considered mispent, which is devoted to an object so consistent with the spirit of christianity, and the principles of republicanism.

In the examination of our statute laws which you will naturally make, it will no doubt be found that there is much room for alteration & improvement. I presume however, that the circumstances of the territory are not such as to authorize an entire change in the systems that are in operation. The formation of a new code would be attended with an expense which our citizens are ill able to supply, and the advantages which would result from it, would probably be more than counterbalanced by the financial embarrassments it might occasion. Some alterations are nevertheless necessary, and none more so than in the organization of the inferior courts of judicature.

As the judges of these courts derive little or no emolument from their commissions, in order to secure the attendance of a sufficient number for the transaction of business, I have been obliged to multiply them to an extent which precludes all hope of an uniformity of decision. It is indeed, not unfrequent that the judges who determine, are not those who have presided at the argument of a cause. Limited as our finances, and cautions as we must be of drawing from the people a single cent that can be dispensed with, it is essentially necessary that an evil should be corrected, which strikes at the root of one of the first objects of civil society.

The militia law is much too complicated for the state of our society and population. A system which would embrace simplicity with energy, would be highly desirable, and would leave us nothing to apprehend from a rupture with our Indian neighbors. The importance of this subject is so manifest, that I consider it necessary to press it upon your attention.

Excepting in the single instance of horse stealing, for which the punishment ordained by our laws, is entirely inadequate, our penal code appears to be as perfect as our situation would admit.—A considerable accession of population and riches must accrue to us before we shall be entitled to change the present sanguinary system, for one equally preventive of crimes, and which by a just and humane discrimination, apportion the punishment to the offence.

From the construction which I have put upon the ordinance of congress, the erection of new counties will in future rest with the legislature. It is a power, however, which ought to be cautiously used, as the advantages produced by the exercise of it are often illusive or partial, while the expense is certain and general.

The establishment of inspections for flour and such other articles of exports

tion as are subject to the frauds of avaricious and unprincipled men, is essentially necessary to preserve the character of our productions in foreign markets.

In the apportionment of the representatives amongst the several counties, I have aimed at an impartial distribution, but as the documents from which my estimation was made, are extremely defective, before another election shall take place, it is expedient that some plan should be devised for ascertaining the number of free male inhabitants in each subdivision of the territory. It is believed that the militia returns under proper regulation might be made sufficiently accurate for the purpose, and this mode is further recommended from its superior cheapness.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives.
As the immediate representatives of the people, the controul of the finances is your peculiar province. It will be a difficult and delicate task to create a revenue which shall be adequate to the expenses of the government, without imposing too great a burthen upon our constituents, and to appropriate with frugality and economy, the sums which must be chiefly drawn from industry and improvement. Few indeed are the objects of taxation in a newly settled country, & some trifling embarrassments must be expected in the commencement of your financial operations, those, however, I trust, will be of momentary continuance. The treasurer will lay before you an account of his receipts and expenditures, from the commencement of the government. If a considerable deficit is found to exist, it will be found also, that not a six pence has been appropriated but what has for its object some public and important purpose.

*Gentlemen of the council, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives.*
The progression of our population in spite of all the embarrassments that have impeded it, leaves us no room to doubt that when these embarrassments shall be removed, the settlement and improvement of our country will correspond with its fertility, and its highly advantageous situation. A few months have already produced the most favorable change in the aspect of our affairs. Our positions compressed within the narrowest limits by the Indiana territory, have been enlarged to the extent of an empire, and the most contiguous and fertile parts, opened for immediate sale and settlement. The terms too are calculated to preclude every possibility of monopoly and speculation, and to give to the most indigent of our citizens, the opportunity of attaining the enviable and independent situation of freeholders. The wisdom and liberality of our government have been equally manifested in the disposition of their salt springs, in our neighborhood. In the lease which has been made of this very valuable property, every idea of pecuniary advantage has been abandoned, and the reduction of the price of the salt alone considered. It is with great satisfaction that I inform you, gentlemen, that the experiment has been attended with complete success, and this indispensable article of domestic economy will never in future be subject to the disgraceful and distressing monopolies, which have formerly prevailed.

Although our situation precludes us from a voice in the councils of the union, and from many other advantages which are enjoyed by our fellow citizens of the states, we must nevertheless rejoice in the unexampled prosperity of our parent country, and the elevated rank she has attained amongst the nations of the earth. It is not, however, by the rank we may hold in the scale of wealth and power that the American citizen is pre-eminently distinguished. The blessings of civil and religious liberty are exclusively his own. In vain shall we search through the world for another government, whose only object is the happiness of the governed, and whose only support the affections of the people.

By a compact which is coeval with the establishment of civil government North West of the Ohio, the right of being admitted as soon as our growth shall be matured, into the great family which composes the American union is firmly secured to us. Let us unite our exertions, fellow citizens, to hasten a consummation which is to restore to us all our political rights, and place us in the elevated station of a free, sovereign and independent state, equal to our sister states, in dignity and rights, and not inferior to them in the love of liberty and zeal for the common interest. If wisdom and unanimity should preside in our councils, a few years will accomplish this important object. But if on the contrary dissensions and discords should spring up amongst us, if local prejudices and local politics should prevail, and banish these liberal expanded sentiments which can forego a partial advantage for the benefit of a community, then are we unworthy of the exalted station that awaits us, and our present colonial government is perhaps the best calculated for our happiness. I am, however, well persuaded, gentlemen, that your deliberations will produce a different result, and that the candour and liberality which

marked your conduct in private life, and which pointed you out to the notice of our fellow citizens, will be equally manifested within these walls.

You may rely with confidence upon my co-operation in every measure which is calculated to promote the interests of the territory, and I fervently supplicate the Supreme Ruler of the world to crown your labors with honor to yourselves, and advantage to your constituents.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
Vincennes, Indiana Territory,
July 28th, 1805.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.
By your inserting the following in your useful paper, you will oblige many, as well as your constant reader.

YES, sir, it is apparent you are a friend to shouting, and of course to jumping, dancing, clapping hands, falling down and stamping; and I hope you are a friend to religion also, though I cannot yet be persuaded that your friendship for shouting, &c. is any proof of it, or that shouting, &c. is any part of the religion of Jesus Christ, nor is it any part of that worship which he claims, or which christian duties enjoin. In general these unusual actions as religious worship, appears rather the effusions of carnal passions, substituted in the place of exalted views of divine things. They often arise from sympathy, from terror, or from a vain glorious desire to appear religious, which is certainly concluded when shouting, &c. takes place, that being made the criterion. To prove that shouting, &c. is religious worship, we ought to have a gospel precept for it, otherwise it must be of man, and not of God; for our imagination or opinion is not authority. He who knows himself, knows how delusive his heart and feelings are, and how necessary a frequent recurrence to the scripture standard is, to regulate the exercises of the person who desires to walk with God. It is not our feelings that is the criterion; we must bring our feelings to the scripture standard, to try the spirits by. This is the only certain criterion. We may flatter and persuade ourselves into many delusions, and call them religious worship, as the heathens have done; and if we make human feelings our rule of judgment in divine things, we shall lose the religion of Jesus, which is so opposite thereto. We are to deny ourselves in this as well as in other respects, and follow Christ. When matters are introduced as religion or religious worship, under the sanction of Christ's authority, which is not enjoined by him, it is dishonoring him, and he gives this modest but pointed reproof. "Who hath required these things at your hands? To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to these things, it is because they have no light in them." By small innovations from time to time, the once pure & celebrated church of Rome, degenerated to what is—anti-christian—Shouting, &c. in worshipping assemblies—Where shall we find it? Certainly not in the New Testament—therein it is discountenanced, I think I might say forbidden. In the 14th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthian church, the apostle gives instructions to the church how they should conduct themselves when met together. Amongst others is the following:—"Let all things be done to edify. Ye may all prophecy (teach) one by one, that all may learn, and all may be comforted.—Let all things be done decently and in order." Let the candid reader compare the practices above mentioned with these divine injunctions, and ask his heart, if they do not widely militate, and if the Holy Ghost doth not prohibit the practices so eagerly followed by the multitude? Shouting, jumping, &c. in religious assemblies, where shall we find them? Not in the New Testament!—Where then?—O yes! It is in the Old Testament, Exod. 32. 17, 18, 19 v.—When Moses and Joshua came down from the mount, they found the people shouting and dancing in worshipping the idol calf, which they made while Moses was in the mount with God Jehovah.—Again—we have another instance of shouting in honor of their God. The prophets of Baal, they leaped, they cried aloud to their God.—See 1. Kings, 18, 25, &c. But this was not a general outcry; it was only the priests, and is not in point; besides Baal was an idol deity. It wont do—Well, if this will not suffice, yet we find from credible historians, that the Hottentots give the above practices complete authority in their manner of worshipping the moon, by jumping, dancing, shouting, clapping hands and falling down. See the World Displayed, vol. 4th. Here we have found it, and no where else that I recollect.—But will this do? not well. It was lunar worship—it was lunacy—a poor pattern for christians to copy after. But I want a better authority. Where is it?—In ancient or modern ecclesiastical history? I am somewhat acquainted with both, and I must confess I never saw a trace of them in any reading in either; so that it seems to be no native of christianity, but like the malignant epidemic, imported or generated in filth and uncleanness.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must do it in spirit and in truth; for

such the Father seeks to worship him. John 4. 24. Then is wild, confused, unauthorised, unprecedented gestures and noise, spiritual worship, or has it in the nature of the thing any connection or relation thereto? It appears not—rather mocking God and deceiving the people in a matter of superior interest and highest moment. Shouting, jumping, &c. are so remote from the exercises of the spiritual enlightened understanding, and so like drunkenness and reveling, madness and distraction, that I cannot see upon what ground it is introduced as divine worship, or how it is presumable that it is promotive of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, a kingdom which is spiritual and heavenly. Says one, and says another, I have been so happy I am sure it is from the spirit of God; but no testimony produced from scripture to prove it to be of God; but 'such say so' is no evidence of its truth, as a drunkard may with equal propriety and truth say his happiness while in the act of intoxication is derived from the same origin: for who can manifest greater happiness than he who drinks to drive away sorrow—in the one the reflecting powers are not used, in the other they are drowned, and the effects are in both the same, viz. shouting, dancing, jumping, & falling down; consequently the testimony of the former can have no force in a religious view, and is altogether delusory. But, says the shouter, we have scripture to support the practice; for the people shouted with a great shout, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid. Ezra, 3, 12. Any person who will advert to the scripture referred to, will see, without any comment, that it is by no means applicable to modern shouting—it is mentioned merely to obviate the delusive argument some would deduce from it. I can't help looking to the votaries of these unscriptural delusions, for such I must call them, with pity, as many of them think they serve God thereby; but can such disorderly actions and gestures be worshipping God, who is a spirit, and who will be worshipped in spirit and in truth? Give me thy heart, is the requisition of heaven. Is it agreeable to that gospel order enjoined in the 14th ch. of the 1 Cor. 13th and following verses—"If any thing be revealed to another, let the first hold his peace, for ye may all prophecy one by one, that all may learn and all may be comforted, that all may be edified. Let all things be done decently and in order."—Is it decent for a young lady to jump and show her garters, as some do? Is it religion? Shame, shame! But they tell us they are irresistibly impelled by the Holy Ghost—they must do it. Then the preacher has the sovereign power and authority to govern the operations of that adorable Agent; for he absolutely governs the shouting, and that often by the wave of his hand; but to assume the power to direct the motions of that Almighty Being, would be blasphemy, which I cannot think they suppose they can do, and I hope they would not dare attempt to do, was it in their power.

It is recorded in the 2d chap. of the Acts of the Apostles, that the apostle Peter preached to the multitude; he preached Christ, and him crucified—See 7th and following verses—"When they heard this, they were pricked to their heart, and cried to the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do? Then said Peter, repent and be baptised, every one of you. Then they that gladly received the word, were baptised; and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls." Here was a most favorable opportunity for demonstrations of joy and gladness; but were these demonstrations of joy? Not one shout, jump, clap or dance—They were baptised in obedience to Divine authority; their readiness to obey the precept was a demonstration of their gladness, and further to demonstrate it, "they continued steadfast in the apostle's doctrine," &c. Thus we see how true religious joy and gladness are expressed; not by disorderly deceptive shouts, by bodily gestures, or spasmodic agitations or swoons, resulting from fright and terror, and devoid of the exercise of reason or understanding.

I would call the attention to another portion of holy writ, which with a candid reader and an humble follower of Jesus Christ, must be conclusive, the above practices not being supported by scripture. It is recorded for our information in the 18th chap. of Deut. 18th, 19th and 20th verses—I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren, and whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him; but the prophet which shall presume to speak a word in my name which I have not commanded him to speak, even that prophet shall die. Jesus Christ is the great prophet raised; his apostles and gospel ministers are here warned not to teach any thing besides what he has commanded, on pain of death. Then how dare any who call themselves by the name of Christ, teach for his commandments their own traditions, and say that the above disorders are religion, religious prayer or praise.

EVANGELION.
Somerset County, O. 7. 1805.

Address of the inhabitants of the District of Saint Charles, Louisiana, to GOVERNOR WILKINSON, and his reply.

SAINT CHARLES, July 12, 1805.
Permit me, sir, at the request and on behalf of the citizens of Saint Charles, to congratulate you on your accession to the office of Governor of Louisiana.

When, sir, we have taken into consideration the peculiar situation of the inhabitants of this territory, not long enough connected with the United States to have a full knowledge of their laws, and institutions, and wanting a complete system by which to regulate their conduct, we have felt the necessity of having our first magistrate to reside in our country, and are well satisfied at your arrival.

While we have experienced the disadvantages and evils arising from an imperfect code of laws, we have ardently desired a government founded on the immutable principles of freedom and of equal rights and privileges; principles in which our safety and happiness are involved, and for which you, sir, have long and successfully contended.

We hope, sir, that the period is not distant, when law and order will be established in our country on a solid basis, defined in such a manner that every individual may clearly comprehend them; that no man can exculpate himself from their obligations under the pretence of ignorance, and when the partial grievances that are inseparable from a change of government will be remedied.

We are convinced, sir, that it is an important and difficult task to direct the affairs of a people composed of different nations and languages, and attached to ancient prejudices, laws, customs and usages, to universal satisfaction. But, sir, we persuade ourselves that your wisdom and prudent efforts for the good of the community, will be seconded by every good citizen in this district.

Engaged as we are, sir, in agricultural and domestic pursuits, having no interests apart from those of our country; deriving our whole security from the laws, we shall cheerfully coincide with our fellow men to carry into execution such regulations as may be established for the preservation of peace, and for the encouragement of good order in society.

From your reputation, sir, we have the fullest confidence that our infant country, under your fostering care, and parental guidance, will prosper and increase; that your precepts and examples will promote union and brotherly kindness among our citizens; that party animosities and disagreements, the bane of social harmony (but which happily do not exist in this district) will through your influence be totally extinguished, and that your administration may add lustre to a life hitherto constantly devoted to the service of your country, "without fear and without reproach."

Accept, sir, of our wishes for your welfare and happiness.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most obt.
And very able. serv't.
E. HEMPS TEAD."

Hr. Excellency James Wilkinson,
Esq. Governor of Louisiana
Territory.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR.
Saint Charles, July 12, 1805.

"SIR,
I thank you and the gentlemen of St. Charles and its vicinity, for the polite and unexpected reception with which you have been pleased to honor me.

That you should desire the residence of your chief magistrate among you, was as natural as it is necessary, for a thousand reasons too obvious to be mentioned, and the general government by indulging your wishes, have testified their respect for your rights, and their regard for your prosperity.

I hope with you, that the day is not far distant, when our present happy condition will be improved, by such sound institutions, as may from experience be best adapted to the state of our society.

The diversity of the laws, habits and prejudices under which we have been bred, and of the languages we speak, may in the outset involve some perplexities in the conduct of our public affairs; but I flatter myself such difficulties may soon yield to a spirit of conciliation, mutual forbearance, and interchange of kind offices, and that benevolence of sentiment which warms the heart, and awakens its finest feelings, and if my example can promote ends so desirable, you will certainly be availed of it, because my own happiness depends essentially on the contemplation of that of my fellow citizens who surround me.

Left to the free exercise of all your faculties, under such wholesome restraints as have been deemed necessary to the preservation of order, and the security of your persons and property, I sincerely hope these important objects may be carefully fostered and firmly maintained by a coincidence of sentiment, and a co-operation in conduct, since it is on them you must depend for the permanency of your enjoyments.

You have formed a false estimate of my merits, which are humble, but you have not misapprehended my dispositions. If a sacred regard to the rights, interests, and feelings of every honest man—If a deportment frank, sincere, and cordial—If the reprobation of party animosities, and the recommendation of social harmony—If the exertion of my best faculties for the promotion of your welfare, and the firm, but mild, exercise of the powers vested in me, for the general good, can found pretensions to your confidence and good will, you may believe me gentlemen, I shall deserve them, and that you will never have cause to regret the obliging terms in which you have been pleased to address me.

The harmony which has reigned in the district of St. Charles excites my admiration and respect, and is a pleasing preface of the future tranquility and happiness of its worthy inhabitants, while it does honor to the head, and the heart of your civil commandant.—

Accept, I pray you, sir,
My good wishes and
Assurances of respect,
J. WILKINSON.

To Edward Hemps TEAD, Esq.
for himself and the citizens
of district of St. Charles."

From the Washington Federalist.
"The man who makes one valuable improvement, is a more important benefactor to his species, than an Alexander, a Caesar, or a hundred other conquerors. His glory in the estimation of a truly civilized age, will be greater and more lasting than that of those admired ravagers of the world."

Professor Barton.

MR. RIND,
Altho' I cannot coincide with Dr. Swift in considering that man who causes "one blade of grass to grow" more useful than the "whole herd of politicians," yet I do value very highly all agricultural improvements. In the proposals I have issued for the publication of a new work on chemistry—to be adapted to the use of the citizens in general—it is stated that I should relate some experiments, instituted to throw light on the art of enriching impoverished lands. The result of several of these, has so far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, that I hasten to publish them—hoping to turn the attention of farmers to a subject, by which their interests may be incalculably promoted.

From a train of reasoning, I was led to believe that the common sea, pit or mineral coal which is so abundant in the United States—when finely pulverised, might prove a useful manure. To ascertain the truth of this, I made in the latter part of last month, the following experiment.

In three small pots I put equal quantities of a yellow clay which had lately been removed from several feet below the surface of the earth. To the first pot, a table spoon full of finely powdered pit coal was added, to the second, the same quantity of powdered charcoal obtained from the common oak, and the third was left without any addition. The same number of found grains of corn was planted in each: the same quantity of water was daily added to each, and they were exposed in similar situations to the actions of light. The rapidity of the growth of the corn in the pot with the sea coal exceeded any thing of the kind I ever witnessed. Many days did not elapse, before this corn was four inches high, while at this time, that with the common charcoal was not two inches high, and that in the clay alone had only sprouted.

After this experiment was made, I procured several small pots, and in each put the same quantity of clay. To the first I added a drachm of sea coal; to the second a drachm of horse manure; to the third the same quantity of plaster of Paris, and to the fourth the same quantity of common ashes. The fifth was left without any addition. To each of these the same number of found grains of wheat and corn were added. The precautions taken in the first experiment, were strictly adhered to in this instance. In a few days my great expectations from the pit coal were somewhat lessened, by perceiving that the wheat with the horse manure was an inch high before that of the other pots appeared. However this was for but a short time; for the wheat in the pot with the sea coal, came up grew to an equal height in a few days, and in a fortnight, although the weather was cold, exceeded it by two inches. The corn in the pot with coal, maintained a still greater superiority—it appeared more healthy and was more than twice as large as the largest in the other pots. Several of my acquaintances were astonished to see this great difference in vegetation produced in so short a time.

Pit coal must be cheaper than any article used as a manure, since it is found in so many parts of the country. The above experiments unquestionably shew that when powdered, its power in quickening the vegetation of corn and wheat is much greater than any manure, with which we are acquainted. Our knowledge of the effects of chemical bodies on growing vegetables is but in its infancy. Probably the discoveries which

been made, are not as generally known as they should be. It may be owing to this cause: for example, that an ounce of sulphuric acid is not added to every barrel of manure, which has long since been found in England to render it doubly valuable. I shall continue my enquiries into this subject, and I have been promised the assistance of several respectable characters. But this will be of little consequence compared to what could be afforded by the researches of a numerous people. To render therefore the work I am preparing, more useful, I have to invite such farmers as may notice new facts, to communicate them to me; as well as the dyers, brewers, distillers, tanners, and all the practical chemists who have made any improvements in their respective arts.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens of Virginia, on the fair prospect of renovating their large tracts of impoverished lands. By speedily using the coal in their inexhaustible mines, I hope the fertility of all their farms will soon be restored; and that the labouring poor among my hospitable countrymen, in future, may not suffer so much as to be dependent for bread.

THOMAS EWELL.

George-town district of Columbia, 1805.

A SECOND EPISTLE TO BACHELORS.

Take unto thyself a wife, and obey the ordinance of God; take unto thyself a wife, and become a faithful member of society. But examine with care, and fix not suddenly:—on thy present choice depends the future happiness of thee and posterity.

It is much of her time is destroyed in dress and ornaments; if she is enamoured with her own beauty, and delights with her own praise; if she laugheth much and talketh loud; if her foot abideth not in her father's house, and her eyes with boldness rove on the faces of men, though her beauty were as the Sun in the firmament of Heaven, turn thy face from her charms, turn thy feet from her paths, and suffer not thy soul to be ensnared by the allurements of thy imagination.

But when thou findest sensibility of heart, joined with softness of manners; an accomplished mind, with a form agreeable to thy fancy; take her home to thy house, she is worthy to be thy friend, thy companion in life, the wife of thy bosom.

O cherish her as a blessing sent thee from Heaven; let the kindness of thy behaviour endear to her heart.

She is the mistress of thy house; treat her therefore, with respect, that thy servants may obey her.

Oppose not her inclinations without cause; she is the partner of thy cares, make her also the companion of thy pleasures.

Reprove her faults with gentleness, exact her obedience with rigor.

Trust thy secrets in her breast, her counsels are sincere, thou shalt not be deceived.

Be faithful to her bed; for she is the mother of thy children.

When pain and sickness assault her, let thy tenderness soothe her affliction; a look from thee, of pity and love, shall alleviate her grief, or mitigate her pain; and be of more avail than ten physicians.

Consider the delicacy of her sex, the tenderness of her frame; and be not severe to her weakness, but remember thine own imperfections.

PROPERTY OF DRUNKARDS.

Our laws very wisely and justly provide for the safe keeping of the property of idiots and lunatics, that they may not waste their substance, impoverish their families, and become chargeable to the public. But drunkards, those worse of idiots and wildest of lunatics, may squander their property, bring their families to beggary, and themselves to the town—without any effort on the part of the public to prevent it. I am told, that in some parts of New England, they have laws authorizing commissioners to be appointed, (upon a certain proof being made that any man is habitually drunk, and dissipates in such a way that he and his family are likely to be brought to want), to take charge of his property, to improve it in the best possible manner, and to maintain him and his family out of the proceeds. Such a law, though some objections may be raised against it, would, I think, be of great service to society. At least, the subject may be worth the consideration of the people and of their representatives.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.

We can state, from a source that may be relied on, that an army of 5000 men is on its march from Mexico, to strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisiana. We cannot but think it would be advisable for our government to throw a few thousand troops into this country. Even though we should remain at peace, it would be well to show a state of preparation for war.

Windsor, Vermont Oct. 8.

A single stalk of corn, raised in the field of Mr. Ebenezer Houghton of this town; the present season produced six ears, or one thousand seven hundred and thirty seven kernels.

OR, E'n. Shore General Advertiser EASTON, Tuesday Morning October 29, 1805.

H. Neale, Wm. Hebb, R. I. Plater, and I. Leigh, are elected delegates to the next Assembly of this State for St. Mary's county.

Pennsylvania Election.
The aggregate votes received for Governor give

	Votes.
McKean	32,958
Snyder	21,391
Majority	11,567

John Breckenridge, Esq. has accepted the office of Attorney General of the United States to which he has lately been appointed by the President. The Kentucky papers propose as his successor, either John Brown, or Felix Grundy, Esquires.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Indiana Territory, to the editor of the Republican Advocate, dated Illinois, St. Clair county, May 22, 1805.

"The people of Upper Louisiana appear to be much pleased with the new government which they are to come under next fall, agreeably to the late acts of congress.

"Six of captain Lewis and Clark's men have arrived at St. Louis, and about twenty Indians of different tribes, who have never been in a settlement of whites before. They live from 1000 to 1685 miles up the Missouri, and are on their way to see Mr. Jefferson, intending to leave these parts in a very short time. When these men left captains Lewis and Clark, they were just about to leave their winter encampment, and pursue their journey to the Pacific Ocean, which they suppose to be about as much further off as they had gone from the mouth of the Missouri.

The frigate Adams came to anchor on Tuesday night within the Hook.

[N. York pap.]

If it be possible that any letters from France could corroborate the assertion that the emperor Napoleon was determined to make an immediate descent on England, it would be confirmed by a letter in the *Petit Censeur*, where it is stated that "a descent on England is irrevocably fixed for the end of this summer; that the plan, which is altogether new and almost infallible, is due to the powerful and extraordinary genius of the emperor; that the secret is known only to himself and another person, and that of all the possible modes, it is that which is the least thought of both by French and English."

The assertions here made are written by general Lauriston.

[N. Y. D. Ad.]

A Rattle Snake, measuring ten inches in circumference, and from four to five feet long, was killed a few miles below this city on Tuesday evening last; which upon being opened, was found to contain a full grown Fox Squirrel. The number of its rattles amounted to sixteen. There were several eye witnesses to its death.

Rich. pap.

Died, on Wednesday morning last, at his father's, in this county, the Rev. William Ridgeway, eldest son of Mr. James Ridgeway, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with that fortitude which denotes the prospect of a happy change. He closed his last moments in repeating the following words: "A Blessed Jesus, thine kingdom come, let it come—amen."

Died, on Friday last, Mrs. Frances Gibson, widow of Mr. Woolman Gibson, late of this county.

We learn from a private letter, that the venerable veteran, colonel BUTLER, died very suddenly on the 7th ultimo, at the estate of his nephew, about 20 miles from New Orleans, and was buried as a private citizen. —N. Y. pap.

Subscriptions
For a new system of CHEMISTRY, adapted to the use of citizens generally, by T. EWELL, M. D. of Virginia, are received at the Star Office.
October 28, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an act relating him from the payment of his debts.

JOHN PENNINGTON.
October 29, 1805.

Notice.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency, being wholly unable to pay his debts, from misfortune, which have brought him to the solitary confinement of a jail. JAMES BYUS.
Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1805. 39

From the (Baltimore) American.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

An able, economical, impartial, uniform and steady administration of justice, is a valuable blessing to the society wherein it is established; under it, the poor are sheltered from the oppressions of the rich, the rich are secured in their property, and all are protected in their inalienable rights. But where the seat of justice is so exalted, as that the easy avenues to it, are prohibited except to the wealthy, and from the expence, inconvenience, and difficulties to be encountered, to obtain a participation in its benefits, even the moderately wealthy, when involved in its vortex, are threatened with ruin, and the poor are inevitably overwhelmed, it becomes a grievance, and the society, that tolerates it, having the powerful means of ample and complete redress within itself, merits the oppression. The general court has long been considered this grievance by almost every section of the State; an opportunity now presents itself, to be relieved from the burthen; it is with the people of Maryland, in the plenitude and majesty of their sovereignty to embrace or to reject it; and before they do reject it, it behoves them well to ponder the consequences; for it will not be contended, but that if the proposed plan is not adopted at the next session, the shackles of the general court will be rivetted for years upon the State.

The contemplated system is not complex; its construction is plain, and from the simplicity of it, acquires strength; it contains provisions for the administration of justice, equally, speedily, impartially, substantially, and not expensively; for these purposes six great courts are to be erected in the State, and one high appellate court, as the *demier resort*; and it may be asserted, that justice will be administered, through the medium of these courts, when established, in the State of Maryland, as ably as in any State of the Union, or in the courts of the United States.

But it is urged, that the State cannot supply competent characters sufficient to organize the system. This difficulty will be removed, when it is considered, that the system requires only eighteen judges, and that the general court and the district courts will furnish eight of the number; for it not intended, that by superseding the present general court, and the present county courts, the talents of the judges are to be lost to the State; if the bill will be confirmed, these talents, no doubt, will again be put in requisition. And there must be a great dearth of talents in the State, if in the nineteen counties, and two cities, the remaining ten judges, qualified under the law, cannot be selected. Queen Anne's can furnish one ably qualified, whose character stands deservedly eminent, in the councils of the nation; Talbot can furnish two, Worcester one, St. Mary's a very able one, Baltimore at least two, Frederick one, Annapolis at least one, and Charles one, so as to complete, without any difficulty, the whole number required. This selection is not influenced by politics. And there may be a full confidence, that when the executive shall be called upon, to act upon this subject, they will be actuated, in their appointments, by no other motives, than the able organization of the courts.

Again it is agreed, that it will not be practicable to carry the system into operation, because there will be no time left for holding the appellate court, after allowing the county courts, in each district, two terms in each year, and three terms to Baltimore. This difficulty, which has been seriously started, and pressed upon the floor of the house of delegates, will easily vanish when examined. There are nine months in the year during parts of which, the county courts are at present fixed by law to be held, there are then three more months, and very considerable fractions of other months, to be allowed for holding the appellate court, even should it be regulated by law, that it shall sit twice a year on each shore; for it is presumed that no term of the appellate court will continue longer than two weeks. Besides, as the county courts in one district, do not interfere with the county courts of another district, the same time, if requisite, may be fixed upon for holding the courts in counties of different districts, so as to give most ample time for holding the court of appeals, and thus every difficulty in this respect be entirely removed.

In case the proposed bill shall be confirmed, a bill containing detailed provisions, to meet the alteration made in the constitution, will have to be framed. The wisdom, which will be selected by the people, at the ensuing elections, connected with that of the present Senate, will be competent to this, and when framed, it will evidence, that there will be little difficulty in giving full and competent operation to the system.

It is not contemplated by the proposed plan, to prostrate the courts of judicature in the State, and thereby disseminate disorder, confusion, and distrust. It is not for the purpose of disorganization, neither is it for the purpose, of bringing the laws, and the courts of justice into

disgrace, that the alteration of the constitution has been intended. Were these mischievous purposes meditated, they could with more facility and more effectually be attained, by suffering the present establishment to continue, it has been long mouldering, and the revolutions of a few years, would see it tottering to its centre, and crumbling into dust. No! the new modelling of the judiciary is intended to secure confidence, insure impartiality, and add strength, convenience, economy, and responsibility to this department of our government, and thereby better protect and secure life, liberty and property, within the broad letter, and positive meaning of our invaluable Declaration of Rights.

A COUNTRYMAN.

October 1.

To be Sold at Public Sale,
On Saturday the 2d day of November next, in Miller River Neck, at the late dwelling of Rebecca Vinton (deceased).

ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to said Rebecca Vinton, (deceased) consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. Also from eighty to one hundred barrels of Corn, and the Fodder that is on the farm. The terms of sale are nine months credit on all sums above ten dollars—the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under ten dollars the money will be required. The sale to begin at ten o'clock. Attendance will be given by me, PERRY SPENCER.
October 22, 1805.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of Property advertised to take place on the 30th instant, by JOSEPH BARTLETT, is unavoidably postponed to Wednesday the 3rd of November next—when the same will take place as advertised.
October 29, 1805.

FARMERS' BANK.

Fifth Payment.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the fifth installment on the stock held in this Bank will become due on Wednesday the thirteenth day of November next. As no dividends can be claimed till after the installments are completed, the Stockholders will observe the advantage of punctuality in their payment.

By order of the Board,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, October 29, 1805.

Notice.

I HAVE FOR SALE,
200 barrels of Indian Corn, a quantity of good Clover Hay and Corn Blades, and a yoke of young Oxen.
R. CHAMBERLAIN.
Peach Blossm, Oct. 29, 1805.

Wanted as an Apprentice
In the Office of the Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county.

A BOY from twelve to fourteen years of age, who writes a good plain hand, is acquainted with common arithmetic, and of reputable parents.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, Reg.
Q. A. County.
October 29, 1805.

The Subscriber
WANTS two smart, healthy BOYS, from 14 to 17 years of age, as apprentices to the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS. Also a Tanner for the ensuing year.—A sober attentive man will meet with good encouragement, by WILLIAM PATTON.
Easton, October 29, 1805.

For Sale,
On a credit of nine months, for approved Notes, TWO Pair of excellent working Mules, two or three Horses, Steers, Carts, &c. Also, a quantity of excellent Corn Blades and Clover. For terms apply to SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.
Dividing Creek, Oct. 29, 1805.

Strayed or Stolen
FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 23d instant, a likely young black GELDING, with a bob tail, about fifteen hands high; he trots, paces, and canters; he has some white hairs near his fore throat, occasioned by the saddle. Any person delivering him to the subscriber, or giving information so that the owner may get him, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

BENNETT JONES.
Easton, October 29, 1805.

A list of Persons,
Representing themselves to be American Seamen, impressed and detained in the British service; want of documents to prove their citizenship. As the former places of residence of these men are unknown at the Department of State, their friends are in this manner, requested to procure proof of their citizenship, with descriptions of their persons, and forward the same to the Secretary of State, in order that proper application may be made for their discharge.

John McConnell
Henry Williams
Robert Talman
Thomas Thompson
Alex. Kirkwood
Charles Williams
Thomas Church
Samuel Wilson
Nicholas Powers
John Bowne
Emes Wright
John Frederick
Wm. Wheeler
John Bailey
John Farewell
John Truman
Joseph McKedder
Nathaniel Tolman
John Lawe
Jonathan Archer
William Smith
Hughes
Joseph Muratt
Joseph Warfield
John Jones
James Laidley
Charles Mitchell
William Biechord
Wm. (alias) James
Dewee
John Ferguson
William Wall jun.

John Porter
Timothy Small
Isaac Van Bliken
Michael Nugent
Richard Mathers
Benjamin Luffina
W. S. Board
Thomas Eaton
Mayhew Tilton
Richard Striange
Bolworth Cole
George Sloan
Thomas Crippen
John Dennis
Wm. Clark
James Newell
Benja. George
James Stud
John Stewart
Thomas Jones
Nich. Conlon
Cato Martin
Daniel Dyson
Richard Smythe
Peter M. Farlane
John Hum
Wm. Hayes
John Love
James Campbell
John Colbourn
Alex. Carlisle
Stephen Lewis
Francis Edmonds
Wm. Cole
George Durant
Wm. Podd
Jacob Rhan
Wm. Lyons
Wm. Wilson
Charles Choffon
Henry Bowling
Edward Robinson
Edward Wellford
George Gray
Samuel Hills
John M. Walker
Samuel Dunkin
Jabez Choat
Benjamin Noyes
J. Huger, alias Jack
George Birch
John Smith
Samuel Dalton
Anthony Ruten
Henry Featheris
Henry Chipman
John Lawton
Wm. Armstrong
Samuel Rewfen
Samuel Lloyd
Charles Harrison
John Walker
Thomas Jones
Henry Waters
John Matheway
John Reid
Frederick Rhoads
James Green
George Campbell
Nathaniel Curtis
William Sherrard
Richard Johnson
Joseph Wilcox
Lawrence Hollender
James Riley
John Frith
Francis Baincoat
Peter Lewis
John Malon
Ala Thompson
William Chrejan
John Huot
John Bolton
Peter Willmot
John Griffin
Jas. Goldsborough
Charles M. Bride
Richard Edwards
James M. Pherdon
John Holmes
Henry Applewhite
William Sandford
William Jarvis
John Downing
John Byrns
Francis Wood
John D. v.
Martin Doll
Royal Tarbox
David Guff
John Magnath
John Holmes
John Baptiste Def.
tando
John Greene
William Hawker
Samuel Carr
David Collins
Edward Moore
John Haley
John Lindsay
Thomas Rowe
John Copeland
David Coleman
William Henson, or
Harrison
William John, or
Wilmouth Johnson
Charles Robinson
John Slocum
Charles Lewis
Benjamin Mosley
Levi Hall
Edward Owens
Jos. or Th. Quant.
chet

Marcus Stephens
Samuel Jenkins
William Rowland
John Robinson
Godfrey Windsor
John Jackson
John Woolcott
James Leppen
John Seymour
Edward Rogers
Francis Davis
John Smith
Thomas Manning
James Lynn
Lundonill or Lion
Dwell
David Coleman
Zeneis Swift
Edward Miller
William Bury
James Worley
Archd. M. Ketching
David Stafford
Frederick Rhodes
James Watts
Samuel Sother
John Rice
Anthony Nelson
William Bond
Thomas Simonton
John Mitchell
Thomas Edwards
Joseph Perria
William Moore
Edward Moore
Henry Bowling
John Slocum
George Wailon
Thomas Morris
Samuel Brown
George Wailon
William Wall
Ebenezer Buckings
ham
James Wilson
John Wildman
Philip Ford (alias)
Caroline
Thomas Simonton
John Ready
John Walsh
John Thompson
George Walker
Daniel Meridith
John Johnson
John Back
John Howes
Thomas White
Samuel Lloyd
Peter Johnson
Daniel Johnson
John Thompson
George Mars
George Wailon
Daniel Meridith
William Pinlay
John Grant
Abraham Hainard
John Miller
Liff Young
Thomas Pennoth
George Walby
John Robinson
John Thompson
James Featherfons
Elias Hiet
William Seulla
Andrew Mansfield
Barns, M. Nutt
John Harkerfon
Samuel B. Spencer
Joseph Wilcox
William Saunders
James Doyle
Joseph Hextis
Isaac Gaines
George W. Edy
George Farrington
John Hainford
James Gray
Thomas White
Richard Dawson
Joseph Pierfon
Richard Reed
John Brick or Brick
John Brown
Benjami. S. Hunt
William Wilton
John Rick, jun. alias
John Benfen
Joseph Hextis
Robert Coulfon
Samuel Brown
Samuel Bond
Francis Lamott
Peter Harvey
Peter Lavites or
Lewis
William Sherrard
Robert Crosbie
Joseph Blake
William Jarvis (alias)
Jos. Tallmau
Clement Coffin
Peter Wilson
Edward Moodie
James Doyle
Wilmouth Johnson
Isaac Gaines
Charles Low
Ebenezer Taitner
Peter Minor
Gibert Lewis
William Robertson
William Thompson

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, and of the several papers in the Atlantic States, who publish the laws of the Union, are requested to publish the above three times.
Department of State,
October 25, 1805.

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.
ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th day of October, 1805, living in Centerville, an apprentice boy by the name of JOSEPH OWINGS. He is a thick well set boy, about seventeen years of age, and flutters very much; had on and took with him several fulls of clothes, indefatigable at present. Whoever takes up said boy, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.
ANTHONY P. SUMPTION,
October 29, 1805.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

A WOMAN'S SMILE.

ON earth there's nothing worth pos-
sessing.
Or can the ill of life beguile,
Without that dearest, sweetest blessing,
The magic of a woman's smile.
The glare of wealth, the pomp of fame,
Are senseless treasures, joys, vile,
Are baubles with a splendid name,
Without the charm of woman's smile.
The noxious clouds of motley care,
That thicken round our joys awhile,
Like morning mist, dissolve in air,
Before the beams of woman's smile.
How sweet the sun's bright beam must be
After long night to Zembla's ice!
But oh! much sweeter far to me,
The sunshine of a woman's smile.
Then place me, Fate, where'er you may,
Mid dreary woe, or savage ill;
For o'er my soul no gloom can stray,
While I am blest with woman's smile.

THE TEAR OF BEAUTY.

SEE down Eliza's blushing cheek
The tear of soft compassion flow;
These tears a yielding heart bespeak—
A heart that speaks for other's woe.
May not those drops, that frequent fall,
To my fond hopes propitious prove?
The heart that melts at pity's call,
Will own the softer voice of love.
Earth ne'er produced a gem so rare,
Nor wealthy ocean's ample space
So rich a pearl as that bright tear,
That lingers on Eliza's face.
So hangs upon the morning rose,
The crystal drop of heav'n's refind;
Awhile with trembling lustre glows—
Is gone—and leaves no trace behind!

EPICURUM.

MY love and I for kisses play'd;
She would keep stake—I was content;
But when I won, she would be paid;
I, angry, ask'd her what she meant?
Nay, since, quoth she, you wrangle thus
in vain,
Give me my kissing back—take yours
again.

A young fellow of rather wild and
loose principles, was accused of being a
rake. He replied, that his father was
the rake, and he was the fork; for his
father raked the money together, and he
scattered it.

Magistrates' Guide.

Just received and for sale at the Star Office,
and Book Store, Easton.
Subscribers to this work are desired to call
for their books.
October 15, 1805.

Preparing for the Press.

And will be published early in the Spring,
in one closely printed volume,
The spirit of the Public Journals.

Being an impartial selection of the best
original Poetry, Essays, &c. which have ap-
peared in the newspapers of the United
States during the year 1805.
Baltimore, October 22, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the
estate of ISAAC WHITTINGTON,
late of Caroline county deceased, are de-
scribed to bring them in properly authenti-
cated on or before the 22d day of March
next, or they may by law be excluded from
all benefit of said estate; and all persons
indebted to said estate are warned to make
payment, that a settlement of said estate
may immediately take place. Given un-
der my hand this fifteenth day of October,
1805. DAVID SISK, admin'r.
of Isaac Whittington

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons, that from
misfortune I am unable to pay my
debts, and intend to petition the next
General Assembly of Maryland for an act of
insolvency. EDWARD H. SMITH.
October 22, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber requests his creditors
to meet at Cambridge Court-house
on the first Monday in December next—
All those indebted to him, on notes or
open account, are requested to make im-
mediate payment, as he wishes a final set-
tlement with all; for this purpose he has
appointed Josiah Bayly, attorney, William
Robeson, and John M. Guire.
OLIVER HAMMOND.
Dorchester county, Oct. 22, 1805.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to in-
form the public, that he has opened an
ACADEMY in Chester-Town, for the
Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES;
where he teaches reading, writing, arith-
metic, English grammar, geography, men-
surations, surveying (in theory and prac-
tice), navigation, with the use of the globes,
sea instruments and charts, on the most
moderate terms. He flatters himself the
unwearied assiduity and attention he means
to use, in order to facilitate the progress
of his pupils in the foregoing branches of
literature, will procure him that portion
of public patronage which characterizes a
free people. JOHN THOMPSON.
Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805.

Vendue.

Will be sold on fourth day, the 30th of the
present month, at the dwelling of the sub-
scriber, near Easton, sale to begin at 12 o'-
clock.

A VARIETY of household furniture,
consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bo-
reas, &c. also some stock, and a number of
other articles. A credit of nine months
will be given on all sums not exceeding
five dollars, the purchaser giving note with
approved security, bearing interest from
the day of sale if not paid when due.—
Sums under five dollars must be paid be-
fore the property is removed.
Likewise will be offered for SALE, on terms
made easy to the purchaser.

A Wind Mill.

BUILT of the best materials, now in
good repair, has an excellent pair of 5-10
Cologne stones, complete bolting cloth,
and new suit of sails. She can be removed
without delay, after the purchaser com-
plies with the terms which will then be
made known, by

JOSEPH BARTLETT.
Wakefield, 15th 10th mo. 1805.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue.

on Thursday the 31st of October, (if
not previously disposed of at private sale)
HANDSOME TRACT OF LAND,
called Darlington, lying on the main
road leading from Easton to Kingstown—
containing about 150 acres, more or less,
about 50 acres of which are well timbered,
and about 20 acres of beautiful meadow
ground. One third part of the purchase
money will be expected down, and a credit
will be given on the residue. Further par-
ticulars will be made known on the day of
sale. For terms apply to
SAMUEL REGISTER.
October 8, 1805.

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD on Saturday the 2d day of
November, on the premises, in the town
of Saint Michael's,

TWO valuable LOTS near the Mar-
ket House. The terms of sale will
be, the purchaser or purchasers to give
bond with satisfactory security to the Trus-
tee for the payment of the purchase money
with interest within fifteen months from
the day of sale.
JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
Talbot county, Oct. 8, 1805.

Public Sale.

On the Public Green in Easton, on Tuesday,
the 5th day of November next, at three
o'clock in the afternoon, will be offered at
Public Sale, on twelve months credit,

ALL the remaining unsold part of the
Real Estate of John Winn Harrison,
deceased—consisting of one Lot, contain-
ing about 60 acres of woodland; one other
Lot, containing about 440 acres of arable,
wood and marsh land—also, the reversion
of the widow's dower, containing about
425 acres of arable, wood and marsh land,
lying on Choptank river, within four miles
of Easton. The purchaser must give
bond, with approved security, on the day
of sale, for the payment of the purchase
money, with interest, which when fully
paid, deeds will be given for the land,
agreeably to the decree of the Chancellor,
by JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee
for the sale of the estate of
John Winn Harrison, dec'd.
Talbot county, October 15, 1805.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Ma-
ryland, the subscriber will sell at Public
Auction, at the house of Mrs. Ellis, on
Monday, the 11th of November, at 11
o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

FARM in Cecil county, belonging
to the heirs of Thomas Rolph, dec'd—
containing about 328 acres. It is
pleasantly situated on the tide water of Bo-
hemia, not more than half a mile from
Mrs. Ellis's tavern, and adjoining the mill
of General Basset. The soil is well adapt-
ed to the growth of grain and grass, and
of that kind which is most easily improved
by the use of plaster of Paris. The situa-
tion is esteemed healthy, and the occupant
will at all times have a choice of markets
on the Chesapeake or Delaware waters. It
will be sold on a credit of twelve months,
the purchaser to give bond (with approved
security) bearing interest from the day of
sale. On full payment of the purchase
money, a good deed will be given, by
W. SPENCER, Trustee.
Kent county, October 22, 1805.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of
Maryland, the subscriber will expose at
Public Auction, at the Court-House in
Cambridge, on the Second Monday (the
11th) of November, at 12 o'clock in the
forenoon, if fair, if not, at the same house
and place the next fair day,

THE REAL ESTATE of William
Tripp, late of Dorchester county,
deceased—consisting of all the said Wm.
Tripp's parts of a Tract of Land, called
Tripp's Enclosure, lying in Dorchester
county, on the waters of Chickamachico
river, about 12 miles from Cambridge, 10
from New-Market, and 4 from Middle-
town. The quality of this land for fer-
tility of soil and abundance of most valua-
ble vessel timber, render it almost equal to
any of the rich bottoms of Dorchester
county. Three fourths of the farm are
inclosed, and the timber principally of
white oak. Bond, with approved security,
will be required for the payment of the
purchase money, with interest in 6 months
from the day of sale.
JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
N. B. This land is sold at the suit of
Israel Cope, of the city of Baltimore, to
whom it was mortgaged on the 2d day of
March, 1799.
October 8, 1805.

Writing and Printing Paper.

Just received, and for Sale at the Star Office.

Public Sale.

To be sold on the second Saturday of No-
vember, at the Trappe, if fair, if not,
the first fair day,

Negro Girls and Boys, for a
term of years. A credit of six months,
with interest from the day of sale, will be
given by
SARAH DICKINSON.
October 22, 1805.

John & Thomas Meredith

Have just received, and are now opening,
A WELL-CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter GOODS;

Among which are—
SUPERFINE and Flannels
Coarse Cloths Rose & Stripe Blan-
Napt & plain Coat- kets
Lindseys
4-4 and 6-4 figured
Plains & plain Cambric
Kerseys Mullins
Halfstitch Black and colour'd
Bennets Cord for Cambric Mullins
Vest, &c. Chamberly Mullins
Swansdowns Fancy Calico &c. &c.
Spanish and Lambs Wool Hosiery
And an assortment of GROCERIES
and HARDWARE—all of which being
laid in on the best terms, will be sold very
cheap for Cash.
Easton, October 15, 1805.

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received, and offers for sale on mod-
erate terms, for Cash or Country Produce,
A general and handsome Assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods, and
Groceries;
Which, added to his former stock, ren-
ders his assortment very complete.
Easton, October 15, 1805.

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The subscriber has just received from Phila-
delphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of ge-
neral Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes,
Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he
purchased on the best terms, and from the
latest importations; and as he shall deem
himself contented with a moderate advance
on the cost, he can with the greatest prop-
riety recommend this assortment to the
attention of those who wish to purchase
Medicine, for quantity, quality and price.
All orders from a distance will be as strictly
and promptly attended to, and the arti-
cles charged at the same price as if the pur-
chaser were present; and they may ex-
pect no disappointment in having their or-
ders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely
an article now in use included in the Ma-
teria Medica, but what the subscriber has
on hand. All kinds of Tinctures, Pills,
Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture
of every description, Surgeons' Pocket
Cases of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. &c.
Those who think proper to honor him
with their custom, may rest assured that
nothing on his part shall be wanting to
meet their approbation.
JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1805.

New Drug Store.

In the house lately occupied by Mr. David
Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Du-
ver Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the
entire STOCK in TRADE of Doc-
tor Earle, to which he very shortly expects
a large addition, so as to make his assort-
ment of DRUGS and MEDICINES com-
plete, respectfully offers his services to the
public, soliciting their patronage, and pro-
mitting the most prompt and punctual at-
tention to all orders he may be favored
with; and a constant supply of the best
and most genuine articles in his line that
can be procured.
WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
Easton, July 23, 1805.

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age, of
respectable parents, with a tolerable education,
will be taken at the above shop, if immediate
application is made—none need apply who can-
not be well recommended.

Tailoring Business.

J. Faulkner & J. Bruscup

HAVING entered into Copartnership
in the above line, respectfully solicit
a share of public patronage.
Gentlemen's Clothing generally, Ladies'
Cloaks, Riding Dresses and Great Coats,
made in the newest fashions, in the neatest
manner, on the shortest notice, and on
moderate terms.
Orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to, at their shop, next
door to the Post Office, in Easton.
FAULKNER & BRUSCUP.
October 8, 1805.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,
OCTOBER TERM, 1805.

ORDERED, that GEORGE SPRY and
Wife, Administrators of JOHN GRAHAM,
deceased, cause to be entered in the "Star" at
Easton, for six weeks successively, the adver-
tisement following, viz.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscribers, of Kent county,
have obtained from the orphans'
court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal estate of
JOHN GRAHAM, late of Kent county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscribers, at or before the 20th
day of April next—they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under our hands this 11th
day of October, 1805.
GEORGE SPRY and
ARAMINTA SPRY, his Wife,
Administrators of John Graham, dec.

To Rent for the ensuing Year.

A NEW brick house on Washington-
Street, between the houses where
Dr. Early lives, and Mr. Philman Willis',
and possession given the first of January
next. For terms apply to Thomas Ab-
bott, in Easton, or the subscriber.
SAMUEL ABBOTT.
October 15, 1805.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer
for sale, a LOT of LAND, lying
on King's Creek, containing 58 acres, or
thereabouts, being part of three tracts of
land called Kingston, John's Neck, and
Middlepring—nearly one half well set
with oak and hickory. It is presumed all
persons desirous to purchase, would wish
to see for themselves, therefore deem it
unnecessary to say much concerning it.—
Whoever is inclined to purchase the above
Lot of Land, is requested to call on the
subscriber, or leave a line at the Star-Office,
which shall be attended to.
He also has on hand an assortment of
GOOD LEATHER, well adapted to the
approaching season, which he wishes to ex-
change for cash, hides, or good tan-bark.
THOMAS ATKINSON.
Easton, Oct. 15, 1805.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT well known Farm within three
miles of Easton, at present occupied
by ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, known by
the name of Peach Blossom; containing be-
tween three and four hundred acres of val-
uable Land, well timbered and inclosed;
with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The
houses are in good order; and as it is pre-
sumed purchasers would wish to view the
property, a further description is deemed
unnecessary. For further particulars ap-
ply to ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, on the
premises, or to
GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, July 16, 1805.

For Sale.

A DOUBLE CHAIR, with an entire
new body and top, and the carriage
and wheels nearly new—It will be sold low
for cash, or on a short credit. Apply at
the Star Office.
October 1, 1805.

For Sale.

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN,
with Two Children. She is an
excellent plain cook, has been accustomed
to all sorts of house work, and is sold for
no fault. She will be sold on a credit of
six months, the purchaser giving bond,
bearing interest from the day of sale, with
approved security. Apply to John Gold-
borough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscr-
ber.

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.
Myrtle Grove.
September 17, 1805.

N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by
the first of November, she will then be for
hire.

Notice.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, on the plan-
tation where Samuel Smith now dwells,
HORSES, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
Plantation Utensils and other things,
for cash or credit, as may be agreed on
with the same John Fisher, the sales being
for his use—Surety will be required on
credit, &c.
SAMUEL SMYTH,
JOHN FISHER.
October 15, 1805.

Apple Trees.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing any
number of APPLE TREES, of the
most choice fruit, from Chester county,
Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall
and the ensuing spring, can be supplied
with any number at either period, by leav-
ing their names, and number of trees, at
the store of Joshua Taggart, in Easton, Md.
JACOB TAYLOR.
October 1, 1805.

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained
letters of administration de bonis
non on the estate of Impey Dawson, of Tal-
bot County deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are re-
quested to exhibit the same, with the vouch-
ers thereof; and all persons indebted to
the said deceased, are requested to make im-
mediate payment to the subscriber, o-
therwise legal steps will be taken to re-
cover the same.
JOHN KERSEY, adm'r
de bonis non of I. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805.

Notice.

IS hereby given to all whom it may con-
cern, that I intend to petition to the
Legislature of Maryland at their next ses-
sion to discharge me from the payment of
my debts by surrendering all my property,
being unable to pay the same.
JAMES COOK.
Kent county, Oct. 1, 1805.

Notice is hereby given.

ALL persons that stand indebted to the
estate of NATHAN WILLIAMS,
late of Dorchester county, deceased, are
earnestly requested to come forward and
make immediate payment to Robert Will-
iams (legal attorney for Margaret Williams,
administratrix of the said deceased)—
Suits will be commenced against all delin-
quents, without respect to persons; and
all those who may have claims against
the estate of the said deceased, are desired
to bring them forward, legally authenticated
for settlement, on or before the 7th day of
June next ensuing, otherwise by law they
will be excluded from all benefit thereof.
K. WILLIAMS, living in
Newmarket.
September 24, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all those persons who are indebted
to the subscriber for property pur-
chased at her vendue some months ago,
that their notes are in the hands of Tho-
mas Y. Baker, of Easton; to whom they
will be pleased to make punctual payment.
MART BOND.
October 15, 1805.

Notice.

HEREBY inform all my creditors,
that I mean to petition the next Ge-
neral Assembly of Maryland, for an act to
relieve me from my debts, which I am un-
able to pay.
RICHARD WATERS, (of Wm.)
Somerset county, Septem-
ber 17, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of
James H. Graves, late of Kent coun-
ty deceased, are requested to make imme-
diate payment, and all those having claims
against said estate are requested to prepare
and bring them in on or before the 15th
day of November, as I shall attend on
that day at the Head of Chester for the pur-
pose.—Persons interested will take notice,
otherwise they may be excluded from the
benefit of a dividend.
JOSHUA GRAVES, Adm'r.
of J. H. Graves,
Queen Ann's county, Octo-
ber 15, 1805.

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed, that
the Packing and Grain Carrying
Business, heretofore conducted by the late
Dr. Charles Frazier, will in future be at-
tended to, upon the same terms, by the
subscriber, who is legally authorized. Let-
ters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at
John R. Giles's store. Those persons who
have heretofore favored this line with their
business, are solicited for a continuance;
they and the public in general are hereby
assured, that every attention will be given
to promote their interest and expedite bu-
siness, by
WILLIAM R. STUART.
Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the subscriber, of Queen Ann's
county, means to apply to the next
General Assembly of Maryland for liberty
to cut a ditch from a place called Ring-
gold's Head Dam, in the said county, thro'
the Beaver Dam Branch to the Long Marsh
ditch, so as to intersect therewith.
ROBERT S. GAMBLE.
Queen Ann's county, Octo-
ber 8, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given.

To all persons whom it doth or may concern,
THAT I intend to petition the next
General Assembly of Maryland for
an act to relieve me from debts which
through misfortune and otherwise I am un-
able to pay.
JOHN HUFFINGTON, Sen.
October 8, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about
9 o'clock this morning, Negro TOM,
about 45 or 50 years of age, of middle size,
has red eyes and white fore teeth, is a crafty
fellow, and well known in the neigh-
borhood of Mr. Isaac Purnell, having lived
some years with the late Mr. Syrester;
his wife belonged to Mr. Syrester, and her
connections belong to Mr. Purnell, and I
think it is probable he will be skulking in
that neighborhood—He had on a white and
black striped kersey jacket and trousers,
but it is probable he will find means to ex-
change them. The above reward will be
given if taken out of the state, or twenty
dollars if taken in the state, and all char-
ges.

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, Oct. 5, 1805.

One hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 21st day of June
last from the subscriber's Farm on
Wye river, a negro man named JIM WYE,
or Jim Smith, aged about 32 years; he is
a very black, smart, active, well-made fel-
low, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high,
with a broad face and flat about the
cheek bones, but full towards the lower
parts of his cheeks; I am told that he has
a scar in his face, but as I never observed it,
I cannot say that it is certainly the
case. He is a good humoured, cheerful
fellow, and complaisant when spoken to.
If the above mentioned negro is taken up
in this state, and safely lodged in the jail
at Easton or Centreville, thirty dollars will
be paid, and if taken up out of the state
and secured in the jail of either of the a-
bove mentioned places, so that I get him
again, the above reward shall be paid by
EDWARD COURSEY.
Wye River, Queen Ann's coun-
ty, Md. July 23, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STAYED or stolen from the road
leading from Easton to Dover ferry,
on Saturday the 22d of August, a dark
brown MARE, with a few grey hairs a-
bout her flanks, five years old, about four-
teen hands high, trots and canters free
and active, with one white hind foot, very
large ears, and long tail bone. Ten Dol-
lars reward will be given for the Mare,
if taken up and secured, so that the owner
get her again, and reasonable charges paid
if brought home. If stolen, the above
reward of Twenty Dollars will be given
for the Mare and Thief.
GARRETTSON BLADES,
Choptank river, Caroline county,
near Dover ferry.
September 24, 1805.

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.