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## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### (BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT.

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

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands in the territories of Indiana and Mississippi; for the unexpended balances of former appropriations, defraying the expenses of the second census, and the purchase and erection of wharves and stores under the quarantine law; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated; that is to say,

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

For the expense of firewood, stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, including the sum of three thousand dollars appropriated by the act of the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, twenty eight thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses incidental to the dismantling the late library room of Congress, and fitting it up for the accommodation of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session, seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of removal of the library, all other contingent expenses of the same, and librarians allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and five, nine hundred dollars.

For the expense of labelling, lettering, and numbering five thousand seven hundred volumes of laws and journals of the old Congress, directed by the act of the present session for the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States to be deposited in the library, five hundred and seventy dollars.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of state, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the eighth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For printing the laws, and other contingent expenses of the government of the Indiana territory, in consequence of the union with it of that of the territory of Louisiana, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For special messengers charged with dispatches; two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including those engaged on the business belonging to the late office of the commissioner of the revenue, thirteen thousand, four hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty one cents.

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

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

For expense of stationary, printing

and incidental and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

For expense of stationary and printing in the register's office, (including books for the public stock and for the arrangement of the marine papers,) two thousand eight hundred dollars.

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

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

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

For defraying the expenses incidental to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

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

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

For the erection of a fire proof brick building for the preservation of the records of the treasury; the cellars in which they have hitherto been kept, being found from their dampness improper for that use, nine thousand dollars.

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

For the expenses of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of war, one thousand dollars.

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

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

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

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

For compensations to the postmaster-general, assistant post-master general,

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

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

For compensation to the several loan-officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

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

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

For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, stationary, and other contingencies, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers of the mint:—

The director, two thousand dollars: The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

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

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

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

For compensation to the governor, judges, secretary, and legislative council of the territory of Orleans, nineteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars:

For incidental and contingent expenses of the legislative council, and of the secretary of the said territory, two thousand dollars:

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

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

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

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

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

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

For compensation granted by law to

the chief justice, associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice, and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, fifty five thousand nine hundred dollars:

For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, three thousand four hundred dollars:

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, east and west Tennessee, and Orleans, one thousand six hundred dollars.

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

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

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

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

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses, one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

For fixing buoys in Long Island sound, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, three thousand dollars.

For erecting beacons in the harbor of New York, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, six thousand dollars.

For erecting beacons and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expense incurred under the act of the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight (the balance of a former appropriation for the same object, having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund,) two thousand four hundred and ninety four dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For reviving to much of unexpended balances of appropriations granted by an act passed the sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and which have been carried to the surplus fund, to wit:

For erecting public piers in the river Delaware, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy nine cents:

For erecting certain light-houses, and fixing buoys in Long Island sound, nine thousand six hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty-eight cents:

And for building a light house on Cumberland South Point, four thousand dollars:

For completing the light house at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the light-house at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated to those objects, by the act of the twenty sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, twenty thousand dollars:

Towards completing the surveys of public land in the state of Ohio, and in the Indiana and Mississippi territories, forty thousand dollars:

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

For defraying certain expenses heretofore incurred in the war and navy departments, and which in due course of settlement in those departments have been adjusted, and cannot be discharged out of any existing appropriation, twenty thousand dollars:

For the expense of taking the second census of the inhabitants of the United States, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty two dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For the expense of wharves and stores for quarantine of ships and vessels, being

the balance of a former appropriation carried to the credit of the surplus fund, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars, and one cent.

For the expense of returning the votes for President and Vice President of the United States for the term commencing the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars:

For defraying the contingent expense of government (the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the same object, being carried to the credit of the surplus fund) twenty thousand dollars:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, fifty seven thousand and fifty dollars:

For the expenses of the intercourse between the United States and the Barbary powers, including the compensation of the consuls at Algiers, Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, sixty three thousand five hundred dollars:

For the contingent expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, two hundred thousand dollars:

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

For the salaries of the agents at Paris and Madrid, for prosecuting claims in relation to captures, four thousand dollars:

For payment of demands for French vessels and property captured, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the French Republic, the balance of a former appropriation for the same object, by the act of the third of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, having been carried to the surplus fund, twenty one thousand dollars:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 1, 1805.

APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

### AN ACT

Authorizing the Post Master General to make a new contract for carrying the mail from Fayetteville, in North Carolina, to Charleston in South Carolina.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Post Master General shall be, and hereby is authorized to make a new contract for carrying the mail in a line of stages between the town of Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina and the city of Charleston in the State of South Carolina, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most conducive to the interest of the United States: Provided, That he does not exceed the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, annually, beyond the amount of the present contract; and that no contract made in virtue of this act shall extend beyond the time to which the present contract extends.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
A. BURR,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
February 14, 1805.

APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.

### AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act, making an appropriation for carrying into effect the Convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be authorized to cause the last payment due under the convention of the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two, between the United States of America, and his Britannic majesty, to be made in Great Britain: Provided, that the same may be effected without any risk to the United States.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
APPROVED, March 2, 1805.  
TH. JEFFERSON.

To Mr. HULBERT, of Sheffield, one of the mortified federal members of the Massachusetts legislature.

When the poison tooth of a rattlesnake is drawn, the bite and flavor of the reptile, like the slander and foam of Mr. Hulbert, become deprived of the power of injuring. The success of the republican ticket in Massachusetts has, at last, drawn the teeth of the rattlesnake of federalism, and reduced the mischievous animal to laughable insignificance. In this toothless and pitiless condition, the rattlesnake, like the rattlesnake of the legislator of Sheffield, is heard without alarm.

Slander belongs to the class of dastardly vices. It always acts under cover. It puts insinuation in the place of evidence, and tries to impose by pretending to believe. Its loudest language, when it speaks, is a whisper. At other times, it disguises itself in anonymous paragraphs, for which nobody is accountable. But it is a refinement on meanness when the slanderer covers himself with the privilege of a legislator speaking in his place. It requires no courage to tell a lie, insinuate a calumny, where the prerogative of the place protects him from punishment, and the absence of the person precludes immediate detection, and this is what Hulbert has done.

Mr. Jefferson, at the distance of six or seven hundred miles, and myself at the distance of almost four hundred miles, have both been attacked in the legislature of Massachusetts, by this toothless rattlesnake, the legislator of Sheffield. Mr. Jefferson, as president of the United States, has other matters to attend to than that of answering this successor of Callender, who finished his career of slander by putting an end to his existence; and as to myself, Mr. Hulbert may see by the reply I now make to him, that I hold him and his abuses in laughable derision.

One of his attacks on Mr. Jefferson is introduced in the following manner:

"Does any one doubt (said he) that Mr. Jefferson invited Thomas Paine to leave France and return to the United States. Let him read his letter and he will doubt no more." Here Hulbert read part of Mr. Jefferson's letter.

Any one unacquainted with the case would suppose, from the misquotation with which the legislator of Sheffield brought forward the letter that he had made a discovery that had remained concealed from all the world beside, and been miraculously revealed to him for the salvation of the feds. Poor foolish impostor!

The whole of Mr. Jefferson's letter, to me, was published in my sixth letter to the citizens of the United States, the summer before last. The falling faction of the feds, feeling themselves sinking into the bottomless pit of public contempt, had been, for several months before, inventing and publishing falsehood upon falsehood with respect to the supposed contents of this letter, and when they had run their length, (for only give such people rope enough and they will hang themselves) I published the letter to expose their falsehoods and put them to confusion. The letter when publicly known did honor to the writer of it, and the re-election of Mr. Jefferson, by a majority of one hundred and sixty-two votes, out of an hundred and seventy-six, confirms it to be a fact.

The part which this toothless rattlesnake, the legislator of Sheffield, attacks, is that, in which Mr. Jefferson, after he arrived at the presidency, looks back with generous and even grateful remembrance (a virtue which the ulcerated heart of federalism knows nothing of,) on the long service of a former fellow labourer in the vineyard of independence. I was myself among the first that proposed independence, and it was Mr. Jefferson who drew up the declaration of it. Here follows the part which our graceless legislator read. It was in answer to a letter received from me:—

"You express a wish (says the letter) to return to America by a national ship. Mr. Dawson is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at such a short notice. You will find us, in general, returned to sentiments worthy of former times. In these it will be your glory to have steadily labored and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurances of my high esteem and affectionate attachment."

TH: JEFFERSON.

There is one thing, of which Mr. Hulbert may be assured, which is, that it is impossible for any man, whether president or private, to write such a letter to him, without telling a lie in every line.

Our legislator, (who was now acting the part of a slanderer and also of a hypocrite as I shall show) having read this extract, proceeds with his remarks thereon:

"Is this, said he, the language of cold indifference? Is it the language of ordinary civility? No, (said he) it is the ardent expression of high esteem and affectionate attachment to one of the most unprincipled and abandoned of the human race."—Well done thou herald of old Satan—thou shalt sit at his right hand.

In the next paragraph our legislator goes a step further, for lying has no limit.

It has been said, continues Hulbert, that the writings of Thomas Paine were useful to this country at the commencement of our revolution; so, said he, were the exertions of Benedict Arnold. Both were once useful men. Both turned traitors to their country.

As it is totally unnecessary to contradict that which all the world knows to be a lie, I republish it to proclaim the ingratitude and baseness of its inventor.

In the volcano of his abuse he next involves France, without knowing anything of the subject he speaks of, except what one lying impostor of his own class had told to another.

"It is true, said he (he ought to have said it is lie) that by a national decree, 'all religion had been banished in France'—the idea of a God discarded—and it 'had been, said he, impiously inscribed 'over the entrance of all the burying places in France, that death was an eternal sleep.'"

It would, perhaps, be happy for such unprincipled impostors as Hulbert if it was true, that death was an eternal sleep, for he has much to answer for. But it is false to say, that such an inscription was put up by a national decree, or by any other decree or order whatever, or that it was put up any where.

It is also false that all religion in France was abolished by a decree. The national assembly passed a decree to banish the refractory priests, those who took the oath of fidelity to the republic, preformed their worship as before, except that they were prohibited making public processions in the streets with their crucifixes, images of the Virgin Mary, saints, &c. and as to the Protestant church in the Rue St. Thomas, at Paris, the service in it was never interrupted.

It is also false, that all idea of a God was discarded by a decree or by any authority whatever. The only decree that was passed by the convention, on the subject of creeds, is directly the reverse of what this impostor says.—The decree was, "the French people recognize the Supreme Being," that is, acknowledge and declare their belief in him; and this decree was inserted in the French language, on several of the churches where the constitutional priests officiated.

There was also another inscription put up in the time of Robespierre in front of the building where the national convention sat, which, though it does honor to the French with respect to humanity, stands as a contradiction to this licentious libeller. The inscription was, "The Divinity condemns tyrants; the French people executes the decree."

The religious society of the Theophilanthropists, a word compounded of three Greek words, and meaning, of God and lovers of men, was established in the time of the directory, and Raveliere la Peaux, one of the five directors, was one of its principal founders. It professed two articles as its creed, the belief of a God and a state of future existence. Its moral dogmas were exceedingly good.

Having now detected Hulbert in his falsehoods, not by mere assertion, as he deals in; but by the evidence of fact, I go to show that he is an impostor and a hypocrite, for notwithstanding his clamour about religion, he does not believe the christian religion himself, nor holds it to be true.

It is neither his belief nor his disbelief that I trouble myself about. Every man must answer for the truth or falsehood of his creed at the tribunal of his creator and not to that of man, nor of one man to another. It is Hulbert's hypocrisy only that I expose.

If Mr. Hulbert, or the speaker of the house of representatives, who heard his nonsense, will write to Mr. John Fellows, Water street, New York, he will be informed of the evidence that will prove the hypocrisy of Hulbert.

Slander and hypocrisy are class mates in the school of vice. They are the necessary aids of each other. The same cowardly depravity of heart that leads to the one conducts to other, and Hulbert has made the tour of both.

Had not Hulbert prophesied the sanctuary of legislation, covered himself with the privilege of a legislator, to pour forth his abuse, his slander and his falsehood, he would have drawn no reply from me.—Should have let him pass, unnoticed, among the group of nameless and indiscriminate libellers who have wasted their venom and their invention in vain.

THOMAS PAINE.

A short time since the editors of the Boston Palladium published an article under the head of "Monarchy of federalism," containing the substance of all

the indecent and villainous charges which have been made against the public and private character of president Jefferson. Mr. Allen, of Pittsfield, a member of the legislature, now in session, thereupon moved that they should be discharged from their situation as printers to the state. In his speech on the motion he expressly declared that he would not enter into the discussion of the merits of Mr. Jefferson's character, (that having been recently established by the votes of nine tenths of the people) nor examine the truth of the charges in the libellous publication. Notwithstanding this, a Mr. Hulbert of Sheffield, took occasion to repeat and dwell upon the base, false and infamous slanders alluded to, and in a manner so disgraceful to this legislature that nothing but the spirit of party would have prevented his immediate and ignominious expulsion from his seat.—This venomous and miserable invective, however, has been seized with all the avidity of malicious fury by the petty retailers of falsehood and scurrility; and the philippic of the incendiary Hulbert, who has thus (like the ancient incendiary Erostratus) made himself conspicuous by his turpitude, is vauntingly displayed in the federal papers through the union. Bee.

#### FEDERAL CANDOR!

Carters Mountain.—Those who pay a little attention to the stale and hackneyed slanders against Mr. Jefferson with a desire to obtain correct information on the subject, require no pains to convince them of the foul and unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Hulbert, in the legislature of Massachusetts. In that situation, taking an unmanly advantage of his seat in the house, he had the unaccountable and foolish hardihood to repeat the often exposed falsehood of Mr. Jefferson's deserting his post in Virginia in a time of danger, a falsehood of all others the most easily, the most publicly and authentically refuted. He asserted that when Virginia was invaded, Mr. Jefferson, then governor of the state, fled from danger and resigned his office, and left the state in confusion, &c. and adduced Mr. Nicholas as authority to the reports, which, with sneers and comments, he took for granted were true. Now the facts are, and a man so zealous in diffusing and maintaining truth as Mr. H. ought to have known them, the reverse of what he has stated. Arnold invaded Virginia in January, and Cornwallis in April, and retreated in May, 1781: Mr. Jefferson was at his post in the active discharge of his duty, till June, having secured the public stores and members of the legislature from the descent and pursuit of Tarleton's light horse, who hoped to have seized the whole; and after the exigency was past he declined a re-election to his office (as he could not be impeached while he held it) after his term of service was expired, for the purpose of courting an investigation into certain rumours which had been fuggled. The consequence was Mr. Jefferson was appointed a member of Congress in November; it was certified he was present in council every day from April 19 to June 2; a committee of the legislature reported that they could find no grounds for charges against him but certain rumors which were groundless; and it was thereupon expressly "Resolved, that the sincere thanks of the general 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 rumors gaining some degree of credence, by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an enquiry into his conduct, and delayed that retribution of public gratitude so eminently merited; but that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, tenfold value is added to an approbation founded on a cool and deliberate discussion. The assembly with therefore in the strongest manner to declare the high opinion which 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 unanimously."

As for the authority of Mr. Nicholas in support of the calumny, hear what he says:

"I am happy in having an opportunity of declaring, when it can be attributed to no improper motive, that I have long since changed the unfavorable opinion, which I once formed of that gentleman's political conduct; and that I consider him as one of the most virtuous as well as one of the ablest of the American patriots."

Yet with these facts and public documents staring him in the face, this enlightened legislator has pretended to believe his aspersions. Strictly speaking, Mr. Jefferson never resigned the office at all, as he served out the full time for which he was elected. What must be thought of the candor or common honesty of Mr. H. and his echoes? The other topics of this federal abuse, tho' equally malicious and unfounded, have not been so publicly exposed as this story of the

mountain; and therefore the folly and criminality of propagating them are not so great. But the spirit which promotes them is the same, and the contempt of decency dictates the whole. For what reliance can be placed in the honor or veracity of those who contradict official records, and persist in assertions refuted by the best and strongest possible evidence?

It is not to be expected that President Jefferson will stoop to the task of defending himself against the aspersions of the most base and unprincipled scribblers and editors that ever disgraced the arts of writing and printing; when his predecessors waited till their retirement from office to repel the charges made against them. He has been tried at the great bar of the public, and found worthy of the highest honors. Posterity and history will do justice to his merits. But that the citizens should rightly apprehend the views and attempts of his calumniators is a desirable object. Pretended candor and affected patriotism should be stripped from their possessors, and bitter hypocrisy and selfish malevolence held up in their native colors.—Messrs. Hulbert & Co. ought to be known in their true characteristics as abandoned, false and malicious defamers. ib.

#### JOHN SINGLETON,

GIVES NOTICE to those persons who have made a practice of pulling down his fences, and riding through his farm, also of trespassing by turning their stock into his pasture, that he has now directed his Overseer to be particularly attentive—and give him information of any person or persons so trespassing; and he is determined without distinction of persons, to prosecute all who are guilty of such offences. He also further notifies that he intends to apply to Talbot county court, at their session to be held in May next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parcels of land, laying in said county, of which he is possessed, viz. part of Otwell, and Otwell's Addition, East Otwell, Timothy's Lot, Part of Feats Lot, and part of Bozman's Addition.

Also by virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of this state, the subscriber will offer at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday 15. May next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day,) about 500 acres of land, part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased; most of which is in the tenure of Andrew Callender: It will be laid off in a handsome farm between 2 and 300 acres, and in two or three lots. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and deeds to be given for the land when the money is fully paid.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.  
Talbot county, March 23, 1805.  
N. B. A House and lot of ground in Easton, for sale by J. S.

Valuable Lands for Sale.  
Will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not on the next day.

ALL that valuable body of LAND, formerly the property of the late Benjamin Brite, containing nearly FOUR TEEN HUNDRED ACRES, lying in Kent county, state of Delaware, within about eight miles from the navigable waters of Choptank river, and twelve miles from the navigation of the Delaware.—This land is well adapted for the raising of wheat, corn and tobacco; there is likewise a quantity of valuable meadow land. On the mansion farm there is a good dwelling house, kitchen and other out houses; on the other farms there are tenant houses, &c. The above land will be laid off in lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers, and a credit of three years will be given on the purchase money annually with interest. The title to the land is perfectly clear and free from all incumbrance, and possession will be given to the purchasers on the first of January next. Attendance will be given by

WILLIAM WHITELEY,  
Agent for Charles Wallace.  
March 26, 1805.

For Sale.  
THE large three story brick house in Cannon street, in Chester-Town, and the stables and garden thereunto belonging; together with the valuable building lot adjoining, situated on the corner of Cannon and Cross streets. For particulars apply to Mr. Samuel Douglas, Chester Town, or the subscriber at the Head of Chester.

JOSEPH DOUGLAS.  
Head of Chester, March 26, 1805. 6

Notice.  
THE commissioners of the tax for Talbot county, will meet at the court house in Easton on Tuesday the 23 day of April next, for the purpose of receiving the clerk of the county and register of the land office, lists agreeable to law.

By order,  
JOHN HARWOOD,  
Clerk to the commissioners.  
Easton, March 19, 1805. 3

Notice is hereby given,  
THAT the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on Monday the first day of April next, for the purpose of choosing overseers of the road, and on Monday the fourth day of May next, to choose judges for the election and a collector for the county tax.

By order, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.  
12th March, 1805. 3

#### NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

##### VINGT-UN.

WAS got by the imported horse Maria, out of the dam of Maria's dam was got by Clockfast, (brother to Jimcrack) out of Mr. John Burwell's noted mare Maria, who was got by Dunmore's Regulus.

Vingt-un will cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, at 25 dollars the season, and fifty cents to the groom. Good pasturage will be provided for mares at fifty cents per week by the subscriber; but he will not be answerable for accidents. The money to be paid on the first of September next.

Vingt-un is a dark bay 15 hands 3 inches high, remarkably well formed, and in every point deserving the attention of sportsmen. He inherits from Clockfast the honesty and invincible bottom of the Medley's, and from Dunmore he combines the blood of the speediest strain of horses ever imported into Virginia. The only winner in Virginia last season (with a few exceptions) was his half brother, and one of them has shown himself so much superior in speed to every thing that has lately appeared on the turf, that his owner values him at 7000 dollars. Vingt-un's performances at three years old was equal to the performance of any other colt in America; he won the Washington Cup, beating five other horses, most of them horses of reputation, running the four miles in eight minutes, five seconds. He was unfortunately broke down in his next training, and the consequence of which he is now suffered to cover. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give a further description of him, as his blood and size are sufficient recommendations.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye House, Talbot county, }  
March 19, 1805. 7

The beautiful, big bred horse

##### Cock-Fighter,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in Easton, and the remainder of the week at the subscribers stable, at ten dollars the season, and fifty cents to the groom. The money to be paid on the first of September next. As Cock-fighter's pedigree was published at length last spring, it is unnecessary to repeat it here; and as some of his colts will be shown with him at Easton, the subscriber thinks it unnecessary to say any thing in his praise: they will be found equal to any in the state.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye House, Talbot county, }  
March 19, 1805. 4

#### CANADIAN.

WILL stand the ensuing season at the farm of Mr. Richard Tilghman 5th, where the subscriber now resides, at the moderate price of five dollars for each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on the last day of August: if not then paid, the price will be six dollars for each mare, and an half of a dollar to the groom. Canadian is a genuine country horse, was bred in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is eight years old—He is an elegant dappled grey, full fifteen hands high, remarkably compact, and well turned in all his points, fine tempered, and is a certain foot getter. He is from a Chickasaw horse out of a Canadian mare; by those who have seen him he is allowed to be far superior to any country horse that has stood in this county for many years.

THOMAS LESAGE.

Queen Ann's county, }  
March 19, 1805. }  
N. B. The season to commence the first of April, and to end the eleventh of August.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers of Worcester county, have obtained from the orphans court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Hezekiah Wright, late of Worcester 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 19th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 19th day of March, Anno Domini, 1805.

WM. RILEY, Admr.  
ELIZ. WRIGHT, Admr.

#### Cath Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at auction, on Friday, the twelfth day of April next, at Primmers Tavern, in Easton,

THE FARM now in the occupation of John R. Bromwell, containing about four hundred acres of LAND. This property is convenient to several places of public worship, to two mills, and a Smith's shop; and is about four miles from Easton. It is presumed the soil and improvements will be examined by every person wishing to purchase. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock in the evening, and the purchaser will have it at his option to pay the money to the Trustee on the day of sale, or in the Chancery Office on the day of the ratification thereof.

JAMES EARLE, junr. Trustee.  
March 5, 1805. 5

#### Notice to debtors & creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor James Bordley, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as the situation of the estate will not admit of the least delay; and all those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the tenth day of June next.

H. SHERWOOD,  
Of Huntington, Admr.  
March, 26, 1805. 11

No papers were received by the last mails from Washington—nor has any foreign news been received later than those dates published on Tuesday last.

Persons at a distance indebted to the Editor of the Star, are solicited to remit the amount of their several dues by persons attending the General Court, which will commence the ensuing week; the most rigorous measures will be enforced against those who shall continue their unwarrantable conduct towards him.

The trial of Judge Chase will be continued in the Star, so soon as the long string of evidence (a great part of which we have published on a former occasion) is gone through, which we conceive to be too lengthy, and of too uninteresting a nature to publish to the procrastination of the important arguments of counsel on the trial.

Baltimore, March 25.  
No. 15,331, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church Lottery, drew the prize of 10,000 dollars on Saturday last. The fortunate adventurers are Mr. John Hewes, printer, and Mr. Edward Priestley, cabinet-maker, both of this city.

On Wednesday, a party of Marines marched from their barracks at the lower end of the city of Philadelphia, and embarked for New York, to go on board the frigate John Adams, fitting out for Tripoli.

On Sunday last were committed to the goal of this city, negroes Dennis and Nau, charged with the murder of their maker, Mr. John Fowler, of Patuxent. Annapolis paper.

A Savannah (Geo.) paper of the 11th inst., says, "twenty dollars a barrel has been given for flour, and it is probable a still higher price will be asked if a considerable supply does not soon arrive."

Friday the 12th day of April next, is appointed by authority to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State of Connecticut.

New Hampshire Election.  
In 74 towns (above half of which are in Federal counties,) Mr. Langdon has 8175; and Governor Gilman, 6135.  
From every source of information received, there scarce remains a doubt that Mr. Langdon is chosen, by a handsome majority. Boston Democrat.

A morning print has been seized with a dreadful fit of alarm; it has magnified twenty four gun boats at Bologne to near 200 vessels, of prodigious size, filled with men having three heads, and whiskers so enormous as to frighten a common man to death! Orders have been given to the Custom house officers, carefully to inspect all hampers imported into this kingdom, it being suspected that a great number of French soldiers, completely armed, are coming over corked up in quart bottles. (London paper)

The courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the county of Bergen, (N. J.) will be held on Tuesday next. Rumour says, that Aaron Burr, Esq. the late Vice President, will attend to transact his indictment. Indeed it is believed to be reduced to a certainty. This question which has for some time past given rise to considerable discussion, will soon in all probability, be put to rest. Hackensack paper.

The following toast was given at Providence, on the celebration of the fourth of March:  
"The Federal Heart of New England, who breakfast on lies, and dine on slander—May they sup on repentance, to prevent their lodging on hot grid-irons!"

On Friday, the 15th ult. John Blunt, esq. of Chohan county, brought to this city, Thomas Morris, charged with passing in Edenton, counterfeit bills of the United States Branch Banks at New York, Baltimore and Charleston. When Morris was taken up, he had six bills of 100 dollars each, all counterfeit—he said he lived in Tennessee, but was born in Burke county in this State, where his father now resides, and that he had received the bills from a William Wood of South Carolina. Having three horses with him, he said his business at Edenton was to sell them.

On Saturday, Mr. Blunt lodged him in the goal of this city. Raleigh paper.

COMMUNICATION.  
Doctor John Silby is appointed by the President of the United States, agent and superintendent of Indian Affairs for all the Indian tribes in Louisiana south of the Ozark river—is authorized occasionally to hold talks and conferences with them, and distribute presents among them, &c. discretionary. For which purpose suitable goods, we learn, are on the way to him at Natchitoches.—This is an appointment of much importance and responsibility, which the Doctor is well calculated to fulfil.—Natchez paper.

The gun-boats which have lately been built in the different ports of the Union are, we understand, to be sent to the Mediterranean in company with the frigate John Adams. Lieutenants have been appointed to the command of the boats, and the little armament, it is expected will be ready for sea in a few weeks.—New York Daily Advertiser.

New Orleans, February 23.  
A splendid subscription ball was held last evening, in honor of the birth of the late General Washington, which was very numerously attended by the most respectable inhabitants of the city and its vicinity. At an early hour the company began to assemble, and at 9 o'clock there were between 3 and 400 persons in the dancing room.—The fair of Louisiana, who honored this ball with their presence are very numerous, and beauty and vivacity prevailed during the whole evening.—Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the place but the utmost harmony and good will universally prevailed.—Great credit is due to the managers for their arrangement and attention.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the passage of the bill (by the legislative council) to exclude all aliens from office.—It passed on Tuesday last, unanimously—a striking evidence of the intelligence and patriotism of the council—and well might it be said of that body "You deserve well of your country."

In an adjoining county to this, (Campbell) there exists a connexion between two families, formed by marriage, for which, perhaps, no precedents can be found from Adam down to the present day.—If any of your readers can state the consanguinity of the offspring of the two parties no doubt it will afford some amusement to the lovers of riddles.

A Mr. Palmor married the daughter of a W. Westbrook, and the said Westbrook married the daughter of the said Palmor—two of Palmor's sons married daughters of said Westbrook, and two of Westbrook's sons married daughters of said Palmor.

A new mode of cheating has lately been detected in London. Sharpers furnished themselves with coins, which they pretend to be tossed up, offering to bet that they will guess what shall be up, head or tail, twice out of three times.—The coins are so contrived as to give a different sound from each side in falling; so that it is easy to determine which is up. An unfortunate countryman lost £42 who fought a little amusement in this species of gaming.—London paper.

American Eloquence.  
If the exertions of native talents, in the congressional debates on the judiciary and New Orleans affairs, shed lustre on the literary character of our country, the late debates and pleas at Washington have added no less to our reputation. It is no disgrace to our citizens that they emulate the first models of British eloquence. The plea and defence of Judge Chase, though a close imitation of the celebrated defence of Warren Hastings in the British senate, is allowed to be a valuable and highly finished production.—And the reply of Mr. Randolph, in the closing plea, we have no doubt will bear a comparison with the ardent and polished effusions of the once illustrious Burke. Indeed Mr. Randolph's speech on the Yazoo claims, however the principles he contended for may be contested, may be adduced as a specimen of beautiful and impassioned oratory, unrivalled on the floor of congress, and unexcelled in the history of parliamentary debates. Whatever may be said of Virginia Influence, the abilities of such men as Mr. Randolph must command much respect from the public, whatever state he may represent in congress; and such independence and talents as he possesses are an honor to every part of the country. Hudson Bee.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
I presume that the following communication, so highly honorable to our unfortunate brethren in Tripoli, will excite the sublimest sensations in the breast of every American. The information is derived from a source which precludes all doubt of its authenticity.  
When Commodore Preble appeared off that abandoned den of pirates, which to the eternal disgrace of civilization has made all Europe tributary, he was informed that the American captives in Tripoli, had come to a resolution—that they would not be ransomed; that they

did not wish the independent and manly course which our government had prescribed for itself, to be altered from considerations to their own ease or relief; and that they preferred, as the course most consistent with the dignity of our country, to obtain their liberty at the hands of their brother soldiers of Tripoli.

The ship Protector, Clarke, arrived at New York on the 21st ult. in 80 days from the Isle of France. She left there the French Admiral Lincol, with 1 ship of 74 guns, three frigates and several privateers. He had captured in the month of November, and sent in, fourteen British East India ships, of which one was the Princess Charlotte; another the Hope for London; the remainder were country ships, each from 500 to 1000 tons burthen. Markets very dull at the Isle of France.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.  
Recent occurrences prompt me to suggest to the citizens of Easton, the propriety of having regular watchmen.—Within a small space of time two robberies have been committed in this place, and two indigent, but respectable persons deprived of nearly, or quite all of their stock of bacon. A loss of this kind would be sensibly felt by the rich, and is extremely grievous to the poor. The necessity of having watchmen, must at once strike the mind of every honest inhabitant. Let it not be said that we are "pennywise and pound foolish."

We are also very much in want of public pumps and fire engines. What would be the face of the houses in Washington Street, at this time if fire was to commence at either end? In all human probability the whole street would be in a short time enveloped in flames; the honest and industrious merchant, and mechanic ruined, and this now happy and flourishing village rendered the scene of desolation and despair. When the inhabitants of Easton seriously reflect on these things, will they hesitate one moment to take the necessary steps? I hope not. Let not vile partyism make them blind to their true interests, but let genuine patriotism rouse them from their lethargy, and cause them to prepare their defenceless town against the ravages of human and elemental foes.

MARRIED.—On the 17th ult. Kent county, (Del.) Samuel Milfin, merchant of Camden to the amiable Ann Hunt, of the same place.

On Sunday the 2d February at New-Orleans, captain James Sterrett, of the United States artillery, to the amiable Mrs. Charlotte Copperthwaite, of that city.

DIED.—On the 6th ultimo, col. W. W. Burrows in the 47th year of his age, a revolutionary officer, and late commandant of the marine corps at the city of Washington.

COMMUNICATION.  
DIED.—On Friday the 22d of March last, Mr. William R. Wilson, of Kent county, of a wound he received in his left arm in a duel—two days previous to his dissolution, an amputation took place, which he bore with heroic fortitude, and such was his resolution that he ordered his arm to be disinfected and presented to him immediately after the operation, that he might view the continuation. He parted with his relations and friends with regret; but with the pleasing consolation of reaching the regions of bliss.  
Farewell my friend, my faithful friend farewell,  
Let tears bespeak what utterance ne'er can tell.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.  
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to his friends, and the public, for the very friendly patronage he has received since he commenced running a Packet between Easton and Baltimore; and takes this method of informing them that his Packet is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and will continue running regularly on Saturdays and Wednesdays—leaving Easton every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Baltimore on Wednesdays at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Every attention will be paid to the orders conferred to him, as he intends going regularly in the Packet himself.  
Letter bag left at Mr. Meloy's store in Easton.

CLEMENT VICKARS.  
Easton, March 19, 1865.

One Dollar Reward.  
RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of March instant, an apprentice boy to the carriage making business, named Thomas Torney, about seventeen years of age, well made, active and smart, with black hair and eyes, and fair skin.—It is supposed that he is in New Castle, Delaware with his father: The above reward, with all reasonable expenses will be paid on delivery of said boy to the subscriber living in Easton.

SAM: ELBERT.  
Easton, March 26, 1865.

List of Letters  
Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md.  
April 1, 1865.

WILLIAM ALKERS; Isaac Arkinson; William Alford; William Arkinson; Eli Alexander; Memory Adams. B.—Christopher Bruff; Freeborn Banning; Solomon Bilton; Samuel Brown; Garretton Blades; William J. Bath; William Bowers; Jacob Bromwell; Henry Buckley. C.—James Colston; Levin Campbell; Thomas Costello; Mrs. Ann Coaritz. D.—Marcus Dennison; Charles Dickinson; John M. Dennison; Philemon Downes. E.—Edward Earle; Lodman Elbert; James Earle, 2; Richard Edgar; Miss Mary Evans; Peter Edmondson. F.—Samuel Faudray. G.—James Goldborough; Charles Goldborough 2; John Goldborough 3; William Garey; Miss Mary Gordon; Henry Goldborough; Robert Gay; Mrs. Francis Gibson; John Graham. H.—Miss Elizabeth Hollyday; Mrs. Hollyday; Jeremiah Hopkins; Thomas Hardcastle; Miss Parience Hardy; Henry Haskins; Mrs. Mary E. Handy; Eacock Howes; Thomas Hayward; Turbut Harris; Amos Hale; Robert Hardcastle; Elsie Howell, 2; M. Howard.—J. K.—Dr. Johnson; Rachel Jeffries; Peter Johnson; Henrietta Ingraham; Samuel Jackson; Celia Kinnamon; Rev. Sam. Keene, jun. L.—John Lucas, 2; Mrs. Lloyd; Thomas Loveday; Prudence Lambden; Solomon Lowe. M.—Messrs. Herfter & Miller; Thomas Monnelly, 2; Hugh Martin, 2; Thomas Mitchell; Bernard Madal; Thomas Maggs; Dr. Enalls Martin, 2. N.—John M. Neal. O.—Thomas Pearson; Rev. E. L. Pelham, 2; John P. Peca. R.—James Ralston; Samuel Register; Wilton Rochester. S.—John Singleton; Hugh Sherwood; Thomas Smith; William Seamer; Mrs. Eliza Skinner; Rebecca Sherwood; John Smith; Robert Spedding; Thomas Smith. T.—Edward Turner; Scipio Thomas; John Troth; S. J. Thomas. W.—John Willis, 2; James Ward, John Williamson; Margaret Walker; Henry Waggaman, 2; Monsieur Le Waffeur; Lean L. Wilson; William Wallis. Y.—Stephen Young.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his dwelling plantation, lying on Swan Creek, in Kent county, Maryland.

CONTAINING four hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, well adapted to the cultivation of every kind of grain, generally cultivated in this State; and also of tobacco and grass, particularly timothy. This estate is extremely well timbered and watered, and has on it a convenient dwelling house, barn, stables, carriage, a new smoke house, and other suitable out houses, all in good repair; a never failing well of excellent water; and two orchards of between three and four hundred apple trees, now bearing fruit of the best kind; also a young peach orchard in full perfection of superior flavor, besides a variety of other fruit trees. Also his property on Swan creek, commonly called "Pigeon Point," containing about twelve acres, well known for many years past as one of the best mercantile stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and as such worthy the particular attention of a Merchant in Baltimore or Philadelphia, whose correspondence with either of those places would be a singular advantage to him when established at this place. It is situated in a populous and fertile neighborhood, whose produce all goes to market from this Landing, and a very extensive business has been and might again be carried on here. There are on the premises a wind mill, a good wharf, a large store house, counting and ware house both under one roof, and a large granary, so conveniently situated on the wharf, that a vessel may be laden from it by spouts. There is also a dwelling house sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and a milk house, meat house, and other out houses, all in good repair, and an elegant garden, which, as well as the rest of the premises, is walled in on the side next to the water with Susquehanna stone. Besides the advantage of healthy banks, a safe navigation and ready market that Swan creek offers, it furnishes fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons, in as high perfection and as great abundance as any other water that empties into the Chesapeake. The property now offered for sale, may therefore be recommended as an eligible situation at all times, for a safe retreat from the inconveniences of which the inhabitants of our large cities have for some years past been periodically reminded. The amusement of shopping and fishing may here be enjoyed in almost every variety, at all seasons of the year. In summer it is one of the most agreeable retreats the country affords, the air is pure and remarkably salubrious; to every advantage of situation, that either pleasure or health could desire, this spot stands unrivalled.

The terms will be one fourth of the purchase money paid down, the remainder in four years; the purchaser may make the instalments agreeable to himself. An indisputable title will be given, and possession of the dwelling plantation on the first October next; and that of the point on the first of January following.

A few likely NEGROES of both sexes, if required, will be sold with the above property, for a term of years. Also, stock of all kinds, and a great variety of farming utensils.

JOHN PAGE.  
Kent county, Maryland.  
March 29, 1865.

Wants to Purchase

A FEW LIKELY SLAVES, of both sexes and would prefer buying them in families. Any person wishing to dispose of any, can hear of a purchaser by sending a letter to A. B. Easton Star Office, February 12, 1865. cow7

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the State of Pennsylvania, offers for sale his valuable FARM within three miles of Easton, and situated on the navigable waters of Miles river, containing between three and four hundred acres of as good land as any in Talbot county—nearly one half of which is cleared, and well enclosed—the remainder heavily timbered, of superior qualities of white and red oaks, hickory, &c. with an uncommon growth of locust. There are on said farm, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other out houses, and materials cut for a large barn—besides an excellent apple orchard, and other fruit trees. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and all other produce. The luxuries with which the waters of Miles river so abundantly abound, are in great perfection in their several seasons at this farm. It is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises; therefore a further description is thought unnecessary as the property will be shown, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber living in Easton.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE.

AN unimproved LOT of GROUND in the town of Easton, fronting on South-street, adjoining the new brick building of Samuel Hopkins. For terms apply to JAMES DIXON.

Easton, 2d 4th mo: 1865.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, at the late residence of James Holmes, deceased, in Easton, on Tuesday next, the 9th of April instant.

On a credit of nine months, on all sums over three pounds, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and cash will be required for all sums under three pounds on delivery of the property.

A variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. Also several good carriage and work horses, a coach, chaise, and sulky, with their several harnesses, in good order.

The sale will commence at eleven o'clock, and attendance will be given by ABNER PARROTT, Exor. of James Holmes.

April 2, 1865.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. James Holmes, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those having claims against said estate are desired to leave their accounts properly authenticated with Mr. Richard Stanfield in Easton, in the absence of the subscriber, with whom the books and papers will be left, and to whom payment may be made at any time.

ABNER PARROTT, Exor.

April 2, 1865.

James Ward,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, next door to Mr. Taggart's store, in the house lately occupied by Mr. James Wilson. He is just from Baltimore with an elegant stock of LEATHER, and has supplied himself with competent workmen to execute his business in the most fashionable and neatest manner.—Those who may think proper to favor him with their patronage may depend on his using every exertion to give general satisfaction.

Easton, April 2, 1865.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received at the EASTON BOOK STORE, from Philadelphia; and for sale at the Philadelphia retail prices.

THE HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

That has been offered to the Public (in this place) for many years.

AMONG WHICH ARE

FAMILY BIBLES, quarto, and octavo, elegantly bound; Testaments; Prayer Books; Psalters; Hymn Books; Dictionaries by different authors; Book of Martyrs, 2 vols; Pope's, Milton's, Burns's, Akenside's, Armstrong's & Watts's works, elegantly bound, and lettered; Tellamachus, 2 vols; Hunter's Sacred Biography; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Plutarch's Lives; Cook's Voyages; Blair's Lectures, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
A large assortment of School Books and Stationery, Writing and Letter Paper afforded—all of which articles, will be sold low for cash only.

Easton, April 2, 1865.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Covey, late of Kent county, in the State of Delaware deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their vouchers, to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of September next, at Denton; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1865.

PETER T. CAUSEY.

To be sold,

By public vendue on Friday the nineteenth of April, in Georgetown, Kent county, the houses and lots belonging to the subscriber.—A good title will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by R. ELLIOTT.

# FOR SALE,

## A very valuable FARM,

ON the tide water of the River Suquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each.—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to *Henry Holiday*, esq. near Ealton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.

GEORGE GALE.

Nov. 27, 1804.

## TO SETTLERS.

### FOR SALE.

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

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

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.

No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Nov. 20, 1804.

## To be Rented,

For the present year, and Possession given immediately,

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

January 29, 1805.

Jeffe Hollingsworth & Son

## HAVE FOR SALE,

FOURTH PROOF COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes; Swedish and country flint Bar-Iron and Rod-Iron; Millington, Crowley, German and Country Steel; Castings; Nova-Scotia Plaster, ground and in lumb; Clover Seed; Cologne Mill-Stones of all sizes and dimensions; Pork, by the barrel; Tar; Salt, of every kind; Sugar, by the hoghead and barrel, &c. &c. County Wharf, Baltimore.

February 26, 1805.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Henrix late of Talbot county deceased, are warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement; or they may be debared by law of any benefit of said estate; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, administrator de bonis non on the personal estate of the said deceased.

CHARLES HENRIX.

March 12, 1805.

## Baltimore and Frederick

### TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Subscribers being appointed to receive subscriptions, under the act of assembly "for incorporating a company for making a turn-pike road from Baltimore through Frederick-town to Boonshorough," do hereby give notice, that subscription books will be opened at the office of the Maryland Insurance Company in South-street, and at Mt. William Evans's tavern, Market-street, on Monday the 1st of April, from the hour of 9 until 1 o'clock and will continue open during the same hours the two following days, unless the capital stock should be earlier subscribed. The stock is divided into shares of twenty dollars each, and every person must pay down one dollar on each share at the time of subscribing—not more than twenty-five shares can be subscribed for on the first day by any one person, nor more than fifty on the second day.

(Signed) JAMES CAREY. LUKE TIERNAN. GEORGE F. WARFIELD. FRANCIS HOLLINGSWORTH.

N. B. Subscription Books will be opened at Frederick, Middle-Town, and Hagerstown, for shares in the above road, by the commissioners named in the law.

February 26, 1805.

## BLANKS

### FOR SALE.

## A LIST

OF the tracts and lots of land in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the years 1803 and 1804, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names and names of tracts and numbers of lots.

Tax due 1803.

Tax due 1804.

Wm. Amos, 1077, 340.  
Zachariah Allen, 75, 471.  
John Sth Brooks, 12.  
Wm. Bennymann, 1877.  
Michael Boyer, 297, 436.  
Aquilus Brown, 489.  
Valentine Brother, 913.  
Benjamin Black, 15.  
John Boyd, 313.  
Bailey E. Clark, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3349.  
Elias Critchley, 1291.  
Peter Casenaves' heirs, 1773, 52.  
1918, 1304, 1944.  
1616, 2019, 1942.  
566, 894, 1780.  
441, 1842, 1048.  
1000, 1972, 2018.  
1160, 342, 1330.  
27, 124, 1700.  
Saml Davis, 3163.  
John Doyle, 3049.  
3038, 3166.  
Thos. Donaldson, 1134, 4157, 4156.  
123, 859, 3098.  
84, 130, 2088.  
3632, 1165, 1325.  
1125, 1168, 469.  
1912, 250, 1131.  
439, 443, 30, 2500.  
25, 1900, 440, 444.  
442, 189, 447.  
311, 448.  
George Frofs, 3313, 1423.  
Philip Ford, 404.  
William Ferguson, 255.  
Richard Fleming, 1963.  
Solomon Geer, 3126, 1720, 2022.  
Archibald Golder, 1124.  
James Greenleaf, part of Spruce Springs.  
Robert Gover, 3129, 2425, 1325.  
1425, 4055, 1317.  
2548, 1009, 248.  
833, 196, 360.  
1334, 1704.  
August, Gambrell, 1930.  
Henry Huntsman, 3 lots number unknown.  
Elisha Hall, 197, 1305.  
John Hamm, 1386.  
T. B. Hugo, 1784.  
Thomas Hewett, 909.  
James G. Howard, 273.  
Adam Hope, 2582.  
2583, 2506, 2587.  
James Johnson, Bear Creek Meadows.  
Elisha Jarrett, 135.  
21, 4036, 1935.  
56, 131, 932, 2536.  
241, 1167.  
Bennett Jarrett, 3158, 921, 923.  
Samuel Jay, 216.  
492, 167, 170.  
810, 290, 1010.  
1834, 1121.  
Lloyd & Paca, Small Meadows.  
Hunting Ground, Buck Bones, Rich Glades, George H. Meyers, 2 lots, 188, and —  
Peter Mantz, 2709.  
2710, 2719, 2720.  
James R. Morris, 11, 1147.  
Gilbert Murdock, 885, 931.  
James Miller, 416.  
1350, 359, 929.  
257, 487.  
Greenberry Neale, 1558.  
Samuel Norwood, Norwood's Farm, 1603, 4096.  
4097, 1734, 3046.  
John Pollard, 165.  
1413, 2029, 1244.  
850.  
Pearseall & Rodgers, Bull Pasture.  
George Roffe, 334.  
John Ritchie, Constitution Vale.  
Addition to Hunting Ground, Rich Clade, Potatoes Garden, Elk Licke, 3151, 1392, 1493.  
1304.  
John Randal, 2383, 2384, 2385.  
2386.  
Thomas B. Randal, 950, 945, 885.

1950, 1130, 130.  
John Rols, 4158.  
John Schley, 1217.  
James Shaw, 365.  
Robert C. Stanley, 842, 858, 930.  
1172, 1373.  
Philip Swearer, 3036.  
John H. S. one, 1382, 173, 20.  
1545, 70, 37.  
286, 405, 4211.  
931, 1482, 446.  
378, 1915, 1923.  
2539, 164, 465.  
2038, 1132, 1801.  
951, 1830, 342.  
1703, 858, Addition to hotel.  
Gustavus Scott's heirs, Roby's Delight, Orm's Attention, Chestnut Grove, Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487.  
Benj. Stoddert, New Carthage 96 acres, Mount Pleasant 718 acres, Addition 322, Caledonia, 200.  
John Thompson, 1326, 1136, 1325.  
Thomas and Samuel Turner, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618.  
Abraham Van Bibber, Diadem, part of Good and Bad, Ormes' Delight, Ormes' Choice, the General's Wife, Friendship, Elk Garden, Ormes' Discovery, 1345.  
1388, 3449, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8.  
John Wilson, 445.  
Edward Wright, 217, 3037, 1280.  
2540, 1190, 118, 4064.  
P. L. Webster, 383.  
1435, 375, 1466.  
James West, jun. 2081, 1005.  
Wm. Woods, 2732.  
2733, 2735, 2723.  
Charles Wayman, 82.  
John Warfield, 266.  
George Emory, Coleman, Hannan Stidger, part Good and Bad.  
Wm. Stidger, part Allegany.  
Wm. and J. Scott, Wm. and Joseph's Amendment.  
Richard Johns, House and Lot, Cresap Town, Ben. Black, Parker's Neglect, Margaret Chew, 82.  
110, 111, 141, 171.  
172, 174, 180, 167.  
168, in Cumberland Town, Blackburn and Brent, 8 unimproved lots, Cumberland.  
Stephen Deakons, No. 2, Cumberland town, Elijah Evans, 42 do.  
Wm. King, 67, 168 ditto.  
James M. Langan, 29, ditto.  
John M'Pherson, 1 lot Cumberland, Thomas Price, 1/2 lot, No. 7, do.  
Anthony Reintzell, No. 99, do.  
Francis Thomas, No. 33, do.  
Owner unknown, lot 3470, 3471, 3472, in upper Old Town Hundred, Abraham Arthur, House and Lot, No. 10, in Addition to Cumberland, Giesbottle, lots No 14 and 15, in Blocker's Addition to Cumberland, Jacob Rusa, 1 lot, Cumberland.  
Rob. Selby's heirs, lot no. 11, in Brod-hog's Addition to Cumberland, Joseph Tomlinson, 1 lot, Cumberland, Contention, Amendment, Peter Willer, No. 5, 1/2 acre lot Cumberland, John Watts, lot No. 13, lot do.  
Thos. Beatty, Republican, Reason Miller's Delight, Fort Lip and Refurvey, Flowery Meads, Charles Beatty, 50 acres land in Cumberland Hundred, Jacob's Laddie, Last Shift, James Greenleaf, Durham, Richard Ridgeley, Friendship Refurveyed,

4 1h  
8h  
8h  
3 6  
8h  
3 11 7  
2 0 11  
4 7  
2 3 4  
2 9  
14 12 1  
8h  
4 10  
2 9  
1 4  
8  
8h  
1 4h  
9 7h  
6 11  
2 1  
6 2h  
1 4h  
2 9  
1 4h  
1 4h  
4 1h  
8h  
7 9h  
3 6  
2 9  
8h  
4 15  
4 15  
4 15  
10 3  
1 7 0

George Reilly, Red Bird Thicket, Samuel Ridgeley, part Richards Discovery Amended.  
Gabl. Jacob, part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment, Hickory Bottom, Fat Baron, Refurvey on Fat Baron, J. C. Jones's heirs Horse Pasture, Robt. Jacob, Calf Pasture, Wm. M. Manay, dier, Chance, Ozburn Sprigg, executor to James Sprigg, part Refurvey on Good Hope, John F. Bawling, Horse Lick, Nathan Gregg, New Addition, George Mann's heirs, Buckingham Hunting Ground Refurveyed, Folly, Robinson's Fancy, Hope and Bushy Ridge, Three Springs and White Oak Plains, Town Ridge and Deer Park, Pheasant Flight, Tracts United, What you Will, Ebenezer M. Key, Partnership, Aaron Potts, Pheasant, Henry Redburn, part Oston's Purchase, Russell's heirs, Rabbit Range, Charles A. Warfield, Far Enough, Mry Pitt, Buck Path,

Notice is hereby given, THAT unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to W. M. Mahon or Thomas Thistle, collectors of Allegany, on or before the fourteenth day of August next, the lands so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same. By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, AQUILLA A. BROWNE, Clk. Allegany county, Dec. 2, 1804. For the letter (h) add a half penny.

For sale or exchange. THE subscriber offers to sell or exchange for other land a small tract of land in the state of Kentucky, consisting of and in grass or cultivation, & the rest in 300 acres, about 110 of which are cleared wood. This land is situated in Scott county, about 3 miles from Georgetown (the county town) twelve miles from Lexington, the largest, most populous and flourishing town in the state, and about 20 miles from Frankfort, at present the seat of government. The situation is in a populous, handsome and healthy part of the country, within one and a half miles of the Main Branch of the Elk-Horn River, a distinguished stream in that country, some of whose waters run through and are contiguous to the above land. About the same distance from it are two or three grist mills, one of which is a capital merchant mill, and an excellent saw mill. At the distance of two or three miles further, there are a paper mill, fulling mill, hemp mill and two or three other grist mills. The land is all of the first quality in the state, or what is generally called there the first rate land. The surface is beautifully wavy, equally remote from what might be called a level or hilly one. Every acre of this land would produce excellent timothy and red clover without the aid of manure, as several years experience have evinced. There are at present about fifteen or twenty acres of it set in these grasses. The soil is rich and deep and excellently adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, hemp and tobacco, and indeed of any species of crop, usually cultivated in this climate. Twenty-five bushels of wheat and fifty bushels of Indian corn per acre, under good tillage, have been known to be an average crop for many succeeding years. There are on this farm a young, thriving, but bearing apple orchard containing about 300 choice fruit trees, also a bearing peach orchard of the same number of trees, good fruit. On this land are also a great number of choice sugar trees conveniently situated to form into camps for making sugar, of which article, with a moderate share of labor, 500 wt. have been made in one season. It is well furnished with timber consisting principally of large ash, locust, and walnut. And an abundance of hickory and other wood for firing. The terms on which the subscriber wishes to dispose of the above land, are, either in money, one half to be paid at the time of sale and the residue in two equal annual payments, giving bond therefor with approved security; or by exchange for other land lying on or near the salt water, either in this county, on Kent Island, or in Queen Ann's or Kent counties.—Any person purchasing might have an opportunity of sowing a crop of winter grain the ensuing season, and possession given him at the end of the year. Further particulars may be known by applying early to the subscriber, who designs to set off on a visit to this land, in Kentucky, in about four weeks from the present time. SAM. T. KEENE. Talbot county, March 19, 1805.

Land for Sale. WILL be exposed to sale on Monday the fifteenth of April next, at M. Benjamin Denny's in Denton, Caroline county, the following lots or parcels of land, viz. Lot No. 1. Part of a tract called Church Grove (formerly Squire's Chance) containing about 260 acres of excellent land, handsomely timbered and conveniently situated in every respect. No. 2. Part of the same tract and adjoining No. 1, and lands of Messrs. Mitchell Ruffum and Anthony Whitley. It contains upwards of 300 acres—one hundred and twenty of which are clear, and favorable to the cultivation and growth of wheat and Indian corn. The remainder cleared with wood and well timbered. No. 6. Part of the same tract and adjoining lands of Messrs. James Andrew, Henry Corkin and David Cisk, and at present, in the tenure of B. Whitley. It contains about 300 acres, the cleared part of which is new and in high health.—The rest in woods with a large proportion of good timber. No. 8. Part of ditto contains about 36 acres, and lies contiguous to and interlocked with Mr. David Cisk's dwelling plantation. It has a proportion of woodland. No. 3. Part of a tract called Littleton's Friendship—contains about 38 acres, is high and healthy with a good proportion of woodland and timber; and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dekar Thompson and Thomas Connolly. No. 4. A woodland lot, part of the above tract—contains about 186 acres, two-thirds of which is large white and red oak timber; and bounds on the main road leading from Hunting creek Church to Green-borough. It lies adjoining lands of Messrs. R. Willes R. Andrew, and the late Covey, and Eason, deceased—pipe, hoghead, barrel staves and heading; plank, knees, and other timbor suitable for ship building may be got in vast quantities on this lot, and conveniently transported to market; which connected with the enhanced price, and great demand for the above articles in Baltimore must make it as desirable as profitable a purchase to an industrious man. No. 6. Part of the same, contains about 30 acres, a few of which are cleared, with a small tenement; the rest in wood. No. 7. A Farm, near Collins X-Roads, at present occupied by Mr. George Collins. It contains about 400 acres, with a sufficient quantity of timber and woodland; and will be sold in one or two lots as may suit purchasers. A more particular description of the above lands is thought unnecessary, as purchasers will not only view them previously, but are invited to call on Anthony Whiteley (near Hunting Creek) who will show the same. The above lands are ordered to be sold by the Chancellor, and according to his decree the payments will be in different installments as the purchasers and trustee may agree. The conditions will be more fully made known, and plots of the different lots shewn, on the day of sale. ALEXANDER STUART. Kent county, Maryland. 11th March, 1805.

Valuable Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, his valuable FARM, in Queen Ann's county, lying on the Post-road to Philadelphia, within one mile of Centreville; and the same distance from the best navigation on Corlica creek. This property contains upwards of nine hundred acres, of which, there are four hundred and fifty of well timbered land; and fifty of superior meadow, the remainder arable land, of an excellent quality, an excellent apple orchard, of latter fruit. The advantages of watering which this property has, but few can surpass, having two never failing streams passing entirely through the arable land, in such a manner as to water every different field; and several springs of excellent water, convenient to the house. There are on the premises, a two story brick dwelling, with four rooms and eight feet passage on a floor, with extensive and convenient cellars; a brick kitchen, with an entry 12 by 18 feet; and milk house 12 by 16 feet; an overseer's house; large and convenient negro quarter; brick smoke house, barn, granary, carriage-house, two corn houses, stables, and several other convenient out houses, &c. The subscriber thinks any further description unnecessary, as he presumes those who wish to purchase will first view the premises. I will sell the whole, or a part as may suit the purchaser. Terms made known by CHARLES S. SEWELL. Residing on the premises. P. S. Possession given on the 1st of January 1806, with privilege of feeding wheat, next fall. There will be ground prepared for the reception of one hundred and fifty bushels of fall grain. C. S. S. Queen Ann's county, Md. February 12, 1805.

This is to give Notice, THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this third day of December, 1804. TRISTRAM THOMAS, } Administ. GEO. GILLASSPY, } Philadelphia. December 4, 1804.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1805.

[NO. 32....292.]

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 AURORA.

Washington, March 4.

Mr. Jefferson commenced a second term of service; it may be useful and interesting to ask the attention of our readers, while we return to the period when he was first held up as a candidate for the office of the chief magistrate of the American people, and to mark the progress of republicans in raising him to his present exalted station.

It is well known that had not Gen. Washington declined a re-election, he would have been chosen to the presidency in 1796, perhaps without opposition; for, although some measures, adopted under his administration, were deemed injurious to the rights and degrading to the dignity of the nation; such has been his popularity after the close of an arduous contest, that to attempt to oppose him would have been useless in itself, and would have exposed to injury those who might pursue the object.

Retiring, however, to private life, a successor was to be selected. Mr. Adams, whose principles were known from his compilation ridiculously called "a defence of the American constitution," was looked to by those who had, at the formation of the government, endeavored to introduce monarchical and aristocratical forms, by those who believed the people to be "their own worst enemies," and that a republic meant "any thing or nothing"—and those who anticipated rank in a nobility, who believed that they wanted nothing but a title to change their plebeian blood, and a mantle to conceal forever that they had used the hammer, the awl, or the anvil, preferred Mr. Adams—theories of the revolution, the British dependents, and agents—in short, the whole body of Anglo-monarchical-aristocratico-Americans rejoiced at the prospect of having as President, a gentleman, who having been once very obscure himself, would be very cautious in his conduct to those of the same cloth.

Mr. Adams had, indeed, taken such an honorable and conspicuous part, in the early period of the revolution, that very many of the whigs would not believe that a short residence in Europe could have so soon corrupted him; and these gave him their support. But, above all things, the recommendation of General Washington gave Mr. Adams a great weight and influence.

With such a powerful support, with the whole eastern influence, and with the whole weight of office and of much wealth, it must be granted Mr. Adams advanced with a strong prospect of triumph, and to oppose was an undertaking of no inconsiderable magnitude and uncertainty.

Mr. Jefferson, however, was taken up by all those who were desirous of preferring representative government in its full and pure state; by the greater part of the whigs of the revolution; by those who dreaded the establishment of British influence amongst us; and by all, in fine, who looked with jealousy upon men, whose principles were at variance with equal rights, and whose conduct must necessarily correspond with their principles.

Unquestionably, under these circumstances, Mr. Adams had the greatest prospect of success, yet the ardor of the opposition, instead of abating, encreased with the anticipation of difficulty.

In October, 1796, the election for electors was held throughout the union, and the result was declared as follows in the spring of the ensuing year:—

	Adams.	Pinckney.	Jefferson.	Burr.	Scattering.
New Hampshire,	6				
Massachusetts,	16	13			
Rhode Island,	4				
Connecticut,	9	4			
Vermont,	4	4			
New York,	12	12			
New Jersey,	7	7			
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13	
Delaware,	3	3			
Maryland,	7	4	4	3	

Virginia,	1	1	20	1	19
Kentucky,			4		4
North Carolina,	1	1	11	6	5
Tennessee,			3		3
South Carolina,	0	8	8		
Georgia,			4		4
	71	59	68	30	46

Thus it appears that Mr. Adams was chosen President by a majority of three votes only; and it is to be remarked that the electors of the Adams ticket, in Pennsylvania, were returned by a majority of forty-six votes only, that the return of Green county was not furnished in the time limited by law, which undoubtedly would have been in favour of Mr. Jefferson, and that were it not for this mistake Mr. Adams would not have been chosen by three votes.

Thus terminated the first presidential contest and in consequence, the weak and the dependent flocked in numbers to the standard of a party, which owed its success to intrigue and not patriotism, to accident and not fair voting. The British faction now began to assume a tone of authority and insolence, which prudence had previously restrained: Porcupine's Gazette first appeared on the day of Mr. Adams's assumption of the power, which he afterwards so much abused—in this paper the true object of the party, were stated without reserve, and the republicans, saw with sorrow that their predictions were fulfilled.—From the 4th of March, 1797, commenced the persecution of the living and the defamation of the memories of the dead—on this day began the reign of terror; every man suspected of being the friend of Jefferson was denounced as Jacobin and Frenchman, he was pointed at in the streets, even his children were denied the indulgence due to innocence, and in order to have a make set upon the republicans a cockade ornamented the hats of their opponents. Volunteers were raised to preserve order, good government, but they were constantly engaged in tumults and oppression to the manifest evidence that no such thing as good government existed in the country. The press was shackled, and the liberty of speech could not be exercised but with danger. Aristocratic parade and fantastic imitation of European absurdities, being made by the chosen few, the thoughtless followed the example, because they wished to be fashionable.

An army and navy, for which there was no manner of use, were erected; and every other means taken to procure an ascendancy over the people. Such were the enormous expences of his administration, that although new and numerous taxes were imposed, the expenditure for the year exceeded the income for the same period, and the deficiency was made up by the aid of loans, for which 8 per cent. was given, the credit of the nation being thus two per cent lower than that of an individual. A strong attachment to the English government and an enmity to that of France, marked the conduct of this administration—the violation of our rights by the former was tolerated, similar outrage by the latter, was resented, the solemnity and existence of treaties did not prevent this administration from aiding in the dismemberment of St. Domingo from France, although our own safety required the utmost delicacy on such a question. But it is useless to enumerate; these and many other abuses were remarked, and, notwithstanding the obstacles, public opinion became enlightened to the dangerous situation of the republic.

In 1800-1, a second presidential election was held, the federalists had divided, and much opposition was made to the second nomination of Mr. Adams—however, he and Mr. Pinckney were again held up, and the republicans supported their former candidates.

There never was a stronger evidence of the correct judgment of the mass of the people than was given by the result of this election. Let it be remarked that, that in every quarter of the union numerous officers had been appointed, who were deeply interested in the re-election of Mr. Adams: that he had fortified himself by every species of influence, and that scarcely a friend of Mr. Jefferson held an office or situation of trust or patronage. The prospect was certainly not more propitious than that of 1796, yet such was the impression made upon the people, such was the regard for institutions and principles which had been laughed at and abused, that the friends of freedom triumphed. Of this election the following is the return:

	Jefferson.	Burr.	Adams.	Pinckney.	Scattering.
New Hampshire,			6	6	
Massachusetts,			16	16	
Rhode Island,			4	3	
Connecticut,			9	9	
Vermont,			4	4	
New York,	12	12			
New Jersey,			7	7	
Pennsylvania,	8	8	7	7	
Delaware,			3	3	
Maryland,	5	5	5	5	
Virginia,	21	21			
Kentucky,	4	4			
Tennessee,	3	3			
North Carolina,	8	8	4	4	
South Carolina,	8	8			
Georgia,	4	4			
	73	73	65	64	1

This was a glorious triumph of principle: one which ought never to be forgotten, one which ought to encourage us to believe that our form of government may remain unaltered forever.

As a last effort, the circumstance of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr having an equal number of votes was taken advantage of by the federalists; and the treachery of Mr. Burr fully answered the wishes and expectations of the enemies of his country's freedom. Hence resulted a scene of intrigue and villainy at which posterity will look back with astonishment and abhorrence. At length justice prevailed, the will of the people was not thwarted, on the exercise of their physical strength.

The measures of his administration have been the only reply which he has offered to the unexampled abuse of his political opponents. He has been incessantly assailed as the worst of the community, yet he has not been attacked because he is Thomas Jefferson, but because Thomas Jefferson is the ablest defender of the rights of the people, because his administration, more than any other, has proved not only the practicability but the superior excellence of our democratic representative form of government. He has proved the fallacy of every federal prediction by his political conduct, and his private reputation remains unblemished, although calumny and falsehood essayed to render it odious in the eyes of mankind.

We find that such was the change in public opinion from 1796-7 to 1800-1, that Mr. Jefferson gained his election by eight votes.—We have now to mark the effect of this administration, we have now to shew the strongest evidence of a people's affection, that ever was given under any government or in any nation. At the third trial in 1804-5, the votes stood thus:—

	Jefferson.	Clinton.	Pinckney.	King.
New Hampshire,	7	7		
Massachusetts,	19	19		
Rhode Island,	4	4		
Connecticut,			9	9
Vermont,	6	6		
New York,	19	19		
New Jersey,	8	8		
Pennsylvania,	20	20		
Delaware,			3	3
Maryland,	9	9	2	2
Virginia,	24	24		
Kentucky,	8	8		
North Carolina,	14	14		
Tennessee,	5	5		
South Carolina,	10	10		
Georgia,	6	6		
Ohio,	3	3		
	162	162	14	14

Such is the return of the late election, and according to which Mr. Jefferson, now presides for another term. In a national view it shews the excellence of our constitution, according to which we have thus, without tumult or disorder chosen our chief magistrate; an act which, under other governments, would have caused the death perhaps of thousands—we have quietly and peaceably performed the most delicate and important duty; thus proving the happy condition of this country under the present form of government, and encouraging the hope of its permanence. In a particular view this election shews that republicans are not ungrateful, but that honest views and faithful services will ever command the regard of the people—it proves that calumny has been the elevation of the man, whom it would have sacrificed.

We congratulate the country that there is so much cause for looking with

pleasure to the past and with pleasure to the future.

NEW-ORLEANS, February 14.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, Doctor HUNTER, who was appointed by the president of the United States, conjointly with Mr. Dunbar of Natchez, to explore the Ouachitta river, and its borders, on his return from his tour. These gentlemen have completed the object of their mission, and have procured materials for an accurate chart of the river, and the immediate country it passes through. The doctor gives a flattering account of the country, generally, through which he passed. He found a great variety of soil and situation—sometimes a low flat country, whose whole surface is overflowed by the river in the wet season—sometimes high and eligible, and at others broken, and rolling; but generally fertile and capable of the highest cultivation. He ascended the river about 500 miles, and found it uniformly gentle and beautiful—(the velocity of the current not being more than half a mile an hour) from 80 to 100 yards in width, and capable of being navigated with boats, (with but few obstructions, which are easily removed) as high as the Little Missouri, a distance of 450 miles. The doctor, who is a chemist and mineralogist, found few objects worth notice—iron could not be found in sufficient quantities to justify the erecting a furnace, and no other mineral of consequence to be named.

Coal was found in places, but not in abundance, and of a very inferior quality. The country abounds in salt springs, some of which are of equal strength with the water of the ocean. He visited the famous medicinal or hot springs of Ouachitta, and found them amongst the greatest natural curiosities in the country—they issue from a hill or mountain of upwards of 200 feet in height, and near 100 feet from its base—and on immersing the thermometer, it rose in some to 130, and in others to 150 degrees Fahrenheit—the surface of the ground for some distance round, is so warm, as to be felt by the feet in walking over it, and snow melts on it immediately as it falls.—The doctor is of opinion that they possess extraordinary medicinal virtues. From the information we have obtained from doctor Hunter, and other gentlemen who have visited the Ouachitta country, we are induced to believe that there are few parts of Louisiana, that hold out greater temptations to emigrants.—Situated on a fine river; a variety of soil, eligible situations; a pure, salubrious atmosphere; and mild temperate climate; these are advantages, of which few parts of the world can boast.

February 15.

We mention with peculiar regret the unhappy fate of Mr. M. G. Lewis, brother of the late Mrs. Claiborne, who fell on Tuesday last, in a duel with Mr. Robert Sterry.

Mr. Lewis was a youth of amiable deportment and promising character. We have heard that the *Dream of FIDELIS*, created the misunderstanding that has terminated so fatally. We have been at some pains to learn the circumstances of the duel, and believe ourselves correct in the following statement:

Mr. Lewis with his friend called at our office for a knowledge of the author.—We begged time to ask approbation.—Before we could make Mr. Sterry's communication, it seems *FIDELIS* became known through some other medium. A challenge then ensued from Mr. Lewis, which we have understood, left no means of concession: it requiring no explanation, but immediate satisfaction for the outrage committed on his feelings. It being accepted; the parties met, and were to wait the count of 1, 2, 3 and at the succeeding word of fire, to fire.—Mr. Lewis's pistol flashed before the time at the word three; and he therefore lost his chance of fire. Mr. Sterry seeing this, immediately turned, and fired backward in the air. No offer of accommodation was, we believe, made, and the parties again fired nearly at the same moment, when Mr. Lewis received a ball which passed through his heart, and out at his left side. For a moment he continued his attitude, when casting his eyes to his friend, as if first conscious of his wound, he could only utter, "I believe!" and fell a lifeless corpse.

The deceased was the succeeding day buried in the city, and attended by a large concourse of the most respectable inhabitants.

\* The following is the dream alluded to.

A DREAM.

It thought it was a night in the month

of December A. D. 1804. All in the city were hushed and still. I was passing near the government house. Suddenly the found of music burst from the hall. I listened—the guests were dancing; surprised, I advanced to the centinel, who was pacing with slow and measured steps before the building. From him I also learned the fact. His arms glittered in the moon beam. At this moment the convent bell sounded a noise like rustling silk was near. I turned my head, a female figure stood before me. She was tall and graceful; displaying a perfect symmetry of features. Her countenance was mild and beautiful, but shaded with sorrow. I gazed upon her beautiful face. At that moment a new strain of music sounded, the shouts of the guests grew louder, they seemed to pierce her soul: She clasped her hands in agony, she turned her eyes to heaven. Then meek, resigned, sorrowful and lovely, she bent her willing steps toward the graves of Louisiana.

FIDELIS.

February 16.

We understand that a bill is now before the legislative council, declaring that no person but a natural born citizen of the United States, those who have been naturalized, and citizens of Louisiana, who resided therein on the first of April, 1803, shall hold any office of profit, honor or trust, within this territory.—We are happy to announce that such a bill is before the legislature; for whilst it secures all lucrative and honorable appointments to Americans at heart, it excludes from all confidence the treacherous and designing foreigner, who may have the address to worm himself into the confidence of those in whose gift the offices are.

RICHMOND, March 10.

On Thursday last, Thomas Littlepage, of the county of King William, was riding on the road which led from the Piping Tree to Hanover town, in the county of Hanover, in company with Mr. Whitlock; when the latter suddenly checked his horse, and addressed his companion in words to the following effect:

"Yonder is King. Take care, he'll shoot you." "Oh no," was the answer, "he is too d—d a coward." The prediction, however, was too true. Mr. Littlepage turned the head of his horse towards Mr. King, when the latter levelled the gun which he held in his hand, and discharged it with too true an aim. The horse on which Mr. L. was mounted immediately dropped and soon expired. Three buckshot entered the breast of the unfortunate rider. That the wound must have been mortal, appears from the declaration of the surgeon, who examined and probed it; but death did not immediately ensue. Mr. L. appeared at first only stunned by the wound, and was recovering, when Mr. King, who had been hitherto standing on the other side of the fence immediately crossed into the road, and drawing a pocket pistol, completely executed his purpose by presenting it to Mr. L's head and discharging it in that situation. The ball penetrated one side of the skull and came out at the other. Mr. King made no effort to escape the investigation of the law, and surrendered himself into the power of the civil magistrate.

On Saturday last his examination before the magistrate took place. No effort was made to disprove most of the preceding facts; but the plea on which he rested his defence, was justification.—Many witnesses were produced to prove the hostile designs of Mr. Littlepage towards him; was proved that on the 4th of this month Mr. Littlepage had met Mr. King on the same road, had assaulted him with a cudgel, and would have probably terminated his existence, if his head had not been sufficiently protected by his hat. Several witnesses were adduced to prove, that Mr. L's resentment was not as yet subdued; that he had threatened to cudgel Mr. K. on the very first occasion they met, and that if he made the least resistance, he was determined to shoot him dead; that Mr. King had heard of these menaces; and that on the very morning of their interview Mr. L. had expressed a resolution to make use of a stick which he held in his hand and a pair of loaded pistols he had in his pocket, for the consummation of these designs. The circumstances which led to such fatal hostility, are extremely voluminous many of them too delicate for a public paper, and very few relevant perhaps to this melancholy catastrophe. It is sufficient to add, that Mr. King has been committed to jail by

the magistrate; that he will be tried next Saturday, before a call court; and should he be committed to further trial, that he will be brought up to the district court, which is to sit in this city on the 1st of next month.

March 31.  
On Saturday last, came on at the court-house of Henover county, of this state, before the magistrates of that county, the trial of captain Robert King, for killing Thomas Littlepage. The trial commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued till 12 at night, when the magistrates, by a majority of eight out of eleven, acquitted the defendant. It will be impossible for us to give even a summary of the evidence on this trial:—there were 50 or 60 witnesses. We can only state generally, that it appeared that ever since the 4th of this month when capt. King was near losing his life by the hands of Mr. Littlepage, Littlepage had determined to attack King, and even to take his life; that King was aware of this determination, and had prepared for defence; and that when King did kill Littlepage, it was evidently in his own defence.

Virg. Gaz.

#### STUBBORN FACTS.

When Mr. Jefferson made his inaugural speech, he was basely stigmatized with attempting to gull the people with fair promises. The novelty of the economy surprised those who were taught to believe that an expensive was the best of all governments. Reducing the public debt made those stare with admiration, who had accounted a public debt a public blessing. They threw all their force in the way of the salutary work; but it held its silent and steady course in contempt of all opposition.

It appears from the statement of the secretary of the treasury, that during three years and a half, commencing on the first day of April, 1801, and ending on the 30th of September, 1804, there has been discharged of the public debt 13,576,881 dollars 86 cents. If to this we add one half of 3,700,000 dollars, which goes to redeem the principal of the public debt for the year 1805, we shall have 15,426,881 dollars 86 cents, the whole reduction of the public debt during the four years of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Let us contrast this with the financial statement of president Adam's administration.

The appropriations for the four years of that administration, amounted to

Dollars	44,936,906
Instead of paying off the public debt with these expenditures it was increased	6,368,488
From which however should be deducted money left in the treasury, arising from the sale of vessels	2,069,707

Increase of the public debt during Mr. Adams's administration, for which we pay 8 per cent. interest.

As stated before, redeemed of the national debt during the present administration, ending on the 4th of March, 1805.	15,426,881 86
To this add the balance in the treasury	4,882,225

Making

20,309,106 86
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From which must be deducted the money Mr. Adams left in the treasury,

1,794,000
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And money arising from the sales of vessels and Bank shares,

1,533,367
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3,327,367
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16,981,739 86
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Now if to this we add the increase of the public debt during Mr. Adams's administration,

21,280,460 86
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The actual difference between the cost of Mr. Adams's administration to the United States, and Mr. Jefferson's for the same length of time, although in this statement is not included the direct tax and other taxes which were repealed in 1802, which (if they were added,) would at least make a difference of 25,000,000 of dollars.

[Raleigh pap.]

From the (Vermont) Post-Boy.

There are in the traditions of the Chepewyan Indians, (strong allusions to some of the most remarkable events, recorded in the early period of sacred history.—their notions, of the creation of the world, the fall of man, and his destruction by the flood, must have originated from a common source with ours. The description of these events, given in the following extract from M'KENZIE's voyages, though under different figures, are not substantially very dissimilar to those given in the holy scriptures.—

"The notion which these people (the Chepewyans) entertain of the creation, is of a very singular nature. They believe that, at first the globe was one vast and extensive ocean, inhabited by no living creature, except a mighty Bird, whose eyes were fire, whose glances were lightning, and the clapping of whose wings were thunder. On his descent to the ocean, and touching it, the earth instantly arose and remained on the surface of the waters. This omnipotent Bird called forth all the animals from the earth, except the Chepewyans, who were produced from a dog."

This extraordinary tradition proceeds to relate that the great Bird having finished his work, made an arrow, which was to be preserved with great care, and to remain untouched; but that the Chepewyans were to be devoid of understanding as to carry it away; and that the sacrifice he enraged the great Bird, that he has never since appeared.

"They believe, also, that in ancient times their ancestors lived till their feet were worn out with walking, and their throats with eating. They describe a deluge when the waters spread over the whole earth, except the highest mountains, on the tops of which they preserved themselves.

Their notions of immortality are such as must have a powerful influence on the conduct of the living; and, excepting their sensuality, conform to the Christian doctrine of a future state. Their rewards are bestowed, and punishments inflicted, on the same principle.

"They believe that immediately after their death they pass into another world, where they arrive at a large river, on which they embark in a stone canoe, and that a gentle current bears them on to an extensive lake, in the center of which is a most beautiful island; and, that in view of this delightful abode, they receive that judgment for their conduct during life, which terminates their final state and unalterable allotment. If their good actions are declared to predominate, they are landed upon the island, where there is no end to their happiness; which, however, according to their notions, is an eternal enjoyment of sensual pleasure and carnal gratification. But if their bad actions weigh down the balance, the stone canoe sinks at once, and leaves them up to their chins in the water, to behold and regret the reward enjoyed by the good, and eternally struggling with unavailing endeavors to reach the blissful island, from which they are excluded forever."

#### NORFOLK, March 26.

Captain Newell, arrived here on Saturday last from Bermuda, handed us a paper from which we copy the following account of a desperate and gallant action between an English and a French frigate.

#### Bermuda, March 9.

Wednesday came in from a cruise his majesty's ship Leander, captain Talbot, with the French frigate La Ville de Milan, commanded by Monsieur de Reynaud, captain de Vaisseau, and member of the legion of honor, and Monsieur Gillier, capitaine de frigate, under jury masts, which ship had been taken by the Leander; & also with his majesty's ship Cleopatra, Captain Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. also under jury masts, re-taken by the Leander. A very desperate engagement had taken place between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan, which ended in the capture of the former, and of which the following are some of the particulars stated as accurately as we have been able to procure them.

About 10 o'clock A. M. of the 16th of February, La Ville de Milan hove in sight and the Cleopatra gave chase, hoisting American colors to induce the other to bring to. La Ville de Milan however continued her course, and the Cleopatra, (though under a press of sail) could not come up with her so as to bring her to action, until half past two o'clock, P. M. of the 17th of February, when the action commenced and was continued with great fury on both sides, within half a cable's length. During two hours and a half, the Cleopatra had greatly the advantage, notwithstanding the great superiority of the force of the enemy, and would in all probability have soon obliged the French ship to surrender, (having at 5 P. M. shot away her mainsail yard and her masts being very much wounded), had not the wheel of the Cleopatra been unfortunately struck with a shot, which rendered it immovable, and the rudder at the same time so choaked as to be wholly incapable of directing the movements of the ship. The Cleopatra having shot ahead, was at the moment of the wheel's being struck with the shot, attempting to cross the bows of the French ship, so as to rake her, when the enemy (seeing the accident which had happened and that she was wholly unmanageable,) with the wind on his beam, and a heavy swell, run his head and bowsprit over the Cleopatra's quarter deck, and availing himself of his great superiority in numbers, under a tremendous fire from his muzzettry, which almost cleared the Cleopatra's decks, attempted to board. They were however, with the greatest bravery, driven back

by the gallant few who yet remained to defend the ship. An attempt was made to hoist the foretopmast stay sail to sail, in order to get clear of the enemy's ship; but the men ordered to do this duty, were killed by the muzzettry of the other ship, and the Cleopatra being now able to bring only two guns to bear upon the French ship, and that with very little effect, from her superior height, and the French muzzettry sweeping the decks, the enemy at length succeeded in boarding, and at a quarter past five P. M. (after a severe and bloody conflict of nearly three hours) the Cleopatra was obliged to give over an ineffectual resistance, and to surrender to such a superior force—aided as it was by an unfortunate accident. After the action the Cleopatra was a mere wreck, having no masts standing but her mizen-mast; her fore mast, main mast and also her bowsprit, having been shot away, and the next morning the French ship had no masts standing but her fore-mast; her main-mast and mizen-mast having gone over the side.

To form a just opinion of the very gallant defence made by the Cleopatra, in this severe action, with a frigate of such superior strength, it is only necessary to state the comparative force and numbers on board the two ships. La Ville de Milan was laid down for a 74, is a ship of 1200 tons burthen, with 15 ports of a side upon her main deck, upon which she had mounted in the action 26 French 18 pounders, each carrying a 22 pound shot; 14 long 9 pounders upon her quarter deck, and 6 long 9 pounders upon her fore castle; with a crew of 360 men, besides 20 French officers, and a number of soldiers who were going passengers to France. The Cleopatra mounts 32 twelve pounders, and had 199 men in the action: so that in size, number of men, and weight of metal, La Ville de Milan was nearly double the force of the Cleopatra. There were 22 men killed and 36 wounded on board of the Cleopatra; among the latter were seven officers, including Mr. Mitchell, (the eldest son of Sir Andrew Mitchell,) who was dangerously wounded in the shoulder. We have not heard how many were killed and wounded on board the French ship; among the former was Monsieur Reynaud, the captain de Vaisseau, and among the latter Mons. Gillier, the captain of the frigate. After the Cleopatra had been about a week in the possession of the French frigate, the Leander, captain Talbot, most fortunately hove in sight, and after a short chase, took both ships, (without the least resistance on their part), and brought them with her into this port. The action happened three degrees southward of this port.

Our letters from the Mediterranean enable us to place before our readers further details of such heroic deeds, on the part of our gallant officers, seamen and marines, as must impress all nations with respect for the American flag, and cannot fail to excite the emulation of our gallant youth.

"In the attack upon the enemy's shipping and batteries in the harbor of Tripoli, on the 3d of August, six American gun boats and two bombards, were placed in two divisions, commanded by the brave capt. Decatur and Somers. The enemy's gun boats were also in two divisions. When the American signal to advance was made, captain Decatur led in with the boat which he commanded, and was followed by the boats commanded by lieutenant Decatur, lieutenant Tripp, and lieutenant Bainbridge—his intention was to have brought the weather division of the enemy to a close and decisive action, but finding they declined the contest, and being unable to fetch them, he bore up for their leeward division, of seventeen gun boats, moored in a close line abreast under the batteries, advancing, and firing under a press of sail—at this time he sustained a heavy fire of round and grape shot, from the shipping and batteries, by which the boat commanded by lieutenant Bainbridge, was rendered unmanageable; notwithstanding this accident, capt. Decatur having complete confidence in his seconds, lieutenants Decatur and Tripp, passed with his three boats through the enemy's line, cutting off three of their weathermost boats—and boarding the first himself, his example was followed by his brother, and lieutenant Tripp, each of whom in the handsomest manner, laid the enemy on board, and compelled his antagonist to surrender. The boat boarded by captain Decatur was obstinately defended, and was not surrendered until seven eighths of her crew were killed or wounded. Lieutenant Tripp, after a severe and bloody conflict in which eleven Americans subdued thirty six Turks, killing fourteen and wounding seven, succeeded and bro't off his prize. The brave and lamented lieutenant Decatur, when taking possession of his vanquished foe, was treacherously shot by the Turkish captain, who effected his escape.

"Having manned his prize, and being left with only nine Americans, beside himself, the heroic captain Decatur determined to board another boat, in which he succeeded—being only 10 Americans to 24 Turks, a scene of combat ensued, of the most daring effort on

the one part, and determined resistance on the other.

"Prepared to receive the assailants with sabres, pistols, and boarding pikes, the Turks made a powerful defence, and were not subdued until twenty-one of them had fallen.

"Captain Decatur was at different times most critically circumstanced—at one time while engaged with the Tripolitan captain in front, a Turk in his rear aimed a blow with a sabre, which one of his seamen most nobly interposed to receive, and which split his skull. In a subsequent encounter he was engaged by a Turk with a boarding pike, which he endeavored to cut off with his sword when the blade broke, and left only the hilt to his hand; and he then received a thrust in the arm. Not having time to draw a pistol before the thrust would be repeated he closed with his antagonist, who being the stronger man, threw him—but, in falling, his activity placed him above his enemy, who then drew his dagger, as captain Decatur did his pistol, which prevailed—the spot where captain Decatur was engaged then became the scene of action.—The Turks advanced to the relief of their comrade, and Decatur's serjeant and four marines, with fixed bayonets, flew to rescue. Victory, after a bloody conflict, decided for the glorious few, and three surviving Turks surrendered.

"The brave and much regretted Somers, having done every thing which skill and intrepidity could, on this occasion, effect, afterwards solicited and obtained the command of a fire-ship, called an infernal, which commodore Preble sent into the harbor of Tripoli; after carrying her within twenty yards of the bashaw's castle, she boarded by two gut boats, each carrying one hundred men. Captain Somers having but eight men to defend his vessel, and preferring a glorious death to ignominious slavery, fired the train, and with his gallant comrades, Wadsworth and Israel, and two hundred of the enemy perished in the explosion."

Phila. Reg.

#### PITTSBURCH, March 16.

The rapid increase of population and improvement, and the spirit of industry and enterprise, which has within a few years grown up in the western country, aided by the wise policy of our present administration, must afford to every lover of his country a high source of gratification, and opens a fair prospect to our future expectations. The unusual rise of the waters, within the last and present week, afforded a happy opportunity of the sailing of two fine ships, and we have the pleasure to observe two brigs at anchor in our port.—To those unacquainted with our rivers, it would appear surprising, that the largest ship in the United States might float with safety. It is now found that ships may be built on the western waters and safely navigated to the sea. To those who have undertaken that branch of trade, so beneficial to the interests of this place, some tribute of praise is justly due, and the cordial wish of every good citizen will be for the success of their undertaking. The present crisis particularly favourable to the trade of this country, since the declaration of war by Spain, it is to be hoped that any losses heretofore sustained by those who have so essentially advanced the interests of our country, will not deter them from prosecuting the business of ship building in future.

A vast number of boats loaded with flour and other produce of this country, have lately left this place.

The Western Trader, an elegant and substantial ship of about 400 tons, for John Anthony Tarascon, under the direction of Abraham Marpole, was launched at this place on the 8th inst. and sailed on the 11th, in ballast, under the command of captain McCutcheon, with a fair prospect of passing the falls in safety.

To the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to communicate to the society an experiment I made last year, on the subject of shearing lambs. From a flock of sheep, of the common country breed, I selected five lambs which were yearned in the month of March. On the first day of August, I sheared two of the five, and took half of the fleece of the third from one side. The weight of wool in August was—

No. 1,	-	-	-	2 1/2 lb.
No. 2,	-	-	-	2 1/2 lb.
No. 3, half of the fleece,	-	-	-	1 1/2 lb.

The wether lambs, Nos. 4, and 5, of the same age and condition as the above, were not shorn.

On the shearing my flock of sheep this spring, in the month of May, the following was the result of the experiment

The fleece of No. 1,	weighed	3 1/2 lb.
Do. No. 2,	-	3 1/2 lb.
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-
Do. No. 3, from the side	-	-

The wool, taken this spring from the lambs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, was not so long, as from Nos. 4, and 5: but the fleeces were much thicker, equally fine and not the least matted.

This is a great national object. Our flocks are in want of wool for the manufacture of hats, which might be supplied, if the farmers were to shear their lambs in August.

I am so perfectly convinced of the profit and public utility of the practice, that I shall continue it. It is necessary to keep the ewes and lambs in good pasture. My sheep had the run of a good clover field during the summer, and were healthy.

I am gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your friend,

GEORGE LOGAN.

Stanton, July 5, 1795.

Published by order of the Society,

JACOB SOMMER, Sec'y.

#### LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

#### AN ACT

Further to amend an act intitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons who may have obtained, or shall obtain certificates from the board of commissioners appointed to ascertain the claims to land in the Mississippi territory, shall be allowed three months after the respective date of such certificates, for entering the same with the register of the proper land office, and certificates, thus entered, shall have the same force and effect as if they had been duly entered with the said register, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed to ascertain the claims to lands in the above mentioned territory, east of Pearl river, shall be authorized to grant certificates for lands lying in the Island known by the name of Nannce Hubba, formed by the cut off of the river Tombigbee and Alabama: and persons having claims for lands lying either in said Island, or east of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, shall be permitted to file the same with the register of the land office till the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and five; and the commissioners shall decide on the same, in the same manner as if they had been presented before the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each of the last mentioned commissioners shall be allowed at the rate of six dollars a day for every day he shall attend, subsequent to the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and five: Provided that such additional allowance shall not exceed five hundred dollars for each commissioner.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of each of the boards of commissioners appointed to ascertain the claims to land in the above mentioned territory, shall be allowed at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, from the time when he entered on the duties of his office, to the time when the board shall adjourn sine die.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That persons claiming lands in the Mississippi territory, by virtue of British grants, legally and fully completed, who may not have filed their claims with the proper register of the land office, in conformity with the provisions heretofore made for that purpose, may, until the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and five file such claims with the register of the land office west of Pearl river, and have the same recorded. And the said register shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and six, make to the Secretary of the treasury, a full report of all the British grants thus recorded; which report shall immediately after be laid before Congress. The lands contained in such grants shall not be otherwise disposed of until the end of one year after that time. And if any such persons shall neglect to file such British grant, and to have the same recorded, in the manner and time hereby provided, neither such grant nor any other evidence of such claim, which shall not have been recorded as above directed, shall ever after be considered or admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States, or against any title, legally and fully executed, derived from the Spanish government;—any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

March 2nd, 1805.

APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Journeymen Tailors.

TWO or three steady workmen, will meet with constant employ, if immediate application is made to

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, A. 119 1805



APOLLO'S FOUNT.  
A LAUGH,  
At the respectable state of matrimony.  
By Peter Pinder, esq.

THAT I have often been in love—  
A hundred doleful ditties plainly prove!  
By marriage—never have I been disjoin-  
ed—  
For matrimony deals prodigious blows,  
And yet, for this same stormy state—  
God knows,  
Ire groan'd—and thank my stars—been  
disappointed.  
With Love's dear passion will I never  
war;  
Let every man forever be in love—  
Even if he beats in age old Par;  
'Tis for his chilly veins a good warm  
glove.  
It bids the blood with brisker motion  
part,  
Thawing Times icicles around his heart!  
Wedlock's a faucy, sad, familiar state,  
Where folks are very apt to fold and  
hate!  
Love keeps a modest distance—is divine,  
Obliging—and says every thing that's  
fine!  
Love writes sweet sonnet—deals in ten-  
der matter.  
Marriage—in epigrams so keen—and sa-  
tire—  
Love seeketh always to oblige the fair,  
Full of kind wishes and exalted hope!  
Marriage—desires to see her in the air,  
Suspended, at the bottom of a rope!  
Love, wishes in the vale or on the down,  
To give his dear, dear idol a new gown!  
Marriage—the brute so snappish and ill  
bred,  
Can kick his fighting turtle out of bed—  
Turns, rudely, from the charms that  
taste adores!  
And pull his night cap o'er his eyes—  
and frowns!  
Wedlock—at first indeed is vastly plea-  
sant,  
A very flowy bird—a fine cock pheas-  
ant!  
By time, it changeth to a different fowl,  
Sometimes a Cuckoo—often a horrid  
Owl!  
Wedlock's a lock, however large and  
thick,  
That every rascal has a key to pick—  
O Love, for Heaven's sake never leave  
my heart,  
No, thou and I will never—never part!  
Go, Wedlock, to the men of leaden  
brains,  
Who hate variety—and sigh for chains!

FROM LITTLE'S POEMS.

WITH all my soul, then, let us part,  
Since both are anxious to be free;  
And I will send you home your heart,  
If you will send back mine to me,  
We've had some happy hours together,  
But joy must often change its wing;  
And spring would be but gloomy wea-  
ther,  
If we had nothing else but spring.  
'Tis not that I expect to find  
A more devoted, fond, and true one,  
With softer cheek, or sweeter mind—  
Enough for me that she's a new one.  
Thus let us leave the bower of love,  
Where we have loitered long in bliss;  
And you may down that path way rove,  
While I shall take my way through this  
Our hearts have suffered little harm,  
In this short fever of desire;  
You have not lost a single charm,  
Nor I one spark of feeling fire.  
My kisses have not stain'd the rose,  
Which Nature hung upon your lip,  
And still your sigh with nectar flows  
For many a raptur'd soul to sip.  
Farewell! and when some future fair  
Shall call your wanderer to his arms,  
'Twill be my luxury to compare  
Her spells with your remember'd  
charms,  
'This cheek, 'I'll say, "is not so bright  
As one that used to meet my kiss;  
This eye has not such liquid light,  
As one that us'd to talk of bliss."  
Farewell! and when some future lover  
Shall claim the heart which I resign,  
And in exulting joys discover  
All the charms that once were mine;  
I think I should be sweetly blest,  
If, in a soft, imperfect sigh,  
You'd say, while to his bosom press'd,  
He loves not half so well as I!

FOR WITS—NOT LADIES.

Fashionable Nudity.  
AS Jack, above a Draper's shop,  
Saw written—Bombazeen,  
Ha, Bet, says he, I prithee stop,  
And tell what that may mean.  
It means fair lady's drefs, the riced,  
Who now go naked nearly;  
For 'tis so thin, and drawn aside,  
'Tis Bum-be-seen most clearly.  
'That's true, dear Bet, it is no less,  
Said Jack, the simple hearted;  
And Bum-be-seen's the mourning dress,  
For modesty—departed.

A woman quarrelling with her hus-  
band, told him, she believed, if he was  
to die, he would marry the devil's el-  
dest daughter. "How can that be?" said  
the husband, "you know the law does  
not allow a man to marry two sisters."

REPORT of CASES  
Argued and determined in the Supreme  
court of CUPID

Himential Term—Anno Amoris, 5808.

REGINA vs. AGNES SINCLAIR.

THIS was an information filed by the  
attorney general, founded on the statute  
against *nudity*. The evidence was in  
writing, and the facts proved were,  
that "in a public assembly of both  
sexes, the prisoner appeared dressed in  
a gown cut so extremely low before and  
behind, that many things, which ought  
to have been concealed wholly or in part,  
were exposed to public view," and also  
that "the remainder of the drefs was  
so thin and transparent, that the form of  
the lady through all its sinuosities was  
indelicately perceptible," and also that  
"the lady at the time wore no petti-  
coat."

After verdict, Recamier, serjeant of  
council for the prisoner, moved an arrest  
of judgment upon two points; *First*:  
with regard to the first charge relative  
to the fashion of the gown, he contend-  
ed that the evidence was too indefinite  
to convict the prisoner; "many things  
were exposed, which *ought* to have been  
concealed." The word "*things*" is the  
most indefinite word in the language;  
it means any thing, and therefore no-  
thing; but the jury had no right to give  
it a meaning in this case.—Besides, how  
could the witness determine and swear  
that the *things* alluded to *ought* or *ought*  
*not* to be concealed; that is a question  
of law; he was not a judge of this hono-  
rable court; perhaps your honors might  
think differently from him, and decide  
that the gown was not a criminal one.  
When it was made, the lady might have  
expected, to be married soon, and then  
it would be, at least, a *convenient*  
one.

*Secondly*: With regard to the two last  
charges, the prisoner could not be con-  
victed upon the statute relative to *nudity*,  
as the evidence was clear that she was  
in full drefs. However thin and impro-  
per her drefs might have been, this was  
not the legal form of correcting those  
evils.

But the court overruled these objec-  
tions. They said enough was proved of  
the first charge to satisfy the jury (and  
they were the exclusive judges of it),  
that the lady was so for *nude*, as to be  
properly considered *indecently dressed*;  
and that it had been so long settled, that  
whatever was indecent destroyed the  
enchantment of love, and therefore in  
this court to be accounted criminal.—  
With regard to the second point, they  
said it was not the intention of the sta-  
tute to guard *only* against *entire* nudity.—  
The world was not yet bad enough to  
require such a prohibition. But the sta-  
tute was intended to prevent that gradu-  
al increase of transparency of drefs and  
nakedness, which threatens in the course  
of time to terminate the wearing of no-  
thing but gauze or crape apparel, or in  
the absolute indecency of wearing no  
clothes at all; a circumstance very much  
to be dreaded in cold climates, among  
virtuous and decent people. The ob-  
jects of the statute were the preservation  
of modesty, the restoration of genuine  
love, (now almost unknown,) and the  
protection of that natural decency, which  
seems to be almost laughed out of coun-  
tenance by our fashionable people. The  
drefs of the lady was in direct viola-  
tion of the spirit of the statute, and she  
therefore must recognize to make ap-  
pearance here to-morrow to receive sen-  
tence.

The next day the court sentenced her  
to wear for two months *wild bore gowns*  
made to tie close round the neck,  
and not less than two flannel petti-  
coats at a time; and also to find two  
furies to recognize with her, that she  
shall not appear indecently dressed for  
one year.

A French gentleman, totally unac-  
quainted with our language, being intro-  
duced to a circle of young ladies and  
gentlemen in Boston, after the usual  
compliments had passed, seated himself  
beside a beautiful young lady; and being  
deprived of the satisfaction of conver-  
sing with her (his countenance however  
expressed the emotion of his heart) he  
seized her by the hand—the requested  
him to be *easy*—which he mistook for the  
French word *Baisez* (*kiss me*) and began  
kissing her to the great mirth of the whole  
company.—The consequence was, that  
the ladies came to an unanimous deter-  
mination never to say "*be easy*" to a  
Frenchman.

Sir Francis Bacon was wont much to  
commend the advice of a plain old man,  
who sold brooms.—A proud, lazy young  
fellow came to him, one day, for a broom  
on trust; to whom the old man said, "*Friend!*  
*if thou hast no money, borrow of  
thy back and of thy belly: They'll never  
ask thee for it;—I should be dunning thee  
every day.*"

AN Innkeeper, lately complaining to  
a French gentleman, that his house was  
greatly infested with rats, and that he  
would willingly give a considerable sum  
to get rid of them, was, on the following  
morning, and after the Frenchman had  
received his bill, accosted by him "Sir,

I shall tell you vich way you shall get rid  
of de rat.—"I will be much obliged  
to you if you can," replied the landlord.  
"Vell den, only charge de rat as you  
charge me, and I'll be d—d if de rat ever  
come to your house again!"

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md.  
April 1, 1865.

WILLIAM AKERS; Isaac Atkin-  
son; William Alford; William  
Atkinson; Eli Alexander; Memory A-  
dams. B.—Christopher Bruff; Freeborn  
Banning; Solomon Betton; Samuel Brown;  
Garetton Blades; William J. Bath; Wil-  
liam Bowers; Jacob Bromwell; Henry  
Buckley. C.—James Colton; Levin  
Campbell; Thomas Costello; Mrs. Ann  
Coarls. D.—Margus Dennison; Charles  
Dickinson; John M. Denison; Phil-  
mon Downes. E.—Edward Earle; Lod-  
man Elbert; James Earle, 2; Richard Ed-  
gar; Miss Mary Enalls; Peter Edmond-  
son. F.—Samuel Faudrey. G.—James  
Goldborough; Charles Goldborough 2;  
John Goldborough 3; William Garey;  
Miss Mary Gordon; Henry Goldborough;  
Robert Gay; Mrs. Francis Gibson; John  
Graham. H.—Miss Elizabeth Hollyday;  
Mrs. Hollyday; Jeremiah Hopkins; Tho-  
mas Hardecille; Miss Patience Handy;  
Henry Hoskins; Mrs. Mary F. Handy;  
Eacock Howes; Thomas Hayward; Tur-  
but Harris; Amos Hale; Robert Har-  
decille; Eleck Howell, 2; M. Howard—  
J. K.—Dr. Johnson; Rachel Jeffries; Pe-  
ter Johnson; Henrietta Ingraham; Samuel  
Jackson; Celia Kinnamon; Rev. Sam-  
Keene, junr. L.—John Lucas, 2; Mrs.  
Lloyd; Thomas Loveday; Prudence  
Lambden; Solomon Lowe. M.—Messrs.  
Hester & Miller; Thomas Monnelly, 2;  
Hugh Martin, 2; Thomas Mitchell; Ber-  
nard Madal; Thomas Maggs; Dr. En-  
alls Martin, 2. N.—John McNeal. O.  
P.—Thomas Pearson; Rev. E. L. Pel-  
ham, 2; John P. Paca. R.—James Ras-  
kell; Samuel Regifter; Wilton Rochef-  
ter. S.—John Singleton; Hugh Sher-  
wood; Thomas Smith; William Seamer;  
Mrs. Eliza Skinner; Rebecca Sherwood;  
John Smilie; Robert Spedding; Thomas  
Smith. T.—Edward Turner; Scipio  
Thomas; John Troth; S. J. Thomas.  
William G. Tighman; Samuel Troth.  
W.—John Willis, 2; James Ward, John  
Williamson; Margaret Walker; Henry  
Waggoner, 2; Monsieur Le Watteur;  
Leah L. Wilson; William Wallis. Y.—  
Stephen Young.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his dwelling  
plantation, lying on Swan creek, in Kent  
county, Maryland.

CONTAINING four hundred and fit-  
teen acres of LAND, well adapted  
to the growth of every kind of grain, ge-  
nerally cultivated in this state; and also  
of tobacco and grass, particularly timo-  
thy. This estate is extremely well timo-  
bered and watered, and has on it a con-  
venient dwelling house, barn, stables, car-  
riage, a new smoke house, and other suit-  
able out houses, all in good repair; a never  
failing well of excellent water; and two  
orchards of between three and four hun-  
dred apple trees, now bearing fruit of the  
best kind; also a young peach orchard in  
full perfection of superior flavor, besides a  
variety of other fruit trees. Also his pro-  
perty on Swan creek, commonly called  
"Page's Point," containing about twelve  
acres, well known for many years past as  
one of the best mercantile stands on the  
Eastern Shore of Maryland, and as such  
worthy the particular attention of a Mer-  
chant in Baltimore or Philadelphia, whose  
correspondence with either of those places  
would be a singular advantage to him when  
established at this place. It is situated in  
a populous and fertile neighborhood, whose  
produce all goes to market from this Land-  
ing, and a very extensive business has been  
and might again be carried on here. There  
are on the premises a wind mill, a good  
wharf, a large store house, counting and  
ware house both under one roof, and a  
large granary, so conveniently situated on  
the wharf, that a vessel may be laden from  
it by spouts. There is also a dwelling  
house sufficient for the accommodation of a  
large family, and a milk house, meat house,  
and other out houses, all in good repair,  
and an elegant garden, which, as well as  
the rest of the premises, is walled in on the  
side next to the water with Susquehanna  
stone. Besides the advantage of healthy  
banks, a safe navigation and ready market  
that Swan creek offers, it furnishes fish,  
oysters and wild fowl in their respective  
seasons, in as high perfection and as great  
abundance as any other water that em-  
plies into the Chesapeake. The property  
now offered for sale, may therefore be re-  
commended as an eligible situation at all  
times, for a safe retreat from the inconve-  
niences of which the inhabitants of our  
large cities have for some years past been  
periodically reminded. The amusement of  
fishing and fishing may here be enjoyed in  
almost every variety, at all seasons of the  
year. In summer it is one of the most a-  
greeable retreats the country affords, the  
air is pure and remarkably salubrious, for  
every advantage of situation, that either  
pleasure or health could desire, this spot  
stands unrivalled.

The terms will be one fourth of the pur-  
chase money paid down, the remainder in  
four years; the purchaser may make the  
instalments agreeable to himself. An in-  
disputable title will be given, and possession  
of the dwelling plantation on the first Oc-  
tober next; and that of the point on the  
first of January following.

A few likely NEGROES of both sexes,  
if required, will be sold with the above  
property, for a term of years. Also,  
stock of all kinds, and a great variety of  
farming utensils.

JOHN PAGE.

Kent county, Maryland,

March 29, 1865.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises,  
on Tuesday the 16th day of April next at  
twelve o'clock, if fair, if not on the next  
day.

ALL that valuable body of LAND,  
formerly the property of the late Be-  
nedict Brice, containing nearly FOUR  
TEEN HUNDRED ACRES, lying in  
Kent county, State of Delaware, within a  
bout eight miles from the navigable wa-  
ters of Choptank river, and twelve miles  
from the navigation of the Delaware.—  
This land is well adapted for the raising of  
wheat, corn and tobacco; there is likewise  
a quantity of valuable meadow land. On  
the mansion farm there is a good dwelling  
house, kitchen and other out houses; on  
the other farms there are tenant houses,  
&c. The above land will be laid off in  
lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers,  
and a credit of three years will be given on  
the purchasers giving bond with approved  
security for the payment of one third part  
of the purchase money annually with in-  
terest. The title to the land is perfectly  
clear and free from all incumbrance, and  
possession will be given to the purchasers  
on the first of January next. Attendance  
will be given by

WILLIAM WHITELEY,  
Agent for Charles Wallace.  
March 26, 1865.

CANADIAN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the  
farm of Mr. Richard Tighman 5th,  
where the subscriber now resides, at the  
moderate price of five dollars for each  
mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the  
groom, to be paid on the last day of Au-  
gust: if not then paid, the price will be  
six dollars for each mare, and an half of a  
dollar to the groom. Canadian is a ge-  
nuine country horse, was bred in Chester  
county, Pennsylvania, and is eight years  
old.—He is an elegant dappled grey, full  
fifteen hands high, remarkably compact,  
and well turned in all his points, fine tem-  
pered, and is a certain foal getter. He is  
from a Chickataw horse out of a Cana-  
dian mare; by those who have seen him he  
is allowed to be far superior to any coun-  
try horse that has stood in this county for  
many years.

THOMAS LESAGE.

Queen Ann's county. }  
March 19, 1865. }  
N. B. The season to commence the first  
of April, and to end the eleventh of Au-  
gust.

Cash Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of  
Maryland, will be sold at auction, on Fri-  
day, the twelfth day of April next, at  
Princess Tavern, in Easton,

THE FARM now in the occupation of  
John R. Bromwell, containing about  
four hundred acres of LAND. This pro-  
perty is convenient to several places of pu-  
blic worship, to two mills, and a Smith's  
shop; and is about four miles from Easton.  
It is presumed the soil and improvements  
will be examined by every person wishing  
to purchase. The sale will commence at  
3 o'clock in the evening, and the purcha-  
ser will have it at his option to pay the  
money to the Trustee on the day of sale,  
or in the Chancery Office on the day of  
the ratification thereof.

JAMES EARLE, junr. Trustee.  
March 5, 1865.

Notice to debtors & creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of  
Doctor James Bordley, late of Talbot  
county, deceased, are desired to make im-  
mediate payment to the subscriber, as the  
situation of the estate will not admit of the  
least delay; and all those who have claims  
against the said estate, are requested to  
bring them in properly authenticated, on  
or before the tenth day of June next.  
H. SHERWOOD,  
Of Huntington, Admr.  
March, 26, 1865.

James Ward,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the public in general, that he has  
commenced the above business in all its  
various branches, next door to Mr. Tag-  
gart's store, in the house late occupied by  
Mr. James Wilson. He is just from Balti-  
more with an elegant stock of LEATHER,  
and has supplied himself with competent  
workmen to execute his business in the  
most fashionable and neatest manner.—  
Those who may think proper to favor him  
with their patronage may depend on his  
using every exertion to give general satis-  
faction.

Easton, April 2, 1865.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received at the EASTON BOOK STORE,  
from Philadelphia; and for sale at the  
Philadelphia retail prices.

THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF

VALUABLE BOOKS.

That has been offered to the Public  
(in this place) for many years.

AMONG WHICH ARE

FAMILY BIBLES, quarto, and octavo,  
elegantly bound; Testaments; Prayer  
Books; Psalters; Hymn Books; Dic-  
tionaries by different authors; Book of  
Martyrs, 2 vols; Pope's, Milton's, Burns's,  
Aiken's, Armstrong's & Watts's works—  
elegantly bound, and lettered; Tellama-  
chus, 2 vols; Hunter's Sacred Biography;  
Smith's Wealth of Nations; Plutarch's  
Lives; Cook's Voyages; Blair's Lectures,  
&c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of School Books and  
Stationary, Writing and Letter Paper af-  
forded—all of which articles, will be sold  
low for cash only.

Easton, April 2, 1865.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns  
his thanks to his friends, and the  
public, for the very friendly patronage he  
has received since he commenced running  
a Packet between Easton and Baltimore;  
and takes this method of informing them  
that his Packet is now in complete order  
for the reception of freights and passengers,  
and will continue running regularly on  
Saturdays and Wednesdays—leaving Easton  
every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and  
Baltimore on Wednesdays at 9 o'clock in  
the morning.

Every attention will be paid to the orders  
confided to him, as he intends going regu-  
larly in the Packet himself.

Letter bag left at Mr. Meloy's store in  
Easton.

CLEMENT VICKERS.

Easton, March 19, 1865.

One Dollar Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about  
the first of March instant, an appren-  
tice boy to the carriage making business,  
named Thomas Torney, about seventeen  
years of age, well made, active and smart,  
with black hair and eyes, and fair skin.—  
It is supposed that he is in New Castle,  
Delaware with his father. The above re-  
ward, with all reasonable expenses will be  
paid on delivery of said boy to the subscri-  
ber living in Easton.

SAM. ELBERT.

Easton, March 26, 1865.

Valuable Farm for sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove  
to the State of Pennsylvania, offers  
for sale his valuable FARM within three  
miles of Easton, and situated on the na-  
vigable waters of Miles river, containing  
between three and four hundred acres  
of good land as any in Talbot county—  
nearly one half of which is cleared, and  
well enclosed—the remainder heavily tim-  
bered, of superior qualities of white and red  
oak, hickory, &c. with an uncommon  
growth of locust. There are on said farm  
a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other  
out houses, and materials for a large  
barn—likewise an excellent apple orchard,  
and other fruit trees. This land is well  
adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and  
tobacco, and all other produce. The luxu-  
ries with which the waters of Miles  
river so abundantly abound, are in great  
perfection in their several seasons at this  
farm. It is presumed persons wishing to  
purchase will view the premises; therefore  
a further description is thought unnecessary  
as the property will be shown, and the  
terms made known by application to the  
subscriber living in Easton.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE.

AN unimproved LOT of GROUND  
in the town of Easton, fronting on South-  
street, adjoining the new brick building of  
Samuel Hopkins. For terms apply to  
JAMES DIXON.  
Easton, 2d 4th mo. 1865.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of  
James Holmes, late of Talbot county,  
deceased, are desired to make immediate  
payment to the subscriber; and all those  
having claims against said estate are de-  
sired to leave their accounts properly authen-  
ticated with Mr. Richard Stanfield in Bal-  
timore, in the absence of the subscriber, with  
whom the books and papers will be left,  
and to whom payment may be made at  
any time.

ABNER PARROTT, Exor.

April 2, 1865.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained  
from the Orphans court of Caroline  
county in Maryland, letters of administra-  
tion on the personal estate of Francis Co-  
vey, late of Kent county, in the State of  
Delaware deceased. All persons having  
claims against the said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with their  
vouchers, to the subscriber on or before  
the 19th day of September next, at Den-  
non; they may otherwise by law be exclu-  
ded from all benefit of the said estate.—  
Given under my hand this 26th day of  
March, 1865.

PETER T. CAUSEY.

To the Public.

A REFERENCE to my Pamphlet will  
illustrate my catalogue of misfortunes,  
after which I presume to tender my services  
to my school mates, my acquaintance and  
my friends, in my old line of business; and  
I pledge myself to my God, to you, and my  
country, that the utmost faithfulness shall  
attend every department of the business al-  
lotted to my charge; and as I have dis-  
mantled myself from the importunity of  
negative wealth, and the hypocrisy of great  
little mankind, my whole time shall be de-  
voted to the advancement of the interest  
of those who may be pleased to confide in  
me. And I beg leave to assure my patrons  
that I am now in a better situation to do  
them justice than I have been for the last  
three years; and, in addition to my former  
business, I am to derive a commission for  
the sale of Groceries for Messrs. Leavitt  
& Nelms, whose credit, capital and expe-  
rience, added to the advantages of their  
stand, will, I hope, induce my friends ge-  
nerally to give those gentlemen a prefer-  
ence, especially as they are determined to  
extend their business to the supply of every  
article in the grocery line, which will gra-  
tuitously, price, taste and purity. The usual  
variety of salt will always be on hand, and  
the receipt of storage will always be ac-  
commodated. SIMON WILMER.

P. S. I embrace with the most lively  
gratitude, this public opportunity of re-  
cording my affectionate considerations for  
Jacob Gibson, Esq. for having given me  
the first agency on my restoration to busi-  
ness.

Baltimore, March 6, 1865.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1805.

[NO. 32....292.]

The following are the general orders of Commodore Preble referred to the dispatches accompanying the President's message to Congress of the 20th February, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The gallant behaviour of the officers, seamen and marines of the Squadron, in the action of yesterday with the enemy's batteries, gun boats and corsairs, claim from the commodore the warmest approbation and praise he can bestow.

Captain Stewart of the Siren, captain Hull of the Argus, and captain Smith of the Vixen, will please to accept the commodore's thanks for the gallant manner in which they brought their vessels into action, and for their prompt obedience to signals, particularly that to cover gun boats and prizes.

Captain Somers will please to accept the commodore's thanks for the gallant conduct displayed by him in attacking five of the enemy's gun boats within musket shot of the batteries and obliging them to retreat after a warm conflict.

The very distinguished judgment and integrity of captain Decatur in leading his division of gun boats into action, in boarding, capturing and bringing out from under the enemy's batteries, two of their gun boats, each of superior force, is particularly gratifying to the commodore, and captain Decatur will be pleased to accept his thanks.

Lieut. Commandant Dent and lieut. Robinson, commanding the two bomb vessels, are entitled to the thanks of the commodore for the judgment and bravery displayed by them in placing their vessels and for the annoyance they gave the enemy.

Lieut. Laurence of the Enterprize, and lieut. Reed of the Nautilus (commanding those vessels in the absence of their captains) merit the commodore's thanks for their active exertions in towing out and protecting prizes.

The commodore deeply regrets the death of lieut. James Decatur, who nobly fell at the moment he had obliged an enemy of superior force strike to him.

Lieut. Bainbridge's conduct in pressing into the harbor and engaging the enemy, and his conduct through the action, merits and receives the commodore's thanks.

Lieut. Trippe will please to accept thanks for the gallant conduct which distinguished him in boarding, capturing and bringing off one of the enemy's gun boats of superior force.

I have now to tender my warmest thanks to the lieutenants, sailing master, marine officers and other officers of the Constitution for the prompt support I received from them.

The conduct of the officers, seamen and marines of the Squadron, have not only in the action of the 31 instant, but on every other occasion merited the highest encomiums.

Given on board the U. S. Ship Constitution, at anchor off Tripoli, the 4th day of Aug. 1804.

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE.

The following is the address of the officers of the Squadron under command of commodore Preble on his giving up the command of the Mediterranean Squadron to commodore Barron.

To EDWARD PREBLE, Esq. late commander in chief of the American forces in the Mediterranean.

SIR, We the undersigned officers of the Squadron late under your command, can not in justice suffer you to depart without giving you some small testimony of the very high estimation in which we hold you as an officer and commander. It is under these impressions, sir, that we beg leave to assure you that your supererogation in a command in which you have acquired so much honor to yourself and country, is by us deeply regretted, notwithstanding we feel assured that the measure was dictated by necessity.

As you are about to return to your native country, we all join most cordially in wishing you a pleasant passage, and sincerely hope that our countrymen may generally bestow on you that reward which your important services so richly deserve, and believe us sincere in saying that we shall largely participate in any future event that may add to your fame or happiness.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient servants.

Syracuse harbor, 4th Nov. 1804.

Frigate Congress.

Stephen Decatur, jun. captain.

Brig Syren.

Charles Stewart, master and commandant.

Brig Argus.

Isaac Hull, master and commandant.

Frigate John Adams.

Isaac Chauncey, master and commandant.

Brig Vixen.

Job Smith, master and commander.

Schooner Nautilus.

John H. Dent, lieut. commandant.

Schooner Enterprize.

Thomas Robinson, lieut. commandant.

Officers of the Constitution.

Charles Gordon, lieutenant.

Joseph Tarbell, lieut.

Samuel Elbert, lieut.

Charles Morris, lieut.

Nath. Haraden, master.

Hechcote I. Reid, lieut.

Dan. S. Dexter, lieut.

John Hall, captain of the marines.

Robert Greenleaf lieut. of marines

James Well, surgeon.

N. Norris, purser.

P. Leonards, chaplain.

Officers of the John Adams.

Edward Benner, lieut.

J. B. Nicholson, lieut.

Marmaduke Dove, master.

John Darby, purser.

Officers of the Enterprize.

James Lawrence, lieut.

Joseph Bainbridge, lieut.

J. Thorn, lieut.

Thos. M. Donough, lieut.

Seth Cartee, master.

Lewis H. Aman, surgeon.

Officers of the Siren.

Michael Carrol, lieut.

Jos. I. Maxwell, lieut.

Wm. Burrows, lieut.

Robert Spencer, lieut.

Samuel R. Marshall, surgeon.

Officers of the Argus.

Sybrant Vaulchaick, lieut.

John Johnson, lieut. of marines.

Tim. Winn, purser.

N. T. Weems, surgeon.

John W. Dorsey, surgeon.

L. Griffin, surgeon.

Officers of the Vixen.

John Trippe, lieut.

Wm. Grant,

Rich. Butler, master.

J. Graham, surgeon.

Officers of the Nautilus.

Geo. Walli Reid, lieut.

Charles Ridgely, lieut.

Stephen Coffin, master.

James Tootell, purser.

G. Jacques, surgeon.

Officers of the Scourge.

Ralph Izard, lieut.

J. M. Hallwell,

G. Marcehn.

J. Green, purser.

Commodore PREBLE's answer to the above address of the officers.

To captains Decatur, Stewart, Hull, Smith, and Chauncey, lieut. commandants Dent and Robinson, and other officers late under my command.

GENTLEMEN,

I have this day been honored with your esteemed favor of the 4th inst. and as I have been in the highest degree gratified by the support I have received from you in a difficult and dangerous service, to am I equally flattered by your approbation of my conduct as commander of the Squadron; and be assured that I should always consider my reputation as an officer secure while my views were seconded by that talent and intrepidity for which you stand eminently distinguished.

As it respects my supererogation, I can only say that I could not have been more gratified than being allowed to command you, till the present war was brought to a conclusion; but rank must be attended to; and when a measure is impelled by necessity it becomes the duty of an officer to submit with cheerfulness; this I do, convinced as I am that you will serve your country under my successor with the same ardor as heretofore.

There can be no question but your country will be gratefully impressed by your exertions, and be assured gentlemen it is with sincerity that I reciprocate your obliging wishes for my future fame and happiness.

I have the honor to be, With the highest respect, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD PREBLE.

Syracuse Nov. 9, 1804.

PARIS, December 27.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

At the opening of the legislative body which took place on the 26th, a variety of ceremonies were observed applicable to the recent change of the government. The following is the speech of the emperor on the occasion:

"Gentlemen, deputies to the department to the legislative body, gentlemen tribunes and members of my council of state, I now appear before you to preside at the opening of your session. The character which I am anxious to impress on your labors, is at once the most august and the most imperious. Princes, magistrates, soldiers, citizens, we have alone in our career one object—the interests of our country. If the throne, on which providence and the wishes of the nation have placed me, be at all dear to my heart, it is only because it gives me the power of protecting and preserving the most sacred interests of the French people. Without a strong and paternal government, France would have had to dread the return of all the miseries which it has formerly endured. Imbecility in the supreme power is the greatest calamity which can befall a nation. Soldier or first consul I had only one sentiment:—as emperor I retain the same—and that is a wish for the prosperity of the French people. I have been fortunate enough to contribute to this object by my victories, to consolidate it by treaties, to stem the torrent of civil discord, and to pave the way to the restoration of manners, society, and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midst of my labors, I hope to be able to leave to posterity a recollection which will either serve for the example or the reproach of my successors.

"My minister for the interior will lay before you a view of the state of the empire.—The orators of my council of state will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for presenting papers relative to the conduct of the ministers in the various departments. I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our finances. Great as the expenses are, they are covered by the receipts. Vast as the preparations for the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I shall demand no new sacrifice of my people.

"It would have been sweet to me at so solemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world, but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, threw, sufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wish further to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe, but I am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No states shall be incorporated with the empire, but I shall not sacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the states which I have created.

"In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumstances may require for the preservation of their prosperity and glory as mine. I am impressed with the fullest confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their dearest interests are the objects of my constant solicitude.

"Gentlemen, deputies of the department to the legislative body, gentlemen tribunes, and members of my council of state, your conduct during preceding sessions, the zeal which you displayed for the best interests of your country, are the best securities for that assistance which I require of you and which I confidently expect during the continuance of this session."

January 2.

This day at one o'clock, the members of the legislative body and of the tribunate repaired to the palace of the Thuilleries.—They were successively conducted by the grand master, master and assistants of the ceremonies, and introduced by the grand master into the hall of the throne, where the princes and grand dignitaries attended, as also the ministers, grand officers of the empire, and ministers of the senate, and of the council of state—his imperial highness prince Joseph grand elector, presented the legislative body and the tribunate to his imperial majesty.

M. Fontanes and M. Fabre (of Aude) read the addresses of the bodies over which they preside.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

"Sire,

"Your very favorable subjects, the members of the legislative body, carry to the foot of the throne the address of thanks and congratulations which they have voted for the sentiments contained in the speech of your majesty.

"The opening of this session will be a memorable era of our history. Never did the throne and the nation give the one to the other, so much splendor and support.

"The rights of the head of the state have accrued from all the interests which he has shewn for those of the French people.

"We already state the good which the force of supreme power assures; and thanks to your cares we will be secured from the evils which its excess might bring with it.

"The national resources develop themselves with so much the more energy as your majesty promises to manage them with the more vigilance.

"You do not propose new subsidies, notwithstanding the immense military preparations. You deserve, sire, that the French should never reckon their want.

"This great people, adorer of great men, always precipitates itself in their suite; and when illustrious chiefs call it to battle, it becomes more necessary to restrain its course than to excite it.—Faithful to your great designs, it will protect the states which you have created, and the existence of which it becomes a wise policy to secure.

"But if, like you, this generous people are prepared for war, like you they desire only peace—and, too wise to give up their legitimate right, they are too strong to overrate their pretensions.

"Your majesty declares that you do not wish to extend the territory of France, but to maintain its integrity. These words must deprive our enemies of every pretext. In fact, sire, you have no need of any further glory from conquest.—You will be as great in the details of the internal administration, as upon the field of battle. The world will speak as much of your institutions, as of your victories.

"A long time is before you. Every thing which your majesty meditates, for the happiness of France, will be carried into effect.—The finest destiny will not be interrupted; and besides, it is a kind of glory never dies.

"Treaties may be abolished by new treaties. The fruit of victories is sometimes lost—the greatness itself of empires impairs their duration. But love and admiration perpetuate the examples of those who have founded or re-established society upon the triple basis of laws, morals, and religion. The work of these great men lasts for a long time, and their spirit governs posterity.

"This glory, sire, will one day be yours, and your actions as your words gives us assurances of it.

"This day the voice of all the departments is heard by your majesty.—They are assembled in a manner, around you in the person of their deputies.—Each of us have been enabled to concur by his individual opinion to this great act, which has given you the crown. We now manifest the same wish in a body. The people and their deputies will never repent of having formed it. They will serve with the same zeal, a power of which your genius proves more and more the advantages, and of which your wisdom has discerned all the limits."

His imperial majesty, in his reply to this address, expresses himself nearly in these words:—He said he acquiesced in the sentiments of the legislative body—that these sentiments would serve as a guide for the discussions and deliberations of the body, in the same manner as those which he had expressed, when he opened the session, should be the rule of his government.

ADDRESS OF THE TRIBUNATE.

Sire,

"Your very faithful subjects, the members of the tribunate, have heard with emotion the speech which your majesty has pronounced at the opening of the session of the legislative body. It has been much affected by the dispositions which you have manifested to maintain the honor and glory of the French nation abroad, and to secure its happiness and tranquility at home.

"You have declared, sire, that you will preserve the integrity of the empire, but that you do not wish to encroach the

territory. This solemn declaration will be to Europe the assured pledge of sentiments of moderation and peace, which have constantly animated you.

"Your majesty has also declared, that you would not sacrifice its rights nor the bonds which connect it with the states which you have created.

"Sire—The glory of the throne upon which you are seated, the honor of the French people, their real interests, those even of all Europe, require that you shall never renounce our interest, which is the guaranty of the continental peace.

"You have farther announced, that you were satisfied with the prosperous state of the finances, and that no new sacrifice would be demanded of the nation.

"Sire, in doing homage to the vigilant and wise administration which has produced this happy result, the tribunate thinks itself competent to assure your majesty, that you will always find in the devotion of the nation the resources necessary to disconcert ambitious views, and repel unjust aggressions.

"Your majesty has claimed from the tribunate the same assistance, and the same zeal which you have experienced in its preceding sessions. Sire, in seconding your majesty, with all its means, and all its influence, the tribunate will only obey the sentiment of its duties, the wish of the French people, and the affection which connect it irrevocably with your sacred person, and your august family."

The following passages were in the reply of the emperor.—His majesty recollecting the proofs of devotion given by the tribunate to the country and his person, upon the most important occasions, a longtime acquainted with the sentiments of that body, said, that he could add nothing to the sentiments which he had manifested at the opening of the session, if it were not the expression of his particular regard for each of the members of the tribunate.

NASHVILLE, January 23.

COMMUNICATION.

Western Phenomenon.

On Thursday last, Simpton Harris, Esq. of Hayborough, in the very first Nymrod excursion, which he ever made, killed with a rifle gun well charged, a Mammoth swan.—The first fire was received by it with great calmness, the second barely created a degree of astonishment, and the third fractured its left wing so severely that it was unable to fugitate. The reasoning and sagacious powers of this fowl still appeared to exist: left the pond and place where the injury was first received, betook itself to the wild woods, and was pursued by the enemy for sundry miles. The ground being covered with snow, with the assistance of hounds, rendered the pursuit practicable; that at length this poor creature, driven from its native clime, was taken and shared the unhappy fate above mentioned.

Many respectable citizens who have visited and seen this western monster, do say that it weighed 60lbs. after 50lbs. of fine feathers were plucked from it.—The skin taken off this Louisiana bird, for certainly it is a native of so other clime) feet, when nicely dressed, did contain 1000 dollars in silver, which mere experiment prompted the citizens of Hayborough thus to deposit!!!!

A Federalist a short time since, in a mixed circle, indulged the most severe invective against Bonaparte. After calling him a military adventurer, an usurper and a tyrant, he was interrupted by friend Broadbrim, the Quaker.—Stay friend, thou art too fast, it may be that Bonaparte is not a tyrant as thou calledst him, I think that he is a FEDERALIST, and that he is determined to save the people from their worst enemies, themselves.

Legacies to Mr. Fox.

The recent legacy of 3000l. to Mr. Fox, makes the sum bequeathed to him within the last three years, between 8 and 9000l. two of the testators being personally unknown to him. An eminent solicitor is said to have drawn the will of five of his clients, who bequeathed sums to Mr. Fox, exceeding twenty thousand pounds, of whom two of the parties have not the slightest acquaintance with the gentleman. Of late Chatterbox, we understand, that Mr. Fox had no other knowledge, than that noble person's going in the house of lords with Mr. Fox's friends.

# JOHN SINGLETON,

GIVES NOTICE to those persons who have made a practice of pulling down his fences, and riding through his farm, also of trespassing by turning their stock into his pasture, that he has now directed his Overseer to be particularly attentive—and give him information of any person or persons so trespassing; and he is determined without distinction of persons, to prosecute all who are guilty of such offences. He also further notifies that he intends to apply to Talbot county court, at their session to be held in May next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parcels of land, laying in said county, of which he is possessed, viz. par of Orwell, and Ottwell's Addition, East Ottwell, Timothy's Lot, Part of Reats Lot, and part of Bozman's Addition.

Also by virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of this State, the subscriber will offer at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday 15 May next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day,) about 500 acres of land, part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased; most of which is in the tenure of Andrew Callender: It will be laid off in a handsome farm between 2 and 300 acres, and in two or three lots. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and deeds to be given for the land when the money is fully paid.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.  
Talbot county, March 23, 1805.  
N. B. A Horse and lot of ground in Easton, for sale by J. S.

## For Sale.

THE large three story brick house in Cannon-street, in Chester-Town, and the stables and garden thereunto belonging; together with the valuable building lot adjoining, situated on the corner of Cannon and Cross-street. For particulars apply to Mr. Samuel Douglas, Chester Town, or the subscriber at the Head of Chester.

JOSEPH DOUGLAS.  
Head of Chester, March 26, 1805. 6

## FOR SALE,

### A very valuable FARM,

ON the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to Henry Hollyday, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.

GEORGE GALE.  
Nov. 27, 1804. 11

## TO SETTLERS.

### FOR SALE.

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

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

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.  
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.  
Nov. 24, 1804. 11

## To be Rented,

For the present year, and Possession given immediately.

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

JACOB GIBSON.  
January 29, 1805. 11

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son

## HAVE FOR SALE,

FOURTH PROOF COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes, Swedish and country Gun Bar Iron, and Rod Iron; Millington, Crowley, German and Country Steel; Castings; Nova Scotia Plaster, ground and in lumps; Clover Seed; Cologne Mill-Stones of all sizes and dimensions; Park, by the barrel; Tar; Salt, of every kind; Sugar, by the hogshead and barrel, &c. &c.  
Society Wharf, Baltimore.  
February 20, 1805. 8

# A LIST

OF the tracts and lots of land in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the years 1803 and 1804, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names and numbers of lots.	Tax due 1803.	Tax due 1804.
Wm. Ainos, 1071, 140.		1 42
Zachariah Allen, 75, 471.		1 42
John S'th Brooks, 12.		3 5
Wm. Bennymann, 1877.		1 42
Michael Boyer, 297, 436.		8 1/2
Aquila Brown, 489.		8 1/2
Valentine Brother, 913.		8 1/2
Benjamin Black, 15.		8 1/2
John Boyd, 313.		8 1/2
Bailey B. Clark, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3349.		2 31
Elias Critchley, 1291.		9
Peter Casenaves' heirs, 1773, 52, 1918, 1304, 1944, 1616, 2019, 1942, 966, 894, 1780, 441, 1842, 1048, 1000, 1972, 2018, 1160, 342, 1330, 27, 124, 1700.		15 10
Saml Davis, 3163.		8 1/2
John Doyle, 3049.		2 1
3038, 3166.		
Thos. Donaldson, 1134, 4157, 4156, 123, 859, 3098, 84, 130, 2088, 3632, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, 439, 443, 30, 2500, 25, 1900, 440, 444, 442, 189, 447, 311, 448.		10 1/2
George Frofs, 3313, 1423.		
Philip Ford, 404.		
William Ferguson, 255.		
Richard Fleming, 1963.		
Solomon Geer, 3126, 1720, 2072, Archibald Golder, 1124.		
James Greenleaf, part of Spruce Springs.		
Robert Gover, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 2548, 1009, 248, 833, 196, 360, 1334, 1704.		
August Gambrell, 1930.		
Henry Huntsman, 3 lots number unknown.		
Eliza Hall, 197, 1375.		
John Hamm, 1386.		
T. B. Hugo, 1784.		
Thomas Hewett, 909.		
James G. Howard, 273.		
Adam Hope, 2582, 2583, 2506, 2587.		
James Johnson, Bear Creek Meadows.		
Eliza Jarrett, 195, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1167.		
Bennett Jarrett, 3158, 921, 923.		
Samuel Jay, 216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121.		
Lloyd & Paea, Small Meadows, Hunting Ground, Buck Bones, Rich Glades, George H. Meyers, 2 lots, 188, and —		
Peter Mantz, 2709, 2710, 2719, 2720, James R. Morris, 11, 1147.		
Gilbert Murdock, 885, 931.		
James Miller, 416, 1350, 359, 929, 257, 487.		
Greenberry Neale, 1558.		
Samuel Norwood, Norwood's Farm, 1603, 496, 497, 1734, 3048, John Pollard, 165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850.		
Pearseall & Rodgers, Bull Pasture, George Roffie 334.		
John Ritchie, Constitution Vale, Addition to Hunting Ground, Rich Glade, Potatoe Garden, Elk Lick, 3151, 1392, 1493, 1304.		
John Randal, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386.		
Thomas B. Randall, 950, 945, 885.		

1950, 1130, 130.	
John Rols, 4158.	
John Schley, 1227.	
James Shaw, 3165.	
Robert C. Stanley, 842, 858, 930, 1172, 1373.	
Philip Swearer, 3036.	
John H. Stone, 1382, 173, 202, 1545, 70, 37, 286, 405, 211, 931, 1482, 446, 378, 1915, 1923, 2539, 164, 465, 2038, 1132, 1801, 951, 1830, 342, 1703, 858, Addition to hotel.	
Gustavus Scott's heirs, Roby's Delight, Orm's Attention, Chesnut Grove, Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487, Benj. Stoddert, New Carthage 96 acres, Mount Pleasant 718 acres, Addition 322, Caladonia, 200.	
John Thompson, 1326, 1136, 1325.	
Thomas and Samuel Turner, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, Abraham Van Bibber, Diadem, part of Good and Bad Ormes' Delight, Ormes' Choice, the General's Wish, Friendship, Elk Garden, Ormes' Discovery, 1335, 1388, 3449, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8.	
John Wilson, 4045, Edward Wright, 217, 3037, 1280, 2540, 1190, 118, 4604.	
P. L. Webster, 283, 1435, 375, 1466, James Well, jun. 2081, 1005.	
Wm. Woods, 2732, 2713, 2735, 2723, Charles Wayman, 82.	
John Warfield, 266.	
George Emory, Colemine, Hannan Stidger, part Good and Bad Wm. Stidger, part Allegany.	
Wm. and J. Scott, Wm. and Joseph's Amendment.	
Richard Johns, House and Lot, Cresap Town, Ben. Black, Parker's Neglect, Margaret Chew, 82, 110, 111, 141, 171, 172, 174, 180, 167, 168, in Cumberland Town.	
Blackburn and Brent, 8 unimproved lots, Cumberland.	
Stephen Deakons, No. 2, Cumberland town.	
Eljah Evans, 42 do.	
Wm. King, 67, 168 ditto.	
James M. Lingan, 29, ditto.	
John M'Pherson, 1 lot Cumberland, Thomas Price, 1/2 lot, No. 7, do.	
Anthony Reintzell, No. 99, do.	
Francis Thomas, No. 33, do.	
Owner unknown, lot 3470, 3471, 3472, in upper Old Town Hundred, Abraham Arthur, 1 House and Lot, No. 10, in Addition to Cumberland.	
Gibbs' lots, No 14 and 15, in Blocker's Addition to Cumberland, Jacob Rufe, 1 lot, Cumberland.	
Rob. Selby's heirs, lot no. 11, in Brod-hog's Addition to Cumberland.	
Joseph Tomlinson 1 lot, Cumberland, Contention, Amendment, Peter Willet, No. 5, 1/2 acre lot Cumberland.	
John Watts, lot No 13.	
lot do.	
Thos. Beatty, Republican, Reason Miller's Delight, Fort Lip and Refurvey, Flowery Meadows.	
Charles Beatty, 50 acres land in Cumberland Hundred, Jacob's Ladder, Left Shire, James Greenleaf, Durham.	
Richard Ridgely, Friendship Refurveyed.	

4 1/2	George Reily, Red Bird Thicker.	
8 1/2	Samuel Ridgely, part Richards Discovery Amendment.	
3 6	Gabl. Jacob, part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment, Hickory Bottom, Fat Baron, Refurvey on Fat Baron.	
8 1/2	J. C. Jone's heirs Horse Pasture, Robt. Jacob, Calf Pasture.	
2 0 11	Wm. M. Manay, dier, Chance, Ozburn Sprigg, executor to James Sprigg, part Refurvey on Good Hope.	
4 7	John F. Bawling, Horse Lick; Nathan Gregg, New Addition, George Mann's heirs, Buckingham Hunting Ground Refurveyed, Polly Robinson's Fancy, Hope and Bushy Ridge, Three Springs and White Oak Plains, Town Ridge and Deer Park, Pheasant Flight, Tracts United, What you Will, Ebenezer M. Key, Partnership, Aaron Potts, Pheasant, Henry Redhorn, part Oston's Purchase.	
14 12 1	Russell's heirs, Rabbit Range, Charles A. Warfield, Far Enough, Miry Pitt, Buck Path.	
2 9	Notice is hereby given, THAT unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to W. M. Mahon or Thomas Thistle, collectors of Allegany, on or before the fourteenth day of August next, the lands so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.	
1 4	By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, AQUILA A. BROWNE, Ck.	
2	Allegany county, Dec. 2, 1804.	
8 1/2	For the letter (h) add a half penny.	
4 6	NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.	
1	VINGT-UN.	
5 5	WAS got by the imported horse Diomed, out of the dam of Maria Maria's dam was got by Clockfast, (brother to Jimcrack) out of Mr. John Barwell's noted mare Maria, who was got by Dunmore's Regulus.	
4 5	Vingt-un will cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, at 25 dollars the season, and fifty cents to the groom. Good pasturage will be provided for mares at fifty cents per week by the subscriber; but he will not be answerable for accidents. The money to be paid on the first of September next.	
1 1	Vingt-un is a dark bay 15 hands 3 inches high, remarkably well formed, and in every point deserving the attention of sportsmen. He inherits from Clockfast the honest and invincible bottom of the Medley's, and from Diomed he combines the blood of the speediest strain of horses ever imported into Virginia. The only winners in Virginia last season (with a few exceptions) were his half brothers, and one of them has shewn himself so much superior in speed to every thing that has lately appeared on the turf, that his owner values him at 7000 dollars. Vingt-un's performances at three years old was equal to the performance of any other colt in America; he won the Washington Cup, beating five other horses, most of them horses of reputation, running the four miles in eight minutes, five seconds. He was unfortunately broke down in his next training, and in consequence of which he is now suffered to cover. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give a further description of him, as his blood and size are sufficient recommendations.	
1 1	EDWARD LLOYD.	
1 2	Wye House, Talbot county, } March 19, 1805. }	
1 1	The beautiful, high bred horse	
1 1	Cock-Fighter,	
1 1	WILL cover mares the ensuing season on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in Easton, and the remainder of the week at the subscribers stable, at ten dollars the season, and fifty cents to the groom. The money to be paid on the first of September next. As Cock fighter's pedigree was published at length last spring, it is unnecessary to repeat it here; and as some of his colts will be shewn with him at Easton, the subscriber thinks it unnecessary to say any thing in his praise: they will be found equal to any in the State.	
1 1	EDWARD LLOYD.	
1 1	Wye House, Talbot county, } March 19, 1805. }	
1 1	Notice is hereby given,	
1 1	THAT the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on Monday the first day of April next, for the purpose of choosing overseers of the road, and on Monday the fourth day of May next, to choose judges for the election and a collector for the county tax.	
1 1	By order, J. LOOCKERMAN, Ck.	
1 1	12th March, 1805.	

# Land for Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale on Monday the fifteenth of April next, at Mr. Benjamin Denny's in Denton, Caroline county, the following lots or parcels of land, viz.

Lot No. 1. Part of a tract called Church Grove (formerly Squire's Chance) containing about 260 acres of excellent land, handsomely timbered and conveniently situated in every respect.

No. 2. Part of the same tract and adjoining No. 1, and lands of Messrs. Mitchell Rufum and Anthony Whitley. It contains upwards of 300 acres—one hundred and twenty of which are clear, and favorable to the cultivation and growth of wheat and Indian corn. The remainder cleared with wood and well timbered.

No. 6. Part of the same tract and adjoining lands of Messrs. James Andrew, Henry Corkin and David Cisk, and at present, in the tenure of B. Whitley. It contains about 300 acres, the cleared part of which is new and in high health.—The rest in woods with a large proportion of good timber.

No. 8. Part of ditto contains about 36 acres, and lies contiguous to and interlocked with Mr. David Cisk's dwelling plantation. It has a proportion of woodland.

No. 3. Part of a tract called Littleton's Friendship—contains about 38 acres, is high and healthy with a good proportion of woodland and timber; and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dekar Thompson and Thomas Connolly.

No. 4. A woodland lot, part of the above tract—contains about 186 acres, two thirds of which is large white and red oak timber; and bounds on the main road leading from Hunting creek Church to Greenborough. It lies adjoining lands of Messrs. R. Whittes R. Andrews and the late Corey, and Esau, deceased—pipe, hoghead, barrel flaves and heading; plank, knees, and other timber suitable for ship building may be got in vast quantities on this lot, and conveniently transported to market; which connected with the enhanced price, and great demand for the above articles in Baltimore must make it as desirable as profitable a purchase to an industrious man.

No. 6. Part of the same, contains about 30 acres, a few of which are cleared, with a small tenement; the rest in wood.

No. 7. A Farm, near Collins X-Roads, at present occupied by Mr. George Collins. It contains about 400 acres, with a sufficient quantity of timber and woodland; and will be sold in one or two lots as may suit purchasers.

A more particular description of the above lands is thought unnecessary, as purchasers will not only view them previously, but are invited to call on Anthony Whitley (near Hunting Creek) who will shew the same.

The above lands are ordered to be sold by the Chancellor, and according to his decree the payments will be in different instalments as the purchasers and trustee may agree.

The conditions will be more fully made known, and plots of the different lots shewn, on the day of sale.

ALEXANDER STUART.  
Kent county, Maryland,  
11th March, 1805. }

## Valuable Farm for sale.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, his valuable FARM, in Queen's county, lying on the Post-road to Philadelphia, within one mile of Centreville; and the same distance from the best navigation on Corlica creek. This property contains upwards of nine hundred acres, of which there are four hundred and fifty of well timbered land; and fifty of superior meadow, the remainder arable land, of an excellent quality, an excellent apple orchard, of latter fruit. The advantages of watering which this property has, but few can surpass, having two never failing streams passing entirely through the arable land, in such a manner as to water every different field; and several springs of excellent water, convenient to the house. There are on the premises, a two story brick dwelling, with four rooms and eight feet passage on a floor, with extensive and convenient cellars; a brick kitchen, with an entry 12 by 19 feet and milk house 12 by 16 feet; an overstocker's house; large and convenient negro quarters; brick smoke house, barn, granary, carriage-house, two corn houses, stables, and several other convenient out houses, &c. The subscriber thinks any further description unnecessary, as he presumes those who wish to purchase will first view the premises. I will sell the whole, or a part as may suit the purchaser. Terms made known by

## CHARLES S. SEWELL.

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

## C. S. S.

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

## This is to give Notice,

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS, }  
Easton, } Adminr  
GEO. GILLASSY, }  
Philadelphia, }  
December 4, 1804. 11



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1805.

[No. 33....293.]

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.

## Impeachment of Judge Chase.

UNITED STATES, vs. SAMUEL CHASE.

Friday, February 15.

The evidence being closed on the part of the prosecution, Mr. HARPER, of counsel for the respondent, addressed the court to this effect.

Mr. President—We feel so strong a reliance on the justice, impartiality and discernment of this honorable court, that nothing but an anxious regard for the character and feelings of the honorable gentleman who is the object of this prosecution, and a solicitude to remove even the slightest imputation of impropriety or incorrectness that may rest on his conduct, could induce us to occupy any portion of that time which we know to be so precious, by the introduction of testimony on his part. We believe the charges to be utterly unsupported, by the testimony adduced on the part of the prosecution; and had we no other object than a mere legal acquittal, we should cheerfully rest the case on that testimony. But we are aware that some parts of the honorable judge's conduct, though not criminal nor punishable by impeachment, may, if left without explanation, appear in an unfavorable light. We are prepared with testimony to give this explanation; to show that through all the transactions which form the matter of this prosecution, he has been governed by the purest motives, and that whatever errors he may have committed, are trivial in themselves, are imputable to human infirmity alone, and were instantly corrected by himself. This testimony we request the permission of this honorable court to produce. But a consciousness of the strong ground on which we stand, and a recollection of the very important public business which now presses on the attention of this honorable court, in its legislative capacity, have determined us to waive our right to a general opening of our case; and to confine ourselves, in this stage of the cause, to a brief statement of the point to which our testimony will be directed.

On the first article, which relates to the conduct of Judge Chase in the trial of John Fries for treason, we shall produce testimony to show, that the opinion contained in the paper which the judge delivered to the prisoner's counsel was not only legal, but had been twice expressly decided, and once admitted in the same court, and had before that trial been laid down as a general principle of law, in a charge delivered to a grand jury in the same court, by one of Judge Chase's predecessors.

[Here Mr. Harper sat down, while the committee of the whole were entering and taking their seats.]

Mr. Harper then rose and proceeded. He stated that the counsel for the respondent had begun to open their defence and were stating the ground which they should take in opposition to the first article of impeachment. We shall show, said he, by the most indisputable testimony, that the point of law respecting treason in levying war against the United States, which was stated in the paper delivered to the counsel of Fries, had been once informally decided by the same court, in a prior case, and twice after solemn argument and full discussion, and that one of those decisions was made in the case of John Fries himself, on an indictment for the same offence. We shall show that Judge Chase's predecessor had, before counsel were heard and before an indictment was found, delivered the same opinion in a charge to the grand jury. We shall proceed to prove in a more particular manner the contents of the paper, thus delivered to the counsel. We shall produce the original paper itself; and shall prove that delivered to the prisoner's counsel to be a true copy of it, and we shall conclude, by showing that when the counsel of Fries had refused to proceed in his defence, and were informed by the judge that they might go on, and conduct the case as they thought proper, he employed no menacing expression, and uttered no such words as "proceed at the ha-

zard of your characters;" but merely informed them that they should be under no other restriction, but that which a regard to their professional character would impose. That far from threatening, he did all in his power to sooth; and instead of restricting, gave the utmost latitude of indulgence.

Proceeding then to the second general head of accusation, the conduct of the respondent relative to the trial of Callender, which furnishes the matter of the second article, and embraces in the whole five articles, we shall show that the copy of the "Prospect Before Us," which the respondent carried with him to Richmond, was marked not by him, but by another person, without any view to a prosecution of the author, and was given to him by that person without any request on his part, as a performance might amuse him on the road.

As to the private conversation at Annapolis, we shall prove that it was a mere jest between the respondent and the gentleman, who, after recapturing it up for five years, has this day brought it forward to support an impeachment; and whose recollection of it we shall show to be far less accurate than ought to be required of a man, who after so great a lapse of time adduces a private, confidential and jocular conversation, to aid a criminal prosecution.

We shall then follow Judge Chase to Richmond, where we shall show, that far from having formed a corrupt determination to oppress Callender, he felt solicited for the escape of that unfortunate wretch; that far from entering into a combination with the marshal to pack a jury for the conviction of Callender, Judge Chase expressed a wish that he might be tried by men of that political party, whose cause his book was intended to support. We shall prove, by testimony not to be doubted, that no conversation whatever took place between the judge and the marshal, relative to striking any persons from the panel, much less such a conversation as has been sworn to by one witness for the prosecution. We shall show that no panel of the jury actually summoned was formed, until the opening of the court on the day when the trial of Callender was to have commenced; that it was completed in open court, and was never seen by the judge. And we shall prove, that the marshal, not by the direction of the judge, from whom he was bound to receive no directions on that subject, but with his entire approbation and according to his advice, took the utmost pains to select a jury of the most impartial, considerate, and respectable men; that in this selection no attention was paid to party distinctions; and that if no persons of Callender's political opinion actually did serve on the jury, it was because, after being summoned, they made excuses, which were admitted by the court, or refused to attend.

Thus much respecting the conduct of the judge previous to the trial. Proceeding, then to the particular matter of the second article, which relates to the supposed rejection of John Bassett's application to serve on the jury, we shall prove, more fully than we have already done, that the nature of this application has been wholly misunderstood by the witnesses on the part of the prosecution; that the juror did not offer an excuse, or apply to be discharged, but merely suggested some scruples of delicacy, and was willing to serve if those scruples were not sufficient to constitute a legal disqualification. We shall fully corroborate the testimony which the juror himself has given on this head, and shall show clearly that his scruples were not of such a nature, as to furnish a legal or proper ground of objection to his competence as a juror.

As to the refusal of a continuance, which has been so much relied on as a criminal violation of the law, with intent to oppress the party, we shall prove, that although no legal grounds for a continuance were shown, and it was therefore not in the power of the court to grant it, Judge Chase did offer to postpone the trial for a month or six weeks, in order to accommodate Callender and his counsel, and to enable them to prepare; an offer which they thought proper to reject. And we shall also show, that when this motion for a continuance was made, the law of Virginia, by which it is now contended that the court ought to have been governed, was not cited, or even mentioned.

With respect to the conduct of Judge Chase towards Callender's counsel, we shall prove that it was free from any ap-

pearance of harshness, or desire to intimidate, abash or oppress; that the irritation which took place proceeded from the counsel themselves, and that the conduct of the court was far more mild and forbearing than from those irritations could have been expected. That every decision on the law was the joint opinion of Judge Chase and his colleague, delivered after consultation between them. That every interruption of the counsel, arose from their pertinacity in pressing points which had been decided, and on which propriety and duty required them to be silent; and that after the respondent had delivered the opinion of the court on these points of law, he offered to assist the counsel for the traverser in framing a case for the opinion of all the judges of the supreme court, and thus to give them an opportunity of correcting any errors which he and his colleague might have committed in those decisions. And finally, we shall produce a witness who having attended the trial and taken down all the proceedings in short hand, will lay before this honorable court an exact detail of all that passed.

Passing then to the matter of the fifth and sixth articles, we shall prove, by a rule solemnly made by the supreme court of the United States, that they never considered the state laws as regulating *process*, by virtue of the act of congress which is relied on in support of these articles; but merely as governing the decision of rights acquired under them, when such rights should come into question in the courts of the United States; that the practice in the courts of Virginia under the state law in question, has been and is conformable to our construction, and not to that contended for on the other side. And as a proof how little the recollection of men, even the most correct, can be relied on, in cases where their feelings have been strongly excited, we shall produce a record, in which the learned gentleman who, though very young, was attorney general of Virginia in 1800, and who has delivered his testimony with the greatest candor and propriety, did himself order a *capias*, on a presentment, in a case not capital. We shall produce evidence to prove that the *capias* is the proper process, in all cases of presentments, except those of petty offences, which are tried by the court without an indictment, and are punishable by fine only, but not imprisonment. And to remove every possible doubt on this head of accusation, we shall prove that when the presentment against Callender was made, and it became necessary to issue process against him, Judge Chase applied to the district attorney for information what was the proper process, who answered a *capias*; and that the *capias* which actually was issued was drawn up by the clerk, inspected and approved by the district attorney, and issued on his suggestion.

Respecting the transactions at New Castle, in the state of Delaware, which constitute the matter of the seventh article, we shall prove that those offensive and improper expressions which are attributed to the respondent, relative to a seditious temper in the state of Delaware, and especially in the county of New Castle and the town of Wilmington, never were uttered by him; that the witnesses who have deposed to those expressions are under a mistake; and that nothing was said or done by Judge Chase on that occasion, but what he has admitted in his answer; but what propriety justifies, and his duty required. To this end we shall offer the testimony of persons who were in a situation to remark every occurrence; to listen to every expression, and on whom such expressions had been uttered, could not have failed to make a strong impression.

We shall then proceed to the charge delivered to the grand jury at Baltimore, which furnishes the eighth and last ground of accusation; and then we shall prove that the respondent said nothing of a political nature to the jury, except that which he has stated in his answer, and which he hopes to satisfy this honorable court that he had a right to say, how ever indiscreet or unnecessary the exercise of that right instance may have been. We shall produce an host of witnesses to prove that he never uttered such sentiments as are attributed to him by one witness, relative to the present administration, its character, views and manner of obtaining its power; sentiments which he admits would have been in the highest degree reprehensible on such an occasion; that the charge which was delivered was read from a book; and that he spoke

nothing extempore, as another witness for the prosecution has supposed. And finally we shall produce this book to speak for itself; shall prove it to be the same from which the charge was delivered; & shall conclude with the examination of witnesses who stood round the respondent while he read it, sat by his side, and almost looked over him while he delivered the charge which it contains.

This, Mr. President, will be the general bearing of our testimony; which we will now, with the permission of this honorable court, proceed to adduce, in the order in which it has been stated.

[Here follows the evidence on the part of the respondent.]

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

### CALL OF A CONVENTION.

The committee to whom was referred a number of petitions from the citizens of different parts of the state, requesting the legislature to take measures for the call of a convention to revise and amend the constitution of this commonwealth, and to whom also was referred, a number of remonstrances against the call of a convention, having deliberated upon the important subject submitted to them, with all the care and attention which its delicacy and its magnitude imperiously demanded, now offer the following report.

When the great author of nature gave existence to man, he endowed him with mental powers capable of progressive and indefinite advancement, and impressed upon his soul a desire of approximating to the goal of perfection in every art and science, and no man nor generation of men is authorized to say to their successors, that we have arrived at the acme of perfection in any human institution, beyond which it is impossible for you to pass, and above which it is dangerous and presumptuous for you to aspire; had an assumption of this nature once been admitted, every improvement in arts and sciences, as well in government, as in natural and moral philosophy would long since have ceased; and the active genial current of the soul been chilled, and bound in adamantine chains. It is with high felt satisfaction your committee recollect, that the citizens of America were among the first to resist such an assumption of power, to have burst the chains with which they were trammelled and, to exhibit to the world, that improvement even in the science of government was practicable. Every art and science had been studied, improved, and brought to a degree of perfectibility by the progressive labors of succeeding generations, whilst that of government, of all others the most interesting to man, remained for ages nearly stationary, until the era of the American revolution. The same forms and systems which existed in the remote and dark ages of ignorance and superstition were continued, and their antiquity substituted in the place of right; and he who dared to investigate their principles, stretched forth his hand to draw aside the veil, or exerted his mental powers to dissipate the mists by which their origin was enveloped, was denounced as a traitor, or immolated as a disturber of the peace and harmony of society; but the citizens of America have not only dared to examine—and to reflect, but to act upon the subject; and taught the world that ancient forms can be improved and ameliorated, and a system of free government realized.

To the establishment of this noble example, the good citizens of this commonwealth have contributed in no small degree; they have shown that forms of government can be altered and amended without these dreadful and terrific consequences which have been predicted by those who held power, and were hostile to the equal rights of man.

In the year 1776, although engaged in a bloody contest with an invading foe, they established a frame of free government. In the year 1790 that frame of government was superseded by the present constitution of this commonwealth. In the latter instrument as well as in the former, the principle of progressive improvement is recognized; that all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are constituted for their peace and happiness; for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right, to alter reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper;—thus the right of the people to alter and amend the constitution—a right founded in reason and in natural justice is guaranteed by the constitution itself. Under this sanction

a number of the citizens of the commonwealth have addressed that legislature by their petitions on this deeply interesting subject, and having been thus addressed, it appears to your committee, that it is incumbent on the general assembly to express some sentiment on the subject.

Before the committee proceed to give an opinion, they offer a few preliminary remarks.

It is the prerogative of the sovereign people alone—to alter, amend, or to abolish their government: that the power is not vested in, nor do they conceive it is claimed by the legislature to assume the right of dictating to the people on this important subject; that the committee as members of the legislature have come under the most solemn obligation to support the constitution under which the government is now organized, nor do they feel disposed to infract in the smallest degree any of its provisions, while it remains unaltered by the people themselves: Yet we conceive, that the legislature have an unquestionable right without violating any obligation, to express an opinion as to the imperfections of that instrument; and especially as their attention has been called to the subject, by the numerous petitions and remonstrances presented to the legislature.

This opinion perhaps might receive some corroboration by adverting to the judiciary; a co-ordinate branch of the government, the officers of which are under like obligations with the members of the assembly, to support the constitution of this and of the United States.—In *Mallat's* reports, Vol. III. p. 274 *Russell versus Cobbett*, Chief Justice *M<sup>r</sup>. Keane* thus expressed himself—"There is no provision in the constitution, that in such case that judges of the supreme court of the U. S. shall control and be conclusive, neither can congress by a law confer that power, there appears to be a defect in this matter, it is a *casus omittus*, which ought in some way to be remedied." In numerous other instances, courts have expressed opinions upon the imperfections of the constitution.

With these preliminary observations the committee proceed to observe, that after the most dispassionate examination they have been able to give the memorials for and the remonstrances against the call of a convention, they are of opinion, that although there are many excellent provisions in the constitution which ought to remain sacred, yet some parts are defective, and ought to be revised and amended. And that this important object might be obtained by the good people of this commonwealth without risking their liberties, or hazarding their peace or tranquillity. They have their own experience—the example of many of their sister states—the example of the United States, the constitution of which has incorporated in it provision for alteration and amendment, and which has been put in practice repeatedly without danger or disadvantage to the citizens of the U. States.

On the subject of changing or altering constitutions, and the danger which by some is predicted the committee cannot better express their ideas, than by adopting the language of Judge Wilson—"A change of government," said he has been viewed as a desperate event, as an object of the most terrific aspect; because it has been thought that government could not be changed without tearing up the very foundations, of the social establishment. It has been supposed that in transition from one government to another the body making it must be dissolved; that every thing must be reduced to a state of nature; and that the rights and obligations of the society must be lost and discharged.

In many parts of the world, indeed, the idea of revolutions in government is by mournful and indelible association connected with the idea of wars, and of all the calamities incumbent on wars. But joyful experience teaches, us in the U. S. to view them in a very different and much more agreeable light, to consider them only as progressive steps in improving the knowledge of government, and increasing the happiness of society and mankind.

Your committee presume that the citizens of this commonwealth are a wise, prudent, virtuous, or patriotic whole who called for and composed the convention that framed the present constitution fifteen years ago: that the people at this time may be as safely trusted with themselves as at any previous period,





**E'n. Shore General Advertiser**  
**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
**April 16, 1805.**

Captain Amazeen, from Guadaloupe, arrived at New-York, informs that an embargo of 14 days, which had been laid in consequence of the arrival of the French Squadron, was taken off just before his sailing; that the French had carried into Pointe Petre three large ships captured at Dominica, one of them the Marquis of Lansdowne (an old East Indian) another a large Guineaman laden with sugar and coffee, which they sold for 45,000 dollars; and that they had taken into Basseterre (Guad) 15 fail of British merchantmen, most of them having very valuable cargoes.

Captain Brown, of the brig Rolla, also arrived at New-York informs that the French Squadron were to the northward of Antigua, bound to Windward Islands, when he left Guadaloupe.

A respectable mercantile house in Philadelphia has received a letter from St. Thomas, in which it is stated, that a few days before it was written, a French and Spanish fleet of 17 fail to the line was seen off Porto Rico, standing to leeward. It was supposed they were bound to St. Domingo.

Captain Bowyer, in 12 days from Cape Francois, informs, that an army of Blacks of 6,000 men, under the command of Dessalines, arrived at St. Jago on the 25th of February; and after a severe engagement of one hour and an half with a Spanish army of 1,500 men, succeeded in taking the place; and put all the whites, including woman and children, to the sword. The next day Dessalines marched for the city of St. Domingo. [New York Gazette.]

Capt. Willkins, of the schooner Neutrality, arrived at N. York, in 15 days from St. Thomas, informs, that the French Squadron had returned to Fort Royal, Martinique.

By a correct list published in the New Hampshire papers it appears that JOHN LANGDON, the republican candidate, is elected Governor of that state by a majority of 3775 votes.

The ship Governor Wentworth, from Africa, has arrived at Charleston, with TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT SLAVES, consigned to TUNO and PRICE.

In 1802 there were 464—in 1803 385—in 1804, 275 dwelling houses erected in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia, and during those three years, there was also erected six buildings for worship and number of ware houses not included in the enumeration.

In the year 1785, about a century after Philadelphia was founded, there were in it 6000 houses and 40,000 people—at the present time it is computed to contain 13,000 houses and 80,000 people.

**Neat Article.**—Rabelais tells us of a story of one Philpot Placut, who being brisk and hale fell dead as he was paying an old debt; which perhaps causes many, says he, not to pay their's for fear of the like accident.

The British army and the British Federalists—from what we have seen of their practices would never scruple to employ the dagger of the assassin, the tomahawk of the Indian or the disciplined bloodhounds of St. Domingo. For slander—there is nothing that an honest and brave man has so much to fear. It flabs with a word. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most cautious traveller can not avoid. Courage cannot defend against its insidious attacks. It is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable; nor GOVERNMENT, nor OFFICE nor individual can resist its fatal effects. Murder is its employment.—Innocence and merit its prey, and ruin its sport. [Chron.]

**Encouragement for Federal Editors.**  
At Bridgeport, Connecticut, a violent federal paper has been recently discontinued, and a Republican paper established in its place.

"The Courier," a federal paper printed at New Bedford, Mass. has been discontinued for the want of patronage. This makes the sixth federal paper which has expired in that Commonwealth since November last.

For a Republican to assume the name of Federalist to gain credit to his sentiments, would be about as preposterous as for a virgin to assume the character of a prostitute, to enhance her reputation.

A farmer in the river towns of the county of Hampshire, who rides into the meadows to work, carries with him a rope 15 or 20 feet in length. Being arrived at the place of destination, he tethers out his horse to feed, by driving the stake or hub, into the ground one foot, he then ties one end of the rope to the stake that is above ground, and fastens the other end of the rope to the horse's fore foot, that he may feed during the time of his stay, and not range at large to the injury of his neighbors ground. The horse feeds round the hub, and every step he takes round it shortens his tether and brings him nearer to it, till at length he completely winds up himself to the hub by the fore foot, and can feed no further than the length of his neck will admit. He has no skill to unwind himself, and so remains fast at the hub till the owner comes and relieves him. So it is with the Federalists; they have completely wound up themselves to the hub; they had good length of rope during Mr. Adams's reign, and found a rich pasture, but every step they have taken has shortened their tether round the hub, till they have completely wound themselves up; and they have no wisdom to unwind themselves, and must so remain, till the Republicans lengthen out the rope by which they are held in due bounds, and without which they would range at large to the great injury of society. They rage and gnaw the turf, kick and fret themselves, but their foot is fast. [Sun.]

**FOR THE STAR.**  
There is a set of people, Mr. Editor, whom are always crying out against hard times, predicting evil and deprecating misfortunes which never happen. How inconsistent is such conduct with that meek spirit of resignation which should pervade the breast of every christian.—He who "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm," who spoke into existence all creation, and rules it by the omnipotence of his power, requires that we his creatures should bow with reverence to his will and not fight a murmur at any of his dispensations. How ridiculous is it for little man to contend with the omnipotence of Heaven's all powerful King—and yet we daily see it in their discontented, rebellious conduct. Reflect oh! that thou art but the being of a summer's day. In the morning you bud, at noon you bloom into a lovely flower, but on the evening wither and die, and art no more to be seen by mortal eye. Gone, gone, irrecoverably gone—but where? Oh! that's the rub. Eternity is before you—judgment is approaching, and remember that you will be rewarded according to the deeds done in the body. Take then the scriptures for your guide, and act in conformity to the precepts therein contained. Cease from murmuring—learn to live as you would wish to die, and  
"When wrap'd in fire the realms of ether glow,  
"And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below,"  
you shall soar away to worlds on high and flourish in immortal youth, while endless ages roll around. **SOCRATES.**

**April 12, 1805.**  
**MARRIED.**—On Thursday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Kemp, Mr. William W. Eccleston, to the amiable Miss Sophia Richardson, both of Dorchester county.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**  
THE subscriber being about to remove to the state of Pennsylvania, offers for sale his valuable FARM within three miles of Easton, and situated on the navigable waters of Miles river, containing between three and four hundred acres of as good land as any in Talbot county—nearly one half of which is cleared, and well enclosed—the remainder heavily timbered, of superior qualities of white and red oak, hickory, &c. with an uncommon growth of locust. There are on said farm, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other out-houses, and materials cut for a large barn—besides an excellent apple orchard, and other fruit trees. This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco, and all other produce. The luxuries with which the waters of Miles river so abundantly abound, are in great perfection in their several seasons at this farm. It is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises; therefore a further description is thought unnecessary as the property will be shown, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber living in Ballou.

**LIKEWISE FOR SALE.**  
AN unimproved LOT of GROUND a town of Ballou, fronting on South-street, adjoining the new brick building of Samuel Hopkins. For terms apply to **JAMES DIXON.**  
Easton, 2d 4th mo: 1805.

**ON** Wednesday last at the annual meeting of the board of Medical and Chirurgical Examiners for this shore, the following young gentlemen were admitted to practice Medicine and Surgery in this state agreeably to law, viz:  
John S. Martin.  
William Neale.  
Robert Stevens.  
Marcellus Keane.  
Samuel Sturges.  
Francis Jamies.  
April 16, 1805.

**Notice.**  
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of RICHARD THOMAS & CO. at Queen's town, Queen Ann's county, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the ninth instant. Those who have any claims against them, are requested to exhibit the same for payment; and those, in any way, indebted to them, are requested to make payment to G. & C. LINDENBERGER, who are fully authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.  
**G. & C. LINDENBERGER.**  
**RICHARD THOMAS.**  
Queen's town, April 16, 1805.

**Notice.**  
IN virtue of the foregoing authority, the subscriber will attend at the store of Messrs. THOMAS & CO. from 9 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. every day, during the present month, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the late firm of Messrs. Richard Thomas & Co. Those whose accounts are unsettled are intreated to come forward and make payment, or to close their respective accounts by note. Such who neglect or refuse to comply cannot think it unreasonable if suits should be instituted against them at the ensuing May court.  
**GEO. LINDENBERGER.**  
Queen's town, April 16, 1805.

**New Store.**  
The subscriber having entered into Copartnership with an extensive IMPORTING HOUSE at Baltimore, INFORMS the public, that the business will be carried on under the firm of THOMAS & CO. at Queen's town, who have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with an extensive and general assortment of

**Seasonable Goods.**  
And from the many advantages they possess, they are enabled and are determined to sell at reduced prices.  
**RICHARD THOMAS.**  
Queen's town, April 16, 1805.

**To Rent.**  
FOR the remainder of the year, the STORE & GRANARY formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Williams, in New Market, Dorchester county—For terms apply to  
**ELIZA THOMAS.**  
April 16, 1805.

N. B. Any person inclined to rent may have general accommodations in the house, if required.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
TO the stockholders in the Baltimore & Frederick Town TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, that an election for president, eight managers and a treasurer of the said company will be held on MON. DAY the 13th May next, at the Maryland Insurance in Baltimore, between the hours of nine and one o'clock.  
(Signed)  
**JAMES CAREY.**  
**LUKE TIERNAN.**  
**GEO. T. WARFIELD.**  
**FRANCIS HOLLINGSWORTH.**  
Baltimore, April 13, 1805.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
TO all persons indebted to the estate of William Biles, deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts and obligations without delay; and those having claims against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts legally authenticated for settlement, to  
**WILLIAM BILES, Ex'or. of**  
Wm. Biles, deceased.  
Talbot county, April 16, 1805.

**Portrait Painting**  
IN CRAYONS and MINIATURE, Executed in the most fashionable style.  
—ALSO—  
PROFILES FROM THE PNEUMOGRAPH, BY JOHN BRUFF.  
At Mrs. Dawson's, opposite the Court House.  
**FOR SALE.**  
A handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, in elegant gilt frames. Old glasses taken in exchange.  
Easton, April 16, 1805.

**Notice.**  
THOSE indebted to Green & Fair bank, or Philip Green separately, either on bond, note, judgment or account, are requested to come forward to Mr. William E. M. Conklin and discharge them; with whom I deposit the books, &c. and legally authorize and empower to collect the monies due; and act as agent for the subscriber while absent from this shore.  
**PHILIP GREENE.**  
April 16, 1805.

**English Teacher Wanted.**  
A MAN well qualified to teach an ENGLISH SCHOOL, in a healthy situation in the country, and come well recommended, will hear of a situation, and receive good wages by applying to either of the subscribers, living in Dorchester county.  
**HENRY SMOOT.**  
**RICHARD WALTERS.**  
**JOSEPH WHITELEY.**  
Dorchester county, April 16, 1805.

**Notice.**  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself JACK. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his left foot and leg have scars on them, occasioned by burns; large lips; his clothing are, a home made linen doublet, a pair of old blue pantaloons, and a home made linen shirt. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.  
**GEORGE GREAGER,**  
Sheriff of Frederick county.  
April 16, 1805.

**Notice.**  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself AARON, and says he belongs to Francis Brook, of Fauquier county, Virginia; he is about 45 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, and has a scar on his upper lip and forehead; his right leg has been broke, and is a little crooked; his clothes are very much torn, excepting his shirt, which was of coarse Osnaburg. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.  
**GEORGE GREAGER,**  
Sheriff of Frederick county.  
April 16, 1805.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
THAT a Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland will commence at Baltimore on the first Monday in June. The practitioners of medicine and surgery, in the state of Maryland, are respectfully invited to attend.—Those who have not been elected members of the faculty, will please to signify their wishes to the secretary, or some other member, that they may be admitted at the opening of the convention, and take their seats immediately. Gentlemen who are candidates for permission to practice physic and surgery, in the state of Maryland, will please to attend at the session of the convention.

By an unanimous resolution at the last meeting of the faculty, the orator appointed in 1802 to have delivered an oration in 1803, was directed to deliver the same in 1805—indisposition having been deemed a sufficient apology for the nonperformance of his duty at that time. The orator appointed for 1805, will, nevertheless, be expected to deliver his oration at the convention in June.

The Censors of the counties, towns, and of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, are earnestly requested to report to the convention (through the secretary) the names, places of residence, and dates of the commencement of practice of all the practitioners within their respective jurisdictions.—The censors will feel the necessity of such a measure, when they reflect that there are unlicensed practitioners infringing the law, and that without the rigorous execution of their duty, it must become a dead letter.

**NATH. POTTER, Sec'y**  
Med. and Chirurg. Fac. Maryland.  
The editors of the Washington Federalist, the National Intelligencer, the Frederick town Herald, and the Star at Boston will confer a particular favor on the faculty of physic, as well as serve the interests of science and humanity, by giving the above a place in their papers two or three times previous to the first Monday in June.  
April 16, 1805.

**Young Leonidas**  
WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stable, in Queen Ann's county, at ten dollars each mare, payable the tenth of September next. Good pasture will be provided for mares at forty cents per week, and proper attention paid—but casualties or accidents will not be accounted for. The season will end the tenth of July.

**YOUNG LEONIDAS** was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas, a full bred imported Hunter, from a very fine mare wanting an eight of being full bred.—Young Leonidas is four years old this spring, a dark chestnut foal, about sixteen hands high, uncommonly lengthy, handsome and well formed, and of great body and bone: and although Young Leonidas cannot boast of being thorough bred, yet his size and figure, combining also a due proportion of the English Hunter with the running blood, will, in the estimation of the best judges, induce a selection of his offspring as admirably calculated either for the saddle or harness; a breed of horses unquestionably the most useful to the farmer.

**EDWARD HARRIS.**  
Bloomingdale, April 16, 1805.  
N. B. A labor attentive groom (a black man would be preferred) and well recommended to have the charge of a stud horse, will receive liberal wages from the subscriber, who has two young full bred brood mares five and six years old to dispose of, or exchange for plough horses or large mules; one a full sister to the running horse Blinker I sold to Dr. Bordley a few years ago, and was never beat in the number of races he ran on this shore; the other a half sister; the former by Brilliant, the latter by Highflyer.

**P. S. A good gardner** will meet with employ on application above—none need apply but those who can come well recommended for their sobriety, industry and skill—to such a one good wages and constant employ will be given.

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man called PERRY, about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and is of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and pantaloons of white country kersey, but am informed that he had and took with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man, as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid it brought home, by **THOMAS CECILL.**  
Head of Wye, Queen Ann's county, April 16, 1805.

**Postponement of Sale.**  
THE sale of John R. Brown's LAND is unavoidably postponed until the SECOND TUESDAY in May next.  
**JAMES EARLE, junr.**  
April 9, 1805.

**Notice.**  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself AARON, and says he belongs to Francis Brook, of Fauquier county, Virginia; he is about 45 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, and has a scar on his upper lip and forehead; his right leg has been broke, and is a little crooked; his clothes are very much torn, excepting his shirt, which was of coarse Osnaburg. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.  
**GEORGE GREAGER,**  
Sheriff of Frederick county.  
April 16, 1805.

**Chancery Sale.**  
By virtue of decree of the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, the underscriber will sell at public auction on the premises, on THURSDAY the twenty-fifth April inst. at ten o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day, the following property, late the estate of John Thomas, deceased:—

ALL that tract of LAND called Widdow's Chance, lying in Talbot county, containing from two hundred and forty to two hundred and forty five acres.—This land is situated near the head waters of the eastern branch of Wye river. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof to give bond with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon within fifteen months from the 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 to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All persons who have 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.**  
April 6, 1805.

**The Subscriber**  
TAKES this method to inform the public, that he intends to run one of his vessels as a PACKET from St. Michaels to Baltimore—to sail from the former every Wednesday at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the latter on the Saturday following. Any orders in this line shall be punctually attended to, and the favor gratefully acknowledged.  
**ROBERT DODSON.**  
April 13, 1805.

**Notice.**  
WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself GILBERT DAY, and says he belongs to John Hadd, of Baltimore county, Maryland. He is about nineteen or twenty years old, five feet seven inches high; his clothing is, a striped Nankeen coat, black Callmere waistcoat, Osnaburg shirt, and an old pair of dark cloth pantaloons. He is very black, and has a pleasant countenance. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.  
**GEORGE GREAGER,**  
Sheriff of Frederick county.  
April 16, 1805.

**Four Dollars Reward.**  
STRAYED away from Skipton Farm, on the Head of Wye river, in September last, TWO HEIFERS—one of three years old this spring, of a brindle and white colour, with a white face; marked with a hole in the right ear and a crop and two slits in the left, and small of her age.—The other red, two years old this spring, marked as above, and small of her age.—The above heifers were seen and known in the neighborhood of Hook town the latter part of the month they strayed away. Any person or persons that will inform the subscriber where they are so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.  
**JOHN ROBERTS.**  
N. B. The subscriber will rent his GRASS at Skipton Landing on good terms, to any owner or master of a vessel disposed to fall from this place, as no vessel sails from here at present. He will also receive grain for the use of said vessel in his absence.  
**J. R.**  
Skipton, April 16, 1805.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
TO the creditors of John Ridgaway, late of Caroline county, deceased, that a dividend of his personal estate will be made among all his creditors at Denton in the said county, on the 16th day of July next. All the said creditors are therefore requested to be then and there present with their claims against the deceased, regularly stated and drawn, they may otherwise be excluded from any share of the said estate.  
**JAMES RIDGAWAY.**  
Caroline county, April 13, 1805.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, state of Maryland, a negro man, who calls himself WILL HOPPER, formerly the property of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal in this state so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by  
**ROBERT SPEDDIN.**  
April 12, 1805.

**Notice is hereby Given.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Jones, of Talbot county deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of May next ensuing; those persons not complying, may depend on no further indulgence to be given, as the administrators are desirous to settle the estate as soon as possible. Those persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to the administrators, or either of them, by the same time, otherwise by law they may be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
**ANN JACKSON, Adm'x.**  
**JOHN JONES, Adm'r.**  
April 9, 1805.

**Journeymen Taylors.**  
TWO or three steady workmen, will meet with constant employ, if immediate application is made to  
**LAMBERT REARDON.**  
Easton, April 9, 1805.  
Advertisements omitted in this morning's paper, shall appear in our next.

## Valuable Farm for Sale.

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

**CHARLES S. SEWELL.**

Residing on the premises.

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

C. S. S.

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

**JOHN SINGLETON,**

**GIVES NOTICE** to those persons who have made a practice of pulling down his fences, and riding through his farm, also of trespassing by turning their stock into his pasture, that he has now directed his Overseer to be particularly attentive—and give him information of any person or persons so trespassing; and he is determined without distinction of persons, to prosecute all who are guilty of such offences. He also further notifies that he intends to apply to Talbot county court, at their session to be held in May next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parcels of land, laying in said county, of which he is possessed, viz. part of Orwell, and Ottwells Addition, East Orwell, Timothys Lot, Part of Feats Lot, and part of Bosman's Addition.

Also by virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of this state, the subscriber will offer at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday 15, May next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day,) about 500 acres of land, part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased; most of which is in the tenure of Andrew Callender: It will be laid off in a handsome farm between 2 and 300 acres, and in two or three lots. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and deeds to be given for the land when the money is fully paid.

**JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.**

Talbot county, March 23, 1805.  
N. B. A House and lot of ground in Easton, for sale by J. S.

## TO SETTLERS.

### FOR SALE.

**A** Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lycoming county, Loyalsock township, and on the waters of Loyalsock creek in the state of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Lycoming county, or in the state of Pennsylvania. Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands. There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighborhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Lycoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.

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

**RICHARD PETERS, Jun.**

No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.  
Nov. 20, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

**THAT** the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 31st day of December, 1804.

**TRISTRAM THOMAS,**

Easton. Administrator.  
**GEO. GILLASPY,**  
Philadelphia.  
December 4, 1804.

## A LIST

OF the tracts and lots of land in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the years 1803 and 1804, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names and names of tracts and numbers of lots.

Tax due 1803.

Tax due 1804.

Wm. Amos, 1071, 140.  
Zachariah Allen, 75, 471.  
John Sth Brooks, 12.  
Wm. Bennyman, 1877.  
Michael Boyer, 297, 436.  
Aquila Brown, 489.  
Valentine Brother, 913.  
Benjam Black, 15.  
John Boyd, 313.  
Bailey E. Clark, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3349.  
Elias Critchley, 1291.  
Peter Cafenaves' heirs, 1773, 52, 1918, 1304, 1944, 1616, 2019, 1942, 966, 894, 1780, 441, 1842, 1048, 1000, 1972, 2018, 1160, 342, 1330, 27, 124, 1700, Saml Davis, 3163, John Doyle, 3049, 3038, 3166, Thos. Donaldson, 1134, 4157, 4156, 123, 859, 3098, 84, 130, 2088, 3632, 1165, 1325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, 439, 443, 30, 2500, 25, 1900, 440, 444, 442, 189, 447, 311, 448, George Frois, 3313, 1423, Philip Ford, 404, William Ferguson, 255, Richard Fleming, 1963, Solomon Geer, 1126, 1720, 2022, Archibald Golder, 1144, James Greenleaf, part of Spruce Springs, Robert Gover, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 2548, 1009, 248, 833, 196, 360, 1334, 1704, August Gambrell, 1930, Henry Huntsman, 3 lots number unknown, Eliza Hall, 197, 1305, John Hamm, 1386, T. B. Hago 1784, Thomas Hewett, 99, James G. Howard, 273, Adam Hope, 2532, 2583, 2506, 2587, James Johnson, Bear Creek Meadows, Eliza Jarrett 135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1167, Bennett Jarrett, 3158, 921, 923, Samuel Jay, 216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121, Lloyd & Pace, Small Meadows, Hunting Ground, Buck Bones, Rich Glades, George H. Meyers, 2 lots, 188, and — Peter Manly, 2709, 2710, 2719, 2720, James R. Morris, 11, 1142, Gilbert Murdock, 885, 931, James Miller, 416, 1350, 359, 929, 257, 487, Greenberry Neale, 1558, Samuel Norwood, Norwood's Farm, 1603, 496, 497, 1734, 3046, John Pollard, 165, 1413, 2029, 1344, 850, Pearleall & Rodgers, Bull Pasture, George Roffe 334, John Ritchie, Constitution Vale, Addition to Hunting Ground, Rich Clade, Potatoes Garden, Elk Licke 3151, 1392, 1493, 1304, John Randal, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, Thomas B. Randal, 950, 945, 885,

1950, 1130, 130, John Rols, 4158, John Schley, 1237, James Shaw, 3, 65, Robert C. Stanley, 842, 858, 930, 1172, 1373, Philip Sweater, 3036, John H. Stone, 1382, 173, 20, 1545, 70, 137, 286, 405211, 931, 1482, 446, 378, 1915, 1923, 2539, 164, 465, 2038, 1132, 1801, 951, 1830, 342, 1703, 858, Addition to hotel, Gustavus Scott's heirs, Roby's Delight, Orm's Attention, Chestnut Grove, Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487, Benj. Stoddert, New Carthage 96 acres, Mount Pleasant 718 acres, Addition 322, Caledonia, 300, John Thompson, 1326, 1136, 1325, Thomas and Samuel Turner, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, Abraham Van Bibber, Diadem, part of Good and Bad, Ormes' Delight, Ormes' Choice, the General's With, Friendship, Elk Garden, Ormes' Discovery, 1335, 1388, 3449, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 John Willson, 4045, Edward Wright, 217, 3037, 1380, 2540, 1190, 118, 4064, P. L. Webster, 285, 1435, 375, 1460, James West, jun, 2081, 1005, Wm. Woods, 2732, 2733, 2735, 2723, Charles Wayman, 82, John Warfield, 266, George Emory, Colemine, Hannan Stidger, part Good and Bad, Wm. Stidger, part Allegany, Wm. and J. Scott, Wm. and Joseph's Amendment, Richard Johns, House and Lot, Cresap Town, Ben. Black, Parker's Negle, Margaret Chew, 81, 110, 111, 141, 171, 72, 174, 180, 167, 168, in Cumberland Town, Blackburn and Brent, 8 unimproved lots, Cumberland Stephen Deakons, No. 2, Cumberland town, Elijah Evans, 43 do, Wm. King, 67, 168 ditto, James M. Lingan, 29, ditto, John M'Pherson, 1 lot Cumberland, Thomas Price, 1 lot No. 7, do, Anthony Reintzell No. 99, do, Francis Thomas, No. 33, do, Owner unknown, lot 3470, 3471, 3472, in upper Old Town Hundred, Abraham Arthur, 1 House and Lot, No. 10, in Addition to Cumberland, Goshute, lots No 14 and 15, in Blocker's Addition to Cumberland, Jacob Ruffa, 1 lot, Cumberland Rob. Selby's heirs, lot no. 1, in Brodhead's Addition to Cumberland, Joseph Tomlinson 1 lot, Cumberland, Contention, Amendment, Peter Willer, No. 5, 1/2 acre lot Cumberland, John Watts, lot No. 13, lot do, Thos. Beatty, Republican, Reason Miller's Delight, Fort Lip and Resurvey, Flowery Meads, Charles Beatty, 50 acres land in Cumberland Hundred, Jacob's Laddie, Laft Shift, James Greenleaf, Durham, Richard Ridgeley, Friendship Resurveyed,

George Reilly, Red Bird Thicket, Samuel Ridgeley, part Richard's Discovery Amended, Gabl. Jacob, part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment, Hickory Bottom, Fat Baron, Resurvey on Fat Baron, J. C. Jones's heirs Horse Pasture, Robt. Jacob, Calif Pasture, Wm. M. Manay, der, Chance, Ozburn Sprigg, executor to James Sprigg, part Resurvey on Good Hope, John F. Bawling, Horse Lick, Nathan Gregg, New Addition, George Mann's heirs, Buckingham Hunting Ground Resurveyed, Polly, Robinson's Fancy, Hope and Bully Ridge, Three Springs and White Oak Plains, Town Ridge and Deer Park, Pheasant Flight, Tracts United, What you Will, Ebenezer M. Key, Partnership, Aaron Potter, Pheasant, Henry Redburn, part Olson's Purchase, Russell's heirs, Rabbit Range, Charles A. Warfield, Far Enough, Miry Pitt, Buck Path,

**Notice is hereby given,**  
THAT unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to W. M. Mahon or Thomas Thistle, collectors of Allegany, on or before the fourteenth day of August next, the lands so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.  
By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county,  
**AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clk.**  
Allegany county, Dec. 8, 1804.  
For the letter (h) add a half penny.

**The beautiful, high bred horse**  
**Cock-Fighter,**  
**WILL** cover mares the ensuing season on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in Easton, and the remainder of the week at the subscribers stable, at ten dollars the season, and fifty cents to the groom. The money to be paid on the first of September next. As Cock-fighter's pedigree was published at length last spring, it is unnecessary to repeat it here; and as some of his colts will be shown with him at Easton, the subscriber thinks it unnecessary to say any thing in his praise: they will be found equal to any in the state.  
**EDWARD LLOYD.**  
Wye House, Talbot county,  
March 19, 1805.

**For Sale.**  
**THE** large three story brick house in Cannon-st. in Chester-Town, and the stables and garden thereunto belonging; together with the valuable building lot adjoining, situated on the corner of Cannon and Cross-streer. For particulars apply to Mr. Samuel Douglas, Chester Town, or the subscriber at the Head of Chester.  
**JOSEPH DOUGLAS.**  
Head of Chester, March 26, 1805.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A very valuable FARM,**  
**ON** the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each.—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to Henry Holliday, esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.  
**GEORGE GALE.**  
Nov. 27, 1804.

**Jesse Hollingsworth & Son**  
**HAVE FOR SALE,**  
**FOURTH PROOF COGNAC BRAND,**  
dy, in pipes; Swedish and country Iron Bar-Iron and Rod-Iron; Millington, Crowley, German and Country Steel; Castings; Nova-Scotia Plaster, ground and in lump; Clover Seed; Cologne Mill-Stones of all sizes and dimensions; Pork, by the barrel; Tar; Salt, of every kind; Sugar, by the hoghead and barrel, &c. &c.  
County Wharf, Baltimore.  
February 26, 1805.

**BLANKS**  
**FOR SALE.**

## Valuable Plantation for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his dwelling plantation, lying on Swan creek, in Kent county, Maryland.

**CONTAINING** four hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, well adapted to the growth of every kind of grain, generally cultivated in this state; and also of tobacco and grass, particularly timothy. This estate is extremely well timbered and watered, and has on it a convenient dwelling house, barn, stables, carriage, a new smoke house, and other comfortable out houses, all in good repair; a never failing well of excellent water; and two orchards of between three and four hundred apple trees, now bearing fruit of the best kind; also a young peach orchard in full perfection of superior flavor, besides a variety of other fruit trees. Also his property on Swan creek, commonly called "Page's Point," containing about twelve acres, well known for many years past as one of the best mercantile stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and as such worthy the particular attention of a Merchant in Baltimore or Philadelphia, whose correspondence with either of those places would be a singular advantage to him when established at this place. It is situated in a populous and fertile neighborhood, whose produce all goes to market from this Landing, and a very extensive business has been and might again be carried on here. There are on the premises a wind mill, a good wharf, a large store-house, counting and ware house both under one roof, and a large granary, so conveniently situated, on the wharf, that a vessel may be laden from it by spouts. There is also a dwelling house sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and a milk house, meat house, and other out houses, all in good repair, and an elegant garden, which, as well as the rest of the premises, is walled in on the side next to the water with Susquehanna stone. Besides the advantage of healthy banks, a safe navigation and ready market for Swan creek offers, it furnishes fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons, in as high perfection and as great abundance as any other water that empties into the Chesapeake. The property now offered for sale, may therefore be recommended as an eligible situation at all times, for a safe retreat from the inconveniences of which the inhabitants of our large cities have for some years past been periodically reminded. The amusement of shooting and fishing may here be enjoyed in almost every variety, at all seasons of the year. In summer it is one of the most agreeable retreats the country affords, the air is pure and remarkably salubrious, for every advantage of situation, that either pleasure or health could desire, this spot stands unrivalled.

The terms will be one fourth of the purchase money paid down, the remainder in four years; the purchaser may make the instalments agreeable to himself. An indisputable title will be given, and possession of the dwelling plantation on the first October next; and that of the point on the first of January following.  
A few likely NEGROES of both sexes, it required, will be sold with the above property, for a term of years. Also, stock of all kinds, and a great variety of farming utensils.  
**JOHN PAGE.**  
Kent county, Maryland,  
March 29, 1805.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not on the next day.

**ALL** that valuable body of LAND, formerly the property of the late Benedict Brice, containing nearly FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, lying in Kent county, state of Delaware, within about eight miles from the navigable waters of Choptank river, and twelve miles from the navigation of the Delaware.—This land is well adapted for the raising of wheat, corn and tobacco; there is likewise a quantity of valuable meadow land. On the mansion farm there is a good dwelling house, kitchen and other out houses; on the other farms there are tenant houses, &c. The above land will be laid off in lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers, and a credit of three years will be given on the purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of one third part of the purchase money annually with interest. The title to the land is perfectly clear and free from all incumbrance, and possession will be given to the purchasers on the first of January next. Attendance will be given by  
**WILLIAM WHITELEY,**  
Agent for Charles Wallace.  
March 26, 1805.

## PIZARRO

**HAS** commenced his season with great spirits and vigor, and will continue until the first day of July, at the stable at Maringo, at the usual price for each mare of five dollars the spring's chance, or ten dollars to insure and half a dollar to me the groom if a colt. Pizarro was got by the noted and much celebrated Knight of Malta, belonging to General Washington. His second season will commence on the first day of August, and continue until the first of October at the same prices. Late experience has proved beyond contradiction, that the fall season is the best to have foals; by wintering them on their dams until the grass is fresh in the spring, they never fall off, which is invariably the case with spring colts weaned in the fall. The object of making two seasons is to meet the convenience of many whose mares are too poor for the spring season, or some other circumstances may make that season more convenient to the owners.  
**SUNARROW, the Groom.**  
April 9, 1805.

N. B. Good pastures will be provided at 3. 9d. per per work. Accidents of all sorts are not to be accounted for.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1865.

[NO. 24....294.]

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  
cents for ONE DOLLAR a square; and con-  
tinued for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per week.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of  
the military establishment of the United  
States for the year one thousand eight  
hundred and five.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That for  
defraying the expense of the military  
establishment of the United States, for  
the year one thousand eight hundred and  
five, for the Indian department, and for  
the expense of fortifications, arsenals,  
magazines, and armories, the following  
sums be, and the same hereby are, re-  
spectively appropriated, that is to say:  
For the pay of the army of the United  
States, three hundred and two thousand,  
seven hundred and ninety six dollars:  
For forage, four thousand four hundred  
and eighty eight dollars:  
For the subsistence of the officers of  
the army and corps of engineers, thirty  
one thousand three hundred and twenty  
nine dollars and fourteen cents:  
For the subsistence of non-commissioned  
officers, musicians, and privates,  
one hundred and seventy nine thousand  
and nine dollars and sixty nine cents:  
For clothing, eighty five thousand  
dollars:  
For bounties and premiums, fifteen  
thousand dollars:  
For the medical and hospital depart-  
ment, twelve thousand dollars:  
For camp equipage, fuel, tools, ex-  
pense of transportation, and other con-  
tingent expenses of the war department,  
eighty one thousand dollars:  
For fortifications, arsenals, magazines,  
and armories, one hundred and thirty  
three thousand two hundred and ninety  
six dollars and eighty cents:  
For purchasing maps, plans, books,  
and instruments for the war department,  
and military academy, five hundred dol-  
lars:  
For the pay and subsistence of the  
commandants, in Louisiana, five thou-  
sand nine hundred and seventy one dol-  
lars and seventy seven cents:  
For the Indian department, ninety  
two thousand six hundred dollars.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
the several appropriations, herein before  
made, shall be paid and discharged, out  
of any monies in the treasury not oth-  
erwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
A. BURR,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
February 14, 1865.  
APPROVED,  
TH. JEFFERSON.  
AN ACT  
To amend the act entitled "An act  
further to amend the act entitled "An  
act to lay and collect a direct tax within  
the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That the  
supervisor of the district of Kentucky is  
hereby allowed the further time of three  
months from the end of two years after  
the completion of the sales of lands  
within his district, for the payment of the  
direct tax, to perform the several duties  
enjoined by the fourth section of the act  
entitled "An act further to amend the  
act, entitled "An act to lay and collect  
a direct tax within the United States,"  
any thing in the said act to the contrary  
notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
APPROVED, March 1, 1865  
TH. JEFFERSON.

Wants to be sold  
A FEW LIKELY SLAVES, of bot  
sexes; and would prefer buying them  
in families. Any person wishing to dis-  
pose of any, can hear of a purchaser by ad-  
dressing a letter to A. B. Easton Star-  
Office, February 12, 1865. com7

## Chancery Sale.

By virtue of decree of the High Court of  
Chancery of the State of Maryland, the sub-  
scriber will sell at public auction on the  
premises, on THURSDAY the twenty-fifth  
April inst at ten o'clock A. M. if fair, if  
not the next fair day, the following prop-  
erty, late the estate of John Thomas, decas-  
ed:—

ALL that tract of LAND called Wi-  
dow's Chance, lying in Talbot coun-  
ty, containing from two hundred and for-  
ty to two hundred and forty five acres.—  
This land is situated near the head waters  
of the eastern branch of Wye river. The  
terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchas-  
ers of the whole or any part thereof to give  
bond with approved security to the Trustee  
for the payment of the purchase money  
with interest thereon within fifteen months  
from the 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 to the pur-  
chaser and his heirs, free from all claim of  
the heirs of the said John Thomas. All  
persons who have claims against the de-  
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit them  
with the vouchers thereof to the Chancel-  
lor on or before the tenth day of June  
next.

JOHN GIBSON.

April 9, 1865.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the stockholders in the Baltimore  
& Frederick Town TURNPIKE  
ROAD COMPANY, that an election for  
resident, eight managers and a treasurer  
of the said company will be held on MON-  
DAY the 13th May next, at the Maryland  
Inns in Baltimore, between the hours  
of nine and one o'clock.

(Signed)  
JAMES CAREY,  
LUKE TIERNAN,  
GEO. T. WARFIELD,  
FRANCIS HOLLINGSWORTH.  
Baltimore, April 13, 1865. 1m

## Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore exist-  
ing under the firm of RICHARD  
THOMAS & CO. at Queen's-town,  
Queen Anne's county, was, by mutual con-  
sent, dissolved on the ninth instant. Those  
who have any claims against them, are re-  
quested to exhibit the same for payment;  
and those, in any way, indebted to them,  
are requested to make payment to G. & C.  
LINDENBERGER, who are fully authorized to  
settle the affairs of the concern.  
G. & C. LINDENBERGER.  
RICHARD THOMAS.  
Queen's-town, April 16, 1865. 39

## Notice.

IN virtue of the foregoing authority, the  
subscriber will attend at the store of  
Messrs. THOMAS & CO. from 9 A. M.  
to 6 o'clock P. M. every day during the  
present month, for the purpose of settling  
the affairs of the late firm of Messrs. Ri-  
chard Thomas & Co. Those whose ac-  
counts are unsettled are intreated to come  
forward and make payment, or to close  
their respective accounts by note. Such  
who neglect or refuse to comply cannot  
think it unreasonable if suits should be  
instituted against them at the ensuing May  
court.

GEO. LINDENBERGER.  
Queen's-town, April 16, 1865. 39

## New Store.

The subscriber having entered into Copar-  
tnership with an extensive IMPORTING  
HOUSE at Baltimore,  
INFORMS the public, that the business  
will be carried on under the firm of  
THOMAS & CO. at Queen's-town, who  
have now on hand, and will constantly be  
supplied with an extensive and general as-  
ortment of

## Seasonable Goods.

And from the many advantages they pos-  
sess, they are enabled and are determined  
to sell at reduced prices.

RICHARD THOMAS.  
Queen's-town, April 16, 1865. 1f

## Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons indebted to the estate  
of William Biles, deceased, to come  
forward and settle their accounts and ob-  
ligations without delay; and those having  
claims against the said estate, are requested  
to bring in their accounts legally authen-  
ticated for settlement, to

WILLIAM BILES, Ex'or. of  
Wm. Biles, deceased.  
Talbot county, April 16, 1865. 3

## Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frede-  
rick county as a runaway, a Negro  
man who calls himself JACK. He is about  
24 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high;  
his left foot and leg have scars on them,  
caused by burns; large lips; his cloth-  
ing are, a home made linen doublet, a  
pair of old blue pantaloons, and a home  
made linen shirt. If his master does not  
release him he will be sold for his goal fees  
agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,  
Sheriff of Frederick county.  
April 16, 1865. 1aw87

## A List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office in Chester-Town,  
Md. April 1, 1865.

JAMES Arthur, 2. B.—William H.  
Blake; James Bateman, 2. James  
Butcher, 2; Mary Burton; Samuel I. Ba-  
nister, 2; Pea. Bayu, 3. C.—Sarah Clerk;  
Philip Chaplin; John Campbell; David  
Covender; Lufcay Comneys; John M.  
Denison; George Derrig; 2. Robert  
Dunn, junr. Dorius Dunn, junr. John  
Dunham; Robert Dunn. E.—Rowland  
Ellis; Benjamin Everett, 2. F.—James  
Frax; Robert Fillington; Charles Fox  
G.—Hannah Glanwell; Mrs. Ann Gibbon;  
Lucas & Garnett; Richard Graves; Ann  
Grace; Benjamin & James Greenwood;  
John W. Gleaves; Mr. Guichard; Wool-  
man Gibbon. H.—Mrs. Araminta Hynton;  
Thomas Harris; William Hull; Henry  
Helmman, 2. James Hollingsworth; Ar-  
thur Hull; William Hollingsworth; Luke  
Howard. I.—Perigine Jobson; Habbila  
Jones; Jesse Ireland. K.—Dr. Samuel  
Ken; The Rev. Samuel Ken, junr. L.—  
John Lucas; James Lynch; James Lang, 2.  
Iacon Lutz; Rebecca Lowman; Rebecca  
Lucas; John Latham. M.—Mrs. Maria  
Moore. N.—Thomas Numbers. O.—  
Elisba Oburn. P.—John Pecker; Mar-  
garet Peace. S.—Oliver Smith, sen. So-  
lomon Sparks; Major Stradley; Smith  
S. ad; The Secreary of the Lodge at  
Chester-Town. T.—Dr. William Tilden;  
Samuel Thomas; John Turner; William  
Thomas; Henry Tears, 2. Miss Harri-  
Trulock. W.—Robert Waters; The Rev.  
Charles Wallis; John Walters, 2; Robert  
Wilson; Joshua Vantant; Simon Wicks.  
Y.—Mary Yeates.

## A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville,  
Md. April 1, 1865.

GEO. ATTWOOD, 2. B.—James  
Brown; Mrs. Ann C. Berton; Miss  
Mary Brady; John S. Blunt. C.—  
Benjamin Crisp; Mrs. Jas. McCape; Mrs.  
Daphney Cooper. D.—Robert Dawson;  
J. McCloskey; Joseph Darding; James  
Durgain; John M'Denison; Farrelson  
Dixon; John Davis; Ann Duhamel.  
E.—Benj. Eborite; Mrs. Eliza M. Emory.  
F.—Miss Arianna Frazer, 2; John  
Fiddeland; Samuel Frazer. G.—Freder-  
rick Giam. H.—Benjamin Hall; Rich-  
Harring. I.—Rich. J. Jones. K.—Miss  
Maria Kent, William Kerney. L.—Ste-  
phen Lowrey; Amas Lee; Lawson Lee.  
M.—Thomas Neavie. N.—Daniel T.  
Maffey; Miss Lucy Morgan; Nicholas  
Meeds; Jesse Midley; Miss Mary Mi-  
nor; Danl. McGuness. O.—James O.  
Brien. P.—Captain Phillips. R.—Dr. W.  
Ringgold; Mrs. Sarah Ringgold. Q.—  
John Quinby. S.—Dr. W. E. Seth; John  
Sothern; Emory Sudler; Thomas See-  
gar; Mrs. Mary Saunders; Mr. Smith;  
Solomon Scott. T.—William G. Tilgh-  
man; Clerk Q. Ann's County. W.—  
Charles Wallace; George Williamson;  
Joseph Wright; Betty Williams. Y.—  
John Young.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Levy Court of Talbot  
county will meet on Monday the  
first day of April next, for the purpose of  
choosing overseers of the road, and on  
Monday the fourth day of May next, to  
choose judges for the election and a collector  
for the county tax.

By order, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

## Was Committed

TO the goal of Washington county,  
in the State of Maryland, on the e-  
leventh ult. on suspicion of being a runa-  
way, a negro woman, who says she is free,  
that her name is AGNES, and that she is  
from Orange county, in the State of Vir-  
ginia, where she lived with a Mr. Kyles—  
She has on a calico short gown, and a  
striped country cloth petticoat—has lost  
one of her under foreteeth, and is about  
50 years old. The owner (if she is a slave)  
will prove property, pay charges, and take  
her away, or she will be sold agreeably to  
law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff.  
April 9, 1865. 3

## Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of  
James Holmes, late of Talbot coun-  
ty, deceased, are desired to make immediate  
payment to the subscriber; and all those  
having claims against said estate are de-  
sired to leave their accounts properly authen-  
ticated with Mr. Richard Stanfield in East-  
on, in the absence of the subscriber, with  
whom the books and papers will be left,  
and to whom payment may be made at  
any time.

ABNER PARROTT, Ex'or.  
April 2, 1865. 2

## Notice.

THOSE indebted to Greene & Fair-  
bank, or Philip Greene separately, ei-  
ther on bond, note, judgment or account,  
are requested to come forward to Mr. Wil-  
liam E. M. Conklin and discharge them, with  
whom I deposit the books, &c. and legally  
authorize and empower to collect the mo-  
nies due, and act as agent for the subscri-  
ber while absent from this shore.

PHILIP GREENE.  
April 16, 1865. 39

Portrait Painting  
IN CRAYONS AND MINIATURE  
Executed in the most fashionable style.

—ALSO—  
PROFILES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH.  
BY JOHN BRUFF.  
At Mrs. Dawson's, opposite the Court house  
FOR SALE.

A handsome assortment of LOOKING  
GLASSES, in elegant gilt frames. Old  
glasses taken in exchange.  
Easton, April 16, 1865.

## Postponement of Sale.

THE sale of John R. Bromwell's LAND  
is unavoidably postponed until the  
SECOND TUESDAY in May next.  
JAMES EARLE, junr.  
April 9, 1865.

## English Teacher Wanted.

A MAN well qualified to to teach an  
ENGLISH SCHOOL, in a health-  
ful situation in the country, and come well re-  
commended, will hear of a situation, and  
receive good wages by applying to either  
of the subscribers, living in Dorchester  
county.

HENRY SMOOT  
RICHARD WALTERS.  
JOSEPH WHITTELY.

Dorchester county, }  
April 16, 1865. }

## Notice is hereby Given,

TO the creditors of John Ridgway,  
late of Caroline county, deceased,  
that a dividend of his personal estate will  
be made among all his creditors, at Den-  
ton in the said county, on the 16th day of  
July next. All the said creditors are there-  
fore requested to be then and there pre-  
sent with their claims against the de-  
ceased, regularly stated and drawn, they  
may otherwise be excluded from any share  
of the said estate.

JAMES RIDGWAY.  
Caroline county, April 13, 1865. 39

## Journeymen Tailors.

TWO or three steady workmen, will  
meet with constant employ, if im-  
mediate application is made to  
LAMBERT REARDON.  
Easton, April 9, 1865. 3

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on  
Monday the 8th inst. a negro man  
called PERRY, about 24 years of age, of  
a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or  
10 inches high, stout and well made, and  
of an obedient, humble disposition when  
spoken to. His clothing were a round  
over jacket and pantaloons of white country  
kersey, but am informed that he had and  
took with him some other clothing, and  
may change his dress and name, and may  
want to pass for a free man, as I am of the  
opinion that he has obtained a pass from  
some person or other. Whoever will take  
up the said negro and secure him in any  
goal and give me information so that I get  
him again, shall receive the above reward  
and all reasonable charges paid it brought  
home, by  
THOMAS CECILL.  
Head of Wye, Queen Anne's }  
county, April 16, 1865. } 39fnt6m

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, liv-  
ing in Talbot county, State of Mary-  
land, a negro man, who calls himself  
WILL HOPPER; formerly the property  
of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged  
about 35 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches  
high, his clothing unknown. Whoever  
takes up said negro and secures him in any  
goal in this State so that the owner gets him  
again shall receive the above reward, paid  
by  
ROBERT SPEDDIN.  
April 13, 1865. 1f

## Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove  
to the State of Pennsylvania, offers  
for sale his valuable FARM within three  
miles of Easton, and situated on the na-  
vigable waters of Miles river, containing  
between three and four hundred acres of  
good land as any in Talbot county—  
nearly one half of which is cleared, and  
well enclosed—the remainder heavily tim-  
bered, of superior qualities of white and re-  
d oak; hickory, &c. with an uncommon  
growth of locust. There are on said farm,  
a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other  
out houses; and materials cut for a large  
barn—liewise an excellent apple orchard  
and other fruit trees. This land is well  
adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and  
tobacco, and all other produce. The lux-  
uries with which the waters of Miles  
river so abundantly abound, are in great  
perfection in their several seasons at this  
farm. It is presumed persons wishing to  
purchase will view the premises; therefore  
a further description is thought unnecessary  
as the property will be shown, and the  
terms made known by application to the  
subscriber living in Easton.

LIKewise FOR SALE.  
AN unimproved LOT of GROUND  
in the town of Easton, fronting on South  
street, adjoining the new brick building of  
Samuel Hopkins. For terms apply to  
AMES DIXON.  
Easton, 2d 4th mo: 1865. 3

From the Richmond ENQUIRER.

## AARON BURR.

Had there been an ostracism in this  
country, as there was at Athens, this man  
would have been no longer an inhabitant  
of the union. He would have shared the  
same fate as Archides himself; and like  
that illustrious Athenian, he would prob-  
ably have been as guilty of the *præsump-  
tuous charge*, which has been adduced against  
him. Let the reader bear with me for a  
moment, whilst he listens to the circum-  
stances which have *extorted* from me this  
declaration! If he feels surprised now, that  
I have made such an assertion, what will  
be his surprise, when he hears the circum-  
stances on which I make it?

A gentleman of the most respectable au-  
thority, whose correctness of perception,  
and the accuracy of whose memory are  
almost unrivalled, was expatiating a few  
days since in my presence, on the charac-  
ter and conduct of the ex-vice president.  
His observations were principally confined  
to the behavior of Mr. Burr, during the  
presidential election in congress, in  
Feb. 1861. For the purpose of ex-  
plaining the origin of many of the re-  
ports, relative to his *intriguing* with the  
federalists for their votes, which have  
been widely circulated and believed, this  
gentleman stated a variety of minute in-  
cidents, illustrated by the particularities  
of time, & place, and person. These, I shall  
neither pretend to recollect nor defend.  
It will be sufficient, if I mention one or  
two prominent facts.

Whilst this gentleman was at Wash-  
ington during the last winter, he applied  
to Mr. ———, who is at this time, and  
who was in 1861, a very distinguished  
federalist; a man, who derived his influ-  
ence not more from his very brilliant  
talents, than from the very peculiar  
situation, which he occupied during the pen-  
ding election.—He was intimately ac-  
quainted with all the movements of the  
federal party, and may be said indeed to  
have directed many of them. It was  
this M. C. who informed my informant  
that after several attempts had been made  
in vain, (which every one knows) to de-  
cide the election, a caucus of the  
federalists of congress was held to  
adopt some ultimate resolutions. On  
that occasion, he addressed the meeting.  
He avowed his belief, that it was useless  
to put off the decision any longer, from  
any hope, that they *could* elect Mr. Burr;  
that for his own part, he had no knowl-  
edge, whether that gentleman had come  
into their views; (and here, reader let  
me observe that I am uncertain whether  
he said so, because Mr. Burr had never  
been *applied* to, or that he had *refused*,  
when applied to by the federalists; and  
let me add, that though the distinction  
is peculiarly important, my memory has  
not retained which of them it was, that  
took place during the whole of this busi-  
ness,) and he concluded by declaring  
upon any other member present to come  
forward, who had any knowledge that  
Mr. Burr had come into their views—  
No one avowed it; and here again let  
the reader observe, that I am not certain  
whether *no one* avowed it, or whether *all*  
denied it, was after the meeting of this  
caucus, that the ultimate decision took  
place; some of the federal representations  
putting in blank votes; and some voting  
for Mr. Jefferson, which had before voted  
for Mr. Burr.

Should this be the *truth*, then will it  
not follow, that many of the suspicious  
which have been levelled against Mr.  
Burr, are without foundation? Let us  
once adopt this conclusion; and what a  
striking, and I will add, what a melan-  
choly moral, may be deduced from these  
dramatic incidents! A man of an ad-  
mirable genius, and of exquisite accom-  
plishments is accused in a public paper  
of conducting an ingenious intrigue with  
an unpopular party, for the purpose of  
raising himself to the first office in his  
country, without and against the wish of  
the people. The editor of that paper col-  
lects and accumulates the most circum-  
stantial evidence, and the most plausible  
arguments. His success is equal to his  
most sanguine expectations. All the re-  
publican papers take the alarm: The  
whole country echoes with the charge  
of apostasy. Universal suspicion points  
its finger at him: and the name of Aaron  
Burr like that of Benedict Arnold, be-  
comes the ally of apostasy and dishonor.  
And yet after all these rumors, what  
turns out to be the truth of the case?  
That the character of this man though  
not perfectly pure, is at least untainted  
by the charges, which had accomplished  
his downfall. What a salutary example  
to impress us with the necessity of not

yielding our belief to every popular rumor, of enquiring before we finally decide, and of holding back at least a part of the punishment until we have substantiated the existence of ambition beyond the probability of a doubt!

Has then Aaron Burr been altogether guiltless in this transaction? Are there no corroborative circumstances on which to build some charge of ambition? Unfortunately there are. Though the representation which I have given be true, it will go no farther than to release him from the most prominent charge brought against him by "The American Citizen" of New-York, viz. that he had carried on an intrigue with the federalists. It will only replace him upon the ground which he occupied before these charges were made.—He will still deserve the criticism previously laid upon him. He may still be charged with a want of patriotism, with the absence of exalted sentiment, with a direct deviation from all moral propriety, in not announcing most explicitly and unequivocally to the federalists that he would not accept of the presidency, though they might elect him. Silence at such a momentous crisis, was treason to the republican cause. If Mr. Burr had made this explicit and instantaneous avowal to them, he would have at once cut off all the waverings of the federal party. Not having pursued this manly line of conduct, what must we think but that Mr. B. had indulged the ambitious desire of disappointing the wishes of the people, of supplanting his illustrious competitor, and of seeing himself clothed with presidential honors, by an unnatural combination of the federal party, with a minority of the republicans?

I am no admirer of the character of Mr. Burr. Amidst the blaze of genius which surrounds him, his critical observers believe they have discerned some glaring imperfections. His luxury, the looseness of his private morals, his known propensity to political intrigue, in the pursuit of which he has even hesitated to commit his thoughts to paper and trust them to his friends: have attracted the attention and the disapprobation of his country.

At this time perhaps Mr. Burr is a better man than he has ever been before.—He has been initiated in the stern and rugged school of adversity. Her "rigid lore" may have curbed the ambition and broken the haughtiness of his spirit. And his recent history may have taught him, it will teach all men like him, one salutary lesson, that violent suspicions, even when they are untrue, light with sure aim upon that man's head; whose private character is open to reproach, and whose public conduct has previously subjected him to the imputation of intrigue.

BOSTON, March 27.

The John Adams, capt. Wood, arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from Liverpool.—Through the politeness of Mr. Job Prince, a passenger, we have been favored with a London paper of the 9th February.

The late prospect of peace had wholly vanished at the last dates:—And had given place to notes of active and general war louder than had before been heard. The debates in the British parliament breathe nothing but preparation and hostility.—Ten thousand additional seamen had been voted for the present year: the regular force, and troops in pay, had been augmented to 300,000 men, independent of the volunteers; and recruiting both for the army and navy were continued with spirit and success. The fleets continued stationary at about 59; and the loan for 1805, it was supposed, would exceed twenty millions; while vast quantities of Spanish dollars continued to arrive in Spanish prizes; which were immediately escorted to the bank, or mint. It was generally thought in London, that the proposition of peace made by Bonaparte, and mentioned in the British king's speech, was a mere stockjobbing manoeuvre of Calleyrand.

Every appearance on the continent indicated that Bonaparte contemplated the execution of some vast designs. At the last dates, he was about setting out to Italy, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting at the coronation of his brother Joseph as king of Lombardy; but more probably for the purpose of recognizing the kingdom and states of that part of Europe. The Cisalpine republic and the little kingdom of Etruria, were about to be annihilated; and the territory included in Joseph's kingdom. The European politicians attached still more extensive views to this journey of Bonaparte's. They saw or thought they saw, in it a design to disperse the Austrian cordon of troops extending from the Tyrol to Venice; and the consequent annexation of the cordon states of Venice to the kingdom of Lombardy. Nay, more; they prognosticated that the states of the church were to change their secular if not spiritual master; and that Naples was no longer to belong to the crown of the two Sicilies. These may be the dreams of disturbed imaginations; but it is a fact that large bodies of French and Italian troops were leaving France for

Italy; and that several detachments of the emperor's household troops had quitted Paris, for Milan.

No new movement had been made in Russia; nor were many to be found in these ice bound regions during winter. But we do not find that she had relaxed in her warlike preparations; or in her avowed hostility to the aggressions of imperial France. Sweden continued her menacing attitude; Austria appeared dissatisfied; but Prussia and Denmark were anxious to maintain a strict neutrality.

Accounts of the escape of the Rochefort Squadron—of whose depredations in the West Indies, accounts have been received here—reached England about the 1st Feb. It appeared by those accounts, that the Squadron left Rochefort the night of the 10th January—that on the 12th it was descried by one of the British look out cutters; and was spoken by an American vessel, on the 16th off the Penmarks; when it hove too and stood to the southward. It was not until the 16th admiral Graves received intelligence of their escape. This was all the information which had been received in England on the subject; except that the escaped Squadron consisted of the Imperialist, (or Coronation) 120 guns, two 84's and three 74's full of soldiers; and having on board two hundred pieces of ordnance. Various conjectures of the destination of this Squadron were launched in England; but two divisions under admiral Cotton and Graves had been sent in pursuit of it—one shaping its course for the Mediterranean, the other for the West Indies. Both squadrons contain six sail of the line, &c.

There were no additional accounts of movements in the Mediterranean. Lord Nelson, it was said was besieging Minorca; and a French Squadron of considerable force, was on the point of sailing from Toulon.

The British government at Malta continued to bestow every attention on the American Squadron. Their prints speak highly of the spirit of our seamen before Tripoli, and lament the issue of the campaign.

The menace of besieging Gibraltar was continued in Spain and France; and the rock had received a considerable reinforcement of troops. Lieut. gen. Fox, brother of Charles J. Fox, now commands that fortress; which the British have held since the year 1704.

The grand secret expedition is mentioned as being deferred for the present, but several regiments were to embark for colonial service, 1000 cavalry were under orders to embark at Portsmouth for the West Indies.

Two Squadrons under admirals Sir Thomas Graves, and Sir Charles Cotton, each of six sail of the line, had been dispatched in pursuit of the French fleet, that had sailed from Rochefort. One of these squadrons had proceeded for the Mediterranean, the other for the West Indies. Rear admiral Graves' Squadron is composed of the Poudroyant, of 80 guns, capt. Rod; Windsor Castle, 94, capt. Gould; Hero, 74, Gardner, Mars, 74, Ducl; Colossus, 74, Morris; and Bellerophon, 74, Loring. The particular destination of this Squadron is not discriminated.

The West India fleet of 230 sail, had sailed from Cork, having the 15th, 90th, and 96th regiments on board. The fleet is conveyed by the Proflyte, Euryalus, and Dryad frigates, and the Elk.

Paris accounts of January 18, says, "Notwithstanding the march of our troops, and the emperor's intended journey to Italy, we still think here, that there will be no war on the continent with Russia, much less with Austria."

ROUTLAND, (Vt) MARCH 23.  
BEWARE OF QUACKS!

The following particulars relative to the trial of John Johnson for an indictment of Murder, is communicated to us by a gentleman who attended the court. We hope it may instruct the credulous, and form a lesson for those who are too often employing such vile impostors of physick, who are continually ransacking the country, "seeking whom they may devour."

At the last February term of the supreme court of the state, holden at Manchester, in the county of Bennington, came on the trial of John Johnson, who was indicted for the Murder of Miss Everts, a young girl of Sunderland, in said county.—The evidence given against the prisoner on the part of the state was, in substance, That the said Johnson had set himself up in the vicinity as a cancer Doctor, and pretended that he had performed miraculous cures in that and many other disorders. The parents of the deceased hearing of his fame sent for him to call and see their daughter, a girl of about eighteen years of age, who had been delirious for some time, so that they were obliged to confine her. Upon the said Johnson's calling on the parents they inquired of him whether he could cure their daughter?—he said he could most certainly cure her—that he had cured many persons apparently in the same situation. He was then inquired of where he had acquired this great skill above all other Doctors? He said he had read a great many German authors

and had acquired much knowledge, and had got much information from the native Indians, he thought more from the Indians, than from any other quarter.—He then observed, that the must be put to sleep, or laid, as he expressed it. The mother fearful he was about to administer opium, says, I fear you are about to give my daughter opium. The respondent answered he would not give her opium. He said he had an Indian root, which put in rum would lay her and break the charm, and when she awoke she would be perfectly well. He then went away to a neighbour's house to prepare his medicine, where he was seen to put a large quantity of opium into water, the quantity could not be accurately ascertained, but the witness said he should judge enough to kill three persons. He returned to his patient again; after looking attentively through the Almanack, and the signs in particular, he observed, that it was as good a time to administer this medicine that day as any, but it would take double the quantity of rum to lay her that day to what it would the next. He then had nearly a quart of rum, and a small vessel given, him to put in and mix his medicine; with which he went to the room where the girl was confined and observed that he must be alone with her, and must not be disturbed until he had laid her. After he had been alone with the girl about half an hour the mother and a son went to listen, being anxious to know what was going on in the room, heard nothing but the girl say get away, which the witness said was a common expression to the family if any of them only spoke to her—they soon returned. The mother being very uneasy, went and opened the door, found the respondent near it, her daughter being apparently lifeless on the floor, in a moist sweat. She was soon taken up, dressed in another apparel and put into bed which was about 3 o'clock, P. M. The Doctor observed that he must have something to drink, for he had had a very hard time of it in laying her, and the rum which he had taken in the room with him was gone.—The girl appeared still to be nearly expiring, which alarmed the family. But the Doctor assured them she would soon awake and be perfectly well. The girl remained in this situation until about one or two o'clock at night, the family being in bed except the mother, the Doctor proposed, to go to bed to the daughter, and observed it was necessary—and that they being alone, it would not be known (or words to that import.) The Doctor immediately sprung into bed, put his arm around the girl, turned her face towards him—the soon puked on the Doctor, when he immediately quit the bed. The girl expired in a few minutes.

There was strong suspicion entertained that the Doctor was guilty of obscene conduct while alone with the girl. But there was no evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury of that fact.

The jury after retiring about three hours found Johnson not guilty of murder but guilty of Manslaughter.

The court sentenced him to receive thirty-nine stripes, to stand in the pillory one hour, to pay cost, and stand committed until sentence was complied with.

Extract of letters from William Dunbart to Gen. William.

NATCHEZ FEB. 15, 1805.

"On my return home, I have the pleasure of receiving several letters: I have not time at this moment, to sit down to make you a reply to all the obliging things you have said; the present is only intended to tell you that I am returned from an excursion up the Washita as high as the hot springs; this will serve as an apology for my silence.—this little voyage was undertaken under the auspices of the president, in consequence of suspension of the more considerable expedition which were intended up the Arcañsa and Red Rivers. The Washita river is nearly parallel to the Mississippi, and about 25 miles from it as high as the Post of Greenwich; the latter will be correctly stated when all the calculations are completed: the hot springs are numerous, and are from the temperature of 120 to 150 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. We are not acquainted with any other springs in America, to be compared with those in respect to temperature; by analysis the water contains lime and a small portion of iron with a very little free carbonic acid. it is a very agreeable tasted water either hot or cold. In the temperature of 150 I found both vegetable and animal life: the former is a species of moss resembling in some measure, that which is described by naturalists under the name of Byssia, the animal is a testaceous Bivalve. I examined it with the microscope when alive, it thrusts four legs out of its shell, of which the two before are pointed, probably to make incisions into the vessels of the moss to obtain its food; the hind legs are not pointed, but rather broad at the extremities, to enable the animal to propel itself forward, either through the water, or on

the plant; the largest of them do not exceed the 50th part of an inch others are scarcely visible to the naked eye. I am now hurrying myself to get my journals transcribed for the president; they are not of much importance, but contain a couple of hundred pages exclusive of the geometrical part; we have taken courses and distances all the way from the mouth of Red River to the hot springs upwards of five hundred miles, and by the old French companion two hundred and forty leagues."

The following curious incident, may be depended on as a fact.

"A young man, a Midshipman in the sea service, of rather obscure birth, was taken prisoner during the Spanish war, and carried to Peru, in South-America, where he remained on parole for some years.—During this period, an accident brought him acquainted with a lady, a near relation of a very high female personage in the kingdom of New-Spain, whose influence at length procured his liberty; some time after he returned to England. In the pursuit of his possession, he has had the fortune to have a birth on board the ship, perhaps the most successful in capturing the Spanish prizes lately arrived in our ports. It happened that this young man was detached with a party of seamen, to take possession of a valuable prize just taken, when upon boarding the ship, he found to his utter astonishment the very lady to whose kind attentions he had been under so many obligations. It was his singular fortune to have his case exactly reversed, to enjoy the supreme felicity of being able to repay his obligations with a large interest. The circumstance was no sooner made known to his shipmates, then with the generosity for characteristic of British seamen, the officers and crew immediately agreed to restore her property to their illustrious captive.—All her large and beautiful vessels of pure gold, an immense quantity of the most valuable jewels, all her costly furniture, and property of every description to an exceeding large amount, with which she was returning to her native country, were restored to her; thus nobly proving that humane and generous treatment of a British seaman in misfortune, will never fail to be gratefully remembered by his gallant comrades, when occasion shall present itself.

The fortunate midshipman, (whose share of prize money cannot be less than between 4, and 5,000) has taken as might be supposed, his illustrious friend under his protection during his stay in this country and they are both to believe, at this moment in the metropolis."—St. James Chron.

#### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

##### AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act for the government and regulation of the seamen in the merchant's service."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions, regulation and penalties which are contained in the 8th section of the act, entitled "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service," so far as relates to a chest of medicines to be provided for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, and upwards, shall be extended to all merchant vessels of the burthen of seventy five tons or upward, navigated with six persons or more, in the whole, and bound from the United States, to any port or ports in the West Indies.

NATH. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

March 2, 1805—APPROVED.

TH: JEFFERSON.

##### AN ACT

To appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of building gun-boats.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the President to cause to be built, a number of gun boats, not exceeding twenty-five, for the better protection of the ports and harbors of the United States.

NATH. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

March 2, 1805.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

##### AN ACT

To authorize the erection of a bridge across a mill pond and marsh in the Navy Yard belonging to the United States, in the town of Brooklyn in the state of New York.

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

the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized by a proper instrument in writing, under his hand, in due form, to grant to such person or persons, or body corporate, by their proper name of incorporation, as shall be authorized by an act of the Legislature of the state of New York, to open and improve a road from Brooklyn ferry, in that state, along the shore of the Walloabogot, to Bushwick, to erect a bridge across the millpond and marsh, being part of the navy yard belonging to the United States, in the said town of Brooklyn, and to maintain such bridge, under such restrictions and on such conditions as he shall prescribe. Provided nevertheless, that if at any future time, it shall appear to the President of the United States, that the property of the United States is injured by such bridge, he may revoke the permission granted by him for erecting the same.

And provided also, That no toll shall be demanded, at any time, for any article, the property of the United States, which may be conveyed to or for their use, over or across the said bridge, or from any person or persons employed in the said navy yard, who may pass or repass on the said bridge.

NATH. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

March 2, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

##### AN ACT

For the relief of Richard Taylor.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard Taylor of Kentucky, who was employed in the service of the United States as an escort, spy, and guide, at the daily pay of one dollar and twenty five cents, during hostilities with certain Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and was disabled by being wounded while in such service, shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at the rate of twenty dollars per month to commence on the first day of January in the present year, in lieu of his present rate of pension.

NATH. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS: ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

##### AN ACT

For the relief of Robert Patton, and others.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector for the district of Tappahannock, be and he hereby is directed to repay to Robert Patton and company, and Samuel Pearson, the owners of the schooner Iris, a vessel of the United States, the amount received from them for foreign tonnage on said schooner, and he hereby is also directed to repay to Samuel Gordon and others, the owners of the cargo of the said schooner, the amount of ten per cent additional duties received from them upon the said cargo, at the entry thereof at Tappahannock, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector for the district of Newport, be and he is hereby directed to pay to Edmund Briggs, jun. and others, the master and crew of the schooner Piche, the amount of bounty or allowance arising on a fishing voyage which was made in the said vessel, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, upon satisfactory proof being exhibited to him, that the said schooner was employed during the four months of fishing season.

NATH. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS: ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1805—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

##### AN ACT

To provide for the accommodation of the President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to his household, as may be decayed and out of repair; and that the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion, and under his direction.

NATH. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS: ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1805—APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

B L A N K S

FOR SALS,

AT THE STAR OFFICE.

STAR  
No. 2,  
En. Shore General Advertiser  
EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
April 23, 1805.

On Wednesday last the PRESIDENT of the United States returned to the city of Washington from Monticello, in good health.

**Earthquake.**  
On Saturday the fifth instant at about 15 minutes past 2, P. M. the town of Salem, Massachusetts, was visited by an Earthquake, which lasted 4 seconds.

**Extract of a letter, dated Guadaloupe, March 16.**

"I have to inform you, that the two French Squadrons have united—one from Toulon, and the other from Rochefort. The latter has made terrible havoc amongst the enemy; from seven to eight hundred vessels, large and small having been taken, sunk or burnt; besides which, the squadron has raised contributions in all the English windward islands. Spanish Trinidad alone, taken by the Toulon Squadron, has escaped contribution; as the French have placed a garrison in it, and mean to keep it in their possession. The Squadron consists of 23 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, besides 30 other vessels, such as corvettes, transport, &c. making in all 74 sail. The precise object of the expedition is a profound secret, all their officers having their orders sealed. It is said that there are 18000 men on board this fleet. You may, if you think proper, communicate the above information to your friends."

Capt. Dolliver, arrived at New-York, informs, that on the day he sailed, six English East Indiamen left Madeira under convoy of the Mediator frigate; and that he left lying off and on before Madeira, six English ships of the line, one of 98 guns, and five of 74, under vice admiral Cochrane, supposed to be in pursuit of the French fleet which had made its escape from Rochefort. They had been off the island two days; and the inhabitants alarmed for their own safety, assembled to the number of 40,000 men in arms, and were making vigorous preparations for defence. The frigate Egyptianne has arrived at Madeira, having captured two Spanish brigs and schooners.

**"Natchez Feb. 23.**  
"In my last I was a little premature, in my account of the longitude of the hot springs upon a first hasty calculation, which we will now correct a mistake had been made in correcting the error of the watch. I now find that from a mean of the results derived from nine distances of the moon from Arctis, the longitude of the hot springs appears to be only 6h. 10m. 59s. west of Greenwich."

**Extract of a letter dated.**  
**Charleston March 29, 1805.**  
"We are all very ill here, in consequence of the late gale, and the impolitic measure of keeping the ports open for the introduction of Africans; money has become so scarce, and republicans and federalists are so much engaged in supporting their credit, that politics are little heard of. The opinion of all with whom I converse since I have been here, is adverse to the further admission of slaves, and condemn the unfortunate policy which last year relaxed the system, as it is now acknowledged on all hands to be productive of great injury, without even any temporary good."

New-Orleans has been incorporated as a city. The Governor is to appoint the Mayor and Recorder annually. The Aldermen, &c. are to be chosen on the first Monday in March, in ward meetings, by a plurality of votes. One half of the number of Aldermen to be re-chosen every year. The Mayor and Aldermen have power to levy taxes. The qualification of a voter is the possession of real estate worth 100 dollars, or renting an estate at 100 dollars, or upwards, per annum. Taverns and boarding houses are not to be opened, nor coaches, chaises or carts to be kept or let, without a licence from the Mayor.

Mungo Park, the celebrated traveller, started from Portsmouth on Friday, in an armed vessel, for Africa, to pursue his researches in the interior of that continent.

Dr. Buchan has been sent to Gibraltar, to investigate the nature of the plague.

A single Scot's Topas or Cairngorum, was lately sold at Edinburgh by auction, for thirteen guineas.

[London paper.]

**Don**—One whose visits are so welcome, that he is almost always invited to call again!

Nothing important by the last mail.

Philanthropic Society.

AT a meeting of several of the citizens of Easton and its vicinity on the 21st of the 7th mo. 1804, for the purpose of establishing a society for the relief of persons of colour unlawfully held in bondage, and the aid of those who may be illegally transported from the State, &c. &c.

The following persons were appointed to draw up a Constitution and rules for the observance of, said society, viz.—William Meluy, Robert Moore, Charles Emory, James Iddings, and John Kennard, jun. who are directed to submit such rules, &c. as they may draw up to the next meeting.

The meeting adjourns to meet again on the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At a meeting of the Philanthropic Society for the relief of free blacks, &c. the 28th of 7th mo. 1804, present nineteen members—

The committee appointed at the last meeting to draw up a Constitution, produced one accordingly, which after several readings, and some amendments, was agreed on, and signed by all present, and is as follows, viz.

PREAMBLE OF THE  
PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY  
FOR THE

Relief and protection of free blacks and people of colour unlawfully held in bondage, or otherwise oppressed.

IT having pleased the Creator of the world to make of one flesh all the children of men, it becomes them to consult and promote each others happiness as members of the family, however diversified they may be by colour, situation, religion, or different states of society.

Such commerce in the human species having been uniformly pernicious and disgraceful to every country in which it has been exercised. Long experience has sufficiently attested its repugnance to sound policy, to good morals, to the rights of mankind, and to the sacred obligations of the Christian religion. The free Constitution of the United States suffers violence by such illicit practices. Their fundamental principles declare the original and inherent equality of mankind. And on this broad and liberal basis stands our liberty and political happiness. And if the principle of slavery were in itself justifiable, it is impossible to vindicate upon rational grounds the illegal exercise of it. Many persons entitled to freedom by the laws and constitutions of the several states, are detained by fraud or violence. Every good citizen is deeply interested in the impartial administration of justice, and consequently in the prevention of such illegal and unjust proceedings.

The cultivation of the minds of those that may be emancipated, in order to eradicate the habits and vices of slavery, is an object highly worthy of public attention. Society has suffered injury and is in danger of suffering more, from neglecting the education of black persons of colour.

Impressed with the importance of those sentiments, the subscribers have associated under the title of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY for the relief and protection of free blacks and people of colour unlawfully held in bondage, or otherwise oppressed; and for effecting these purposes have adopted the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Acting Committee of five members.

ART. 2. The President, or in his absence the Vice President shall have power to preserve decorum—determine all disputes and differences with respect to order—observe that the principle design of meeting together is strictly attended to; he shall sign all public acts of the Society, and have power to call a special meeting when the acting committee may deem it necessary. He with the vice-president, shall be chosen annually by ballot.

ART. 3. The Secretary shall keep a fair account of the proceedings of the Society; and with the acting committee shall correspond with persons and societies, as may be judged necessary, to promote the objects of this association. He shall be chosen annually by ballot.

ART. 4. The Treasurer on being appointed to his office, shall give bond to the President for the use of the society, in a sum not less than two hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him; he shall pay all bills drawn on him signed by the President, or on his death, absence, or resignation, by the Vice President and any two of the Acting Committee, provided he hath funds sufficient in his hands; and at the expiration of his office shall deliver up all monies, and other effects belonging to the society, to his successor. He shall be chosen annually by ballot.

ART. 5. The Acting Committee shall be chosen by ballot at the first meeting of the society; three members of which shall constitute a quorum, who shall at the expense of the society transact such business as may occur during its recess; they may retain counsellors at law, and shall keep minutes of their proceedings

and lay them before the society at each quarterly meeting. In order to preserve a rotation of the members, at each quarterly meeting the seat of the person first on the list of the Acting Committee shall be vacated, and another member chosen to supply his place, and so on quarterly.

ART. 6. In case of the absence of the President, Vice President, or Secretary, a majority of the members present shall appoint persons to act in their respective stations for that time. Two or more members may adjourn a meeting.

ART. 7. The stated meetings of the society shall be every three months, viz. on the seventh day of the week previous to the sitting of the courts in the fifth and eleventh months, and the second seventh day in the second and eighth months, at the place which shall be appointed from time to time by a majority of the members present, for the purpose of receiving reports from committees, and for all matters of moment that may occur.

ART. 8. Each member shall pay to the Treasurer or his order, fifty cents every quarter; and if any member neglect or refuse to pay his quota the third quarter, the Treasurer shall furnish him with his account within one month next ensuing, and if it remain unpaid the fourth quarter, it shall be put to vote, whether he shall continue longer a member. All monies by donation or otherwise shall be deemed stock.

ART. 9. Persons who do not reside in this state may be admitted corresponding members of this society by the Acting Committee without being subject to any annual or quarterly payments, and shall be permitted to vote at the meetings of the society on complying with the regulations of the twelfth article.

ART. 10. Every member shall have a right to express his sentiments with decency, standing up while speaking, and it shall be deemed indecorous for one to interrupt another, or indecently reflect on, or ridicule a member for peculiarities in his manner of speech or delivery; each member shall endeavor to preserve order, which if any neglect or refuse to observe, it shall be put to vote whether he shall be expelled.

ART. 11. A book shall be kept by the Acting Committee for the purpose of entering the names of all those charged with practices contrary to the design of this institution, and the same shall remain open against him, her or them, until closed by a report of the committee on the case. And if it is discovered that any free black, or coloured children, are kept without indentures, the names of the persons so holding them shall be entered as aforesaid, and closed by the committee's report, that the case is lawfully settled; and if by indenture, they shall set forth the period of such indenture, and the condition therein contained.

ART. 12. Any person may be admitted a member of this society, who shall be approved of by the Acting Committee, and declare that it is his determination to concur with the society in all lawful and proper measures for carrying into effect the objects thereof.

ART. 13. A majority of the members met shall determine all questions which may come before the society, and in case of an equal division, the President shall have a casting vote.

ART. 14. A majority of the members met may at any quarterly meeting, alter or make such further rules, regulations, and amendments from time to time to this Constitution, as by them may be deemed necessary and agreeable to the society; provided, such amendments or alterations have been laid before the society at a preceding meeting.

ART. 15. As it is of importance that the stated meetings of this society be as general as can conveniently be come at, it shall be considered that any member being absent at such meeting, shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of twenty five cents, unless he can render such excuse for his non-attendance as may be thought sufficient by a majority of the meeting.

William Meluy, Robert Moore, Joseph Bartlett, James Dixon, Abdnigo Botfield, Charles Emory, James Berry, Samuel Tarnell, Patrick M'Neal, William Atkinson, James Neall, James Stokes, Jonathan N. Benny, Samuel Sharpless, John Jeffries, Isaac Atkinson, Tristram Bowdell, Tristram Needles, William Potton, Edward Needles, Preston Sharpless, John Kennard, junr. William Bromwell, William Dobson, Isaac Poits, James Wilson, sen.

Agreeably to the constitution, the meeting then proceeded to the choice of officers by ballot, when the following members were duly elected, viz.

William Meluy, President.  
Robert Moore, Vice-President.  
James Iddings, Secretary.  
Charles Emory, Treasurer, and Patrick M'Neal, James Neall, Samuel Sharpless, Joseph Bartlett, and Jonathan N. Benny, } Acting Com'ce.

It was then resolved, That the constitution, with this day's proceeding, be published in the Star, in order that the objects of the association may be generally known by our fellow citizens at large, to prevent misrepresentation.

**MARRIED**—On Sunday last, in Caroline county, Mrs. SELLERS, to Mr. HENRY NICOLLS, both of that county.

**DIED**—In Caroline county, on the 31st March last, Mr. James Somers, late Sheriff and Collector of that county.

**DIED**—On Saturday last at his residence near this town, in his 72d year Dr. Moses Allen, for many years an eminent Physician in this county, and generally esteemed by those who knew him.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.  
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his PAS SAGE and GRAIN BOATS, on a commodating terms. Among which is the new fast sailing Schooner LOUISIANA, burthen upwards of fifty tons, now in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boat, anchors cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention by an early application to him living at Easton Point, where the Packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known.

SAMUEL THOMAS.  
April 23, 1805.

For Sale.

A TRACT of fertile land, consisting of 900 acres, situated on Bohemian river, in Cecil county. On the premises is a handsome brick Mansion house, of ten rooms, some of which are elegantly finished. There is also a good brick stable and carriage house, with granary, corn houses, and other buildings necessary for a large farm.

There are many admirable springs of water on the tract, several of which are convenient to the mansion. In the proper season, the river abounds with fine fish and wild fowl, particularly the canvas back duck. The situation of the house is elevated, and the surrounding country highly cultivated, and picturesque.

On giving proper security the purchaser may have a liberal credit. For further terms apply to the subscriber in Wilmington, State of Delaware.

ROBERT MILLIGAN.  
April 23, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Richardson, late of said county deceased:—

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, residing in said county, at or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1805.

JOHN STEVENS, junr.  
Worcester county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Benjamin Purnell, late of said county deceased:—

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, residing in said county, at or before the first day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1805.

JOHN STEVENS, Aem'or.  
de bonis non.  
Worcester county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Jones, late of Somerset 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 23d day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1805.

BETSY JONES, Executrix.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet on the seventh day of May next, to receive accounts of the loss or transfer of any property, or hear any other appeal agreeable to law.

By order of the Commissioners,  
JOHN HARWOOD, Clk.  
April 23, 1805.

For Sale, or Rent,

A NEW two story brick dwelling HOUSE, situated on Washington street, adjoining the long row of brick buildings near the South end of said street—there is one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two in the garret—the joiners work is all finished, and a part of the plaiting. The lot is twenty-two feet front on said street, and running back one hundred and eighty feet to an ally. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Easton.

ADAM EDGAR.  
April 23, 1805.

100 Dollars Reward.

**RUNAWAY** on the thirteenth inst. from the subscriber, residing near Simms's Tavern, Kent county, State of Maryland, two Negro men, one named JOSEPH, the other DANIEL—Joseph is about forty years old, he is five feet six of eight inches high, stout to his height, remarkably black, limps a little from a hurt he received in his hip; I do not recollect whether it is his right or left; he has rather a flat face, with high cheek bones—a description of his clothes would be unnecessary, as I expect he has changed them before this time. Daniel is about two of three and thirty, nearly the same height of Joseph, his make is slender, his complexion between a black and yellow, his disposition mild—his wife (who is the property of Mr. Henry Ringgold) he took with him; she is tall and slender, and her complexion very black. The above reward will be given for the two negro men if taken out of the State and secured in any goal or brought home, so that the owner gets them again—if taken in the State, and secured or brought home, so that the owner recovers them, fifty dollars only will be given, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN MAXWELL.

April 23, 1805.

The Canadian Horse Sale.

WILL be let to mares, this season at four dollars the spring's chance and a quarter to the groom; the above sum to be paid on or before the first day of September next.

SAMSON will stand at Centreville on Wednesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays; at Roe's Croft Roads on Fridays; at John Dodd's, ten the remaining days of the week at the subscriber's stable. The season will end on the 20th of June next—good attendance will be given at each of these stands by JOHN DODD, junr.

April 23, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

**STRAYED** or stolen from the subscriber, on the 20th inst. a bright bay HORSE, eight years old this spring, upward of fourteen hands high, well made, and in good order; a good saddle horse, trot and gallops—both hind feet white, and some white on one of his fore feet, black in his face with a white nose—hogged made, and short tail. The above reward if taken out of the county, and six dollars if taken in the county, with reasonable charges will be paid for delivering him to the subscriber, living near Turner's Mill, Talbot county.

MOSES BUTLER.  
April 23, 1805.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

**RUNAWAY** on Sunday night, the fourteenth inst. from the subscriber living on the farm commonly called St. Joseph, Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, a negro fellow named JOHN, about twenty-one years of age, five feet 8 or ten inches high, rather of a dark yellowish complexion, seems clumsy and stupid, yet cunning & crafty in his turns, thick lipped, very habitual when spoken to, down look and a bushy head; had on at his departure a dark green jacket with trowsers of the same, and black under jacket. His father, a free negro man, lives in Baltimore, and it is supposed that he might have gone there. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal, or otherwise so that the subscriber can get him again, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid.

DORSON SUMMERS.

Head of Wye, April 23, 1805.  
The editors of the Wilmington Mirror, Philadelphia Aurora, and Baltimore American will please to publish the above advertisement once a week for three weeks in their respective papers, and transmit their accounts to the Editor of the Star.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Turner deceased, are warned to exhibit the same in proper order for settlement to NATHAN TOWNSEND, attorney in fact for Lydia Turner, on the nineteenth day of October next, or else they will be excluded by law.

April 23, 1805.

Five Dollars Reward

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living in Island creek neck, in Talbot county, Maryland, on the fourteenth inst. a negro man called JIM, about five feet 9 or ten inches high, slender made, and a very affable, well behaved fellow, of a yellow complexion, had on when he went away, a black and white kersey jacket and trowsers, a half worn wool hat and sundry other clothes that the subscriber cannot describe. He was hired from Mr. David Kerr of Easton by me for the present year. Whoever brings home said fellow, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by me CARSON BOWDLE.

April 23, 1805.

For Sale.

A small tract of LAND, containing about 170 acres, on Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, situated on Chetopa river, and commanding a view of Chesapeake bay. There is on the premises a comfortable brick dwelling house, with a kitchen, adjoining, a large barn, stables, and other necessary out buildings; also a very valuable WIND MILL, which is an object of importance in a place where there are no streams for water mills. For fishing, towing, &c. it is equal to any on the salt water; and there is a large proportion of timber thereon. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to Mr. Jacob Tolson, who lives on the land, and may know the terms by the subscriber, living near Church Hill, Queen Ann's county.

JOHN WALTERS.  
April 23, 1805.





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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1805.

[NO. 35....295.]

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.

## AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BANK, AND INCORPORATE A COMPANY UNDER THE NAME OF THE Farmers Bank of Maryland, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS the agricultural and commercial interests of this State may be promoted by the establishment of a bank at the city of Annapolis, and a branch bank thereof at Easton; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That a bank, to be called and known by the name of the FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, shall be established at the city of Annapolis, and a branch thereof shall be established at Easton, for the Eastern shore, and the proportion to be allotted to the branch bank shall not exceed two fifth parts of the capital stock.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the capital stock of this bank shall be limited to one million two hundred thousand dollars, to consist of twenty-four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, one third part thereof, or eight thousand shares, shall be reserved for the use and benefit of the State, to be subscribed for in such manner as the legislature may direct, but no engagement shall be understood to be laid upon the State to subscribe or vest money therein by the admission of a right to do so, or by a retention of any unfilled shares, and the remaining sixteen thousand shares shall be allotted to the different counties, and subscribed for, in the manner following, viz. At Annapolis, for the city of Annapolis and county of Anne Arundel, for two thousand shares, under the direction of John Gibson, James Williams, John Muir, Robert Denny, Lewis Duval and William Alexander, or any two of them; at Baltimore, for the city and county of Baltimore, for two thousand shares, under the direction of Thomas Dickson, Cumberland Dugan, John Stephen and George F. Warfield, or any two of them; at Belle Air, for the county of Harford, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of John Stump, William Wilton, John C. Bend and George Patterson, or any two of them; at Frederick town, for Frederick county, for twelve hundred shares, under the direction of George Murdock, doctor John Tyler, John Schley and Henry R. Warfield, or any two of them; at Elizabeth town, for Washington county, for eight hundred shares, under the direction of Samuel Ringgold, Nathaniel Rochetter, Robert Hughes and Jacob Zeller, or any two of them; at Cumberland, for Allegany county, under the direction of William McMahon, Daniel Fetter, James Scott and George Hebb, or any two of them; at Montgomery court house, for Montgomery county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of Thomas Davis, Upton Beall, Caleb Bently and Thomas P. Wilton, or any two of them; at Upper Marlborough, for Prince Georges county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of Edward H. Calvert, Archibald Van Horn, Thomas Snowden and Jacob Ducker, or any two of them; at Port Tobacco, for Charles county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of Henry H. Chapman, William Vincent, William H. McPherson and Francis Digges, or any two of them; at Leonard town, for Saint Mary's county, for four hundred and eighty shares, under the direction of William Bolton, Joseph Ford, Luke W. Barber and James Hopewell, or any two of them; at Prince-Frederick town, for Calvert county, for three hundred and twenty shares, under the direction of Richard Graham, Richard Mackall, Joseph Wilkinson and Samuel Whittington, or any two of them; at Easton, for Easton and Talbot county, for two thousand shares, under the direction of Thomas J. Bullitt, John Leeds Kerr, Hall Harrison, Bennett Wheeler, Joseph Harkins, William Meloy and James Earle, or any two of them; at Cambridge, for Dorchester county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of doctor John Eccleston, Joseph Bonalls, Matthew Keene and Solomon

Frazier, or any two of them; at Centerville, for Queen Ann's county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of William Carmichael, Richard T. Earle, John Hackett and Thomas Earle, or any two of them; at Denton, Caroline county, for four hundred shares, under the direction of William Whiteley, Solomon Brown, William Potter and Isaac Purnell, or any two of them; at Chestertown, for Kent county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of James Scott, Benjamin Chambers, Richard Hatcheson and Richard Silgman, 4th, or any two of them; at Princess Anne, for Somerset county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of William Williams, Benjamin F. A. C. Dashiell, Littleton D. Teacle and Peter Dashiell, or any two of them; at Elkton, for Cecil county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of Daniel Sheredine, John Patridge, John Gilpin and William Alexander, or any two of them; at Snow Hill, for Worcester county, for six hundred and forty shares, under the direction of Thomas S. Follitt, Zadock Sturgis, Ephraim K. Wilson and Stephen Purnell, or any two of them.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That books for the said subscriptions shall be opened by the commissioners aforesaid, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon on a day which may be hereafter appointed by the commissioners hereinafter named, and by them notified in the public papers for six weeks previous thereto, provided that such day shall not be postponed beyond the first day of October next, and shall be closed before the hour of five post meridian on the same day, but the commissioners may and they are hereby directed, in case the number of shares allotted to any county shall not be subscribed on the first day, to adjourn to the same hour on the next day, and if the subscriptions shall not be filled by the hour of five post meridian on the second day, the books are then to be closed, and transmitted to Annapolis or Easton, as the case may be, but if the subscriptions shall, on the first or second day, exceed the number herein allotted to the respective counties, then the said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed so to apportion the shares subscribed among the several subscribers, by proportional reduction, as may reduce the whole to the number allotted; and it shall be the joint duty of the committees appointed at Annapolis and at Easton, to wit, John Gibson, James Williams, John Muir, Robert Denny, Lewis Duval and William Alexander, at Annapolis, and Thomas J. Bullitt, John Leeds Kerr, Hall Harrison, Bennett Wheeler, Joseph Harkins, William Meloy and James Earle, junr. at Easton, to conduct every operation to the proposed institution until they shall be superseded by the appointment of directors.

V. *And be it enacted,* That every subscriber shall pay to the county commissioners, heretofore appointed, at the time of subscribing for the same, the sum of five dollars on each share that shall be by him subscribed; and the county commissioners shall transmit to the commissioners at Annapolis, and to the commissioners at Easton, by the earliest safe conveyance, all monies received by them, together with the subscription books; and the stock to be subscribed on the respective shares shall be entered on the books of the bank at Annapolis, and the branch bank at Easton, respectively, subject however to be transferred from one bank to the other, under such rules and regulations as may be provided for that purpose by the directors of the banks conjointly; and each subscriber shall, within thirty days thereafter, pay the further sum of five dollars on each share to the commissioners at Annapolis, or Easton, as the case may be, and within thirty days thereafter the further sum of five dollars on each share to the directors, and within thirty days thereafter the further sum of five dollars on each share as aforesaid, and within thirty days thereafter the further sum of five dollars on each share as aforesaid, but any person who may find it convenient, may, at the time of his paying his first, second, third or fourth instalment, pay up on his shares to the amount of twenty five dollars on each share, and shall receive a dividend accordingly; and the remaining twenty five dollars on each share shall be paid by instalments of five dollars, the first to be paid at the end of three months from the last payment herein before directed, and each succeeding payment at like intervals, and receipts shall be granted for the several instalments herein directed as the time shall be paid; but

when a subscriber shall have paid the whole sum by him subscribed, such subscriber shall be entitled to receive a certificate, under the seal of the bank, and subscribed by the president, for the number of shares by him or her held.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any stockholder shall fail to pay his or her instalments to the amount of ten dollars on each share, at the times and in the manner before specified, such stockholder shall forfeit, to the use of the company, all monies paid antecedently to such failure or default, but no forfeiture shall take place after ten dollars on each share shall have been paid; but as it is requisite that means shall be taken to secure the regular payment of the subsequent instalments, therefore, if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment after ten dollars shall have been paid, such stockholder's money in bank shall remain free from interest, and not entitled to dividend until such instalment or call shall be made good, and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such stockholder, (as well upon the money by him regularly paid as upon the money paid after default,) shall be calculated only from the time when said last instalment was made good.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That no subscriber or stockholder or member of the said company, shall be answerable in his person or individual property for any contract or engagement of said company, or for any losses, deficiencies or failures, of the capital stock of the said company, but the whole of the capital stock, together with all property, rights and credits, belonging to the said institution, and nothing more, shall at all times be answerable for the demands against the said company.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That the affairs of the bank shall be managed by eighteen directors and a president, eight of whom, and the president, shall reside in the city of Annapolis or Anne Arundel county, and the other ten as follows: One from each county on the western shore, Anne Arundel county excepted; and the affairs of the branch bank by fifteen directors and a president, eight of whom, and the president, shall reside in the town of Easton, or Talbot county, and the other seven as follows: One from each county of the eastern shore, Talbot county excepted; these directors are to be chosen by the stockholders of each share in person or by proxy, at the time of making payment of the second instalment; that is to say, the stockholders of the western shore shall choose the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and the stockholders on the eastern shore shall choose the directors of the branch bank at Easton; the number of directors is in no case to exceed eighteen for the western shore, or fifteen for the eastern shore; and as the State acquires a right to elect directors, by paying up on the reserved shares, in the same proportion the number of directors to be chosen by the stockholders shall decrease, but the State shall not have a right to elect more than two directors residing in Annapolis, or Anne Arundel county, nor more than two directors residing in Easton, or Talbot county, out of her whole number of directors; and after the whole shall have paid her instalments, entitling her to elect the two directors at Annapolis, and the two at Easton, she shall be entitled, on paying the next instalment, to choose her directors from any counties on the western and eastern shores, except Anne Arundel and Talbot counties; provided always, that not more than one director shall be chosen from any one county; and the stockholders, at the next succeeding annual election, shall make their election of directors from the counties, excluding Anne Arundel and Talbot counties, and the counties from whence the State legislature shall have made their choice, provided, that no county director shall be eligible for more than two years successively; and that one director from Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, and one from Easton and Talbot, shall be annually excluded; stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, to vote by proxy; and after the first election no share or shares which have not been held four calendar months prior to the day of election shall confer a right of suffrage.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in choosing directors, the stockholders shall be entitled to vote as follow: For one share, and not exceeding two, one vote each; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above

thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person or body politic shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes, and all votes at election shall be by ballot, delivered in person or by proxy.

X. *And be it enacted,* That no person can be admitted to take his seat as a director, unless he shall be at the time a stockholder, except in the appointment of directors on behalf of the State, and if he shall at any time cease to be a stockholder, he shall cease to be a director.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That the president and directors first chosen shall hold their seats for twelve months, and may be re-elected at the regular annual elections, with the exceptions before made; if the president shall be chosen out of the number of directors, his place shall be supplied by the directors from among the stockholders; and if a vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation or otherwise, the directors shall elect a director to fill the vacancy for the residue of the year from among the stockholders.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That in case of sickness, or necessary absence, of the president, he shall, in writing, appoint one of the board of directors to act as president pro tempore.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That the board of directors for the bank and branch bank shall respectively have power to appoint a cashier, and other officers and servants, for executing the business of the company, and to allow such compensation for their services respectively as shall be reasonable; no director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting; the stockholders shall make such compensation to the presidents for their extraordinary attendance at the bank as shall appear to them reasonable.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That the board of directors shall have power to purchase, rent or lease, proper buildings for the bank and branch bank, and to have such houses fitted up and secured with vaults, &c. at the expense of the company.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the board of directors at Annapolis and Easton, jointly, shall have power to make, revise, alter or annul, rules, orders, by-laws and regulations, for the government of the company, and that of their officers, servants and affairs, as a majority of them shall deem expedient, provided they are not contrary to law or the constitution; provided always, that no rule or regulation shall entitle a director to obtain discounts on terms different from those prescribed for other persons; and provided also, that no director shall be indulged with discounts beyond one thousand dollars per week.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That the company shall in no case be concerned in any article but notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, stock of the United States, or bullion, except in the case of debts due to the bank, then they shall be fully justified in taking any kind of security which they can obtain.

XVII. *And,* whereas it would greatly tend to promote the agricultural and manufacturing interests, if this bank should be authorized to make loans on more extended principles than have heretofore been adopted by similar institutions in this State, *Be it enacted,* That the directors at the bank at Annapolis, and the directors of the branch bank at Easton, shall, and they are hereby empowered and directed, on the application of any farmer, mechanic or manufacturer of this State, to open a cash account with such applicant for any sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars; whereon the party obtaining such cash account may draw or pay in any sum not less than fifty dollars at any one time, and whereon a settlement shall take place semi-annually, the party thus drawing the cash paying an interest for what he may owe at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be deducted on opening the account, and to be allowed interest on all sums returned from the time of payment; provided however, that no person shall obtain the benefit of any such cash account, until he shall give such reasonable personal or landed security as the directors of the bank and branch bank respectively may require; provided also, that the directors of the bank at Annapolis, and the directors of the branch bank at Easton, shall not be obliged to lend money on such cash accounts to a greater amount

at any one time, than one fifth part of their capital stock respectively.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That ordinary discounts may be made by the president and any four directors, but the president and six directors shall be necessary for the purpose of transacting the general business of the company.

XIX. *And be it enacted,* That the directors of the bank and branch bank are hereby authorized to receive deposits of money, and if such deposits shall be for six months certain, they are authorized to pay an interest of four per cent. per annum, or three per cent. If to be drawn on demand, and the directors are authorized to issue their notes on such deposits in such reasonable proportion as they may judge prudent and expedient, not exceeding the sums so deposited.

XX. *And be it enacted,* That the stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland may be transferred by the holder, in the person or by power of attorney, at said bank, or at the branch bank at Easton, but all debts, actually due to the company by a stockholder offering to transfer, must be discharged before such transfer shall be made.

XXI. *And be it enacted,* That dividends of the profits of the company shall be made at the end of the first year, and half yearly thereafter, and at the end of every three years a dividend shall be made of surplus profits, which dividend shall be payable to the stockholders on their respective shares at the bank and branch bank.

XXII. *And be it enacted,* That the books, papers, correspondence, funds, and every transaction of the company, shall at all times be freely open to the inspection of the directors, a majority of whom of the bank and branch bank, or any number of stockholders not less than thirty, and holding not less than three hundred shares, may at any time, call a general meeting of the stockholders, for objects relative to the interests of the company, they giving six weeks notice in the public prints, and expressing in said notice the points or objects to be deliberated upon at such meeting.

XXIII. *And be it enacted,* That should it happen that a part of the shares in this bank allotted to any county shall not be subscribed for, and shall be returned to the commissioners at Annapolis or Easton, the directors of each bank shall give at least six weeks public notice of the number of shares on each share which shall not be subscribed, and shall notify the time when they will open books at Annapolis and Easton for the disposal of such shares.

XXIV. *And be it enacted,* That whenever the State shall become a stockholder to an amount not less than forty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two directors, one for each shore, and for every additional eighty thousand dollars paid by the State, to the amount of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two additional directors in manner as aforesaid; and when the whole amount allotted to the State shall be paid up, then the State shall be entitled to elect eleven directors, to wit: Six for the western and five for the eastern shore.

XXV. *And be it enacted,* That before the president and directors shall act as such, they shall take an oath, or affirmation, that they will faithfully, diligently and honestly perform the duties of the station; and the cashier, the book-keeper and clerks, shall also take a similar oath or affirmation, and shall be bound with security, to the satisfaction of the board of directors for the faithful discharge of their duties in their several stations.

XXVI. *And be it enacted,* That all notes offered for discount by any person or persons, shall, on the face thereof, be made negotiable at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and when the drawer shall not reside in Annapolis or Easton, such note shall be made payable at the house of some person at Annapolis or Easton, and notice given by the proper servant of the bank at said house, that such note shall become due, it shall be to all intents and purposes held and considered to be as completely binding on the drawer and endorser as if notice had been personally given on each of them.

XXVII. *And be it enacted,* That any director, officer, or other person holding any share or capital of the said bank, who shall commit any fraud or embezzlement, touching the money or property of the bank, shall be liable to be prosecuted, in the name of the State, by indictment, for the same, in any court of law in this State, and upon conviction thereof, shall, besides the remedy that may be had by action in the name

of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the fraud aforesaid, forfeit all his share or stock in the said bank to the company.

**XXVIII. And be it enacted**, That all persons who shall become subscribers to the said bank, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby made a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and by that name shall be and are hereby made able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in any courts of record, or any other place whatsoever, and also to make, have and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at pleasure, and to make, issue and negotiate notes, and generally to do and execute all such acts, matters and things, as to them shall appertain under the clauses of this act.

**XXIX. And be it enacted**, That the following rules and provisions shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, viz.

1. The capital stock of the Farmers Bank shall be a joint stock, and shall be managed by the directors of the bank at Annapolis and by the directors of the branch bank at Easton, for the joint benefit of the stockholders of the western and eastern shore, and for the benefit of the state of Maryland, when the state shall become interested.

2. The proportion of the said capital to be employed by the bank at Annapolis shall be three fifth parts, and the proportion of the branch bank at Easton shall be two fifth parts, but if it shall happen that the directors at Annapolis, or at Easton, shall find that they have a surplus of money which they cannot advantageously employ, it shall be the duty of such board of directors to give to the other information of such surplus capital, and if the other can find advantageous use of said surplus, it shall be remitted to the bank which can advantageously employ it.

3. Books shall be kept at Annapolis and at Easton, on which shall be fairly entered the stock subscribed and paid for by the stockholders of such shore, and transfers from A. to B. shall be made on the books of the bank, or of the branch bank, on proper application by the stockholders.

4. As the Farmers Bank consists of a bank and branch, the general accounts shall be kept at the bank at Annapolis, and the course of operations shall be as follows: The directors of the bank at Annapolis shall furnish the directors of the branch bank at Easton with the proportion of the capital stock allotted to said branch in specie, & shall, at the same time, supply a proportionate amount of notes, signed by the president of the bank at Annapolis, and countersigned by the cashier, made payable at the branch bank and each note shall, on the face of it, have a blank to be filled up by the president of the branch bank with his name, in his own hand writing; and the branch bank shall stand charged on the books of the bank at Annapolis with such remittance, and it shall be the duty of the directors of the branch bank, at the end of the first year of its operation, and half yearly thereafter, to render to the directors of the bank at Annapolis a clear account of all expenses attending the conducting of the said bank, together with an account of the net profits resulting therefrom, in order to the striking of a dividend, which shall be done at Annapolis, but such dividend shall be paid to the stockholders at the bank, or at the branch bank; that is to say, the dividends on stock standing on the books of the bank shall be paid at Annapolis, and the dividends on stock standing on the books of the branch bank shall be paid at Easton. The total amount of the debts which the said corporation shall at any one time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, shall not exceed double the amount of the capital actually paid into the said bank; provided that the money deposited in the said bank for safe keeping shall not be considered as the debts of the bank within the provision of this clause, (unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorized by a law of the state); in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities, and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them, or any of them, or their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record in this state, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement, to the contrary notwithstanding, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same, from being also liable for, and chargeable with, the said excess; and such of the said directors who may have been absent when the said excess was created, or who may have differed from the resolution or act whereby the same was created, may respectively exonerate themselves from be-

ing to liable by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the governor of the state, and to the stockholders at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

**XXX. And be it enacted**, That this act shall be and continue in force for the term of ten years, and thence until the end of the next session of assembly.

**XXXI. Provided always, And be it enacted**, That if a sum not less than three hundred thousand dollars shall not have been subscribed, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid in, prior to the said first day of October next, that then and in that event this charter and act of incorporation shall cease and be of no effect.

**XXXII. And be it enacted**, That in the event of the charter ceasing and becoming void as aforesaid, the said commissioners who received the subscriptions and money aforesaid, unless they have transmitted the money to the commissioners at Annapolis and Easton, and in that event the commissioners at Annapolis and Easton, shall cause the money subscribed and paid as aforesaid, to be repaid to the respective subscribers, or their assigns, and in case of non-payment, may be respectively sued or warranted, as the case may require, and the payment enforced, in the same manner as for their individual debts, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners respectively to deduct from the money received as aforesaid the expenses incurred in opening the subscriptions, and to apportion the same amongst the subscribers, according to the respective sums by them subscribed.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TIMES.

"Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

#### Washington's Farewell Address.

The universal experience of men attests the truth of the maxim, that it is more difficult to secure than to gain a victory. The latter requires force and exertion; the former wisdom and moderation. The consciousness of strength, inspired by a triumph over formidable obstacles, is too often subversive of these latter traits of character. One difficulty vanquished, the arrogance of success leads us to attempt a conquest of still greater difficulties, and cherishes a temerity to rush into the rashest enterprises. Hence the impetuous and unreflecting career of most nations, who have fought their liberties by an overthrow of existing abuses; and hence their fatal relapse into evils often greater than those they rose to overthrow. This has been eminently, and will in a considerable degree continue to be the lot of nations, so long as the passions preserve the ascendancy given them by nature. The only vigorous antidote, which can be opposed to the excess into which they are apt to hurry us, is reason; which is nothing more than the operation of a sound judgment upon collections of facts. Where the people are every thing, where they are the fountain of all power, it becomes infinitely important that they be sufficiently enlightened to realize their interests, and to comprehend the best means of advancing them. Indeed, we believe it may be affirmed, with perfect truth, that unless they are so enlightened, the duration of their liberties will be precarious, their enemies will seduce them from the pursuit of their true interests, or their own prejudices lead them into fatal dangers. If this be true, and no intelligent man will controvert it, how deeply interesting becomes the enquiry, whether the American people are sufficiently enlightened to consider their liberties as placed on a durable foundation; and if they are not, what are the best means of accomplishing this interesting object. Need we otherwise illustrate this topic, than by a recurrence to the scenes of 1798, 1799, and 1800. Is there any genuine republican, who looks back upon the events of that period, and does not tremble at the aspect of public affairs? What was then the situation of the constitution that sacred palladium of our rights? Was it not immolated at the shrine of personal vengeance? Was not the liberty of the press in imminent danger? Was not the Executive magistrate invested with an alarming control over a vast host composed of aliens, interested in courting his favor and deprecating his vengeance? Did not war menace the fair prospects of the husbandman, and the regular labors of industry? And did not a standing army, daily augmented, threaten an awful crisis? Think of these things, and think of the impetuosity with which, for a season, public opinion urged them forward, and say whether at that time the mass of the people were sufficiently enlightened to discern their true interests? Did they not, on the contrary, woefully mistake them? If they were not sufficiently enlightened at that day, have they become so since?

Much political light has undoubtedly been shed during the last four years, but does not a large proportion, perhaps a majority of the people remain uninformed to this day? And if they do, on what tenure do they hold their rights?

Such is, probably a faint outline of the reflections which have awakened throughout the union a general spirit to advance the interests of learning, to diffuse the blessings of knowledge, and to extend its cheering rays to the remotest corners of the nation. This sentiment is the offspring of genuine republicanism; which, not satisfied with communicating liberty and happiness to a small portion of the people, or limiting it to a narrow period, providently employs itself in sowing the seeds of a still more abundant harvest, and in perpetuating their blessings, to the remotest posterity.

Let us rejoice then at the dawn of this illustrious era in the annals of freedom! Let us cherish the sacred fire that awakens such noble philanthropy! Let us gather together the good deeds it inspires; and let us, as far as individual opinion can, each in our little sphere, rival each other in the means best fitted to advance such an inestimable object.

Among the bright examples recently set, New York stands conspicuous. The executive magistrate of that state is, most honorably to himself, engaged in efforts to place the interests of learning in that flourishing community on a broad and firm basis. The legislature too, with kindred feelings, have co-operated to the same end: of which the following is an illustration:

"Union College.—The friends of literature will learn with pleasure the enactment of the bill for endowing this seminary. The following is a brief summary of its contents:—The grant is eighty thousand dollars, to be raised by four successive lotteries of twenty thousand dollars each, with an addition of ten per cent. for expenses.—The managers are, Stephen Thorne, Charles D. Copper, George Merchant, Benjamin De Witt, and Peter A. Sthenck.—The monies arising from the sale of tickets to be deposited in bank for safe keeping.—The sale of the tickets to be deferred until the drawing of the last lottery authorized by "an act making provision for improving Hudson's river below the city of Albany, and for other purposes," passed 31st March 1804, shall have commenced.—The avails of the lotteries, as they shall respectively be drawn, to be paid to the trustees of the college.—The trustees to apply 35,000 dollars towards the erection of such additional edifices for the accommodation of the students as they shall deem proper; and a like sum to be placed at interest, on landed security, or invested in public stock, so that the interest be payable—which interest shall be solely applied to the support of such professorships as are or may be instituted in said college.—That the remaining sum, to wit, 10,000 dollars, shall be invested in a similar manner, one half of the avails thereof to be laid out in establishing and maintaining a classical library, from which students are to be supplied with books under the regulation of the trustees.—That indigent students shall be supplied with books from the said library free of expense.—The remaining half of the annual income of the said 10,000 dollars to be appropriated towards supporting indigent students.

"The present grant is under express condition, that the trustees shall apply to the regents of the university for an amendment of the college charter, so as to reduce the whole number of trustees to twenty one, and so as to constitute the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, the secretary, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general of the state, ex officio, trustees of said college.—The reduction of the trustees to be produced by the vacancies which shall occur by resignation, death or removal out of the state." *Alb. Gaz.*

**BALTIMORE, April 12.**  
The following has been received by the editors of the American as a translation, of the edict of Gen. Ferrand.—Though as a translation, it may be incorrect, it is not doubted that it is in substance authentic, as the source from which it comes is respectable.

**L. FERRAND,**  
General brigade commander in chief of St. Domingo, acting as captain-general, a member of the Legion of Honor.

Convinced by long experience, that all kind of regard and modification towards the scoundrels, who maintain the rebellion in Hispaniola, by furnishing every thing necessary to the rebels, against the will and approbation of the respective governments, and who by these acts of cupidity dishonor the flags they sail under; and finding it necessary to put an end to their rapacity, and to treat them as pirates, proclaimed and proclaimed—

1. All individuals, whomsoever, found on board of any vessel, aliens or neutrals, bound to any ports Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death. Those found at two leagues distance, from any port of the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, on board of aliens or neutrals, shall suffer death.

2. All prisoners made in those different cases, shall be brought into one of the ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the French, to be tried by a military commission, which is to pronounce sentence.

3. This proclamation shall be put into execution the 1st Floreal, (21st April) and until that time all the preceding proclamations, in order to prevent all kinds of communication with the coasts of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall be strictly executed.

4. Of this proclamation which shall be registered at the colonial inspection, one hundred copies shall be printed, published and posted up in the chief places, round the east part of Hispaniola; and all necessary steps shall be taken to give it publicity in all the island, on the continent of America.

Done at head quarters at St. Domingo, the 16th Pluviose, year the 13th (5th February 1805.)

The general commander in chief, acting as captain-general, and member of the legion of honor.

Signed, **L. FERRAND.**

**NORFOLK, April 15.**

The ship CANTON, belonging to Baltimore commanded by Captain Andrew Sterrett, of the American navy, so long expected on a return voyage from Muscat, we now have it in our power to give some account of. We are truly sorry for the fate of those who are concerned in the property, but much more from our knowledge and esteem for the relatives of some of those on board, that it is not of a more agreeable nature.

The British brig Hope, captain M. George, arrived here this morning in her passage from Greenock, on the 26th February, latitude 32° N. longitude 42° 41' W. fell in with a ship which had lost all her topmasts; on boarding her, found that she had been deserted by her crew. She proved to be the ship Canton, of Baltimore, lately commanded by Andrew Sterrett, from Muscat, loaded with coffee, medicine and salt-petre. Every moveable article of furniture had been taken out of the cabin. She had lost her rudder, and had seven feet water in her hold. After pumping her out, and finding she was quite tight, took out one hundred and sixty bags of coffee, and twelve bales of medicine, and kept her in tow for three weeks, while preparing a new rudder. On Monday, the 19th of March, then in latitude 24°, N. longitude 50°, W. got the new rudder shipped, but the heel-rope giving way, they were obliged to hoist it on board again by the ship's davits, and got a stout chain in place of the heel rope, when they found the rudder answered very well to steer by. On the 18th, capt. M. George sent his mate, carpenter, and three men on board, with provisions and water sufficient to carry them to Antigua; kept her in tow until midnight, when it falling calm, east of the tow line, and lay to until 6, A. M. next morning. He then gave orders to his mate to carry the ship into Antigua, and parted with her.

The foregoing is an abstract of the entries in the Hope's Log-book: the following papers were found on board. By this we have the satisfaction of knowing that the lives of the officers, and those of the crew who survived at their date, have at least been preserved.

"Feb. 21, 1805.—Lat. 32, Long. 38.  
"The ship Canton, Andrew Sterrett, master, from Muscat bound to Baltimore, was dismasted in a gale of wind off Cape Henry, having previously lost more than half her crew, by scurvy and fevers. On the 27th December, bore away for the West Indies. On the 6th January, we lost our rudder, and have the ship to the captain officers only able to stand the deck. Since then we have made every exertion to get the ship into port, but found our endeavors fruitless. We made a rudder after Pakingham's method, got it along side, but found ourselves too weak to manage it, and of course lost it. A Swedish Indianman has taken us off the wreck, after trying all in his power to tow us in to Lisbon.

"This ship is the Canton of Baltimore, lately commanded by Andrew Sterrett, which was from Muscat in Arabia, bound to Baltimore; on the American coast was dismasted, and lost her rudder.—These misfortunes, added to the death of 17 of her crew, and the disease of the scurvy of every other person on board, except one or two, have rendered it impracticable to navigate the ship. They have, therefore, after being in this situation two months, deserted the ship; and have gone on board the Swedish ship *Minerva*, from the isle of France, bound to Gottenburgh, as their alternative from perishing. She has on board four hundred thousand weight coffee, fifty thousand weight salt-petre, and fifty thousand weight drugs. She and her cargo belong to S. Smith and Buchanan of Baltimore.

At Sea, Lat. North 31.  
Long. West 38.  
February 21, 1805."

**Postponement of Sale.**  
The sale of *John R. Bramwell's* LAND is unavailably postponed until the SECOND TUESDAY in May next.

**JAMES EARLE, junr.**  
April 9, 1805.

#### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

**AN ACT**  
Authorizing the discharge of John York from his imprisonment.

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled**, That the marshal of the district of New York, be authorized and directed to discharge John York, late a collector of the direct tax, for the eighty-third collection district, in the state of New York, from his imprisonment upon a warrant of distress, issued against him, by the supervisor of said district. *Provided*, that he take before any judge of the United States, or any judge, or justice of the peace, of the state of New York, so much of an oath imposed upon persons imprisoned for debt, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," as relates to his not having transferred his property, with intent to defraud the United States, and provided that he shall assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may own or be entitled to to some person, for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury: *Provided also*, that any estate, real or personal, which the said John York may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken and sold, in the same manner, as if he had never been imprisoned and discharged, as aforesaid.

**NATHL. MACON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**A. BURR,**  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 2, 1805.  
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

#### AN ACT

In addition to "An act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds, received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war."

**BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled**, That the provisions contained in the first section of "An act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds, received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, are hereby extended to all those persons in the service of the United States, who, in consequence of their disability by known wounds, received in actual service, during the revolutionary war, resigned their commissions, or took discharges; or who, after incurring their disability, were taken captives by the enemy, and remained either in captivity, or on parole, until the close of the war; or who, in consequence of known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, have at any period since, become, and continued disabled, in such manner as to render them unable to procure a subsistence by manual labor.—*Provided*, that every person of the several descriptions herein mentioned, applying for a pension, shall in all other respects, conform to the requirements of the act, to which this is an addition.

**NATHL. MACON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**JOS: ANDERSON,**  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 3, 1805.  
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

#### English Teacher Wanted.

A MAN well qualified to teach an ENGLISH SCHOOL, in a healthy situation in the country, and, some well recommended, will hear of a situation, and receive good wages by applying to either of the subscribers, living in Dorchester county.

**HENRY SMOOT,**  
**RICHARD WALTERS,**  
**JOSEPH WHITELEY.**

Dorchester county, }  
April 16, 1805. }

#### Notice is hereby Given,

TO the stockholders in the Baltimore & Frederick-Town TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, that an election for president, eight managers and a treasurer of the said company will be held on MONDAY the 13th May next, at the Maryland Insurance in Baltimore, between the hours of nine and one o'clock.

(Signed)  
**JAMES CAREY,**  
**LUKE YERNAN,**  
**GEO: T. WARFIELD,**  
**FRANCIS HOLLINGWORTH.**  
Baltimore, April 12, 1805.

#### For Sale.

THE large three story brick house in Cannon-trees, in Chester-Town, and the stables and garden thereunto belonging; together with the valuable building lot adjoining, situated on the corner of Cannon and Cross Streets. For particulars apply to Mr. Samuel Douglas, Chester Town, or the subscriber at the Head of Ch. Rec.

**JOSEPH DOUGLAS,**  
Head of Chester, March 26, 1805.

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE,  
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

STAR  
O R,  
E'n. Shore General Advertiser  
EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
April 30, 1805.

The patrons of the Star are this morning presented with the act of Assembly for incorporating a company to establish a bank at the city of Annapolis, and a branch thereof at Easton, under the name of the "Farmers Bank of Maryland"; and as the same may be more or less interesting to them, we have given the whole of the act this morning, in order that the same may by them be preserved for their future satisfaction. On Tuesday next we propose publishing some remarks and explanations on the utility of such an establishment, which we have little doubt will tend to convince the most credulous of the beneficial advantages to the agricultural and mechanical interest of this State.

We are told, from authority which cannot justify us in doubting its authenticity, that a very lengthy and serious correspondence is now going on, between Mr. MERRY, the British Minister, and Mr. MADISON, Secretary of State, on the subject of impressing American seamen, by British ships of war. Mr. MERRY insists on the right of British vessels to seize native born subjects of G. Britain admitting the principle of naturalization as a security of the rights of citizenship of these States, and defending the arbitrary notion, of "once an Englishman, always an Englishman." While Mr. MADISON contends for the protection of the American flag, the rights of citizenship, and the laws of the United States relative to the naturalization. It is also said, that the correspondence is continued with great energy, and some considerable warmth. [Baltimore Evening Post.]

Mr. John Randolph (says the Virginia Gazette) arrived in this town a day since. We are informed that he is re-elected a member of the next congress. Mr. Randolph will in a few days embark for France for the benefit of his health, which is in a low state—he expects to return before the next session.

Of Gibraltar—The Paris Moniteur of the 6th February, says, that the troops in camp at St. Roche, had received reinforcements and more were expected.—The captain-general had hemmed in the line of English posts as much as possible; and almost all the garrison of that fortress was encamped without the walls for fear of the contagious fever which still continues its ravages.

New York, April 18.  
A gentleman, who on Friday last arrived in town from Porto Rico, informs, that just before he sailed, a packet arrived there in eighteen days from Corunna, with Madrid Gazettes, one of which stated that Buonaparte had consented to Moreau's taking the command of the Spanish army—that he had been sent, with several French engineers, to reconnoitre the ground most favorable for erecting fortifications for besieging Gibraltar, and that he had informed his Catholic Majesty, that if he would furnish him an army of 60,000 men, he would forfeit his life if he did not take Gibraltar. This army was immediately granted, and the attack was to commence without delay.

In Saturday's Gazette, we stated, that a French general was killed on the ramparts near St. Domingo. This is incorrect. Captain Paddock informs that it was a Brigand General, killed from the ramparts.

W. F. Lake, commander of the frigate Topaze, has captured the French privateer General Angereau, mounting 14 twelve pound cannonades and eighty eight men.

The Roman Catholic Church in Barclay street was broke into on Monday evening by some person or persons not yet discovered, who after stripping the altar of what they judged most valuable, wrenched open the door of the sacristy in search of further plunder; but in this object they were frustrated by the precaution, which has for some time been observed, of removing every night to a place of greater security the most precious articles of silver generally used in the celebration of the religious rites of that church. The trustees have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for discovering and convicting the perpetrators of the above burglary and sacrilege.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas received by the brig Lyon, arrived at New York, 14 days passage.  
"An agent who was dispatched from General Ferrand, Santo Domingo, to proceed to Guadaloupe arrived here on his return, and informs, that the Rochefort fleet was then on their way to Santo Domingo with troops, to reinforce Gen. Ferrand:—The agent was the bearer of

dispatches for the General of the forces by sea and land, and is now embarking in a small vessel loaded with flour for Santo Domingo."

Norfolk, April 15.  
A gentleman whose veracity may be depended on, handed us the following list of the Spanish Navy, on the 25th of January:

At Cadiz,	Ships of the line	22,
	Frigates,	6
Ferrol,	Ships of the line,	16
	Frigates,	5
Carthagen,	Ships of the line,	11
	Frigates,	7
America,	Ships of the line,	4
	Frigates,	11
Total,	Of the line,	53
	Frigates,	29

A gentleman, late from Canton, gives the following account from that country. "The Ladrone and Pirates in the Chinese Seas, have committed great depredations on the commerce there. The Portuguese and Chinese have sent out from Macao an armed force to cruise against them, consisting of 100 sail of junks, and three Portuguese ships. A partial insurrection had taken place in one of the Provinces of China, in consequence of the scarcity of rice, and other provisions, and of the oppressions of the Mandarines, and many families had come to Canton for refuge."

TRIPOLINE BATTERIES.  
A letter from a gentleman in the Mediterranean Squadron, states the force of the Tripoline Batteries as follows:

Fort English,	7
Fort American, so called from its having been built by the American prisoners,	7
Palaa,	10
Between the palace and Mole Head	14
Mole Head and Crown Battery	19
Foot-Way,	11
Two small Batteries between foot-way and Malta Battery	9
Malta Battery,	9
Half Moon,	10
West Diamond Battery,	9
Battery, with Arched Embasures,	3
Western Battery without the City walls, called the Vixen Battery from having fired the first at that vessel.	7
Total	115

The British government, according to a late London paper, have contracted with a mercantile house in the West Indies, for a supply of 5000 African negroes from the age of 16 to 30, to serve as soldiers in the leeward islands. The contract to be completed within a year. Application had been made by the contractors to merchants of London and Liverpool, for assistance in completing the engagement; and a merchant of the latter place had agreed to furnish 1,000 at 55 guineas per head.

Captain Hunt, arrived at Portland, informs, that the Spaniards were making preparations to besiege Gibraltar, to effect which, they were arming a great number of salt-boats, &c.

A passenger of respectability who arrived in the above brig, informs, that they fell in with at sea, a vessel from Mazagun (Porto Rico) who informed that the French fleet had arrived at Santo Domingo, the latter end of March.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman Marietta, dated March 8.

We have lately experienced, at this place, the greatest flood in the rivers which has been witnessed since the settlement of this country. Immense damage has been sustained.—Mills, Bridges, Houses, Fences, &c. have been swept away before the irresistible flood. The greatest part of the town of Marietta has been inundated; the water in the streets has been from two to ten feet deep; some houses have been entirely deserted; in others people have lived in their chambers.—The hardships and the danger people endured are inconceivable. The damages in Marietta are estimated 10,000 dollars.

Yesterday forenoon, says the Greenock Advertiser of March 1st, between 11 and 12 there came on at Glasgow one of the heaviest showers of hail ever remembered to have been seen accompanied with several vivid flashes of lightning and tremendous peals of thunder. Some of the hail stones measured nearly an inch and an half in circumference. The lightning struck and rent the south-west gable of the Barracks there, and threw down several of the stones. One went through the roof of the Canteen, and several were driven to the distance of from 84 to 112 feet. Two of the stones weighed each above 42 lbs.

Important Discovery.  
A number of men digging up the earth in this town, for the purpose of making an aqueduct through Mr. Daniel Waldron's land discovered a vein of dark

brown sand running from east to west, much impregnated with quicksilver, of the best quality.—Upon close inspection globules of this metal were found dispersed through this vein from the size of the smallest grain of sand to that of buck shot—which leaves no room to doubt, but upon further attention, large quantities may be discovered, and prove beneficial to the owner of the land.  
Dover Sun.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
From the "Political Observatory" we copy the following  
General view of N. H. legislature for 1805.  
GOVERNOR, Hon. John Langdon, republican, is elected by a majority of not far from 4000 votes.  
COUNCIL Will probably be composed of three republicans and two federalists.  
SENATE May be safely calculated to contain seven republican members, to five federal—most probably eight to four, nor would nine to three surprise us.  
House of Rep. Double the majority of last year for republicanism.

VERMONT.  
James Fish, Republican, is elected representative to congress in place of Mr. Chamberlain, federal.

Elliott, the trimming representative from Vermont, denies that he has changed, but accuses the majority of the republicans with changing.—This is like the soldier who, being reprimanded for firing after the rest of the company, declared it was their fault in firing before him!

It must be a mortifying stroke to the federal wits, that the secretary of the navy has found employ for our gun-boats. How many keen epigrams, conundrums, anecdotes and smart things, have the building of the feboats called forth from the enemies of the administration! Yet alas! it results, that they are likely to become of invaluable use to the country, in a service where larger vessels would be of trifling service. Thus fares it with most of their subjects of complaint.

Phibian.  
Cow Pen.—The beneficial effects of Vaccination will be seen by the following statement of the deaths in London by the Small-Pox for the last five years, viz.

1800	5409 deaths.
1801	1361
1802	1579
1803	1173
1804	580

A late advertiser for a house in some public part of a town, stipulates that it shall be near to either a tinman's or a blacksmith's shop—that the ringing of their hammers and anvils may drown the more unpleasant sound of his wife's tongue!

We have our doubts whether any earthquake has been lately felt in this town. We were in a situation to attend to the sound, which though singular at first, appeared at last to be the real sound of thunder.  
Salem pap.

On Wednesday afternoon sentence of death was pronounced, by the hon. HENRY RIDGELY, Esq; chief justice of Anne Arundel county court, in a solemn and most impressive manner, on negro George, the property of Mr. Charles Pettibone, convicted of arson—on negro Dennis, convicted of the murder of his master, Mr. John Fowler, of Patapsco, and on negroes Ned and Kate, as being accessory to the same.

We learn that the body of Mr. JOHN FOWLER, who was murdered sometime since by three of his negroes, was found on Friday last near the White Rocks.—Balt. American.

We understand that JOSEPH RADERMAKER has been received in the character of Charge des Affairs of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to the United States, and that an exequatur has also issued to him as Consul general for that nation.

Nat. Intel.  
From late London paper.

A mong numerous skaters on the Serpentine River, on Monday afternoon was a young lady, habited in a clove velvet pelisse and trowsers. She was inferior to none on the ice, and displayed such adroitness in the art as to astonish gazers!

A woman, about 35 years of age, of decent appearance, was yesterday publicly sold by her husband in Smithfield market! It is stated they had been married 15 years.—Such is the depravity and wickedness of mankind.

The Marquis of Headfort has paid the £. 10,000 damages awarded for his crime, with Mrs. Massley. This is the dearest rib bought this Christmas!

To shew the wicked effects of gaming—A young gentleman, of high rank, is said to have lost, a few nights since, between 99 and £. 100,000, at one sitting.—but afterwards won back £. 11,000.—This circumstance has produced much uneasiness among his relations.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"United we stand, divided we fall"  
Although the strong arm of federalism, once formidable to its opponents, is now so palsied, that it is no longer attempted to be raised (except in a small section of the union) still every engine is put into motion to effect by art and intrigue what can no longer be obtained, by a fair and honorable competition. It is evident that "the opposition" have of late changed the mode of warfare, which they have for the last four years incessantly carried on against the constituted authorities of our country. Persuaded, as they are, that neither calumny nor misrepresentation, can destroy the well earned popularity of our illustrious president; they are now endeavoring by the most insidious arts that can be imagined, to excite divisions among the friends of the administration.

A principal engine made use of at present, to effect this object, is that of fomenting local jealousies, which are supposed to exist in some parts of the union. The hackneyed cry of "Virginia influences," is still the "order of the day" among this faction. Although Virginia has long been denounced as attempting to give law to the union, still there has not been the least shadow of proof bro't forward in support of so serious a charge. These calumniators have been called upon in vain, to shew that a single act has been passed by Congress, which operates more in favor of Virginia than any other State. They have likewise been called upon to prove what they have so often asserted, to wit: that most of the officers under the general government were in the hands of Virginians. The fact is that this State has long been obnoxious to the aristocratic juno in this country. They can never forget Virginia has had the honor to give birth to a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, and many other distinguished characters, who have ever been the able and zealous defenders of the cause of liberty. They can never forget that the legislature of this State had firmness and patriotism enough to denounce the arbitrary and ruinous measures of the late administration. In a word they can never forget, that although this State was threatened to be "humbled to dust and ashes," she remained firm and inflexible, and contributed greatly towards effecting the late auspicious change in the administration.

It is well known that a difference of opinion has recently taken place among some republicans, which although confined to subjects of minor importance, and in no manner connected with our national concerns, has nevertheless been a source of much exultation to the opposition, who flatter themselves that this event will prove highly advantageous to the fallen cause of federalism. The leaders of this party by assuming occasionally the garb of moderation—by affecting to think well of certain republicans—by expressing a great veneration and respect for the constitution, and by declaiming against innovation and reforms, are sanguine in their expectations of attaching to their interest, those whom they are pleased to denominate the moderate—"An union of honest men" is now calculated upon by them, to take place before long, as a matter of course. But thank heaven, such an union (according to its true meaning) already exists among the friends of the administration, and is composed of at least nine tenths of the American people, who are determined to support republican principles, and to transmit to their posterity unimpaired the blessing of liberty which they now enjoy. And can it be supposed that this virtuous and patriotic class of our citizens, will ever unite with "old Tories, apostate whigs" and emigrant royalists? Can it be supposed after the recent proof that they have given of their attachment to our beloved President, that they will ever unite with those men who have so basely attempted by the most infamous means to destroy both his public and private character.—No, I trust there are none among the republicans so base and degenerate as to promote so hateful an union—"for my part I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a republican."

Citizens of America—pause for a moment and reflect on your present happy and flourishing situation.—You have a constitution formed, by yourselves which will secure to yourselves and to your posterity the blessings of liberty, which were acquired by the wisdom and valor of the patriots of '76.—You have now at the head of your government, a virtuous, an enlightened and a patriotic administration. But a faction still exists among us, who are exerting themselves to regain their lost authority and influence in our councils. It rests however with you fellow citizens (by continuing firm and united) to put a stop once to these intrigues which are now in operation for the purpose of fomenting divisions in the commonwealth; and you will thereby prevent the reign of terror from being again introduced into our country.

SIDNEY.  
The Grange, late the seat of Gen. Hamilton, at Harlem, was sold the last week, at New York, for 30,600 dollars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

MR. EDITOR,  
I am as little fond, as to an apprehension of danger as most of my fellow citizens; but permit me to suggest, that we have an intestine foe, against whom attacks we cannot possibly be too fore. At a time like this, were the intestine foe to rise, what would be our situation? We should be subject to the fury of an unrelenting enemy, and without a possibility of rescuing our wives, our children, or our property from their ravages.—Our town might curl in flames, volumes to the skies; our streets might run with the blood of purity and innocence, and our youthful heroes laid prostrate in the dust, without having a possible chance of resistance. Is this declamation? Is this the mere phantasm of an idle brain? Is this the wild suggestion of a fertile fancy? No, sir, look to the West India; recollect the insurrections in the Southern States, and then say whether we are as safe as we ought to be—whether we are as safe as we might be. Sir, we have arms in this place, and let us embody ourselves into a company or companies. Let us learn the military art; let us no longer delay the injunction of our beloved Washington; let us no longer delay our duty, but act with spirit, and by our vigilance defy the attack of every foe. Let the old men of our town set the example, and our generous youth will quickly follow.  
CODRUS.  
April 16, 1805.

DIED—At Duck Creek Cross Roads, Del. on the 22d of the present month, Rebecca Barelett, of this county, whose many virtues and amiable qualities endeared her to all those who enjoyed the pleasure of an acquaintance with her. She died of a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. She has left a family of children to bewail her loss, but in the midst of all their troubles, they are cheered with the pleasing belief that their great loss is her eternal gain.

In Chancery.  
APRIL 20, 1805.  
ORDERED, That the sale made by Lambert Hyland and Henry J. Carroll, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the tenth day of July next: Provided a copy of this Order be inserted in the newspaper of Easton three times before the first day of June.  
The report states, that a house and lot and three tracts of land sold for the amount of £5,143 15 0.  
Toll.  
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
REC. CH. CAN.

The Synod of Philadelphia  
to meet by adjournment in the Third Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
NATHANIEL ERWIN, Stated Clerk.  
April 30, 1805.  
The printers of public papers in Baltimore, Eastern, (Maryland) Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Wilkesbarre, &c. will confer an obligation by reprinting the above.  
N. J.

The Subscriber  
OFFERS to rent his part of these VALUABLE MILLS, near Salisbury. For terms apply to  
JOSIAH BAYLY.  
April 30, 1805.

Notice.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Elliott, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those that have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, as a dividend may be ascertained—if affidavits should fail, those who neglect the foregoing part of this notice must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.  
JOHN L. HALL, Jr.  
Attorney in Fed.  
Hillsborough, Caroline county.  
17, April 30, 1805.

Four Dollars Reward.  
STRAYED or stolen from the estate of Eleanor Valliant, living near Oxford ferry, Talbot county, near the Bay Side, on the 6th inst. a black HORSE, seven years old, a blaze in his face, with three white feet, about fourteen and a half hands high, broke to the saddle and plough.—The above reward will be paid for delivering the horse to the owner, or Jann Colston, with all reasonable charges; and ten dollars for convicting the thief so that he may be brought to punishment.  
ELEANOR VALLIANT.  
Talbot county, April 30, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,  
THAT the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on Monday the first day of April next, for the purpose of choosing overseers of the road, and on Monday the sixth day of May next, to choose judges for the election and a collector for the county tax.  
By order, J. LOCKERMAN, CW.

This is to give Notice,  
THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet on the seventh day of May next, to receive accounts of the loss or transfer of any property, or hear any other appeal agreeable to law.  
By order of the Commissioners,  
JOHN HARWOOD, CL.  
April 23, 1805.

### Eastern and Baltimore Packets

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his **PAS SAGE AND GRAIN BOATS**, on acco- modating terms. Among which is the new fast sailing Schooner **LOUISIANA**, burthen upwards of fifty tons, in com- plete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boat, anchors, cables, &c. Also two **SCHOONERS** upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables. Should the subscriber meet with a pur- chaser he intends to decline running a pack- et from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention by an early application to him living at Easton Point, where the Pack- ets may be seen, and the terms fully made known.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

April 23, 1805.

### For Sale,

A TRACT of fertile land, consisting of 900 acres, situated on Bohemia river, in Cecil county. On the premises is a handsome brick Mansion house, of ten rooms, some of which are elegantly finish- ed. There is also a good brick stable and carriage house, with granary, corn houses, and other buildings necessary for a large farm.

There are many admirable springs of water on the tract, several of which are convenient to the mansion. In the proper season, the river abounds with fine fish and wild fowl, particularly the canvas back duck. The situation of this house is elevated, and the surrounding country highly cultivated, and picturesque.

On giving proper security the purcha- ser may have a liberal credit. For further terms apply to the subscriber in Wilming- ton, State of Delaware.

ROBERT MILLIGAN.

April 23, 1805.

### This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administra- tion on the personal estate of George R. chardson, late of said county deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, residing in said county, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be ex- cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1805.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

Worcester county.

### This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Benjamin Purnell, late of said county de- ceased.

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, residing in said county, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be ex- cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1805.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'or.

Worcester county.

### This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, bath- ing from the Orphan's Court of Somer- set county, in Maryland, letters of administra- tion on the personal estate of Thomas Jones, late of Somerset 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1805.

BETTY JONES, Executrix.

### For Sale, or Rent.

A NEW two story brick dwelling HOUSE, situated on Washington street, adjoining the long row of brick buildings near the South end of said street—there is one room, and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two in the garret, a cellar and Kitchen in the yard—The joiners work is all finished, and a part of the plastering. The lot is twenty-two feet front on said street, and running back one hundred and eighty feet to an ally. For further par- ticulars apply to the subscriber, living in Easton.

ADAM EDGAR.

April 23, 1805.

### FOR SALE,

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

GEORGE GALE.

Nov. 27, 1804.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on the thirteenth inst from the subscriber, residing near Simms's Tavern, Kent county, State of Maryland, two Negro men, one named JOSEPH, the other DANIEL—Joseph is a- bout forty years old, he is five feet six or eight inches high, stout to his height, remarkably black, limps a little from a hurt he received in his hip; I do not recollect whether it is his right or left; he has rather a flat face, with high cheek bones— description of his clothes would be unne- cessary, as I expect he has changed them before this time. Daniel is about two or three and thirty, nearly the same height of Joseph, his make is slender, his complexion between a black and yellow, his dispo- sition mild—his wife (who is the property of Mr. Henry Ringgold) he took with him; she is tall and slender, and her com- plexion very black. The above reward will be given for the two negro men if taken out of the State and secured in any goal or brought home, so that the owner gets them again—if taken in the State, and secured or brought home, so that the owner recovers them, fifty dollars only will be given, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN MAXWELL.

April 23, 1805.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on Sunday night, the fourteenth inst. from the subscriber living on the farm commonly called St. Joseph, Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Ma- ryland, a negro fellow named JOHN, a- bout twenty one years of age, five feet 8 or ten inches high, rather of a dark yet- tish complexion, seems clumsy and stu- pid, yet cunning & crafty in his turns, thick lips, very bashful when spoken to, down- look and a bushy head; had on at his de- parture a dark green jacket with trowlers of the same, and black under jacket. His father, a free negro man, lives in Balti- more, and it is supposed that he might have gone there. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal, or other- wise so that the subscriber can get him a- gain, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid.

DORSON SUMMERS.

Head of Wye, April 23, 1805. The editors of the *Washington Fe- deralist*, the *National Intelligencer*, the *Frederick Town Herald*, and the *Star at Easton* will confer a particular favor on the faculty of physic, as well as serve the interests of science and humanity, by giving the above a place in their papers two or three times previous to the first Monday in June.

### Five Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Island creek neck, in Talbot county, Maryland, on the fourteenth inst, a ne- gro man called JIM, about five feet 9 or ten inches high, slender made, and a very affable, well behaved fellow, of a yellow complexion, had on when he went away a black and white kersey jacket and trowlers, a half worn wool hat and sundry other clothes that the subscriber cannot describ- e was hired from Mr. David Kerr of Bal- timore by me for the present year. Who- ever brings home said fellow, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by me.

CARSON BOWLE.

April 23, 1805.

### For Sale,

A small tract of LAND, containing a- bout 120 acres, on Kent Island, Queen Anne's county, situated on Chese- bee bay. There is on the premises a comfortable brick dwelling house, with a kitchen adjoining, a large barn, stables, and other necessary out buildings; also a very valuable WIND MILL, which is an object of importance in a place where there are no streams for water mills. For fish- ing, fowling, &c. it is equal to any on the salt water; and there is a large proportion of timber thereon. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by ap- plying to Mr. Jacob Tolson, who lives on the land, and may know the terms by the subscriber, living near Church Hill, Queen Anne's county.

JOHN WALTERS.

April 23, 1805.

### The Canadian Horse Simon,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance and a quarter to the groom; the above sum to be paid on or before the first day of Sep- tember next.

SAMSON will stand at Centreville on Wednesdays; at Church Hill on Thurs- days; at Roe's Cross Roads on Fridays; at John Dodd's, on the remaining days of the week, at the subscriber's stable. The season will end on the 30th of June next—good attendance will be given at each of these stands by

JOHN DODD, junr.

April 23, 1805.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 23d inst, a bright bay HORSE, eight years old this spring, upwards of fourteen hands high, well made, and in good order; a good saddle horse, trots and gallops—both hind feet white, and some white on one of his fore feet, blaze in his face with a white nose—hugged mane and short tail. The above reward if taken out of the county, and six dollars if taken in the county, with reasonable charges will be paid for delivering him to the subscri- ber, living near Turner's Mill, Talbot county.

MOSES BUTLER.

April 23, 1805.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Turner deceased, are warned to exhibit the same to the proper or- der for settlement to NATHAN TOWN- SEND, attorney in fact for Lydia Turner, on the nineteenth day of October next, or else they will be excluded by law.

April 23, 1805.

### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Mary- land will commence at Baltimore on the first Monday in June. The practitioners of medicine and surgery, in the State of Mary- land, are respectfully invited to attend. Those who have not been elected members of the faculty, will please to signify their wishes to the secretary, or some other mem- ber, that they may be admitted at the o- pening of the convention, and take their seats immediately. Gentlemen who are candidates for permission to practice physi- cian and surgery, in the State of Maryland, will please to attend at the session of the con- vention.

By an unanimous resolution at the last meeting of the faculty, the orator appoint- ed in 1802 to have delivered an oration in 1803, was directed to deliver the same in 1805—indisposition having been deemed a sufficient apology for the nonperformance of his duty at that time. The orator ap- pointed for 1805, will, nevertheless, be ex- pected to deliver his oration at the con- vention in June.

The Centers of the counties, towns, and of the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, are earnestly requested to report to the con- vention (through the secretary) the names, places of residence, and dates of the com- mencement of practice of all the practition- ers within their respective jurisdictions. The centers will feel the necessity of such a measure, when they reflect that there are unlicensed practitioners infringing the law, and that without the rigorous execution of their duty, it must become a dead letter.

NATH. POTTER, Sec'y.

Med. and Chirug. Fac. Maryland. The editors of the *Washington Fe- deralist*, the *National Intelligencer*, the *Frederick Town Herald*, and the *Star at Easton* will confer a particular favor on the faculty of physic, as well as serve the interests of science and humanity, by giving the above a place in their papers two or three times previous to the first Monday in June.

### Young Leonidas

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stable, in Queen Anne's county, at ten dollars each mare, payable the tenth of September next. Good pas- turage will be provided for mares at forty cents per week, and proper attention paid—but casualties or accidents will not be accounted for. The season will end the tenth of July.

YOUNG LEONIDAS was got by M. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas, a full bred im- ported Hunter, from a very fine mare wanting an eighth of being full bred— Young Leonidas is four years old this spring, a dark chestnut sorrel, about sixteen hands high, uncommonly lengthy, hand- some and well formed, and of great body and bone; and although Young Leonidas cannot boast of being thorough bred, yet his size and figure, combining also a due proportion of the English Hunter with the running blood, will, in the estimation of the best judges, induce a selection of his spring as admirably calculated either for the saddle or harness; a breed of hor- ses unquestionably the most useful to the farmer.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Bloomington, April 16, 1805.

N. B. A fever attentive groom (a black man would be preferred) and well recom- mended to have the charge of a stud horse, will receive liberal wages from the subscri- ber, who has two young full bred brood mares five and six years old to dispose of, or exchange for plough horses or large mules gone a full sister to the running horse Blinker I sold to Dr. Bordley a few years ago, and was never beat in the number of races he ran on this shore; the other a half sister; the former by Brilliant, the latter by Highlayer.

P. S. A good gardner will meet with employ on application above—none need apply but those who can come well recom- mended for their sobriety, industry and skill—to such a one good wages and con- stant employ will be given.

### Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frede- rick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself AARON, and says he belongs to Francis Brook, of Fauquier county, Virginia; he is about 45 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, and has a scar on his upper lip and forehead; his right leg has been broke, and is a little crooked; his clothes are very much torn, excepting a shirt, which was of course Osnaburg. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county

April 16, 1805.

### Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frede- rick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself GILBERT DAY, and says he belongs to John Hoad, of Balti- more county, Maryland. He is about nineteen or twenty years old, five feet seven inches high; his clothing is a striped Nankens coat, black Casimere waistcoat, Musburgh shirt, and an old pair of dark cloth pantaloons. He is very black, and has a pleasant countenance. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county

April 16, 1805.

### To Rent,

FOR the remainder of the year, the STORE & GRANARY formerly oc- cupied by Mr. Thomas Williams, in New Market, Dorchester county—For terms apply to

ELIZA THOMAS.

April 16, 1805.

N. B. Any person inclined to rent may have general accommodations in the house if required.

### JOHN SINGLETON,

GIVES NOTICE to those persons who have made a practice of pulling down his fences, and riding through his farms, also of trespassing by turning their stock into his pastures, that he has now directed his Overseer to be particularly attentive, and give him information of any person or persons so trespassing; and he is determin- ed without distinction of persons, to pro- secute all who are guilty of such offences. He also further notifies that he intends to apply to Talbot county court, at their sessi- on to be held in May next, for a com- mission to mark and bound the following tracts and parcels of land, laying in said county, of which he is possessed, viz. part of Otwell, and Otwell's Addition, East Otwell, Timothy's Lot, Part of Feats Lot, and part of Bowman's Addition.

Also by virtue of a decree of the honor- able the chancellor of this State, the sub- scriber will offer at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday 15, May next, (if fair; if not on the first day,) about 300 acres of land, part of the estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased; most of which is in the tenure of Andrew Callender: It will be laid off in a hand- some farm, between 2 and 300 acres, and in two or three lots. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, and deeds to be given for the land when the money is fully paid.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.

Talbot county, March 23, 1805. N. B. A House and lot of ground in Easton, for sale by J. S.

### TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

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

RICHARD PETERS, Junr.

No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 20, 1804.

### This is to give Notice.

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS,

Easton.

GEO. GILLASSPY, Adm'or.

Philadelphia.

December 4, 1804.

### Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from Skipton Farm, on the Head of Wye river, in Septem- ber last, TWO HEIFERS—one of three years old this spring, of a brindle and white color, with a white face, marked with a hole in the right ear and a crop and two slits in the left, and small of her age. The other red, two years old this spring, marked as above, and small of her age. The above heifers were seen and known in the neighborhood of Hook town, the latter part of the month they strayed away. Any person or persons that will inform the subscriber where they are so that he may get them again, shall receive the above re- ward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN ROBERTS.

N. B. The subscriber will rent his GRANA- RY at Skipton Landing on good terms, to any owner or master of a vessel disposed to sail from this place, as no vessel sails from here at present. He will also receive grain for the use of said vessel, in her ab- sence.

Skipton, April 16, 1805.

### The Subscriber

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he intends to run one of his vessels as a PACKET from St. Mi- chael's to Baltimore—to sail from the for- mer every Wednesday at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the latter on the Saturday following. Any orders in this line shall be punctually attended to, and the favor gratefully acknowledged by

ROBERT DODSON.

April 13, 1805.

Journalmen 1 yalors.

TWO or three steady workmen, will meet with constant employ, if im- mediate application is made to

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, April 9, 1805.

### Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore exist- ing under the firm of RICHARD THOMAS & CO. at Queen's town, Queen Anne's county, was, by mutual con- sent, dissolved on the ninth instant. Those who have any claims against them, are re- quested to exhibit the same for payment; and those, in any way, indebted to them, are requested to make payment to G. & C. LINDENBERGER, who are fully authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.

G. & C. LINDENBERGER.

RICHARD THOMAS.

Queen's town, April 16, 1805.

### Notice.

IN virtue of the foregoing authority, the subscriber will attend at the Store of Messrs. THOMAS & CO. from 9 a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. every day during the present month, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the late firm of Messrs. Ri- chard Thomas & Co. Those whose ac- counts are unsettled are intreated to come forward and make payment, or to close their respective accounts by note. Such who neglect or refuse to comply cannot make it unreasonable if suits should be in- stituted against them at the ensuing May court. GEO. LINDENBERGER.

Queen's town, April 16, 1805.

### New Store.

The subscriber having entered into Copar- tnership with an extensive IMPORTING HOUSE at Baltimore,

INFORMS the public, that the business will be carried on under the firm of THOMAS & CO. at Queen's town, who have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with an extensive and general as- sortment of

### Seasonable Goods.

And from the many advantages they pos- sess, they are enabled and are determined to sell at reduced prices.

RICHARD THOMAS.

Queen's town, April 16, 1805.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst, a negro man called PERKY, about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and is of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and pantaloons of white country kersey, but am informed that he had and took with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man, as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

THOMAS CECILL.

Head of Wye, Queen Anne's

county, April 16, 1805.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, liv- ing in Talbot county, State of Mary- land, a negro man, who calls himself WILL HOPPER, formerly the property of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal in this State so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

ROBERT SPEDDIN.

April 13, 1805.

### Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frede- rick county as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself JACK. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his left foot and leg have scars on them, occasioned by burns; large long hair, his clothing are, a home made linen double, a pair of old blue pantaloons, and a home made linen shirt. If his master does not release him he will be sold for his goal fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 16, 1805.

### Notice is hereby Given,

TO the creditors of John Ridgway, late of Caroline county, deceased, that a dividend of his personal estate will be made among all his creditors, at Den- ton in the said county, on the 15th day of July next. All the said creditors are there- fore requested to be then and there pre- sent with their claims, against the de- ceased, regularly filed and drawn, they may otherwise be excluded from any share of the said estate.

JAMES RIDGWAY.

Caroline county, April 13, 1805.

### Notice is hereby Given.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Jones, of Talbot county de- ceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of May next ensuing; those persons not complying, may depend on no further indulgence to be given, as the administrators are desirous to settle the estate as soon as possible. Those persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to the admi- nistrators, or either of them, by the same time, or otherwise by law they may be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ANN JACKSON, Adm'.

JOHN JONES, Adm'.

April 9, 1805.

### Notice is hereby Given.

TO all persons indebted to the estate of William Biles, deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts and ob- ligations without delay; and those having claims against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts legally autho- rized for settlement, to

WILLIAM BILES, Esq. of

Wm. Biles, deceased.

Talbot county, April 16, 1805.