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From the Kentucky Palladium.

PORTRAIT OF BURR.

A correspondent requests the insertion of the following letter. The writer, we understand, merely intends it as a sketch or outline of Mr. Burr's portrait, hastily drawn by one who lays claim to little experience as an author or physiognomist.

Frankfort, August 30, 1805.

My dear Friend,

I have at length been gratified with the sight of the late vice-president, Aaron Burr. He arrived at this place on the 18th inst. from Orleans. A few days after, I had the pleasure of spending an evening in his company. I know you will laugh at the idea of my awkwardness; but be that as it may, I took some good solid looks at him, and can tell you something about him.

His stature is about 5 feet 6 inches; he is a spare meagre form, but of an elegant symmetry: His complexion is fair and transparent; his dress was fashionable and rich, but not flashy. He is a man of an erect and dignified deportment, his presence is commanding—his aspect mild, firm, luminous and impressive. His physiognomy is of the French configuration; his forehead is prominent, broad, and retreating, indicative of great expansion of mind, immense range of thoughts, and amazing exuberance of fancy—but too smooth and regular, for great altitude of conception, and those original, eccentric, and daring aberrations of superior genius. The eye-brows are thin, nearly horizontal, and too far from the eye; his nose is nearly rectilinear, too slender between the eyes, rather inclined to the right side; gently elevated, which betrays a degree of haughtiness; too obtuse at the end, for great acuteness of penetration, brilliancy of wit, or poignancy of satire; and too small to sustain his ample and capacious forehead. His eyes are of ordinary size, of a dark hazel; and from the shade of his projecting eye bones and brows, appear black, they glow with all the ardor of venereal fire, and scintillate with the most tremulous and tearful sensibility—they roll with the celerity of poetic fervour, and beam with the most vivid piercing rays of genius. His mouth is large; his voice is manly, clear and melodious; his lips are thin, extremely flexible and when silent, gently closed; but opening with facility to distill the honey which trickles from his tongue. His chin is rather retreating and voluptuous. To analyze his face with physiognomical scrutiny, you may discover many unimportant traits; but upon the first blush, or a superficial view, they are obscured like the spots in the sun, by a radiance that dazzles and fascinates the sight.

In company, Burr is rather taciturn.—When he speaks, it is with such animation, with such apparent frankness and negligence, as would induce a person to believe, he was a man of a guileless and ingenious heart; but, in my opinion, there is no human more reserved, mysterious, and inscrutable.

I have heard a great deal of Chesterfield, and the graces. Surely Burr is the epitome—the essence of them all, for never were their charms displayed with such potency and irresistible attraction. He seems passionately fond of female society, and there is no being better calculated to succeed and shine in that sphere: To the ladies, he is all attention—all devotion; in conversation, he gazes on them with complacency and rapture, and when he addresses them, it is with that smiling affability, those captivating gestures, that *je ne sais quoi*, those desolving looks, that soft, sweet, insinuating eloquence, which takes the soul captive before it can prepare for defence. In short, he is the most perfect model of an accomplished gentleman, that could be performed even by the wanton imagination of poetry or fiction. But, alas! my friend, what avails those splendid talents—that transcendent address—nay, all the blessings that heaven can bestow, without that solace, that inestimable boon content and tranquillity? Burr is an exemplary, an illustrious instance of the capriciousness of popular admiration, and the mutability of

human glory and felicity. But why should we wonder at popular instability and clamour—a discordant voice that vilifies and arraigns even omnipotence itself? The circumstance that has thus contributed to blast the popularity, and poison the peace and happiness of this unfortunate man, is lamentable, indeed; but, he who will presume to ascribe it to a corruption, or depravity of heart, rather than to the fallibility of man and the frailty of human passions, must be blinded by his own venom, and utterly estranged to every sentiment of compassion, and the lenient and divine maxim which instructs us that where opposing presumptions are of equal weight, the scale should always preponderate on the side of mercy. Confident I am, that there is no person more sensibly, more deeply touched with grief, or more sincerely penitent for his misfortune, than him who was the instrument. Yes, my friend, even Burr, the inimitable, the incomparable Burr, is disturbed, is unhappy! Often did I mark the perturbation of his mind, the agonizing sensations which wrung his too susceptible heart, and which, in spite of his philosophy and sprightliness, wrote themselves in the darkest shades on his countenance; and, when I beheld the melancholy, the saturnine clouds, which often enveloped his bleeding, his magnanimous soul, my feelings were melted with a sublime sympathy—the tears started in my eyes, and could I have given them the efficacy of the angels, I would have expiated his crime—I would have blotted the imputation from the memory of man, and the records of heaven!

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

DEFENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is the attribute of a Turkish politician to sit with his arms folded in apathy, to bow beneath the dispensations of fortune or design, and to wait until the evil which afflicts his country should vanish of itself. A wife and independent nation will beware how it justifies an injury upon others; but it will equally take care not tamely to submit to it. If the spirit of the American nation should at last burst through the bounds of a respectful moderation, and assume the indignant language of revenge, let the British cabinet take the blame upon themselves!

When the armed vessels of the British government had blocked up our harbours and intercepted our lawful trade, we stated our wrongs, and the commander was punished by removing him to a more dignified station: Our seamen were impelled with even protections in their hands; we again complained, and again the British cabinet was deaf to our remonstrances. Our vessels laden with the colonial produce of France, and bound to the mother country, is arrested on the high seas, upon the strength of an unauthorized decision in the English court of appeals, without having given them the slightest warning of the danger, without enabling them to employ the slightest precautions for their safety; in a manner contrary to the acknowledged practice of nations, and on a principle expressly contrary to the admission of Lord Hawkesbury himself in 1801. Mr. Monroe protests against the injustice of this sentence; and the British council, in the fullness of their mercy, have consented to postpone the execution of their plans and the gratifications of their desires, until the first of November. The British government and our own are thus fairly brought into issue, and it would by no means reflect any honor upon ourselves were we to shrink from the discussion.

Had these indignities been offered to any of the nations of Europe, the means of redressing their wrongs, and the manner of adopting them would have been different and far less eligible than our own. Among them, injury is succeeded by remonstrance, and a fruitless remonstrance is succeeded by war. There is no alternative between the refusal to make reparation and the resolution to exact it by a complicated apparatus of navies and armies, and towns besieged and fleets destroyed. Whether these pernicious expedients shall be resorted to is not the decision of the people themselves who are themselves most interested in the issue, but a capricious, weak, and vain-glorious Executive. Even under the boasted constitution of England, it is one of the prerogatives of the king to declare a war; and it is seldom within the opportunity of a foreign nation to argue the declaration of a war, or the propensity to that measure, which its own encroachments are calculated to pro-

duce; by barely consulting the spirit and the temper of the nation. A British king may sometimes consult the wishes of his people; but a foreign enemy can scarcely ever know in any given case, whether this respectful appeal will be made to their feelings, or whether those feelings will point to a war.

In this country, the case is essentially altered. The spirit of the people is a kind of barometer for ascertaining the cause which the government may pursue. If this instrument points to moderation and peace, the foreign nation who dares to trample upon our rights, may still go on with impunity. The time has not yet arrived, when the nation shall arise in majesty of its power, and demand of their representatives in Congress to adopt the means of retaliation and vengeance. There are consequently two tribunals under our representative government for deciding in any great emergency upon the system of foreign intercourse which we shall probably pursue; the great tribunal of the people before whom every important measure is tried, and by whom a conditional decree is passed, and the organized tribunal of Congress, that revises the verdicts of the people and respects, though it may reverse these verdicts.—There is of course not any nation of Europe, which will not attend to the opinions of our countrymen; that will not feel how strong the pulse of national sentiment is beating; will not tremble for its interests, and modify its encroachments, when it observes us embodied against them and our representatives called upon to redress our wrongs. If then G. Britain has violated our rights, let us not stifle the indignation that she has planted in our bosoms. Let our press assume a bold and commanding attitude. Let them excite the spirit of the nation, and divulge its inspirations. Perhaps when Great Britain perceives that the people themselves are determined to go all lengths in redressing her injustice, she may tempt some moderation from her fears, and render unnecessary the interposition of Congress or the means of redress.

In selecting those expedients, must we plunge at once into all the apparatus and all the calamities of a war? Is there no other alternative left to us, than that dreadful one which has stripped every European nation of its inhabitants, and imposed upon their innocent posterity the intolerable burthen of a public debt? Fortunately for us, our geographical position and the nature of our trade, forbid this necessity. There are pacific expedients within our power; which shall work with a magic effect upon the Cabinet of Great Britain. Without imposing very exorbitant calamities upon ourselves, we can restore her to the recollection of her injustice. The secret of her cure shall lie within a short compass. It shall become her own interest to be just. We must adopt some energetic expedients; the salvation of our commerce and the protection of our seamen rest upon the issue; but then there is an energy in our case superior to the procession of armies, or the strength of artillery.

If we look extensively into our relations with G. Britain, we will find that our means of defence are various in their number and diversified in their nature. They may partake either of a military character or they may altogether affect our commercial relations; and even these may assume a new aspect, according to the degree in which they may be employed. We may declare war in the most formal manner; and launch forth into all its details; we may suffer our merchant vessels to arm for their own defence, and even issue letters of marque and reprisal; or we may build a navy commensurate to all the purposes of defending our coast, conveying our vessels, and attacking the enemy's fleet. Should we look forward to our commerce; we may either suspend our intercourse altogether with Great Britain; we may suffer this intercourse to go on; but controul the importation of their manufactures by rigorous restrictions; we may lay an embargo upon their vessels in our ports; or we may sequester the property of British subjects. The principal expedients, therefore are, 1st: War. 2nd: Defence and reprisal at sea. 3d: A navy. 4th: A non-intercourse bill. 5th: Commercial restrictions. 6th: An embargo. 7th: The sequestration of property.

It is not our purpose to enter into any lengthy investigation of the propriety and use of each of those expedients. War with Great Britain we consider as a calamity forever to be deplored, because it

will not only retard the extinguishment of the public debt, produce a waste of blood and treasure, and corrupt the tranquil manners of the people, but because it will add to the very evils which provoke the remedy.

Private war, with our armed cruisers and merchant vessels we should also regret, as it would be calculated to involve us in a more destructive war; and to exacerbate the very evils of which we complain; though in one point of view it would furnish us with some compensation for our losses; because whilst the cruisers of Great Britain were seizing our own vessels, the American cruisers might be capturing theirs.

A navy sufficiently large to accomplish all our objects, is most probably beyond the reach of our attainment or our interest. But the fact that no such navy is now in existence, is at once sufficient to show the unfitness of this expedient.

An embargo would be an injury, in place of a compensation; because in time of war, there is always a greater number of American vessels in British ports, than British vessels in American ports.

There are of course but three methods of defence left to us, which we may find it to our interest to adopt: The sequestration of British property; the cessation of commercial intercourse; or the imposition of commercial restrictions.

It may be fairly objected to the sequestration of British property, that if that part of the property is to be sequestered which consists in *stock on hand*, it will be difficult to find out any that may be seized upon without violating the forms of the law; because the subtlety of British agents might easily evade the resolution of Congress, as the Patricians of Rome did their celebrated Agrarian law, by making over their property to some faithful representative. It is a fact here in point, that when Mr. Dayton's resolution in 1794, was in discussion before Congress, most of the British agents in Richmond employed a confidential Jew, to cover the property under his own name. Should even the sequestration, in the words of Mr. Dayton, be expressly confined to the debts due to British subjects, it may yet be considered as one objection to the propriety of such a law, that it would be difficult to discriminate between what was a British debt and what was not. The principle of naturalization would not answer for this purpose; because how many merchants are there in this country who have even taken the oath of citizenship, to purchase for British property the privileges of an American citizen.

But these objections must give way to the obvious advantages of the measure, if the American nation was free to adopt it. What then shall we say of that wanton surrender of our rights, that disgraceful throwing off of our "natural armour" for defence, as Barlow has emphatically called it, which the negotiators of the British treaty consented to make, in the 10th article? In this, which is classed among the permanent articles, the privilege of sequestration is given up in all cases of war and "national differences." By this treaty, the disagreeable alternative is created; of relinquishing for ever the benefits of this privilege, or of recovering them by annulling the treaty and putting the peace between the two countries at an imminent hazard.

In spite of this obvious objection; however, we have thought proper to place the "sequestration of debts" among the means of our defence, and have given (in our last page) a very valuable elucidation of its benefits from the letters of Mr. Barlow. The arguments which it enforces, may at least have the desirable effect of inducing some future negotia-

* The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Dayton the 27th of March, passed the federal house of representatives in 1794:

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for the sequestration of all the debts due from the citizens of the United States to the subjects of the king of Great Britain."

"Resolved, That provision ought, in like manner, to be made for securing the payment of all such debts into the treasury of the United States, there to be held as a pledge for the indemnification of such of the citizens of the said states, as shall have suffered from the ships of war, privateers, or from any person, or description of persons, acting under the commission or authority of the British King, in contravention of the laws of nations, and in violation of the rights of neutrality."

tor to pause and to deliberate, ere he wantonly sacrifices by another treaty the advantages of that measure.

In our next paper we shall take up the subject of "commercial restrictions." The celebrated resolutions of Mr. Madison in 1794 will point out the plan, and his astonishingly able speech may develop the utilities of such a measure.

Our intention is not to prescribe any particular measure for the redress of our grievances, but to excite the attention of the people to the evils which afflict our commerce and seamen, and furnish them with some materials for discovering the remedy.

From the Trenton True American.

A great many people hate Mr. Jefferson, without knowing wherefore—it may serve such some purpose to know why he is beloved by republicans. I will not pretend to make my sentiments the standard of my party, but I believe very few of them differ from me widely in my opinion of Mr. Jefferson, his principles and conduct.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because, at an early age, though in a corrupt and corrupting society, he directed his mind to the acquirement of wisdom, and to the pursuit of public usefulness; and qualified himself to discharge with honor the several stations to which the voice of his native and beloved country might call him.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because, when these infant states, alarmed at the strides of oppression, became bent upon a separation from their unnatural parents—*he*, of all the Sages of America, though he was yet but a few years turned of manhood, was selected to draft the instrument which detailed our injuries and declared our independence—and because he drew this instrument in a manner which extorted the admiration of our enemies and commanded the esteem of our friends—pouring the warm soul of America into this recital of her wrongs and Charter of her Rights.

I love Mr. Jefferson, forasmuch as he, during the most trying crisis of our revolution; while governor of Virginia; when treachery menaced at home, and invasion threatened from abroad, conducted with so much firmness and propriety as to extort, even from his bitterest enemies, a tribute of applause—and to call forth from the legislature of that state, after a full and fair investigation of certain charges which *they* had preferred against him, a solemn and deliberate declaration, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, that "they entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude and integrity, as chief magistrate of the commonwealth;" and that they meant, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, "to obviate all future and remove all former unmerited censure."

I love Mr. Jefferson, for having, when selected from the wisest and best patriots of America, to support the interests and sustain the honor of our country at the court of a great and powerful nation, taken upon himself that arduous duty, and discharged it in a manner that drew upon him the admiration of Europe, preserved to us the friendship of France, and raised the character of our country higher in foreign estimation, than the great and good FRANKLIN, who preceded him as minister at that court, had left it.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because when a copy of the present constitution has submitted to his consideration prior to its adoption, while he was yet abroad, he pointed out its defects with a correct judgment, and recommended sundry provisions to perfect it, which further deliberation induced the several United States to incorporate with that best charter of our rights by the way of amendments.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because the constitution as amended has ever met with his firmest support while the government was administered by others, and has been closely adhered to by him, since he was called to the helm of government.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because when he was licited by the beloved and lamented WASHINGTON to assist him in putting the new constitution to a fair experiment, by holding the appointment of secretary of state under him, he accepted that important situation, full of difficulty and responsibility—discharged its ordinary duties with propriety—combated in the most powerful manner the intrigues of the British and the insolence of the French minister—and retired from it

office when he found that the improper influence of an ambitious and unprincipled foreigner, had succeeded in paving the way for the introduction of measures ruinous to the interests, degrading to the honor, and destructive to the harmony and happiness of America.

I love Mr. Jefferson, inasmuch as when the voice of his country called him to the second office in the government, that of vice president, he filled it with dignity and applause—and while every engine which cunning could invent, and power put in motion to seduce or destroy the friends to a free and equal republican government, were assiduously employed in endeavors to ruin his honest reputation—while the pestiferous breath of a foreign renegade printer, (paid by the British minister, and patronized by the American president Adams) was striving to fully his fair fame by the foulest aspersions; he still stood firm at the post assigned him, he still remained true to his first principles, and persevered "through evil report and good report," until he and his principles were crowned with the most complete success.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because when called by his fellow citizens to preside over the councils and concerns of the nation, he did not forsake the principles he had always held—he did not forget the friends who had proved faithful to him, because they had found him faithful to truth and justice, through all the vicissitudes of a varied life. The principles which he had always avowed, he now put in practice. Oppressive and unproductive taxes were taken off—useless and expensive establishments were done away—idle and mischievous officers were dismissed—superfluous expenses were retrenched—the national debt was annually diminished—regularity everywhere took place of confusion—economy, of extravagance—justice, of oppression. Harmony was cultivated at home, and peace sought after abroad. In short, the high road to national glory and happiness was pursued with a steady step, in despite of the most obstinate opposition, and in contempt of the most malignant misrepresentations, slanders and abuse.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because when our right of deposit at New Orleans was interrupted, he did not madly rush into war, and sacrifice thousands of souls and millions of money to avenge the insult and redress the injury—but had recourse to pacific measures, and by negotiation obtained, for comparatively a trifling sum, a fine and fertile country, nearly as large as the whole United States, and secured the free navigation of that vastly important river, the Mississippi, to the latest ages.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because when he was re-elected to the presidency by the almost unanimous suffrage of the nation, (162 electoral votes being given for him, while there were but 74 for the federal candidate)—it produced no exultation of language, or alteration of behaviour. He still persevered in the measures which had thus highly exalted his administration in the eyes of his country and of the world, and gave no other answer to all the calumnies against him, but uniformity of republican principle and consistency of patriotic conduct.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because, when confident that he might be re-elected as often as he would consent to it, he still gives us to understand his intention of declining after the present term, and his willingness to ferry his country in any subordinate station to which his successor might choose to call him—thereby giving the strongest possible proof that he is not influenced by lust for power or love of wealth, but that the good of his country lies nearest to his heart.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because he has been greatly and undeservedly abused—and because, when reviled, he reviled not again—when accused, he replied not—when libelled, he took not shelter behind a sedition law, but left his fellow citizens coolly and calmly to judge between him and his accusers, and to decide as to them should seem meet.

I love Mr. Jefferson, because while his enemies have proved themselves destitute of Christianity by their loud clamours and false charges against him, he has evinced the true spirit of a Christian by his meekness and mildness.

I love Mr. Jefferson, for having filled up the foregoing outlines of his life with correspondent conduct as a father—a husband—a neighbour—a friend—and in all the various relations which he has sustained in a long and active life.

These are my principal reasons for loving and supporting Mr. Jefferson—these reasons justify me, to my conscience, my country, and I trust will to my God, for this love and support.—And all I have to hope for as it regards his successor is, that a portion of Jefferson's spirit may rest upon him and influence his conduct, so that he may tread in his steps.

A REPUBLICAN.

From the Morning Chronicle.

No event that has happened during the present administration, confers upon it greater lustre than the recent success of our arms against Tripoli. While other nations have disgracefully crouched before the power of Barbary, the U-

ited States, though young in arms and resources, though separated by a vast expanse of waters from her savage enemies, has yet bravely defied, opposed, and conquered them. Our infant nation has set for a bright example to European powers, and the world will perhaps be indebted to her for a generous spirit of independence, which shall spring up and forever overwhelm those seats of oppression. She may have given the fatal stroke to that predatory warfare, which drags its enemy into slavery, and feasts on his miseries. This glorious event has also released the bonds of our captive brethren, and restored them again to the bosom of their country.—While my heart swells with generous emotions at those joyous tidings, while the *amor patriæ* glides rapidly through my veins, and my breast beats high with national pride and enthusiasm; it is with the keenest indignation that my eye glances at sentences like the following.

"The eagerness with which the above news is received, evinces the strong sensibility felt by the people, for the hard fate of their unhappy countrymen, who have so long been groaning in the dungeons of Tripoli, or sweating under the burdens of cruel Turkish task-masters, while their own government have been so intent on preserving a starveling economy, as to leave them to their fate, unthought of, and unheeded."

Is it possible that a charge of this nature can be seriously brought against the government? Where is this "starveling economy" of which the Field Marshal speaks? Has it been evinced in the determination not to submit to the arbitrary exactions of this despotic power? Has it been evinced in the fitting out of a large and efficient armament to carry desolation and war into her own ports? Has it been shown in the procuring a large and powerful army to invade the Tripolitan territory, and bear the terror of our nation into the very heart of their country? Have not the government as well as individuals sympathized in the distresses of our captive countrymen; exhibited a proper regard for their situation; and shewed a desire to free them from their bonds? Would this gentleman have required the government to pour its treasures into the lap of those barbarians, and redeem our brethren at the expense of national character and glory?

This miserable editor, after thus introducing his comments upon the defeat of the Tripolitan forces, observes, that it is not his intention to damp the "generous sympathy" that prevails, and then in order to preserve his promise, proceeds with a column of invectives against both the enterprise, and the administration that planned it. He declares decidedly that he knows nothing of the consequences of this victory; nothing of the treaty that it has occasioned; or of the particular advantages which it may produce to our nation. Yet in the plenitude of ignorance he premises two questions; one, whether the peace was bought? and next, at what price? These two, he considers as naturally arising from the subject, although he allows that our arms have been victorious, and that a negotiation has been forced and not bought. After cavilling at what he supposes the terms, although he acknowledges his utter ignorance he concludes:

"After all the immense expence of Squadron after Squadron, frigates and gunboats, we are indebted for the peace, and the liberties of our unfortunate fellow citizens, to the intrepidity and boldness of an individual by land, heading an army of rebellious subjects, in the pious work of advancing a pretender to his brother's throne."

Here is another specimen of editorial logic, wound up with an address to the feelings. In his exordium he speaks of the "starveling economy" of our government; in his close "of the immense expence of Squadron after Squadron." Now because an attack by land has been the dernier resort of our forces, and has ensured victory he seems to consider that our naval armament has been useless, because it was not the immediate cause of success. This short sighted individual has not considered that to our navy we are indebted for the security of our commerce in the Mediterranean; the close blockade of Tripoli; the continual harassment which it has occasioned to that port, and that great assistance it must have afforded, and the confidence it must have infused in the invasion of the country. It does not occur to him that the continual expectation of our attack by sea, while they were closely pressed by land, must, after a defeat have driven them to despair and made them eager to negotiate.

The last remark that we have assited an Usurper "in the pious work" of de-throning his brother, is very affecting and must occasion the keenest emotions in the bosom of sensibility. Who is this brother? A Tyrant, who, after the death of his father, assassinated his elder brother, and usurped the throne—a wretch has made war upon humanity, who committed depredations on the weak and defenceless, who has rioted on the groans of the captives, and fattened on the sufferings of his victims; who has trampled upon the laws of nations, who has insulted our flag, invaded our commerce,

and carried our brethren into captivity.—Is he an object of our compassion? Is he entitled to general commiseration? Away with such nonsense. It is ever righteously to hurl the tyrant from dominion, &c. to level him with the dust. Even had he a right to rule, he had no right to oppress. If he has abused power, let that power be taken from him and placed in better hands.

And so much for this bundle of editorial trash and contradiction. This is the manner in which this silly editor prates eternally about the administration and its conduct. Like a grovelling mongrel, he continually snarls at every act of the government, however righteous and expedient, and whether he has sense enough to comprehend its ability or not. This nonsense of his own he calls the language of his party, and calls it "support of the federal cause."

Perhaps at no period since the adoption of the Constitution have the United States been involved in so desperate a situation as the present. Two nations, respectable for riches and power, have undertaken to insult us. An open rupture is threatened with Spain; and black clouds hang over our political prosperity with Great-Britain. In the latter case, however, affairs are not so matured as to preclude the advantages of negotiation, nor are they so unimportant as not to demand immediate redress. No truth is more obvious than that *interest* is the only bond by which nations are held, to conform to the appearance of principle or argument; for the reality of either it were absurd to expect in any event of national prosperity or degradation. But in the late decisions in the English Admiralty Courts, even the semblance of principle is utterly effaced, and justice entirely disregarded.—Interest is swallowed up in infamy. Sir William Scott has been forced to declare himself peremptorily bound by the opinion of the "Court of Appeals;" which opinion is diametrically repugnant to the doctrine of Sir William himself established by previous decisions. The high tone which the English government has lately assumed, as a belligerent nation, with respect to neutral commerce, is in the last degree dishonourable and unjust.

It was presumed an unwarrantable stretch of power, in the beginning of the present contest, that belligerents should declare that traffic unlawful which should be prosecuted by neutrals, in their own vessels, from the colonies to the mother country, of an enemy; even though it should be clear that neutral property only was engaged in it.—However wrong this declaration was in the main, America was acquiescent—and it only remained to be established, what should constitute direct commerce, or rather what should be considered lawful commerce, with an enemy. At length this distinction was established, by various solemn decisions, that when vessels should have unloaded and paid duties on their cargoes in American ports, (though those cargoes were from an enemy's colony) the continuity of the voyage was broken; and though the same goods should be re-shipped in the same vessel to the mother country, and for account of the same owners, the voyage was to be considered a new, and of course a lawful one. This doctrine was confirmed in consequence of the representations of Mr. King, on the subject, to the English government. The Solicitor to the king was decidedly in favor of it; and Sir William Scott conformed his sentiment, in Court, to the spirit of this doctrine.

Such assurance as the most solemn decisions in a Court of Admiralty held in England, could afford, we derived; and under such impressions, pursued our plans of trade, and calculations of profit. In the height, however, of the operation of this principle, our commerce is checked in its progress by the treachery of the British government. Our vessels are seized upon unexpectedly, and condemned, by the enforcement of detrimental restrictions on our trade, by the adding of new pretexts to the old injustice, contained in the doctrine itself, and by more widely extending the sphere of its operation.

It is now declared, in all the confidence of arbitrary power, that more is necessary than was formerly, to constitute lawful traffic: If a vessel enters a neutral port, unloads her cargo, pays duties, and then sails for the mother country of the colony from whence her cargo was originally brought—she shall be considered in an unlawful traffic. Having entered and paid duties, does not now break the continuity of the voyage, nor neutralise the property. Nor to mention the inconsistency in which such opposing doctrine involves the British government; its turpitude is obvious. The Americans are seized on, and condemned for pursuing a commerce which had before been considered and admitted to be lawful by the very nation which now condemns them.

It is sufficient for England, that America finds it for her interest to trade with her enemies, to insult and to injure her. She thought the clogs before hung on their commerce would have been sufficient to deter neutrals from pursuing it. But finding her mistake, without argument or decency, she grasps at our offending peaceable traffic, and aims a mortal blow. Because France enjoyed the advantages

of her colonial prosperity and produce, through the medium of American commerce, no trade shall be directly carried on from the French colonies to old France.—This is silently obeyed.—But sugar and coffee is imported into America, and thence is carried to France? that country mediately deriving the same advantages as before, but at a greater expence; therefore, say the English, it is unlawful for Americans to proceed to France with sugar and coffee. I see no reason, on the same ground, why neutrals should be allowed any sort of commerce with France and Holland. Let Great Britain annihilate it at once, it will only be an extension of the same pernicious principle.

(Bost. Democrat.)

The belligerent nations act towards the neutrals in the most arbitrary manner. A neutral vessel at sea, without guns to protect herself, stands no more chance of escape, than a traveller with money in his pocket when he meets a highwayman on the road. If the vessel is rich, she is almost certain of being captured and carried into port for adjudication, and then in 3 cases out of 4, she is sure of being condemned, and if dismissed, the charges eat up half the cargo. The mere expences of defending a ship and getting out the appeal papers in the English Islands, have been lately found to exceed 3 or 4000 dollars, and in England, if a ship is dismissed, the Captains are made to pay 2 or 300 dollars light money, besides pilotage, when the ships have been brought in contrary to the inclination of the master. If a ship is dismissed, all the charges, of every name and nature, ought to fall on the captors. The captured should not be obliged to pay any thing.—And when a cargo is condemned, as enemies property, the freight at least is due, admitting it to be enemies property, and in this case the ship herself ought to escape. This is not said to excuse the British adjudication of the cargo, because it is well known, the practice is lately very common with the English to condemn the whole ship and cargo, when they have been fully proved to be American. Our merchants are daily robbed of thousands of their hard earned property. They have very heavy charges indeed to present against the British, on the score of adjudications. But they need not expect indemnification for a long time to come, as Britain wants their property to carry on the war against France, and pay the subsidies to Russia, &c. Those who with a continental war would do well to recollect, that American adjudicated ships and cargoes go to pay a considerable part of the expences. When a nation spends one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, they feel themselves obliged to plunder where they can, to support their extravagance and waste of property.

[Salem Reg.]

What is the best administration? said Pope. Gilbert Wakefield had to low an opinion of the moral and political character of the administration of Great Britain, say the editors of his life, that he said, "of men like these, let me never deserve the friendship, nor regret the enmity. Their approbation is indelible reproach; their persecution, the truest panegyric." In what sense the Americans once understood the British administration, they have expressed in the declaration of independence, "that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved." They tell their reasons.

[Salem Reg.]

Distinguished characters, eminent for their virtues and patriotism—men whom millions look on with reverence, as the whole tenor of their lives is in agreement with their pretensions—such men confer on their associates a dignity; they shed a lustre on their companions, but their intimates and bosom friends, the witnesses of their public actions, and the depositaries of private thoughts, are by this very intimacy raised nearly on a level with themselves. These reflections were unavoidable, on considering the conduct of the federalists towards Col. Lear, Washington is forever on their tongues, but their hearts are far removed from him. Who has longest enjoyed the intercourse and acquaintance of Washington? Col. Lear, who amongst the host of men who surrounded him, did he select for his intimate and his friend? Col. Lear. In fine, who did he confide in here, and solemnly consecrated that confidence, by the appointment of Executor of his will? Col. Lear. Yet this man, so honored by Washington: this man, above all others enjoying his intimacy in gloomy times of distress, as well as in smiling seasons of peace and hilarity, have they resolved to destroy—not that they like or dislike him or the treaty he has made, or that they even respect the character of Washington himself; or in any degree feel for the reputation of our country. It is only to gratify their spleen against Mr. Jefferson and his supporters—against the administration and its numerous friends, that they have decided on his murderous destruction. These are the objects which provoke their malignity; these are the men who resist their ambition, and these are the barriers which prevent a renewal of scenes of remembered pillage and dilapidation. To these men

the prefects and saviours of their country, have they sworn eternal hate, and would league with hell itself to accomplish their downfall and destruction—off with his head—to much for Buckingham.

The fatal effects of the weevil in seaboard have been severely felt by seamen employed on long voyages: rewards have been humanely offered by the legislature for a cure or preventative, but hitherto without success. The following fact, discovered by accident, is strongly recommended to the attention of those who may be concerned.

A bag belonging to a powder mill fell into a caudron of liquid nitre; it was immediately taken out, plunged into cold water, and hung up to dry: several days after this circumstance the bag was filled with sea sulphur, and sent on board a West India man, where it was stowed away among the Captain's stock. The vessel was nine months out of England before she proceeded on her passage home, when she got becalmed, and remained so long in that situation, that her crew were forced to be put upon half allowance, more particularly so, as their bread was much destroyed by the weavels, and was hourly consuming. The captain at this time wishing to make use of the bag above mentioned, which had not been opened since the ship left England, ordered it to be examined, when greatly to his surprise, the whole contents were found to be perfectly sound, without any appearance of having been injured by any: a circumstance solely to be attributed to the quality of the bag.

Tillock, In Cose's Phil. Med. Museum.

An extraordinary instance of longevity is mentioned in the German journals.—A man is still living at Posen, in Poland, who has entered his 120th year—he was born at Oleczow, in 1667.

NORFOLK, October 22.

Mr. Dove, lately returned from a Squadron in the Mediterranean, is appointed to the command of Gun Boat No. 1, now at Charleston, in the room of lieutenant Fanning, deceased.

Captain Williams, of the brig Ann Elizabeth, arrived here on Saturday, in 64 days from Malaga, has furnished the following account of the piratical treatment he received on his homeward passage:

"October 1, in lat. 31, 11, long. 70, at 3 P. M. was brought to by an armed brig, mounting about 40 guns, and 30 or 40 men, a Guineaman, having 200 slaves on board, bound (as they said) from Barbadoes for America—the captain (whom I took to be an Irishman) said his name was Cain, and the brig's the Speedwell, Transport No. 9—his first officer he called Mr. Christopher, and another Crozier—his crew, I think, were all English—he sent his boat with Mr. C. and four armed men on board my vessel, and immediately took me on board the brig, where I was kept about two hours, while ten or twelve men who went on board my vessel, were plundering her; they broke open my trunks, robbed me of all my wearing apparel, not leaving as much as a shirt or pair of stockings; they took also my hammock, sheets, watch, 200 dollars, a quarter cask of wine, seven baskets of cordials, some bottles of wine, porter and oil, one demijohn of brandy, part of a box of soap, and a variety of other small articles; they also took all the mate's clothes, and some Canary birds!!!—About five, P. M. they put me on board, laid my papers and vessel were clear, and told me I might proceed on my voyage—the wind being moderate we continued within a mile or two of each other until 7 or 8 o'clock, and then being a clear moon-light night, they began to fire at me, when I hove to—they came along side, and hailed me in French; I told them I was the same brig they had boarded in the afternoon, which they no doubt very well knew—keeping me close within hail, they commenced blackguarding me, asking where I was from and where bound to, and every ten or twenty minutes firing into my hull and rigging. I repeatedly told them who I was, and begged them not to sink and murder us in cold blood—in this deplorable situation we were kept till midnight, when being within pistol shot under their lee, they hailed and told us to wear ship immediately, or they would sink us—I put up helm to wear, and, as soon as our stern was fair to their broadside, they poured a whole broadside into us, loaded with round and grape shot, which hulled us, cut our rigging and sails in many places—at this time the moon was setting, and it became dark and cloudy, made sail before the wind and got clear of them; having stood E. S. E. the remainder of the night, saw no more of them. They fired from 40 to 50 shot at us, and I have no doubt but they supposed they sunk us. We picked up off our decks a number of the grape shot fired at us.

I suppose the above piratical brig to be about 180 or 200 tons burthen, British built, completely fitted for a Guineaman, and suspect bound to Charleston or Georgia—I think she is flush deck, and has a woman figure head, rather small for the size of the brig.

Besides the articles above enumerated, they carried off all my navigation books.

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

Yesterday was the day by law for the convening the Legislature of this state—On Tuesday next we shall commence a detail of their proceedings, which shall be regularly continued.

The American Daily Advertiser states, that of all the votes received in Pennsylvania, Mr. McKean has a majority of 51403.

That of the twenty five members composing the Senate, sixteen are Constitutionalists; and

That in the House of Representatives, there are fifty-three Constitutionalists out of eighty six members—the election of two members remained unascertained.

Joseph Bloomfield has been re-elected governor of New Jersey without opposition.

Robert Whitehill is elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, in the room of John A. Hanna deceased, and Samuel Smith in the room of John B. C. Lucas resigned. Both these gentlemen are republicans.

New-York, October 24.

The ship Susan and Sarah, capt. Mariner, is arrived at Newport in 35 days from Bordeaux. A passenger from her reached town yesterday morning, and informs us that at the time of her sailing (Sept. 12) it was reported that a continental coalition, consisting of Austria, Russia, Sweden, and the Porte, and which would probably be joined by Prussia, had been formed against France, and that preparations on an immense scale were making for commencing hostilities; that the camp at Boulogne had broken up; that the emperor of Russia was marching 150,000 men into Italy; and that all the troops stationed in the south of France had received orders to meet them without delay; that Austria had sixty millions of florins in her treasury, and 300,000 troops in readiness to act at a moment's notice; that Bonaparte had returned to Paris; and that the French army had taken possession of Venice and Naples. Our informant adds, that the British fleet was blocked up in port, and that the combined fleets remained in Cadiz. He learned whilst at Paris, from high authority, that the differences between the United States and Spain were in a favorable train of adjustment.

By the ship Louisiana Capt. Thompson, which arrived at this port last evening in 26 days from Bordeaux, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received French papers to the 12th Sept. Translations will be given to-morrow. Capt. T. informs that the emperor of Russia, king of Sweden and Austria, had declared war against France, and that Bonaparte had taken all his troops from the coast (which was intended for the invasion of England) with him into Italy.

Sparta, (Geo.) October 5.

The deputation of the Creek Nation arrived in this place yesterday evening on their way to Washington city. They are accompanied by colonel Hawkins, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Timothy Barnard, interpreter. The embassy, we are informed, possess full powers to enter into a treaty with the United States for the disposal of the Oakmulgee fork.

A few days since, we are informed, a gentleman went into his field, on the south side of the Oconee River, to pull corn, and was bit by a Rattle snake, which put an almost instantaneous period to his existence. Those who go in search of lands we would advise to be careful as it is said those reptiles abound in that country.

Norfolk, Oct. 24.

William and Mary College Lottery.

We understand that at the district court at Williamsburg, the court decided that the drawing should be considered as valid—that the managers should pay the prize of Ten Thousand dollars that was drawn, to the owner of the ticket drawn, against it, and that the other Ten Thousand dollar prize should belong to the owner of the Last drawn ticket; from this opinion appeal was taken, and the cause will be argued on the 7th of next month before the court of appeals.

SEAMEN'S PROTECTIONS.

A gentleman, who has lately returned from Halifax, and brought with him his son, whose liberation from on board one of the British frigates on that station, he procured the friendship and agency of James Smith, elq. of that place, assures us, that the common protection, which are given to our seamen, at the custom houses, will not insure their safety from im-

pression on board British ships of war. He adds, that in order to render these protections safe, and conformable to the regulations of the British navy, they must be accompanied by the copy of a certificate, signed by the town clerk of the place, where the birth of each seaman is registered; which copy must be annexed to the protection, and the original acknowledged by the collector to be deposited in his office. *As this notice is important to the interests of commerce and of humanity, we are assured our brother editors in the U. S. will give it publicity.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.
Mr. Editor,

Have the Commissioners of Easton the power to appoint corders of wood? Have they the right to erect public pumps and keep them in order? If they have, why are we without a wood-corder, and why without pumps? Are the Commissioners appointed for the express purpose of attending to the public convenience of Easton, or are they merely a nominal set of beings, the mere shadow of a name, without having any duty whatever to perform? If they are, let us have the law repealed, and one enacted that will give to public spirit a force and pressure.

It is perfectly recollected, that a fequstration of British debts is forbidden by the last of the ten perpetual articles of the British treaty. But it is supposed to be constitutional for Congress in certain cases to declare any treaty null and void, as in the case of the French treaty. Whether the capture of our vessels, condemnation of our property, and imprisonment of our seamen, amount to violations, on the part of the British, of that treaty, in letter or spirit, let others determine. No doubt is entertained in our mind, that a perseverance in the conduct lately adopted by the English towards the Americans will inevitably, and as speedily as possible for our government to act, produce a change in the state of affairs between the two countries.

The American vessel, laden with stores, for our Mediterranean squadron, which was lately captured by two Spanish privateers, and taken into Algiers, was released, as soon as, from her papers, her character was ascertained, and accordingly was permitted to proceed without delay.

Captain Cox, of the brig George, from Tenerife, gives the following information: That he saw a letter from a respectable house in Madeira, to another in Tenerife, dated the 4th September, which stated that an American vessel had just arrived at Madeira, the master of which reported, that the latter end of August, he passed a fleet of 19 sail of the line under British colors, having with them several others. They had the appearance of having been in a very severe action.

Why did Mr. Walker formerly complain, that the democratic prints would not suffer the domestic economy of his family to rest in obscurity; why did he even enclose an extract from the Examiner and request Mr. Jefferson to silence such strictures; when he is now the most active in diffusing this tale, and exhibiting this celebrated correspondence? Does Mr. W. expect that the reputation of his comfort will escape the researches of the curious, or the malice of the censorious? Then let him not be the first to draw her from the bosom of retirement, and fix upon her the gaze of the multitude. The female character shrinks, like the sensitive plant, from the touch of obtrusive curiosity. If he wishes the public papers to respect his feelings, he must cease being the publisher of his own wrongs.

"BETTER TIMES COMING. Among the many circumstances, which have recently taken place, very favorable to federalism, is the election of a federal representation for the city of Baltimore, in the Maryland Legislature. This circumstance, so honorable to the city, and so flattering to the preserving principles of the old school, has not been experienced before, for the space of four years."

This extract is given to shew the accurate information with which the Repertory abounds, and the regard its Editor has for truth. The facts thus flagrantly perverted are these. The city of Baltimore, at the late election chose two delegates, one republican and one federal. The latter was elected in consequence of the republicans having several candidates. The same persons are elected this year that were chosen the last. It follows that the old school has no cause for triumph, except in its errors, for which we allow it is still, as it always has been, highly distinguished. Our readers will hold in recollection, that it is to the disciple of this school, the Editor of the Repertory, that the American name is indebted for the foul stain fixed upon it by a large portion of the low scurrility levelled at our chief magistrate.

Nat. Intel.
Mr. Jefferson, the American President, and his predecessor, Mr. John A.

dams, have been nominated Members of the Society of Sciences of Harlem.

From the Washington Federalist.

Mr. Rimp,
There is such a strong desire in most men, "to flick to their old practices to the last extremity," that it has ever been a very difficult task to make innovations among them, however great the advantages resulting from these might be. Hence it has been in vain that the bosoms of philanthropists have so often burned with desire to benefit all mankind. Aware of this I cannot expect that the agriculturalists will immediately attend to the manuring their lands with finely powdered pit coal. But to hasten the introduction of this article into general use, I offer the following statement, which will shew how much cheaper it is than Plaster of Paris.

The coal in lumps may be purchased during the summer season at 20 cents per bushel. From experiments made on a small scale, I find, that about 16 bushels of coal in lumps, will make 24 bushels when powdered. The price of this will of course be 3 dols. 20 cts. One ton of good plaiter of Paris costs 8 dollars, and for this ton the miller gives 24 bushels of powder. Supposing that the coal costs four dollars, the difference in the expense of these articles, is of great consequence to farmers—independently of the superior power of coal in quickening vegetation, and the greater ease with which it can be procured and powdered.

That coal has a very great influence on vegetation, may be inferred, not only from the experiments I published in your last paper, but from other circumstances. Every one knows that animal matter affords to animals more nourishment than any other substance. Mineral coal is but little more than common charcoal rendered more compact; and charcoal being the chief constituent of most plants, we are naturally led to conclude, that when applied to vegetables, it would yield great support. We have positive proof, that vegetables have a great tendency to unite with charcoal. Ingenious and Prieilly were formerly disputing about their pretensions to the honor of having discovered that vegetables throw out, or expire that pure or vital air, which animals take in or inspire. Before the warmth of their dispute subsided, professor Woodhouse, of Philadelphia, discovered that plants did not expire this pure air. He found by well conducted experiments, that the pure air around plants proceeded from the decomposition of fixed air, which is composed of charcoal and pure air. This decomposition was effected by the vegetables attracting the charcoal, and uniting with it, thereby leaving behind the disengaged vital air.

As upwards of two thirds of vegetable bodies are charcoal; and since vegetables have the power to decompose an air to unite with its charcoal, can we be surprised on finding when the coal is in a state of purity, and its cohesion destroyed, as in pulverized pit coal, that it unites more readily with plants? Nay, it would be astonishing were not heavy pit coal the most valuable manure—better than the light common charcoal—and were not this charcoal better than ashes in expediting vegetation.

Whether coal acts also mechanically and whether it is useful by blackening the soil, so as to make it give up more heat during the sun shine, must be ascertained by future investigation; as well as what kind of plants the coal is best adapted to.

THOMAS EWELL.

COMMUNICATION.

The city of Derne in Africa, the scene of the recent gallant exploits of our countryman, general Eaton, composed one of the five principal cities which distinguished the province Cyrenia by the name of Pentapolis. Darnis or Derne is the first city; Cyrene the second is now called Curin, and is in ruins; its sea port was Apollonia and is now named Maria-Safa or Soluah. Ptolemais, the third city, at a distance from the sea, now bears the name of Tolemeta—Teuchira, the fourth city, was called Arinne under the principles of Egypt, and still remains. The situation of Adreane agrees with that of the present Bengazi, but Berenice (another of the five cities) it appears, says D'Anville, by a particular testimony, is the same as Bernie, and Bengazi and Bernia are different names for one place. It is to be regretted that D'Anville has omitted to state the "particular testimony" to which he alludes.

The desert of Lybia is truly classic ground; and Lucan has described in strong terms the sufferings of Cato, with the remnant of Pompey's motley army after the battle of Pharfalia; it appears from the statement of Mr. Peck that the hardships which Eaton's army suffered with so much patience were little if at all inferior to those of the Roman commander.

** Pinkerton has fallen into a strange mistake. He says "the name according to D'Anville was originally that of the province as containing three cities."—Philadelphia edition vol. 2d p. 579. The deviation of the word establishes the point.*

and his troops:—Hereafter the history of Derne will be connected with circumstances of the liberation of our unfortunate countryman from Tripoline Slavery, and future travellers and historians will dwell on the praises of the commander who planned the expedition, and the Heroes who were engaged in bringing it to a happy issue.

Poulton.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, August 24.

MRS. THORNTON'S MATCHES.
In consequence of Mr. Brumford's declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton walked or rather cantered, in a most excellent style, over the course, accompanied by Colonel Thornton, agreeably to the terms of the match, for four hofheads of Coti Roti, 2000gs. h. ft. and 600 gs. pp. bet by Mrs. Thornton.

Afterwards commenced a match, in which the above lady was to ride two miles against Mr. Buckle, the Jockey, well known at New-market and other places of sport, as a rider of the first celebrity. Mrs. Thornton appeared dressed for the contest, in a purple cap and waistcoat, nankeen coloured skirts, purple shoes, and embroidered stockings. She was every way in health and spirits, and seemed eager for the decision of the match. Mr. Buckle was dressed in a blue cap, with blue bodied jacket and white sleeves. Mrs. Thornton carried 9st. 6lb. and Mr. Buckle 13st.—At half past three they started; Mr. Buckle then put in trial his jockey-ship, and passed the lady, which he kept for only a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton, by the most excellent, we may truly say—horse-ship—pushed forwards, and came in a style far superior to any thing of the kind we ever witnessed, gaining her race by half a neck.

The manner of Mrs. Thornton's riding is certainly of the first description; indeed her close seat and perfect management of her horse, her bold and steady jockeyship, amazed one of the most crowded courses we have for a long time witnessed; and on her winning, she was hailed with the most reiterated shouts of congratulation.

Mrs. Thornton rode Louisa, sister to Kill Devil, by Pegasus, out of Nelly.—Mr. Buckle rode Allegro, by Pegasus, out of Allegant's dam.

We have authority to state, that it was much against Mrs. Thornton's inclination to ride over the course for the match, had she not been obliged to do so, agreeably to the conditions of the articles with Mr. Brumford.

Catalina, the celebrated vocal performer at Lisbon, has obligingly offered to exert her talents in this country, at the moderate recompence of 400l. for the season, and a clear benefit. The manager of the Opera has, it seems, thought proper to doubt the propriety of giving so much cash for the lady's notes.—*Land. Pap.*

DEED—On Tuesday the 22d ultimo, Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of this county, for many years a respectable merchant in this town—he has left a wife and several children behind him.

On Thursday, last in Queen Anns county, James Clayland, junr. esq. one of the Associate Judges for said county.

On Saturday night last in this town, Mrs. Elizabeth Caste, in her seventy-third year.

Will be offered at Public Sale,
On the farm belonging to Dr. ELBERT, near Mye Mill, on WEDNESDAY the 13th November, instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at 11 o'clock.

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of FRANCES GIBSON, late of Talbot county deceased, consisting of valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, some Milch Cows, a good Carriage Horse, and a number of valuable NEGROES for a term of years. A credit of five months will be given, and bond with approved security required for all sums over eight dollars; but for all sums under, the cash must be paid. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM E. SETH, Esq. of Frances Gibson, dec'd.
Head of Wye, Nov. 5, 1805.

Public Sale.
The Sale of the following Property (advertised to take place on Saturday the 2d instant, on the premises, in the town of St. Michael's) was unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
Talbot county, Nov. 5, 1805.

For Sale or Rent.
THE HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Reeson, situate on the Landing road, near West street. Any person desirous of purchasing such property, the subscriber will give a good bargain; or he will make some additional improvements, and lease the whole for a term of years, at a reasonable rate.
JOHN L. KERR.
Easton, Nov. 5, 1805.

Notice to Farmers.

THE EXECUTORS of the late JOHN O'DONNELL, of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidder, at Canton, in the vicinity of Baltimore city, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of November next—a large and valuable Stock of

Horned Cattle and Horses.

The Cattle consist of several Bulls and Cows imported from Europe, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country; offering to the breeder an opportunity of supplying himself with a stock superior to any in this country, as the originals were selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The Horses consist of several approved imported Studs and Mares of high pedigrees, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with the best species of this country, with some farm or working horses.

ALSO,

About seventy NEGROES—men, women, boys, and girls; fifty Sheep, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Implements of Husbandry, Household Furniture, and sundry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

The Editors of the Lancaster Journal, York Recorder, Alexandria Advertiser, and Star at Easton, the Frederick town Herald, in Maryland, and the Philadelphia Gazette, are requested to insert the above till the day of sale, and send their accounts to Messrs. Tunnar and Brown, Baltimore.
October 29, 1805.

In Chancery, October 9, 1805.

ORDERED. That the sale made by John H. Bayard, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William S. Bond deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first day of February next.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in an Easton newspaper and the Maryland Gazette, three times before the first day of December next.

The report states, that 23,170 acres of land in Allegany county was sold at one shilling and six pence per acre.

Tune copy.
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
REC. CLERK, CAN.
November 5, 1805.

A Gardener.

A PERSON who has been residing for four years on this shore, and part of the time with Mrs. A. M. Chew of Queen Anne's county, wants a situation. He can produce sufficient recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and knowledge of his business. For further particulars apply to Mrs. A. M. Chew, or at this office.
Easton, Nov. 5, 1805.

Spectacles Lost.

LOST a few days ago, a pair of SPECTACLES, in Easton, inclosed in a paper case. Any person who may have found them, and will leave them at the Star Office, shall be generously rewarded.
November 5, 1805.

The Public

ARE requested to take notice, that I intend to petition the General Assembly at the ensuing session for an act to freighten and amend that part of the public road leading from Easton to St. Michael's which passes through the farm occupied by me.

JOHN GRAHAM.

November 5, 1805.

Notice.

THE Committee of Benevolence in Charleston, having been informed that Mr. Luzzies, late apothecary at Cap Francois, did some time previous to 11 events to which he fell a victim, remit several parts of the United States, of money, which he intended for the use of his truly unfortunate family, request those in whose hands said sums have been deposited, to come to the assistance of his two helpless infants, and still more helpless widow, by transmitting to the committee a statement of the sums which they may have in their possession, and remitting the same, either to the committee, or any person of their choice in this city. By order of the committee,
LE MERCIER, Secy.
The printers throughout the United States are requested to publish a true and correct notice.
Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 11, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,

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

Notice is hereby given,

ALL persons that stand indebted to the estate of NATHAN WILLIAMS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Robert Williams (legal attorney for Margaret Williams administratrix of the said deceased). Suits will be commenced against all delinquents, without respect to persons; and all those who may have claims against the estate of the said deceased, are desired to bring them forward, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 7th day of June next ensuing, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit thereon.
K. WILLIAMS, living in Newmarket.
September 24, 1805.

Public Sale.
On the Public Green in Easton, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be offered at Public Sale, on twelve months credit, ALL the remaining unsold part of the Real Estate of John Winn Harrison, deceased—consisting of one Lot, containing about 60 acres of woodland; one other Lot, containing about 440 acres of arable, wood and marsh land—also, the reversion of the widow's dower, containing about 225 acres of arable, wood and marsh land, lying on Choptank river, within four miles of Easton. The purchaser must give bond, with approved security, on the day of sale, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, which when fully paid, deeds will be given for the land, agreeably to the decree of the Chancellor, by JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee for the sale of the estate of John Winn Harrison, dec'd. Talbot county, October 15, 1805.

Vendue.
Will be sold on Wednesday the 6th of November, at the dwelling of the subscriber, near Easton, sale to begin at 12 o'clock, A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c. also some stock, and a number of other articles. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums not exceeding five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale if not paid when due. Sums under five dollars must be paid before the property is removed. Likewise will be offered for SALE, on terms made easy to the purchaser, A Wind Mill,

BUILT of the best materials, now in good repair, has an excellent pair of Cologne Stones, complete bolting cloth, and new suit of sails. She can be removed without delay, after the purchaser complies with the terms which will then be made known, by JOSEPH BARTLETT. Wakefield, 15th 10th mo. 1805.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at the house of Mrs. Ellis, on Monday, the 11th of November, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day, A FARM in Cecil county, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Rolph, deceased—containing about 328 acres. It is pleasantly situated on the side water of Bohemia, not more than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis's tavern, and adjoining the mill of General Basset. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain and grass, and of that kind which is most easily improved by the use of plaster of Paris. The situation is esteemed healthy, and the occupant will at all times have a choice of markets on the Chesapeake or Delaware waters. I will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the day of sale. On full payment of the purchase money, a good deed will be given, by W. SPENCER, Trustee. Kent county, October 22, 1805.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Cambridge, on the Second Monday (the 11th) of November, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, at the same house and place the next fair day, THE REAL ESTATE of William Tripp, late of Dorchester county, deceased—consisting of all the said Wm. Tripp's parts of a Tract of Land, called Tripp's Enclosure, lying in Dorchester county, on the waters of Chickamachine river, about 12 miles from Cambridge, 10 from New Market, and 4 from Middle town. The quality of this land for fertility of soil and abundance of most valuable vessel timber, render it almost equal to any of the rich bottoms of Dorchester county. Three fourths of the farm are inclosed, and the timber principally of white oak. Bond, with approved security, will be required for the payment of the purchase money, with interest in 6 months from the day of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee. N. B. This land is sold at the suit of Israel Cope, of the city of Baltimore, to whom it was mortgaged on the 2d day of March, 1799. October 8, 1805.

Public Sale.
To be sold on the second Saturday of November, at the Trappe, if fair, if not, the first fair day, Negro Girls and Boys, for a term of years. A credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale, will be given by SARAH DICKINSON. October 22, 1805.

Notice.
I HAVE FOR SALE, 200 barrels of Indian Corn, a quantity of good Clover Hay and Corn Blades, and a yoke of young Oxen. R. CHAMBERLAINE. Peach Blossom, Oct. 29, 1805.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC WHITTINGTON, late of Caroline county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said estate are warned to make payment, that a settlement of said estate may immediately take place. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of October, 1805. DAVID SISK, adm'r.

FARMERS' BANK.
Fifth Payment.
THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the fifth instalment on the stock held in this Bank will become due on Wednesday the thirteenth day of November next. As no dividends can be claimed till after the instalments are completed, the Stockholders will observe the advantage of punctuality in their payment. By order of the Board, HALL HARRISON, Cashier. Easton, October 29, 1805.

Wanted as an Apprentice
In the Office of the Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county, A BOY from twelve to fourteen years of age, who writes a good plain hand, is acquainted with common arithmetic, and of reputable parents. WM. H. NICHOLSON, Reg. Q. A. County. October 29, 1805.

The Subscriber
WANTS two smart, healthy BOYS, from 14 to 17 years of age, as a penic to the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS. Also a Tanner for the end of year. A sober attentive man will meet with good encouragement, by WILLIAM PATTON. Easton, October 29, 1805.

For Sale,
On a credit of nine months, for approved Notes, TWO Pair of excellent working Mules, two or three Horses, Steers, Carts, &c. Also, a quantity of excellent Corn Blades and Clover. For terms apply to SAMUEL STEVENS, jun. Dividing Creek, Oct. 29, 1805.

John Kenard, jun.
Has just received, and offers for sale on moderate terms, for Cash or Country Produce, A general and handsome Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and Groceries; Which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. Easton, October 13, 1805.

John & Thomas Meredith
Have just received, and are now opening, A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter GOODS; Among which are— SUPERFINE and Flannels, coarse Cloths, Rose & Stripe Blankets, and plain Coat. Linseys, 4 & 6 figured and plain Cambric Mullins, Black and colour'd Cambric Mullin, Chamberly Mullins, Fancy Calico &c. &c. Wool Hosiery. And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash. Easton, October 15, 1805.

New Drug Store,
In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets. THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment of Drugs and Medicines complete, respectfully offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured. WILLIAM T. BISHOP. Easton, July 23, 1805.

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

A fresh supply of MEDICINE
The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

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

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an act releasing him from the payment of his debts. JOHN PENNINGTON. October 29, 1805.

Tailoring Business.

J. Faulkner & J. Bruscup
HAVING entered into Copartnership in the above line, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Gentlemen's Clothing generally, Ladies' Cloaks, Riding Dresses, and Great Coats, made in the newest fashions, in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at their shop, next door to the Post Office, in Easton. FAULKNER & BRUSCUP. October 8, 1805.

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

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

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

For Sale,
A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN, with Two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber. WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun. Myrtle Grove. September 17, 1805.

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

MARYLAND.
Kent County Orphans' Court,
OCTOBER TERM, 1805.
ORDERED, that GEORGE SPRY and Wife, Admin'rs. of JOHN GRAHAM, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, for six weeks successively, the advertisement following, viz:
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GRAHAM, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of April next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of October, 1805. GEORGE PRY and ARAMINTA SPRY, his Wife, Admin'rs. of John Graham, dec.

EDUCATION.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester-Town, for the Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mensurations, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people. JOHN THOMPSON. Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805.

Magistrates' Guide,
Just received and for sale at the Star Office, and Book Store, Easton. Subscribers to this work are desired to call for their books. October 15, 1805.
Preparing for the Prets,
And will be published early in the Spring, in one closely printed volume, The spirit of the Public Journals. Being an impartial selection of the best original Poetry, Essays, &c. which have appeared in the newspapers of the United States during the year 1805. Baltimore, October 22, 1805.

Subscriptions
For a new system of CHEMISTRY, adapted to the use of citizens generally, by T. EWELL, M. D. of Virginia, are received at the Star Office. October 28, 1805.
A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF SCHOOL BOOKS, WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER, FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE. Writing and Printing Paper, just received and for sale at the Star Office.

A list of Persons,

Representing themselves to be American Sea men, impressed and detained in the British service for want of documents to prove their citizenship. As the former places of residence of these men are unknown at the Department of State, their friends are in this manner, requested to procure proof of their citizenship, with descriptions of their persons, and forward the same to the Secretary of State, in order that proper application may be made for their discharge.

John McConnell	Joseph McKedder
Henry Williams	Nathaniel Tolman
Robert Talman	John Lowe
Thomas Thompson	Jonathan Archer
Alex. Kirkwood	William Smith
Charles Williams	Huges
Thomas Church	Joseph Muratt
Samuel Wilson	Joseph Woodson
Nicholas Powers	John Jones
John Bormore	James Laskley
Emes Wright	Charles Mitchell
John Frederick	William Beechford
Wm. Wheeler	Wm. (alias) James Deale
John Bailey	John Ferguson
John Farewell	William Wall, jun.
John Truman	Marens Stephens
Joshua Porter	Samuel Jenkins
Timothy Small	William Rowland
Isaac Van Blaken	John Robinson
Michael Nugent	Godfrey Winflow
Richard Mathers	John Jackson
Benjamin Lufina	John Woolicot
W. S. Board	James Leppen
Thomas Patton	John Seymour
Mayhew Tilton	Edward Rogers
Richard Strange	Francis Davis
Bolworth Cole	John Smith
George Sloan	Thomas Manning
Thomas Crippen	James Lynn
John Dennis	Luncheon or Lion Bonell
Wm. Clark	David Coleman
James Newell	Zenas Swift
Benjamin George	Edward Miller
James Sud	William Bully
John Stewart	James Wormsley
Thomas Jones	Archd. McKechine
Nichols Colton	David Stafford
Cato Martin	Frederick Rhodes
Daniel D. son	James Warts
Richard Smythe	Samuel Suther
Peter M. Farlane	John Rice
John Hum	Anthony Nelson
Wm. Hays	William Bond
John Love	Thomas Simonton
James Campbell	John Mitchell
John Cubourn	Thomas Edwards
Alx. C. rille	Joseph Perrin
Se. h. Lewis	William Mines
Francis Edmonds	Edward Moore
Wm. C. le	Henry Bowling
George Derant	John Sincum
Wm. Podd	George Watton
Jacob Rhen	Thomas Morris
Wm. Lyons	Samuel Brown
Wm. Wilson	George Watton
Charles Choson	William Wall
Henry Bowling	Ebenezer Buckingham
Edward Robinson	James Wilton
Edward Wellford	John Wildman
George Gray	Philip Ford (alias) Caroline
Samuel Hill	Thomas Simonton
John M. Walker	John Ready
John Dunkin	John Walsh
Jabez Choat	John Thompson
Benjamin Noyes	George Walker
J. Huger, alias Jack	Daniel Merrieth
George Birch	John Johnson
John Smith	William Beck
Samuel Dalton	John Howes
Anthony Roteas	Thomas White
Henry Feathers	Samuel Lloyd
Henry Chapman	Peter Johnson
John Lawton	Daniel Johnson
Wm. Armstrong	John Thompson
Samuel Rowlen	George Mars
Samuel Loyd	George Watton
Charles Harrison	Daniel Merrieth
John W. lker	William Finlay
Thomas Jones	John Grant
Henry Waters	Abraham Hainard
John M. thevay	John Miller
John Reid	L. F. Young
Frederick Rhoads	Thomas Pennock
James Green	George Walby
George Campbell	John Robinson
Nathaniel Curtis	J. M. Thompson
William Sherrard	James Featherstone
Richard J. h. son	E. as Hiett
Joseph W. h. son	William Sculla
Lawrence Hollender	Andrew Mansfield
James Riley	Barns. M. Nutt
John Fift	John Hankerson
Francis Binacoot	Samuel B. Spencer
Peter Lewis	Joseph Wilton
John Mafon	William Saunders
A. A. Thompson	James Doyle
William Chojan	Joseph Hexis
John Huer	Isaac Gaines
John Boston	George W. Edly
Peter Willmot	George Farrington
John Griffin	John Haniford
J. S. Goldsborough	James Gray
Charles M. Bride	Thomas White
Richard Edwards	Richard Dawson
James M. Pherfon	Joseph Person
John Holmes	Richard Red
Henry Applewhite	John Brick or Breck
William Sandford	John Brown
William Jarvis	Benjamin S. Hunt
John Downing	William Wilson
John Byrens	John Rick, jun. alias John Benien
Francis Wood	Joseph Hexis
John Davis	Robert Coulton
Martin Doll	Samuel Brown
Royal Tarbox	Samuel Bond
David Cuff	Francis Lamott
John Magrath	Peter Harvey
John Holmes	Peter Lauries or Lewis
John Baptiste Def-rando	William Sherrard
John Greene	Robert Crosbie
William Hawker	Joseph Bake
Samuel Carr	William Jarvis (alias) Jos. Tallman
David Collins	Clement C. fan
Edward Moore	Peter Wilton
John Haley	Edward Moodie
John Lindlay	James Doyle
Thomas Rowe	Isaac G. ines
John Copeland	Charles Robinson
David Coleman	
William Herison, or Hurison	
William Johnson, or Wilmouth Johnson	
Charles Robinson	

John Slottum
Charles Lewis
Sergeant in Moley
Levi H. H.
Edward Owens
Jos. or Th. Quenichet
Ebeneser Turner
Peleg Minor
Gilbert Lewis
William Robertson
William Thompson

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, and of the several papers in the Atlantic States, who publish the laws of the Union, are requested to publish the above three times.
Department of State, October 25, 1805.

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.
ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th day of October, 1805, living in Centreville, an apprentice boy by the name of JOSEPH OWINGS—He is a thick well set boy, about seventeen years of age, and flutters very much; had on and took with him several suits of clothes, indecipherable at present. Whoever takes up said boy, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.
ANTHONY P. SUMPTION. October 29, 1805.

Apple Trees.
PERSONS desirous of purchasing any number of APPLE TREES, of the most choice fruit, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall and the ensuing spring, can be supplied with any number at either period, by leaving their names, and number of trees, at the store of Joshua Taggart, in Easton, Md.
JACOB TAYLOR. October 1, 1805.

Notice
I hereby given to all persons, that from misfortune I am unable to pay my debts, and intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
EDWARD H. SMITH. October 22, 1805.

Notice.
THE subscriber requests his creditors to meet at Cambridge Court-house on the first Monday in December next. All those indebted to him, on notes or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes a final settlement with all; for this purpose he has appointed Josiah Bayly, attorney, William Robetson, and John M. Guire.
OLIVER HAMMOND. Dorchester county, Oct. 22, 1805.

Notice.
THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain-Carrying Business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Francis, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Gile's store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business, by
WILLIAM R. STUART. Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.
ANAWAY from the subscriber, about 9 o'clock this morning, Negro TOM, about 45 or 50 years of age, of middle size, has red eyes and white fore teeth, is a crafty fellow, and well known in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Purnell, having lived some years with the late Mr. Sylvester; his wife belonged to Mr. Sylvester, and her connections belong to Mr. Purnell, and I think it is probable he will be seeking in that neighborhood—He had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, but it is probable he will find means to exchange them. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.
JOSEPH HASKINS. Easton, Oct. 5, 1805.

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

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



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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1805.

[NO. 11....323.]

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

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

Will be offered at Public Sale,
On the farm belonging to Dr. ELBERT
Hairs, near Wye Mill, on WEDNESDAY
the 13th November, instant, if fair, if not,
the next fair day, at 11 o'clock.

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of
FRANCES GIBSON, late of Talbot
county deceased; consisting of valuable
Household and Kitchen Furniture, some
Milk Cows, a good Carriage Horse, and
a number of valuable NEGROES for a
term of years. A credit of five months
will be given, and bond with approved se-
curity required for all sums over eight dol-
lars; but for all sums under, the cash
must be paid. All persons having claims
against the deceased, are hereby requested
to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM E. SEETH, Ex'r.
of Frances Gibson, dec'd.
Head of Wye, Nov. 5, 1805.

Public Sale.

The Sale of the following Property (ad-
vised to take place on Saturday the 2d
instant, on the premises, in the town of
St. Michael's) was unavoidably postponed
until SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

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

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.
Talbot county, Nov. 5, 1805.

Notice to Farmers.

THE EXECUTORS of the late JOHN
O'DONNELL, of Baltimore coun-
ty, in the State of Maryland, propose to
offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bid-
ders, at Canton, in the vicinity of Bal-
timore city, on WEDNESDAY the 20th
day of November next—a large and val-
uable Stock of

Horned Cattle and Horses.

The Cattle consist of several Bulls and
Cows imported from Europe, of their in-
crease unmixed, and of others mixed with
chosen cattle of this country; offering to
the breeder an opportunity of supplying
himself with a stock superior to any in
this country, as the originals were selected
by the best judges in England, Ireland and
Holland.

The Horses consist of several approved
imported Studs and Mares of high pedi-
grees, of their increase unmixed, and of
others mixed with the best species of this
country, with some farm or working hor-
ses.

ALSO,

About seventy NEGROES—men, wo-
men, boys and girls; fifty Sheep, Wag-
gons, Carriages, Ploughs, Implements of
Husbandry, Household Furniture, and
fundry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock,
when the terms will be made known.

The Editors of the *Lancaster Journal*,
Town Recorder, *Alexandria Advertiser*, the
Star at Easton, the *Frederick town Herald*,
in Maryland, and the *Philadelphia Gazette*,
are requested to insert the above till the day of
sale, and send their accounts to Messrs. Tynan
and Brown, Baltimore.

October 29, 1805.

For Sale or Rent,

THE HOUSE and LOT now occupied
by Mr. Thomas S. Robson, situate on
the Landing road, near West street. To
any person desirous of purchasing such prop-
erty, the subscriber will give a good bar-
gain; or he will make some additional im-
provements, and lease the whole for a term
of years, at a reasonable rent.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, Nov. 5, 1805.

In Chancery, October 9, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by
John H. Bayard, Trustee for the sale
of the real estate of William S. Bond de-
ceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, un-
less cause to the contrary be shown before
the first day of February next:—Provided
a copy of this order be inserted in an
Eastern newspaper and the Maryland Ga-
zette, three times before the first day of
December next.

The report states, that 23,170 acres of
land in Allegany county was sold at one
shilling and six pence per acre.

True copy.

Test.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
REG. CLERK.

November 5, 1805.

PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the neatest
manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest
notice at the STAR OFFICE.

From the Danville Informant.

GENTLEMEN,

In the first number of your paper I
rejoice to see some luminous sparks of
that ingenious frankness, which so well
becomes republican printers; and with-
out which a newspaper can be little more
than a useless transcript from better pa-
pers, and time and money lost to the
reader. Well you observe, and unhap-
pily it is fully true, that a great majority
of our citizens have no other opportu-
nity of acquiring information than that
which is furnished by newspapers. I
call it an unhappy truth; for with alto-
getherment we see, that the education of
the mass of the people, a point consid-
ered by all legislators of antiquity and of
modern times, most essential to the wel-
fare of any good government—has been
entirely neglected by the constitutions
of the United States.

It is one of the greatest mischiefs of
monarchical and tyrannical governments
that flattery wears the ear of the fore-
ign from the sound of wholesome
truth; or at least, that it is at the great-
est peril of the prophet who tells the
king, "thou art the man." This, I fear,
is likewise the case of our sovereign
people; for what else can be the cause of
those constant and tiresome eulogies, on
the well being of our American socie-
ties, which fill the public papers of the
day—(Chinese pictures without shade,
consequently untrue and squinty) if it be
not the fear of the printers, that the char-
acter of their papers might suffer by
any insertion witnessing the contrary? It
cannot be the want of any thing to be
said to the contrary; for great and many
are the grievances of our people, of which
any man, who is but half an observer,
and mixes with the mass of the people,
may give a catalogue. One of them,
and certainly none of the least, is that
mentioned in your paper, namely, the
multiplicity and perplexity of our laws;
this remark seems to give an encourag-
ing hint to your readers to come forth,
and enumerate more imperfections in
our societies, and to give, if possible,
wholesome counsel, how they may be
mended. This is the cause, why I ad-
dress these lines to you for insertion in
your Informant, and humbly offer the
remarks of my life to a sovereign peo-
ple, who, I suppose, and confidently
hope, can hear the truth, without hat-
ing the teller.

Montesquieu make public and private
virtue the only pillar of a republic. If
a king had six sons, and would have one
brought up to cheating and pilfering, the
other to drinking, the third to gambling,
the fourth murder, the fifth to avarice,
the sixth to lewdness and spending;
what hope of a prosperous reign could
the poor subjects have, in case the father
dies? If such untoward constellations
darken the political sky in a monarchy,
of which virtue is not the foundation,
what prognostics can we give of demo-
cracy, of which virtue is the only sup-
port, when the mass of the people, which
is the sovereign, is infected with these
vices? Want of general education is
the misery of monarchies and the de-
struction of democracies. All our grievan-
ces are but branches of this luxuriant
spring. Republican schools, well found-
ed, well supported, are the grand pan-
acea, for all these complaints. Semina-
ries, it is true, and academies, we have,
where you may learn some Latin and
Greek, and a little Hebrew if you please;
but do these seminaries teach the mass of
the people what is right or wrong; good
or bad; generous or mean; honest or
dishonorable? Or could not the people
learn these things best in their mother
tongue, in good plain English? Such
seminaries cannot be but schools for aris-
tocracies; poison for democracies. The
greater part of our citizens are agricul-
turers (would to God they were all such);
they have no time to learn Latin, Greek
nor Hebrew words; but they have
(thanks to our luxuriant soil and climate)
time enough to acquire a good stock of
useful information in English! Why is
the inculcation of such inanimate foreign
nomenclatures, so much encouraged by
our legislatures, and the teaching of good
things in English so entirely neglected?
Why? because many a parent will rather
see his darling son return a Latin or
Greek fool than an honest patriot. The
particular educations for lawyers, preach-
ers and physicians, are very ambiguous
acquirements, in respect to the public
welfare, if they are not built upon firm
virtuous principles of honor and moral-
ity. Such professional education, fre-
quently only make the people fit, the

more effectually to impose upon the less
tutored part of society. What though
we have less governmental taxes to pay
than any other civilized nation, if we are
so enormously taxed by our ignorance?
A real citizen in a democracy (the only
just form of government) must be his
own lawyer, preacher and physician; or
else his life and property may be hazar-
ded by a vexatious, ruinous and uncertain
law suit; his mind kept in a painful in-
quietude, by wrongly understood religi-
ous tenets; and his life at jeopardy in
the hands of every quack.

"But would it not require more than
an ordinary lifetime to go through all the
endless mazes of jurisprudence; through
the voluminous controversies of dogmati-
cal religion; and through all the various
branches of modern and ancient medical
arts and sciences? What time would
man have to till his ground and provide
for a family?" If these reputed sciences
were really so ample, and difficult to ac-
quire, as we are made to believe, then
this objection would forever silence our
investigations, and we could do nothing
but shrink our shoulders, and heave a
long deep sigh of endless slavery; but hap-
py for mankind, they are not. That il-
liberal desire of men of profession, to ex-
clude the rest of mankind from their know-
ledge, in order to elevate themselves above
them, has, from the earliest times employ-
ed all the cunning and art the human
mind is capable of, to perplex and dar-
ken these sciences. What we really know
in this sublimity world might be comprised
in a moderate volume, and why should
our happiness depend upon what we don't
know?—All these professional sciences
may be made so simple, and so little
lengthy, that a very moderate capacity in
a very small part of a lifetime, might
comprehend them, if properly inculcat-
ed. As this axiom is controvertible,
I will try to the best of my abilities to il-
lustrate it; and the science of law shall
be first investigated.

From Moses down to our times, law have
been made, that justice might be had.
The laws were made, altered, explained,
repealed, new ones made, again altered,
explained, repealed, & the cry is as loud
as ever; justice cannot be had! What is the
reason?—No two cases are perfectly alike,
not more than two forces. If laws should
have the desired effect, there must be a
just and perfectly plain law for every case,
or else a number of cases must be left with-
out a lawful determination; and since all
that is not contrary to law must be right,
the speculator and impostor will always
have a large and open field for intrigue.
Besides this, it is impossible to make a
law so perfectly simple and plain, that it
could not be cavilled upon and obliquely
contrived! and suppose we had a law for
every case perfectly just, simple and plain,
the impossibility of knowing all these laws,
would make them operate like *ex post facto*
laws, and destroy the very end of law,
justice. This seems tacitly confessed by
our mode of determining lawsuits; for
after a case has gone thro' all the crooked,
expensive and vexatious forms of English
common law; after the lawyers on both
sides of the question have perplexed the
merits of the causes to the best of their
abilities, the determination is finally left
to a jury, not of lawyers or learned judges
of law but according to good conscience
and the best of their knowledge—all the
trouble and expence comes by law, and
the determination without it. The jury is
an arbitration! why not have them at first,
arbitrators chosen by the parties, without
these vexatious forms, without these enor-
mous expences? But men cannot be with-
out laws. What laws have the friends and
other religious societies, where every con-
troversy is happily determined by them-
selves? A virtuous education of our
youth would furnish good arbitrators in
common cases, and the conversation with
the world would make our citizens equal-
ly fit judges in difficult cases. The peo-
ple of Pennsylvania seem to be pervaded
with similar sentiments. O ye Kentuck-
ians! examine—imitate their proceed-
ings! aid them in the momentous en-
quiry! May the Ruler of the universe,
whose ways and means are as simple as
they are just, influence your investigations
and bring them to a happy end.

"The science of religion, dogmatically
studied in our academies, comes next to
be considered; but Christian religion, as
far as belongs to the revealed part of it,
is by no means a fit object of infant edu-
cation. The abstruse conceptions about
God, spirit, soul, reformation, grace, a-
tonement, free will, predestination, be-
come more unintelligible, the more we
investigate them by human reason;
and it is only by that divine illuminating

influence, we are able to comprehend
any thing of them. All the great con-
fusions held in order to settle disputed
points in the church, have created new
schisms, new difficulties. To read the
bible in the original Greek and Hebrew,
will not only not clear up the difficult
points, but add new difficulties and new
perplexities in a mind uninfluenced by
divine light; therefore in a country like
ours, where these things are left to a free
investigation, a number of sects have
arisen, and more will arise. The less
therefore our youth are instructed in these
dogmas, the better judges of it will they
be when they grow to manhood, because
they will not be prejudiced by the pecu-
liar system of the preceptor. Happy are
we so far, as an unlimited liberty of con-
science is warranted by our constitutions;
we want in this point nothing but a prac-
tical inculcation for our youth of the
eternal rules of sound logic, by which
they may learn how to make a just conclu-
sion from just premises, founded upon un-
derstandable axioms, and all will go well. But
for want of this instruction, we see our
citizens swayed from prejudice to pre-
judice; from methodism to baptism; from
presbyterianism to universalists; from
deism to atheism—to nothingism—and a
person's life time is lost in useless investi-
gation of things, which a plain Indian,
because free from prejudice, would suc-
cessfully determine in half an hour.

The science of physic comes last, and
here it cannot be denied, that the num-
ber of our sicknesses is endless; and me-
dicines duly applied, have an adequate
effect upon the restoration of health; and
as long as we have so various diseases
among us, the science of medicine will
forever be too difficult to become a popu-
lar science—but at least five parts out of
six are the consequence of our bad man-
ners and conducts; bad manners are the
consequence of bad habits early acquired;
and bad habits are the consequence of a
bad education. If our youth were brought
up in the knowledge of what preserves
and what injures health; if they were
conducted so as to acquire a habit of pre-
ceiving it, we would hardly know what
sickness was, and the science of physic
would be simplified and shortened with
the sickness themselves, and consequent-
ly might be easily comprehended. In
vain we have family physicians and domes-
tic medicines; they will only encrease the
number of professional physicians, as
long as long as the variety and malignity
of our diseases, acquired by our bad ha-
bits and manners, baffle the skill of the
best practitioners. Return to simplicity,
to virtue, and good manners, and nature
almost alone will cure all your disorders,
and death itself will rather invite you to
a welcome rest, than torment you out of
the world.

A REPUBLICAN.

To the quarterly and monthly meetings of
Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and
elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE trust that, through the con-
tinued mercy and assistance of the head
of the church, we have not met in vain
in this our annual assembly: because, in
contemplating the present state of our
religious society, we have been enabled
to attend to various subjects in which its
welfare is involved, with calm delib-
eration, with the warmth of love,
and with much harmony of mind. Some
of the views which we have at this
time opened before us, we shall briefly
attempt to unfold to you; saluting you,
as we cordially do, in the love of our
holy Redeemer and Preserver. Friends,
on all occasions, in every strait, in heights
and in depths, seek to retire to him; let
the advancement of his cause be your
primary pursuit; and count it as a privi-
lege inestimable to be numbered among
his lowly minded followers.

We have received epistles from all the
yearly meetings of our North American
brethren; also from Ireland. On the
American continent our friends appear,
in their collective capacity, to be steadily
pursuing the path of apprehended duty
in the cause of righteousness; and
amidst all the discouragement which
they, as well as we, in this land, have
met with from cruel avarice, in pleading
the cause of the oppressed Africans, it
still lies near to their hearts, and a firm
forceful, yet cool remonstrance on behalf
of that people, has been not long since
presented to the general legislative body
of the American States. The dismal
subject of the slave trade, the source of
accumulating misery to Africa, of accu-
mulating guilt to Britain, and of contin-
ued reproach to the holy religion,

which in common with our countrymen,
we profess, has also claimed our sympa-
thy in this meeting; and we desire our
friends may be individually prompt to
entertain for these our fellow-men the
sentiments of pity which on various oc-
casions may arise. Where, friends, shall
we find a juster cause of regret, than to
see a nation professing christianity, point-
ing forth from her harbours numerous
equipments, not designed to improve
and exalt, but to degrade, enslave, and
consign to misery, those very nations, to
which, in recompence for ages of injury
and insult, she owes the benefits of bro-
therly kindness and Christian examples.

The usual accounts which we have
received from the several quarterly meet-
ings in Great Britain, denote that all are
not steadily concerned to walk as be-
comes the simplicity of our profession.
We have been introduced into concern of
mind on this account, and have endeav-
ored to administer some remedy for the
complaint; but we desire also to ac-
knowledge that we find room for encour-
agement in the number of lively and
judicious friends still preserved and qual-
ified for labour, and of others, (thanks
to the Shepherd and Bishop of souls) still
arising from among our beloved youth.
To both these we would say, hold on your
way, and may your hands be strong, as
your reward is sure.

The amount of sufferings this year in
G. Britain and Ireland is ten thousand
eight hundred and eleven pounds. De-
mands of a military nature have occa-
sioned about sixteen hundred pounds of
it; and one friend has borne his testi-
mony by suffering three months impris-
onment.

Now, dear friends, hear, we beseech
you, the word of exhortation. What
hinders the advancement of our society
in its Christian progress; seeing the ho-
ly high priest of our profession is willing
to lead us to a complete sanctification?
What, but the carnal mind, operating in
various, and in specious forms! We do
not tax all who embark in large concerns
of trade, with undue desire after riches;
but we much fear that the effects, which
their schemes are likely to have upon
themselves and their connexions, as af-
fecting their condition, both religious
and civil, are not duly regarded. The
love of money, is said in scripture, to be
the root of all evil; and we believe it
may be shown, that honest industry and
moderation of desire are roots of incale-
culable benefit to the humble christian.
We feel for many of our friends in li-
mited circumstances; in this day of in-
creased, and possibly increasing expence;
but we would caution, and particularly
those who are setting out in life, against
imitating the manner of living of those
whose means are more abundant. We
with friends, to call you, not to penuri-
ousness, but to economy; and we parti-
cularly desire that all such that have fam-
ilies of children, even if in more af-
fluent circumstances, would inure them
to early industry, and not to habits of
depending too much on the services of
domestics. For this latter and useful
class, we also desire to plead, and to re-
quest those who have the privilege of
ability to employ them, to sympathize
with them in their labours, to delight to
render them happy, and even to feel
for that disposition that can lead them
along as fellow travellers in the road to
the city of God. Various are the means
by which this may be attempted. The
principal one certainly is, the keeping
of the mind attentive to the discovery
of truth; but seeing, we doubt not, that
a perusal of the scriptures is the frequen-
t employ of many families, we desire that
the servants may be made partakers of
the benefits resulting from the practice,
and from occasional opportunities of re-
tirement in spirit.

Indeed we are afresh engaged to press
upon friends a diligent acquaintance
with the sacred Records, and a diligent
endeavor to store the minds of their ten-
der offspring with the great truths of
Christian redemption. In so doing, you
may implant in the susceptible and re-
tentive minds of your children, prin-
ciples of preservation against the tempta-
tions of future life; and resemble those
of old times, who smitten with the pow-
er and goodness of the Lord of life and
glory when personally on earth, are said
to have brought, with divine approb-
ation, little children to Christ. Thus im-
bued with a knowledge of the wonder-
ful effects of heavenly love which the
evangelists relate, they will be prepared
also to receive his spiritual appearance
in their hearts, according to our holy
profession; as well as duly to appreci-

and delight in the records of the Christian faith and practice of our pious predecessors. With their history also we think it important that our youth should be more acquainted, than we fear many are. It is a history abounding with examples of what the love of Christ is able to effect, in doing or in suffering. It is a practical comment on the words of the great apostle—"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus."

On the calamitous subject of war, we do not feel much to say. Friends you are not ignorant of what adorns our profession, with respect to this subject. Only this would we say, make it not a topic of conversation. Guard against placing your dependence on fleets and armies; be peaceable yourselves, in words and action; and pray to the Father of the universe that he would breathe the spirit of reconciliation into the hearts of his erring and contending creatures.

Friends, seek peace and pursue it. Ye are called to love. O that the smallest germ of enmity might be eradicated from our enclosure! And verily there is a soil in which it cannot live, but naturally withers and dies. This soil is Christian humility; a state highly becoming and indispensable for a being who depends continually on the favor of his Lord; a state in which all others he can most acceptably approach his presence; and a state which naturally conducts him to love and compassion, for the companions of his frailty and poverty, yet his fellow partakers of the offered riches of the gospel.

Dear friends, we believe that the Lord's goodness is still towards his people; and that his language to them yet remains to be similar to that which of old was conveyed by the prophet. "O that there were such a heart in them that they would fear me, and keep all my commandments always; that it might be well with them, and with their children forever." Signed in and on behalf of the meeting, by JOSEPH GURNEY,

Clerk to the meeting of this year.

From the National Intelligencer.

The last change in the government of France is seized as a fit occasion for depreciating the republican principles that prevail in the United States, and for reviling their most efficient advocates. To justify the awful predictions which are showered upon us under the influence of a prolific inspiration, an attempt is made to draw a parallel between the two countries. Because at one period of the French revolution republican principles prevailed, which have been followed by principles of monarchy, we are warned of our impending danger, and threatened with all the miseries which France has endured.

It is of some importance to dissipate the illusion with which these unceasing attempts to depreciate republicanism tend to distract the judgment of the people; as it may be assumed as certain, if their reverence for the great principles of republican institutions can once be destroyed, the transition to a state of vassalage will be short and easy.

Is there then any resemblance between the principles which have guided the two nations, or the measures of the two governments, that justifies this alarming menace?

Under the monarchy of France abuse had arisen upon abuse, and infected every order in the state. A king, uncontrolled by any representative body, and whose will was law, a nobility the most extensively ramified, and a numerous priesthood, had for ages ruled a great nation with the sternest political oppression.

The vanity of the Grand Monarch was by degrees successfully addressed by the literary men that arose in France, who, artfully directing their satire and reason against a hierarchy, which the court withheld to humble, gained his confidence, and were thence emboldened to extend their animadversions to political objects. Under the banners of these men the old system was overturned; and while they were at the helm, let it be recollected, to their honor, that the revolution was not stained by a single excess. It remained unsullied until the surrounding monarchs marched their armies to restore the old order of things. The vast armies they carried towards the borders, and even into the interior of France, was the immediate cause of the death of Louis, and of warlike exertions by France on a scale equally large. It was at this period, when an immense standing army was embodied, that the crimes of the revolution commenced. They are strictly, and almost exclusively, to be traced to this source. The arms of the French were crowned with success. Military success is rarely accompanied by either humanity, justice, or moderation. It inspires lofty views, and a confidence in

triumph of force over all opposition. The spirit of the French people naturally martial was intoxicated with victory. The foolish and dangerous applause, so indiscriminately lavished on great generals, was dealt out by them with unreflecting prodigality; and they little dreamt that they were building up idols that would soon become the deadliest scourges of their country.

The scenes that ensued are fresh in the recollection of our readers. We need not therefore recapitulate them. They have ended in the overthrow of the republic, and in the establishment of monarchy.

At these awful transitions the mind is too apt to indulge gloomy ideas. Because all that is hoped for is not gained, it is apprehended that every thing is lost. But this is not true. It does not follow, because the fair fabric of liberty is overturned, that a heinous despotism prevails. It does not follow because a pure liberty has ceased to exist, that a gloomy slavery prevails. The truth is that although political liberty does not at present exist in France, the happiness of the people is more respected than it had been before for centuries under the old monarchy.

The truth is that certain revolutionary principles are so deeply rooted, and their benign effects so widely diffused, that existence may be considered as fixed and permanent. Among these principles, are those which regulate the transmission of property, by which the vast accumulations in particular individuals and classes are probably forever frustrated. Let it likewise be recollected that, under the present order of things, and monopolies are inhibited, and every species of human industry efficaciously protected; while every national resource is developed with a bold hand by the government. Although, therefore, the revolution has not made France a republic, it has unquestionably eminently promoted her happiness; and has, we may add, sown seeds that will one day make her one.

Nature generally acts by universal laws. The work of ages is not overturned in a day. And it may be in obedience to those principles that that despotism, which was the growth of many successive centuries, will require more than a few years to be entirely eradicated. The Revolution may be viewed as the first step towards this result; and if it has but accomplished it in part, so far from calling forth our denunciation, it merits our admiration and applause.

But the principal end of these remarks is to refute the idea that there is any analogy between the course pursued by the American and French nations. So far from discovering this analogy, we shall, on examination, scarcely find a feature in common between the two countries. France at the period of her revolution was an oppressed nation: she was oppressed by a king, a priesthood, and an hereditary nobility, who monopolized more than half the fruits of the earth. In America we had no king, no priesthood, no nobility. We say no king, because the power of the king of England was scarcely more than nominal.

We were also free, and always had been, from the oppressions endured by the French people.

The French people, at the period of the revolution, were totally, and had been for ages, deprived of the right of self-government.

The American people were in its full exercise. Every state had its assembly.

The French people consisted of two orders, the rich and the poor, the former of whom were corrupted by luxury, and the latter debased by extreme indigence.

In America there was little luxury and less poverty. Labor was the universal passport to independence.

The French people were uninformed. The American were enlightened.

Finally, in France at the period of the revolution, a large portion of the people were interested in the overthrow of the republic; while in America the whole body of the people were deeply interested in its maintenance.

The different results of the two revolutions is, perhaps, best resolved by a consideration of the force of prejudice and habit. These powerful principles operated in the two revolutions in directions precisely the reverse of each other. In France they constructed the love of monarchy as the gravitating power; while in America the gravitating principle was a love of liberty. Such is the wonderful accommodation of the human character to circumstances, that a corrupt state of society, after a long endurance, offers as many allurements, and creates as strong an attachment, as that which is founded in the highest wisdom and virtue. We all recollect the story of the old man, who had been buried in the Bastille for fifty years, during which he had not beheld the light of heaven. Restore me said he, when he was liberated, restore me to my dungeon.

Liberty has no longer charms for me. If this declaration illustrates the feelings of a people debased by tyranny, it equally illustrates the invincible attachment of a virtuous and free people to the heritage of their fathers. Of course, we find, among our countrymen, a love of liberty, not merely the offspring of reflection, but fortified by habit and even prejudice, until it has become, as it were, one of the

elements of their existence. Let us not then repress our surprise at the success of one revolution and the failure of the other as the very causes which established the one led to the subversion of the other.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

From a late number of the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR, Though your miscellany be in general conducted with comparative correctness; yet, in pursuing its contents for some years past, I find you are not, more than your neighbours, free from the errors of the press. These errors when no one can mistake your meaning, or when it makes it nonsense, might be passed over in silence; but when they involve either facts or persons, may have the effect of misleading posterity when turning over your Magazine for long past occurrences. This is more likely to be done, as you very seldom correct your mistakes by an *Errata*. Perhaps you think this unnecessary, as exposing your blunders to persons who would not otherwise observe them; but I would recommend the practice to you as the best and only apology you can make to the public. As an instance of your inaccuracy, on a late occasion, you inserted a royal proclamation for a national *fast*; and though I have paid particular attention to the times and the manners since the period, I have never observed that it took place. Nay, from the profusion of war and the high price of provisions, I thought with myself that it was a very improper time for such an entertainment taking place. On reading farther down however, I found it was a thing the very reverse of what you said it ought to be; and instead of being regaled with a *feast*, we were enjoined to *fast*.

But Mr. Editor, this is not the only error you have committed; in comparison with others, it is slight and trivial. You gave notice, not long ago, of a sermon to be preached for the *fun* of the clergy. Now, sir, though that respectable body have, no doubt, failings, like other men; yet I cannot think that a sermon would have been appointed to be preached for their *fun*, as being greater than the bulk of their congregations. Sir, let me tell you, you should be very cautious in throwing out reflections against either religion or its ministers as in this age of infidelity, it may give too much occasion to the ignorant and the prejudiced, to speak lightly of these serious matters.

In another place, sir, you mention that a certain hon. gentleman had lost his *seat* in the House of Commons.—Did you mean, sir, to insinuate that there were any pick-pockets in that august assembly? or, do you suppose, if there had been any such, they would not have taken the watch also? In consulting contemporary magazines for the truth of this assertion, I found, that instead of *seat*, it should be *seat*.

On another occasion, sir, you give us what you were pleased to call a collection of *State papers*; although the papers which you called by this name were highly interesting, and regarded a question of peace and war. Many were disposed to think, by seeing the title affixed to this communication, that you were hazarding a reflection against his majesty's ministers or satirizing their delay in not bringing them forward sooner for the satisfaction of the public. The title should have been, if not a wilful error of your's, Mr. Editor, *State papers*. I am disposed for my own part, however, to think that it was a wilful error; for in the same magazine, in notifying the departure of a fleet destined for some important expedition, you said it would fail in a few weeks. Sir, these errors are not trifling, they have the worst influence on society, by leading people astray in their opinions; and by encouraging many to look up to those who guide the state with too little respect.

In one of your paragraphs announcing the marriage of a person of distinguished rank, you said he set out for his seat in the country, to solace himself with the joys of matrimony.—Sir, this error was a dangerous one, and though your bachelors may sometimes sneer and jest at this happy state, yet, sir, let me tell you, the wisest nations have always encouraged marriage, for the best moral and political purposes. I am afraid you yourself, sir, have not entered into this holy state, else you would not likewise in addition to the foregoing, have inserted a new method of managing domestic *fiats*, sir, this alarmed not a few husbands, and surprised myself not a little, till on reading a little farther, I found that it should have been *fools*.

Sir, I have found you make the chief of the government of India, the *chief* of the government. This was a serious charge; but from the known character of the governor at that time, every person disfigured your insinuation; and from well attested facts we know, that the affairs in India are not conducted on a worse footing than formerly.

In a late case, decided before an illustrious court, you made two respectable judges compare *notes*, instead of *notes*; and when the blaze of patriotism burst out at the beginning of the present war, and all ranks were arming, you said that an honorable person had left the House

of Commons, and was gone to the *4-1* with his regiment. I suppose in this case some of your letters in the word alluded to had been out; but although some penetrating people might read *drill*, yet many others would take it up in a very different sense.

Sir, it would be endless to enumerate all the mistakes which you have committed. Enough I trust have been pointed out to show you the danger of passing these public errors, without a public acknowledgement and the bad effects they may have among those who have neither time nor inclination to investigate the truth. What must the ignorant think of parliament voting a supply for 95,000 *Taylor's* instead of *Sailors*!—A beautiful country, covered for hundreds of miles with the finest *ordure* instead of *verdure*! and your noticing a charitable provision for the wives and children of soldiers, in which you entreat the humane to come forward and contribute their *mice*.

Hoping, sir, that you will pay more attention to these things in future, I am, with much respect, yours, &c. S.

POLICE OF LONDON.

The following correct statement of the police force at present existing in the metropolis, must convince every one that, under proper management most of the daring enormities which have so recently disgraced the town and its vicinity, might have been prevented:

City of London.—The marshals, beadmen, and constables amount to	319
Watchmen and patrols,	303
City and Liberty of Westminster.—Constables,	71
Watchmen and patrols,	303
Holborn division.—constables,	79
Watchmen and patrols,	377
Finsbury division.—constables,	69
Tower Hamlets, including the eastern part of the town.—constables,	278
Watchmen and patrols,	268
Liberty of the tower of London.—constables,	17
Watchmen and patrols,	14
Division of Kingston and Chelsea.—constables,	22
Watchmen and patrols,	60
Borough of Southwark.—constables,	88
Watchmen and patrols,	79
Seven police officers, including Bow-street officers and patrols,	150
Total,	3077

Model of an impregnable castle.

Mr. Gillespie has invented a model for a covered battery, which is intended for guarding the coasts of the United Kingdom. It is upon a moveable principle, and carries only one gun (a 48 pounder) which can be directed in a moment to any one given point. This gun may be elevated or lowered by the most simple machinery, and having a tube at the top parallel to its axis, it may be brought to take surer aim than by the mode now in use. The mechanism is so wonderfully ingenious that it is calculated to turn the most ponderous mortars or guns of any calibre, with the greatest ease, and the whole can be worked by 5 men, who remain inside the battery, in perfect safety. It is so constructed, that it resists the most powerful engines used in the besieging of towns, &c. This wonderful invention has excited the admiration of all who have seen it. The board of ordnance have borne testimony of its merits. Mr. Pitt, Sir Sydney Smith, Sir Thomas Trollope, and General Debbage, are among its admirers.

This impregnable castle resembles in shape a polygon moving round an inclined plane, so as always to present an acute angle to the point of attack. It is intended to be completely bomb proof, by being lined on the outside with iron, from two to four inches in thickness, which would render it impregnable to any shot, if even taken in a flank direction, which never presents itself, the sides of the battery being an inclined plane. The door or entrance, consequently is in the back part of it. The inventor, we hear, has been for some time in treaty with government. He has had the warmest support from col. Crawford and Sydney Smith.—The idea of the late experiment was taken from Mr. Gillespie's floating battery.

London Paper.

American Philosophical Society.

The thanks of the society are presented to the following persons, for the communications and donations prefixed to their respective names.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Geological observations relative to Louisiana—by H. Peyrouse of N. Madrid. New theorems for interpolation—by John Garnett of New Jersey.

A continuation of astronomical observations.—by Andrew Killick.

DONATIONS FOR THE CAPINET.

An Indian earthen flask, found 30 miles above New Madrid on the river Mississippi.—by H. Peyrouse.

An instrument for casting interest—by the inventor, Benj. Dearborne of Bolton. Cayton Morveau's "dissecting apparatus," with the necessary materials ready prepared for use.—by L. A. Pickson.

An engraved portrait of the Rt. Rev. Wm. White, bishop of the protestant Episcopal church of Pennsylvania.—By Tanner, engraver.

DONATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.

Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 25 vols. 8vo. 1782 to 1804, and the first quarter of 1805—by the Academy.

Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, of Prussia, for 1799, 1800, and 1801—Berlin 1803-4—by the Academy.

Supplementum ad Tabulas, motuum Solaris, 1792—Gotho, 1804—by the author, for Barn de Zach.

Life of George Washington, by John Marshall, v. 4. Phill. 8vo. 1805—by G. P. Wayne, publisher.

Dr. Hawes's annual report of the Royal Humane Society, London, 1805—by A. Fethergill, M. D.

The materials from which the maps of the American edition of Guthrie's geography were compiled—Matthew Carey, editor.

Papers on agriculture, consisting of communications made to the Massachusetts society for promoting agriculture, 8vo. Boston, 1805—by Benjamin Vaughan.

Census of the kingdom of Spain, taken by order of government, 1803—by John Vaughan. J. Vaughan, Librarian. Philad. 4th Oct. 1805.

The Vindication of Mr. Jefferson deserves the candid attention and perusal of every lover of virtue, and every friend to the respectability of his country. It is a complete, an undeniable refutation of all the slanderous accusations which the malice, the envy, the changrin and disappointment of a warring faction have induced them to fabricate against the worthy chief magistrate of our country, respecting his conduct in our revolutionary war. But it is not merely a refutation of calumny. It does not merely establish the innocence of the accused. It does not prove only the absence of guilt—it demonstrates the possession of merit. Who can read it and say that he acted in a manner unbecoming the dignity of his station? Who can read it and say that he did not fulfil his duty as a Governor, as a General, as a Patriot and that his conduct at that time does not deserve the applause of every genuine American, and of posterity? Hence forth let federalists beware how they calumniate men in whom republicans have placed their confidence.—They may be assured it will always end, as in this case, in a manner honorable to the calumniated and disgraceful to themselves.

Though many editors of federal papers, when they published the letter of Mr. Turner, which contained the charges against Mr. Jefferson expressed a willingness to give place to answer, if any should appear, yet they have not, in a single instance, admitted this Vindication into the papers. This is perfectly characteristic, and discovers their hypocrisy and wickedness. They have declared they entertain a sincere desire for the preservation of public morals over which the example of chief magistrate, they allowed, has an important influence, and they have given publicity to a letter which represented the character of Mr. Jefferson in an odious light, and which, if believed, would induce the rising generation to suppose that honors were to be gained by the cowardly and abandoned, as well as by the brave and virtuous; & now when every charge in that letter has been proved to be false—when the character of the President has been cleared of every stigma, and passed the most penetrating scrutiny, as pure gold from the furnace, more bright for the trial it has undergone, they have declined making it known to the public. They have asserted the opinion, that Mr. Jefferson was guilty, which they had impressed upon the minds of the people, to remain, and their ignorant readers will in future have an excuse for their bad conduct in the supposed guilt of the chief magistrate of their country. Pol. Oh.

By a valued friend from New Orleans we have been favored with files of the different papers of that country, down to the 18th September. They speak a strong language with respect to the conduct of Spain towards the United States, and declares their opinion that she ought immediately to be chastised for her insolence and duplicity. While they call for the most energetic measures from our government to resent the past and repel the future hostility of Spain, they repose with confidence on the wisdom, vigor, and patriotism of the national administration. A paper of the 14th September states, from a source which it says may be relied on, that an army of 5,000 men is on its march from Mexico to strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisiana. Several murders lately committed in New Orleans, are charged to the Spaniards and a high state of exasperation against the people of that nation generally exists.

The "Louisiana Gazette" after combatting in a masterly manner, the opinion that Louisiana will ere long separate itself from the United States, thus concludes the subject—"We will venture to predict, that sooner will the Mississippi cease to flow, and the rocky mountains to exist, than Louisiana pass from under the dominion of law, or be detached from the American republic, without a struggle that will throw the universe into commotion, and shake the earth to its centre."

En. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 12, 1805.

The readers of the Star will recollect the late publications of Alexander Stuart, jun., and others, of Kent county; and also a notice from Dr. Alexander Stuart, of the same county, suspending public opinion till he could prepare a statement of his defence—which defence the Doctor engaged the Editor of the Star to print in a pamphlet for him, the copy of which was to be transmitted him by the ensuing mail; but from some reason (best known to the Doctor) the copy did not arrive. Some weeks after, the Doctor included a number of pamphlets, entitled "A Defence of Dr. Alexander Stuart, written by himself," for the Editor to deliver to sundry persons in this county, which he did. In this pamphlet the name of Luke Howard, of Kent county, was introduced by the Doctor, in language known to those who received the pamphlet, which polite language brought forth a reply from Luke Howard in a printed handbill, (not printed by the Editor of the Star) one of which printed bills Mr. Howard inclosed to the Editor for publication in the Star. This publication appeared on the 27th of August last, with Mr. Howard's name attached to it; for which Mr. H. paid, as is customary in such cases.

During last September General Court Doctor Stuart called on the Editor, and informed him that Mr. Howard's publication was of such a nature, that it ought not to go unnoticed through the same medium. The Editor immediately informed the Doctor, that the door for reply should never be shut against him; and that any answer he might think proper to make, would be received and published immediately. The Doctor refused; alleging at the same time, that Luke Howard was "beneath his notice;" but that he would write a piece against him, if the Editor would put his name to it, and publish it. To this the Editor replied, that in such cases where the names of contending parties were annexed to their pieces, he merely acted a neutral part between them, which of course would render his taking a dispute on himself, (of which he knew nothing) between them, out of question; but again repeated his willingness to give publicity to any thing against Mr. H. with the Doctor's name to it. To which proposition the Doctor again replied, that Mr. H. was beneath his notice, and that he would not answer the publication; but would sue the Editor, and that his weight and influence in the state would crush him. The Doctor then left the office, and on the day following called again with a paper in his hand, which he presented to the Editor for publication; on reading of which he found a number of hard names attached to the character of Mr. Howard, and the Editor's name annexed to it in the Doctor's writing; which the Editor handed back to him, with assurances that if the Doctor would put his name in the place of the Editor's, that the same should appear in the Star. The Doctor refusing, retired; and on Friday last the sheriff of this county served a writ on the Editor, at the suit of Doctor Alexander Stuart, of Kent county, with the name of Nicholas Hammand, Esq. as counsel.

The above sketch of this unprecedented conduct of Doctor Stuart is submitted to the public, not with a view to bias the minds of any, but to show the inconsistency of the Doctor in bringing forward the name of a man in his pamphlet in the first instance, and deeming him beneath his notice as to a reply—but at the same time would with the Editor of the Star to make him worthy of his notice, in attacking him in the polite language which the Doctor might dictate, and of which he is proverbial in belittling when occasions require.

Any gentleman possessing one of Doctor Stuart's pamphlets, "written by himself" that can conveniently spare it, will confer a favor on the Editor by loaning him the same as early as convenient.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the general assembly of this state, several members of the house of delegates attended, but a sufficient number to compose a quorum not appearing, they adjourned till Tuesday Morning, when forty nine members met, qualified, and adjourned till yesterday morning, when they again met, and elected, by ballot, Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire, their speaker, and appointed Mr. John Brewer clerk, Mr. John Sanders assistant clerk, Mr. Cornelius Mills sergeant at arms, Mr. John Trueman door-keeper, Mr. Charles Gibson, Mr. Louis Galloway, Mr. John

Gold, Mr. Nicholas Martin and Mr. Erickson H. Stone committee clerks.
Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Muir, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Smoot and Mr. Kuhn were elected a committee of claims.
The rev. Mr. Wyatt was appointed chaplain; the house then adjourned.

Vermont Election.—Information is received from 181 towns; of this number, 107 are republican, and 74 federal—16 towns remain to be heard from; from these towns the representation stood last year, 6 republican and 10 federal;—calculating from which, there is a majority of 29 republican members in the General Assembly, out of 197 towns.
Boston pop.

New Orleans, Sept. 23.
We learn from a respectable quarter, that immediately on receiving word of the seizure of the Kemper, by the Spaniards, gov. Williams wrote to governor Grand Pre, demanding them—and stating that if they were not delivered, he would be under the necessity of making the next demand at the point of the bayonet. Had gov. Claiborne treated a certain Marquis in the like spirited manner, the eyes of our citizens would not have been so long offended, nor their feelings insulted, by the appearance in our streets, of armed men in the Spanish uniform.

October 2.
The mail, via Fort Stoddert, we have reason to believe, will for a short time be suspended, since the first post rider was killed on that route, another has been shot through the hat, and we are told that no one can now be found hardy enough to ride.

Louisville, (G.) Sept. 12.
Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated August 14.

On the 14th of this month a great part of what is called the old town, sunk into the Mississippi—Twelve or fifteen houses and a large amount of property were lost; next day two more houses suffered the same fate, and last night a large piece of the town land fell into the river. The inhabitants were moving what houses remained upon the bluff.

The President of the United States has issued his exequatur, recognizing George Hammett, Esq. as his Danish Majesty's Consul for the ports of the States of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

Norfolk, October 30.
We are authorized to say, that the merchants of this place have determined to present a representation to the government, of the depredations which have been committed on their commerce by the different belligerent powers, and that memorials accompanied with documents in each case, are now preparing.

We are happy to know that this measure has been at last adopted, and have been surprised that it has been so long delayed. Although the government may not be ignorant of all these depredations, there is no one who can suppose that it can take newspaper accounts for official documents, to justify a representation to a foreign government, it is uncandid to suppose so.

Fredericksburg, October 28.
On Saturday last, about 11 o'clock, departed this life, after an illness of about three weeks, in this town, the honorable Joseph Jones, one of the judges of the district courts in Virginia, aged 78.

Died, on the 15th ult. in a fit, Arthur Fenner, Esq. Governor of the state of Rhode-Island.

Byron, October 24.
FROM HOLLAND, Sept. 2.—Letters are received in town from Amsterdam, by an arrival on Tuesday last, which contain the following information:—"Seven vessels have arrived at this place, which were carried into England, and after a short detention, released: this circumstance has caused, in some measure, a depression in the markets. There is a report to-day, that the Austrian ambassador has quitted Paris; a continental war is therefore now considered as inevitable."

From Gibraltar.—Capt. Rogers, in 34 days from Gibraltar, brings accounts, that the combined French and Spanish fleets were still at Cadiz: that admirals Calder and Collingwood, were before that place, with a squadron of about 17 sail; and that Lord Nelson, with an additional force was hourly expected to arrive on that station, for the purpose of taking the command of the blockade.

Captain Rogers further advises, that the French and Spanish troops, in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, were laid to amount to between 20 and 30 thousand men; and that on the event of the return of the calamity which proved so fatal to the garrison and inhabitants during the last year, it was expected an attack would be made. At present the troops enjoyed great health, and were prepared to meet the enemy at every point.
The differences between this country &

Tripoli being fully adjusted a part of the U. S. Squadron then lying at Gibraltar, and consisting of 4 frigates, 2 schooners, and two bomb ships, were expected to sail immediately for America.
No accounts had been received at Malaga or Gibraltar, of any hostile disposition having been recently discovered on the part of Tunis, or any of other barbarian power, against this country.

A gentleman from Madeira informs us, that the British ship of war Raisonable, of 74 guns, arrived at that island the latter end of Aug. bearing marks, as they allowed, of the heavy, well directed fire of the combined fleets, in her masts, sails and hull, in the action under command of Sir Robert Calder. When some of the officers were asked why they did not engage the French a second time, they said it was Sir Robert's fault, as he was a little bashful, having been rather roughly handled. After being repaired, she sailed about the 10th September, as was said, to cruise for the British East-India fleet, which she was to convoy to England.

By the same conveyance we learn, that the 7th of Sept. the ship Octavia, capt. Leffingwell, of New-York, who arrived at Madeira from Bordeaux, about 12 o'clock at night, was discovered to be on fire in the lower hold, supposed to be by the inattention of some drunken sailors, one of which was smothered to death, and others considerably burnt, as were both the hands of the captain, in his endeavors to extinguish the fire. As soon as the fire was discovered, the reasonable sent her boats and engine to her assistance, when finding to scuttle the Octavia was the only means to save her, the same was effected; but being loaded with wine, she only sunk to her main deck, and thereby extinguished the fire. The next day the Raisonable hauled along side the Octavia, raised her out, stopped the scuttle, and pumped her out, so that it was thought she might soon be refitted to perform her voyage. (Phil. Tr. Amer.)

New-York, October 21.
Capt. Anderson, of the Calliope, left Nantz the 16th September. He informs that the British frigate Dido had captured the French frigate Cybelle, after a desperate engagement of four hours; and that the new French frigate La Topaze, out of Nantz, had fallen in with the British frigate Nymph, and after a most severe engagement, in which the greatest part of the Nymph's crew were killed, she struck her colours, and immediately sunk. In the act of sinking, the boats from the Topaze saved the remnant of her crew. The above engagements were in the Channel.

Yesterday arrived at this port the U. S. brig Horner, Isaac Chauncey, Esq. commander, in 48 hours from Hampton Roads. The Horner is a beautiful new vessel, burthen nearly 500 tons, mounts 18 nines, but is to carry 18 forty eight pound carronades, and is, it is said, the fastest sailer in our navy. Captain Chauncey spoke the frigate Cambrian off the Hook.—N. Y. pap.

Extract of a letter from the collector at Fort Stoddert, to the collector of New-Orleans, dated the 2d ult.

"The N. Eastern mail for this place and N. Orleans, which was lost in the Creek nation, on the 18th of the last month, was since found; and has been received at this office. The portmanteaux were cut open; one which is found to be empty and the other to contain about 15 or 20 lb. of packages for New-Orleans, several of which to your address from the treasury department; several of the packages of letters I found loose, which I have put under new covers, and shall forward them per mail immediately—and should the waters be impassable (as has lately been the case) I shall send the mail via Mobile and the lake by the first opportunity."

Captain Hawley, arrived at New-Haven, informs, that just as he was leaving Trinidad, a small boat arrived from Barbadoes, bringing dispatches for the Governor, who was absent at another part of the island. Soon after her arrival, news was in circulation that a French fleet, consisting of 31 sail of battle ships, from Rochefort, was spoke in lat. 9, long 41.—The inhabitants were preparing for immediate martial law. Captain H. touched at St. Thomas. While there a number of vessels arrived, which had experienced much damage, in the severe gales of the 19th Sept. in lat. 23, long. 63.

BALTIC TRADE.
His Danish majesty's Consul for the middle states of North America, pursuant to his directions received, gives further notice to the concerned, that every vessel trading from the United States to any port in the Baltic has occasion for a bill of health issued by the competent authorities and certified by the Consul or Vice Consul in due form, if they will not undergo a quarantine of longer or shorter duration according to circumstances; and that an agreement has been entered into between the powers of Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Prussia that in case no Consul or Agent of their own nation resides at the place of the

departure of the ship, the certificate shall be valid, if signed by the Consul or Vice Consul of any of the above named powers.
I. F. ECKARD.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1805.

The Editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give the above an insertion.

LAMPEDOSA.
[The following is the description of Lampedosa, extracted from EATON'S "Survey of Turkey."]
Description of the Island of LAMPEDOSA.

This island is in Africa, in 35 degrees and 30 minutes latitude; it is about twelve miles long and five to eight broad; it is flat, exceedingly fertile, and has plenty of water; the sea on the south side is not very deep, and a vessel may anchor at a considerable distance from land; to the north it is deep all round, and the shore very bold. There is a rock a league from the W. S. W. point, a ship may sail safely between it and the land. Three leagues off there is a high great round rock in the sea, which is a good mark.—To the south there is an exceedingly fine bay, where vessels may anchor in fifteen to eighteen fathoms water, shut in from all winds except the south and south-west; the bottom is a soft sand. There is a great abundance of fish in this bay.

The shore may be easily defended all round by forts and entrenchments. At the bottom of the bay is a creek, which is capable of being made a very fine harbour, and at a small expense, nature having already done the greater part of the work. The entrance is from the S. S. W. There is fifteen fathoms water at its mouth, ten in the middle, which gradually decreases to six, and at the extremity there is only one fathom. To the left half way up the creek, there is a point which projects half across it, behind which small vessels may anchor with safety, when the wind blows strong directly into the harbor, at which time there is a great swell in other parts of it. To the left, from the entrance to the port where there is ten fathoms water, there is a shallow bay, land-locked, in which there is only three to five feet water with a temporary wall, and the bay funk to any depth, at a small expense, and continued a great way into the island, so as to form a large port for ships of any draught of water, the land being but a little above the surface of the water, and of a proper kind to admit of digging. Docks may also be formed by simply excavating the earth. The surface of this bay is never more than ruffled by the most violent gales of winds.

The entrance of the creek or port is ninety fathoms broad and half a mile in length; the right hand shore is a rock, and near it is a hill of stone, with a church on it; this being fortified, would defend the harbor and command the land.

Vessels may anchor in the bay all the summer; and in winter, when too violent a storm comes on from the south or southwest, they may go to the north, round the island, and keep in as close under shore as they please; when the wind has changed, they may safely run in; they may also bear away for Linosa, about twenty miles distant, and which lies exactly in the direction these winds blow. The coast of Linosa is so bold, that ships may fasten on shore; large vessels are, however, not more exposed at Lampedosa than in the road of Leghorn.

There are only ten or 15 inhabitants on the island: They are Maltese; one of them is a priest, and they have a passport of protection from France. The Barbary cruizers go often into this port as well as the Maltese vessels, and ships which come from Turkey with the plague on board until the sickness has ceased, when they return to Turkey, and thus save their ship and cargoes from being burnt, which would be the case were they to go into any harbor where there is a quarantine.

The situation of Lampedosa is the most advantageous possible; it is 100 miles from Sufa, in Barbary, from Gorgenti in Sicily, and from the great port to Malta; 600 from Toulon, from Algiers, and the entrance into the Archipelago; from Gibraltar, Alexandria and Constantinople, 950; from Tripoli, Tunis, and the fourth point of Sicily, 610 miles.

MARRIED.—On the 22d October, at Mount Harmon, Richard Barrell, Esq. of Chester Town, to Miss H. C. Wynkoop, daughter of the late Dr. Wynkoop, of Delaware.

MARRIED.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Cockayne, to Miss Elizabeth Froth, both of this town.

DIED.—On Friday last, in Cambridge, Mrs. Anna Redhead, wife of Mr. Peter Redhead, late of this country.

Persons desirous of recording the marriages and deaths of their relations in the Star, will please to communicate them as they occur—many have been omitted for want of such information.

We are authentically informed that a living male child was born on the 10th inst. in the vicinity of this town, weighing when dressed twelve pounds and one quarter—and we are happy to hear that the mother and child are likely to do well.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On the 3d day of December next, at the late dwelling of Mrs. DICKINSON, in Baltimore.

ALL the House and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the late Mrs. DICKINSON; also a Chariot and pair of Horses, two good Milch Cows, and a Cart. The aforesaid property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchasers giving hand and approved security, with interest from the date on all sums exceeding eight dollars; under which sum cash will be required upon the delivery of the property.

Also will be rented for the ensuing year, the late dwelling of Mrs. Dickinson, with or without two lots adjoining the dwelling.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'or.
November 12, 1805.

Kent County Orphans' Court.
IN MARYLAND, Nov. 5th, 1805.
ORDERED, That Phoebe Hull, administratrix of David Hull deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in the "Star" at Easton, 1805.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber of Chertiers Town, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of DAVID HULL, late of Kent county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifth day of November, 1805.
PHOEBE HULL, administratrix.
of D. Hull dec'd.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. CHARLES FRAZIER, late of Queen Anne's county deceased—All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against the estate, to bring them properly attested, to
WILLIAM R. STUART, ex'or.
Centerville, Q. A. county, }
November 12, 1805. }

To be Rented,
THE dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. William Patton, on Harrison-street—There is a good granary, stable, kitchen and garden. For terms apply at the Star Office, or to
MARY TRIPPE.
Easton, Nov. 12, 1805.

The Subscriber
BEING about to decline INN KEEPING, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts with cash or note—otherwise he shall positively be compelled to put his books in the collector's hands for the recovery of the same.
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Nov. 12, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.
ANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, on Sunday evening last, two negro boys, one by the name of JAMES HACKETT, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a light complexion, with a small tie of wool behind, very fond of liquor, and when intoxicated very impudent; he plays on the fiddle occasionally—his clothing not remembered. LEVIN BROOKS, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, low stature, of a yellowish complexion, speaks a little when he walks—clothing not recollected, a large mouth and flat nose. Ten dollars a piece will be given if taken in the county, and twenty dollars a piece if out of the state, with all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that they can be had again, will be paid by
JOHN HIGGINS, junr. or THOMAS STEVENS.
Talbot county, Nov. 12, 1805.

N. B. The above boys committed a ROBBERY on the high way on Saturday evening last, which was the cause of their elopement.

Forty Dollars Reward.
ANAWAY from the subscriber in Anne-Arundel county, two miles from the city of Annapolis, on Monday night, the 14th of October, a yellow Negro Man named ELIAS, with short wool on his head, about five feet two or three inches high, not very stout made, twenty-five years old, and pretty active; had on when he made his escape, an orange shirt, country cloth over coat and trousers, tilled and dyed light purple colour, also hat and shoes; he took with him other clothes, a black coat, yellow nankeen pantaloons, and one white shirt. It is supposed he may make for Baltimore, the city of Washington, or Eastern shore; in Baltimore he has several acquaintances, and no doubt will be harbored by them if he gets there. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.
HENRY JOHNSON, for Charles Carroll, of Carnation.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying off said negro at the peril.
H. J.
November 12, 1805.

Subscriptions
For a new system of CHEMISTRY, as detailed in the use of Citizens, annually, by T. BURNETT, M. D. of Virginia, are received at the Star Office.
October 23, 1805.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

FOR THE STAR.

A WOMAN'S FROWN.

ON earth's there's nothing more perplexing,
Or can so soon man's health break down,
As that detested, ever vexing,
That worst of plagues, a woman's frown.
"The glare of wealth, the pomp of fame,"
Character, honor and renown;
The greatest blessings we can name,
Imbitter'd are by woman's frown.
"The anxious clouds of motley care,"
That all our joys would seem to drown,
Like rotten milk, much thickened are
By some ill natur'd woman's frown.
Sweet to our Tars must freedom be,
In Tripoli famelier grown
To woe: yet sweeter far to me
Is yes, without a woman's frown.
"Then be my fate whatever it may,"
Dread want, or glittering crown,
Happy through life adown I'll stray,
If without no, and woman's frown.
Talbot county, Nov. 6, 1805.

The much admired Song,

"LET HIM MEET HIS WELCOME HOME."
BANISH grief, thou lovely creature,
See who comes to bring thee peace;
Joy now sprinkling in each feature,
Bids thy grief and sorrow cease:
O'er the rude, the boist'rous ocean,
He by fate was doom'd to roam—
Cease, dear maid, this wild emotion,
Let him meet his welcome home.
Now from slavery come to greet thee,
Sav'd by fate from Algiers' coast—
See, he flies, sweet maid, to meet thee,
Love and constancy his boast:
Each long night he pass'd in sorrow
Made him bless the night to come,
Hope that on each joyous morn
He should meet his welcome home.
Banish grief, thou lovely creature!
See, thy sailor brings thee peace;
Know'st thou not those fun-burnt features?
William bids thy sorrows cease:
On the rude, the boist'rous ocean,
He no more shall luckless roam—
Then, dear maid, with glad emotion,
Joyful hail his welcome home.

A country girl lately riding past a turnpike gate without paying tribute, the tollman hailed her and demanded his fee; she asked him by what authority he desired toll of her—he answered, the sign would convince her that the law allowed six cents for a man and horse—"Well," (replied the girl) this is a woman and mare, therefore you have nothing to expect!" and the rode off, leaving him to the laughter of the bystanders.

An authority for Lying.

A gentleman talking of his travels, a lady in company said she had been a great deal further and seen more countries than he had. "Nay, then, Madam, (replied he) as travellers we may lie together by authority."

A gentleman, informed by a Mil on a window of a house, that apartments were to be let, knocked at the door, and attended by a pretty female, took a story of the premises. Pray, my dear, said he, smiling, are you to be let with these lodgings? No, replied the fille de chambre with great vivacity, but I am to be let alone.

The Plagues of a small Town.

A lawyer with great knowledge, great sophistry, and no justice; an eminent physician, with little skill or conduct; a preacher, without any conscience; a quarrelsome knight at arms; a politician without principles; a man of letters who eternally dogmatizes.

A match against time for three hundred guineas, to be decided by Mr. Charles Thompson's famous bay poney named Gay Lark, thirteen hands and a half high, will take place one day next week. The poney is to trot 20 miles in one hour and a quarter. Bets to the amount of one thousand pounds are already depending upon the issue.

Land. pap.

Something remarkable.—Mary Pearson, of this neighborhood, widow of the late Samuel Pearson, dec. is upwards of seventy years old; has lived in this county betwixt fifty and sixty years, has 10 children, 64 grand children and 14 great grand children, making in all 89 souls, all now living in said county.—Raleigh Reg.

Of Duelling: The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. have testified their abhorrence of this shocking practice, by resolving unanimously to discontinue it on all occasions, and to recommend it to all their Ministers to refuse to attend the Funeral of any person killed in a Duel, and to admit no person giving or accepting a Challenge, to the Privileges of the Church.

[See.]

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

FARMERS' BANK.

Fifth Payment.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the fifth installment on the stock held in this Bank will become due on Wednesday the thirteenth day of November next. As no dividends can be claimed till after the installments are completed, the Stockholders will observe the advantage of punctuality in their payment. By order of the Board,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, October 29, 1805.

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

Among which are—
SUPERFINE and Flannels
Coarse Cloths Rofs & Stripe-Blankets
Napt & plain Coat-ings
Lindseys
Plains
Kerseys
Half-hick
Bennets Cord for Velt, &c.
Swandowns
Spanish and Lambs Wool Hofs
And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash.
Easton, October 15, 1805.

John Kennard, jun.
Has just received, and offers for sale on moderate terms, for Cash or Country Produce, A general and handsome Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and Groceries;
Which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete.
Easton, October 15, 1805.

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

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

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

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

New Drug Store,
In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Duane Streets.

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

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

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

Wanted as an Apprentice
In the Office of the Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county.

A BOY from twelve to fourteen years of age, who writes a good plain hand, is acquainted with common arithmetic, and of reputable parents.
WM. H. NICHOLSON, Reg.
Q. A. County.
October 29, 1805.

The subscriber
WANTS two smart, healthy BOYS, from 14 to 17 years of age, as apprentices to the FANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS. Also a Tanner for the ensuing year.—A sober attentive man will meet with good encouragement, by
WILLIAM PATTON.
Easton, October 29, 1805.

For Sale,
On a credit of nine months, for approved Notes, TWO Pair of excellent working Mules, two or three Horses, Steers, Cows, &c. Also, a quantity of excellent Corn Blades and Clover. For terms apply to
SAMUEL STEVENS, jun.
Dividing Creek, Oct. 29, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an act releasing him from the payment of his debts.
JOHN PENNINGTON.
October 29, 1805.

Spectacles Lost.

LOST a few days ago, a pair of SPECTACLES, in Easton, inclosed in a paper case. Any person who may have found them, and will leave them at the Star Office, shall be generously rewarded.
November 5, 1805.

A Gardener.

A PERSON who has been residing for four years on this shore, and part of the time with Mrs. A. M. Chew, of Queen Anne's county, wants a situation. He can produce sufficient recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and knowledge of his business. For further particulars apply to Mrs. A. M. Chew, or at this office.
Easton, Nov. 5, 1805.

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

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

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

For Sale,
A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN, with Two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldborough, Elq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.
WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.
Myrtle Grove.
September 17, 1805.

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

EDUCATION.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester-Town, for the Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mensurations, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people.
JOHN THOMPSON.
Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805.

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

Gentlemen's Clothing generally, Ladies' Cloaks, Riding Dresses and Great Coats, made in the newest fashions, in the nearest manner, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at their shop, next door to the Post Office, in Easton.
FAULKNER & BRUSCUP.
October 8, 1805.

MARYLAND.
Kent County Orphans' Court,
October Term, 1805.

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

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

Notice
IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition to the Legislature of Maryland at their next session to discharge me from the payment of my debts by surrendering all my property, being unable to pay the same.
JAMES COOK.
Kent county, Oct. 1, 1805.

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

A list of Persons,

Representing themselves to be American Seamen, impressed and detained in the British service for want of documents to prove their citizenship. As the former places of residence of these men are unknown at the Department of State, their friends are in this manner, requested to procure proof of their citizenship, with descriptions of their persons, and forward the same to the Secretary of State, in order that proper application may be made for their discharge.

John McConell	Joseph McKedder
Henry Williams	Nathaniel Tolman
Robert Talman	John Lowe
Thomas Thompson	Jonathan Archer
Alex. Kirkwood	William Smith
Charles Williams	Hughes
Thomas Church	Joseph Muratt
Samuel Wilton	Joseph Woodson
Nicholas Powers	John Jones
John Bormore	James Laisley
Emes Wright	Charles Mitchell
John Frederick	William Blechford
Wm. Wheeler	Wm. (alias) James Deale
John Bailey	John Ferguson
John Farewell	William Wall, jun.
John Truman	Marens Stephens
John Porter	Samuel Jenkins
Timothy Small	William Rowland
Isaac Van Blaken	John Robinson
Michael Nugent	Godfrey Winslow
Richard Mathers	John Jackson
Benjamin Lufina	John Woolicot
W. S. Board	James Leppen
Thomas Patton	John Seymour
Mayhew Tilton	Edward Rogers
Richard Stränge	Francis Davis
Bosworth Cole	John Smith
George Sloan	Thomas Manning
Thomas Crippen	James Lynn
John Dennis	Lundonill or Lion Donell
Wm. Clark	David Coleman
James Newall	Zenoss Swift
Benja. George	Edward Miller
James Stud	William Bully
John Stewart	James Wormley
Thomas Jones	Archd. McKetchine
Nichs. Colton	David Stafford
Cato Martin	Frederick Rhodes
Daniel Dyson	James Watts
Richard Smythe	Samuel Sother
Peter McFarlane	John Rice
John Hum	Anthony Nelson
Wm. Hayes	William Bond
John Love	Thomas Simonton
James Campbell	John Mitchell
John Colbourn	Thomas Edwards
Al. x. Carlie	Joseph Perrin
Stephen Lewis	William Mines
Francis Edmonds	Edward Moore
Wm. Cole	Henry Bowling
George Durant	John Slocum
Wm. Podd	George Watfon
Jacob Rhan	Thomas Morris
Wm. Lyons	Samuel Brown
Wm. Wilfon	George Watfon
Charles Choffon	William Wall
Henry Bowling	Ebenezer Buckingham
Edward Robinson	James Wilfon
Edward Westford	John Wildman
George Gray	Philip Ford (alias) Caroline
Samuel Hills	Thomas Simonton
John M. Walker	John Ready
Samuel Dunkin	John Walsh
Jabez Choat	John Thompson
Benjamin Noyes	George Walker
J. Huger, alias Jack	Daniel Merridith
George Birch	John Johnson
John Smith	William B. ck
Samuel Dalton	John Howes
Anthony Rutcas	Thomas White
Henry Fearhets	Samuel Lloyd
Henry Chapman	Peter Johnson
John Lawfon	Daniel Johnson
Wm. Armstrong	John Thompson
Samuel Rowfen	George Mars
Samuel Lloyd	George Watfon
Charles Harrison	Daniel Merridith
John Walker	William Finlay
Thomas Jones	John Grant
Henry Waters	Abraham Hainard
John Mashevay	John Miller
John Reid	Liff Young
Frederick Rhoads	Thomas Pennock
James Green	George Walby
George Campbell	John Robinson
Nathaniel Curtis	John Thompson
William Sherrard	James Featherstone
Richard Johnson	Elias Hiett
Joseph Wilfon	William Sculla
Lawrence Hollender	Andrew Mansfield
James Riley	Barns. M'Nutt
John Frith	John Hankerson
Francis Binacoat	Samuel B. Spencer
Peter Lewis	Joseph Wilfon
John Mafon	William Saunders
Ala. Thompson	James Doyle
William Chojan	Joseph Hexis
John Huet	Isaac Gaines
John Bofon	George W. Eddy
Peter Willmot	George Farrington
John Griffin	John Haniford
Jas. Goldsborough	James Gray
Charles M'Bride	Thomas White
Richard Edwards	Richard Dawson
James M'Pherson	Joseph Pierfon
John Holmes	Richard Reed
Henry Applewhite	John Brick or Breck
William Sandford	John Brown
William Jarvis	Benjamin S. Hunt
John Downing	William Wilfon
John Byrens	John Rick, jun. alias
Francis Wood	John Benfen
John Davis	Joseph Hexis
Martin Doll	Robert Coulfon
Royal Tarbox	Samuel Brown
David Cuff	Samuel Bond
John Magrath	Francis Lamott
John Holmes	Peter Harvey
John Baptiste Def-tando	Peter Lauries or Lewis
John Greene	William Sherrard
William Hawker	Robert Crodis
Samuel Carr	Joseph Blake
David Collins	William Jurvis (alias)
Edward Moore	Jos. Tollman
John Haley	Clement Coffin
John Lindlay	Peter Wilfon
Thomas Rowe	Edward Moodie
John Copeland	Isaac Gaines
David Coleman	Charles Low
William Herson, or Harrison	
William Johnson, or Wilmouth Johnson	
Charles Robinson	

John Slocum
Charles Lewis
Benjamin Molley
Levi Hill
Edward Owens
Jos. or Th. Quenichet

Ebenezer Turner
Peleg Minor
Gilbert Lewis
William Robertson
William Thompson

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, and of the several papers in the Atlantic States, who publish the laws of the Union, are requested to publish the above three times.
Department of State,
October 25, 1805.

Notice.
I HAVE FOR SALE,
200 barrels of Indian Corn, a quantity of good Clover Hay and Corn Blades, and a yoke of young Oxen.
R. CHAMBERLAINE.
Peach Blossom, Oct. 29, 1805.

Apple Trees.
PERSONS desirous of purchasing any number of APPLE TREES, of the most choice fruit, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall and the ensuing spring, can be supplied with any number at either period, by leaving their names, and number of trees, at the store of Joshua Taggart, in Easton, Md.
JACOB TAYLOR.
October 1, 1805.

The Public
ARE requested to take notice, that I intend to petition the General Assembly at the ensuing session for an act to straighten and amend that part of the public road leading from Easton to St. Michael's which passes through the farm occupied by me.
JOHN GRAHAM.
November 5, 1805.

Notice.
THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain-Carrying Business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Frazer, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Gills' store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business.
WILLIAM R. STUART.
Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Lamey Dawson, of Talbot County deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.
JOHN KERSEY, adm'or de bonis non of L. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about 9 o'clock this morning, Negro TOM, about 45 or 50 years of age, of middle size, has red eyes and white fore teeth, is a crafty fellow, and well known in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Purnell, having lived some years with the late Mr. Sylvester; his wife belonged to Mr. Sylvester, and her connections belong to Mr. Purnell, and I think it is probable he will be sculking in that neighborhood—He had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, but it is probable he will find means to exchange them. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, Oct. 5, 1805.

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th day of October, 1805, living in Centreville, an apprentice boy by the name of JOSEPH OWINGS—He is a thick set boy, about seventeen years of age, and flutters very much; had on and took with him several suits of clothes, indefeasible at present. Whoever takes up said boy, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.
ANTHONY P. SUMPTION.
October 29, 1805.

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

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR OFFICE.



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

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

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

THE EXAMINER.

It is a treaty—

“More honorable in the breach than the observance.”

“KNOW THYSELF,” is an important maxim, not only as it relates to individuals but to nations. The want of this knowledge has been the principal cause of all the troubles and difficulties we experienced during the former administration. The measures they adopted have made impressions which cannot easily be effaced; and lessened our character in the eyes of the commercial nations of Europe. What must those powers have thought of us, when they found us not merely inclined to submit to the impositions contained in the treaty, but outrageously frantic in urging its adoption.

To estimate our European connections, let us attend to the following statement, as submitted to Congress in 1791.

Our trade with Spain was 1,670,797 dols. in our favor—Portugal, 1,637,606 do.—Netherlands, 791,182 do.—Sweden, 932,635 do.—France, 2,630,387 do.—Great Britain, 5,923,912 against us—Denmark, 126,000 do.

Notwithstanding this advantageous position in which we stand with respect to Britain, with a profit in their favor of six millions, yet we gave up the rights of neutrality, and submitted to the most humiliating degradation. Our carrying trade was laid prostrate at the feet of Britain; and, as to British factors, we have courted them to our embraces. We have placed our own citizens at the foot-stool of aliens, and suffered our young men to become dependent on their clemency. When we talked of a non-intercourse with England, the federalists exclaimed that it would lead to war, but when a proposition was made to annihilate our trade with France, these same men acceded to the measure with the most servent complacency. That is, they were anxious to continue in connection with a nation, the balance of whose trade was six millions against us, and break off every intercourse with those whose balance was upwards of two millions in our favor. This strange, unaccountable, preposterous, disgraceful temper and disposition, which actuated the former administration was “*The Demon that palsied the energies of the United States.*”

The federalists now bluster about exercising their resentment, and talk about a powerful navy, but such nonsense is about equal to their former folly. If we had taken the same precaution that Russia did in their treaty with Britain, we should have stood as respectable as they now do with the belligerent powers. Both sides now court them, whereas we have become the dupes of each party. France feels a resentment because of our former vindictive conduct towards her, and England despises us for our disgraceful pusillanimity in crouching to their impositions. That something must be done to give security and stability to our commerce, is allowed both by federalists and republicans. The former call for ships of war, but the latter propose a more formidable and sure weapon. We should only exhaust our wealth by the one, without any prospect of success, but we should save millions by the other, with the certainty of complete triumph. Our commerce is more powerful than a navy, and a non-intercourse with England and her islands, would be more effectual to place us in the respectable attitude of neutrals, than a fleet of 50 sail of the line.

As the subject of our commerce has been fully considered in a former publication, together with a comparison of Jay's treaty, and that of Russia, between England, I must beg the indulgence of my fellow citizens to a re-perusal of it, under the well known signature of “*OLD SOUTH.*”

The Omnipotence of the British nation has been so long a subject of exultation, and from political motives so generally admitted, that an attempt to place America in an attitude of opposition to her marine mandates, is considered by some

as the height of arrogance, if not of madness. But no country has been more over-rated in its real commercial strength, provided other nations would exercise those natural advantages which they possess. The United States, by exaggerating the power of Britain, and lessening their own energies, have originated the errors they have committed, and substantiated the benefits obtained by England in our commercial negotiations. The fears excited by the friends of the British treaty, that war would be the consequence of refusing it, were derogatory to our national character, as it exhibited a pusillanimity on our part, which stimulated Britain to further excesses. The declaration of our apprehensions of her resentment, and the dread we displayed at her prowess, led the government to pursue a system of depredation, unawed by any measures of retaliation from the American administration. Our language on that occasion was that of timidity; we became supplicants to their clemency; we openly crouched to the treaty, though we secretly detested its principles; and thus governed by fear, we unfortunately surrendered every neutral right to the uncontrolled management of an expensive English judiciary.

So far from considering Britain as omnipotent either in her marine, commercial or manufacturing station, I believe there is no power in Europe more completely dependent, as they relate to these particulars. Her marine depends greatly on Russia, and her commercial and manufacturing interests are principally supported by her connexion in America. The immense quantity of manufactures yearly imported into the United States, together with the exports of our staple articles to the West Indies, and within her own dominions, give such a balance of trade in the various directions of her commerce, as would (if a short time stopped) strike a fatal blow to the revenue and mercantile transactions of that country. The benefits arising from our commerce with England, are allowed by all the authors who have written on the subject, and the dread excited during the short period of our embargo, proves the propriety of its estimation in the American scale. Our embargo threw the whole exchange of London into consternation.

This principle was strongly urged in the State Conventions on the question of the constitution; it was ever considered the palladium of our national importance. Mr. John Adams, (the late President) when in England, asserted, in my hearing, that the commerce of America was the most powerful weapon to attack Britain; and further declared, that if the United States would unite in a navigation act, that we could force the ministry to our own terms.—These are sentiments which that gentleman vindicated when residing at the court of St James; he regretted that no commercial system was adopted by the American States, and often spoke with a degree of enthusiastic confidence on the power of this country to control the insolence of Britain.

England, instead of being omnipotent, is in the power of Russia and America who could (in alliance) enforce their demands, upon the most extensive principles. These two countries are the locks which invigorate the strength of this vindictive Sampson; a vigorous determination to maintain their neutral rights, would operate too powerfully on the funds, the manufacturers, and the people at large, to be treated with levity. It would preys with a pondency which would not easily be shaken off, and the various interests of the British nation would experience such a convulsion, as to alarm the ministry for the political and commercial existence of the government.

The treaty, lately concluded between England and Russia, sufficiently evinces the apprehensions of England on the Northern confederacy. Russia being the principal nation dreaded by Britain, the terms concluded on are highly favorable to the neutral position of that country.—It is founded on liberal principles, and brings the business respecting the navigation of their respective subjects to a precise explanation; it determines without any equivocation, the specific articles of contraband; it declares in the most explicit manner, what characterizes a blockaded port; that their vessels shall not be stopped but upon just cause, and evident fact; that the right of search shall be confined solely to ships of war, and shall never extend to privateers, or any other vessels, though armed for the purpose of war. Every precaution is taken to prevent any ill-consequences by the meeting of their respective ships of war; they shall keep out of

the reach of cannon shot, and the commander of the belligerent vessel shall send a boat on board the conveying ship, and the utmost order and regularity are provided in proceeding on the examination. If there appears a reasonable suspicion for search, the commander of the convey has a privilege to nominate and appoint one or more officers to assist in searching, which shall be done in his presence, conjointly with one or more officers named by the commander of the vessel of the belligerent party. If just and sufficient reason appear for detention, the commander of the conveying ship shall have power to order an officer to remain on board during its legal investigation, which shall take place in the nearest and most convenient port, and be proceeded to with all possible dispatch. If, upon further examination, it shall appear that the said vessel was detained without just and sufficient cause, the commander shall be accountable not only to the owners of the ship and cargo for a full and satisfactory compensation for all losses, charges, damages and expenses, occasioned by such detention, but shall be liable to punishment for all acts of violence or any other fault, which he may have committed.

These are the principal outlines of the Russian and British treaty. The parties are secured in their property by the most minute detail in all their procedure: the contraband are specified; the search omitted; the term blockade accurately defined; and to prevent a wanton detention, the captors are liable to cost, damages, and punishment.

Where now is the boast of the Anglo-Federalists, in the United States? In what particular has England gained an advantage over Russia? Their trade is admitted upon the most extensive principles, as it relates to the property of its own subjects; nothing is left to chance in a court of law, nor depends on vague authorities, promulgated by interested judges. The treaty stands on a permanent basis, and the subjects of both countries know how far to pursue their commerce, by an inviolable guarantee, as to the articles of condemnation.

The Anglo-Federalists, while exulting at the advantages gained by Britain over Russia, absurdly eulogize the blessings of our treaty with England. If Russia is imposed on, what must be our situation?—If their negotiation has increased the power of England over the sea, what must be the extent of our surrender?—Nearly every point which is explicitly laid down in one, is omitted in the other; our contraband articles are extended; the term blockade is undefined; our trade is exposed not only to ships of war but privateers; and to complete the whole, even if the capture is unjust, the poor American is obliged to pay cost of suit. In short to compare the Russian treaty with the American, will give us the strongest abhorrence of this instrument.

We have not only surrendered those neutral rights guaranteed to Russia, but we have exposed ourselves to innumerable difficulties, attached to other articles in this compact. We have restrained ourselves from laying any further duties on their manufactures, without countervailing ones on their part; we have subjected ourselves to heavy demands for old debts, contracted by private merchants; we have placed English factors and temporary residents on a footing with our own merchants. They have a right not only to reside, but to “purchase stores, houses and shops.” To remain “without limitation of time,” to continue among us should we ever be “in open rupture with England”—and to complete the whole, provided their conduct should render them “suspected of being enemies to the country,” have a right by treaty to remain “twelve months” before they can be removed and during this period of their enmity, are to enjoy every commercial privilege, with our own citizens; whereas the Russian treaty explicitly declares that “travelling merchants and hawkers shall not be suffered, but considered as smugglers.” We have in fact, not only sacrificed our neutral commerce, but have fore-closed ourselves from using those means, which the commercial resources of this country abundantly furnish in case of future emergencies. The truth is, we have given up all and gained nothing; we have established a pretended legal plea, which operates just as the judges see fit to use it. The treaty is the *dam's-day book*, by which we are judged, and its terrors are denounced in almost every transaction since its adoption.

The subject is so mortifying, that it is wounding to the feelings of an American to contemplate it; yet as it has produced consequences so fatal, it is our duty

to lament over them, even though the reflections are poignant to our bosoms.—It is a curse entailed on us and our children, and posterity will execrate its remembrance. “This is the Demon, which has palsied the energies of the United States.”

From the National Intelligencer.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON. Franklin. What makes you, my friend, so melancholy?

Washington. The events now passing in that scene in which we lately bore a part. When I behold the instrument given to virtue for its defence, drawn in the cause of vice, and see the blood of the innocent flowing in so copious a stream, my mind is filled with gloomy thoughts, and I am almost tempted to question the wisdom of that Providence that presides over the affairs of men.

Franklin. It is a gloomy picture, and I am not surprised at its effects on your feelings. True heroism and beneficence are ever pacific; and whether these sentiments animate the philosopher in his closet, or the general at the head of his army, their power is equally irresistible, and their effects the same. But civil tyranny and religious bigotry are the deadliest scourges of the human race. Kings are always tyrants, and superstition their inviolable supports. Amidst, however, the rage of the passions, do you not contemplate with satisfaction yonder spot, in which animation reigns without warfare, and where the happiness of no man is built upon the misery of a brother.

Washington. Yes, my heart derives its life blood from contemplating the scene. That was once our country. It is still my country. My eye dwells on it by day, and I dream of it at night. You know, that while living, its glory was our idol, and now I call heaven to witness, its happiness is the most precious ingredient of my enjoyments. Franklin, it is to you, more than to any other, that America owes the acquisition, and still more the preservation of her glory!

Franklin. Say not so. Your sword cut the gordian knot of slavery. Your sword achieved—

Washington. What you planned.

Franklin. Generous soul! Let us share the merit, not to the exclusion of many others of our countrymen, but with them. It is true, that long before the era of her independence, I thought, deeply though, that the acorn must become an oak. I saw the soil was kindly; I perceived that the seed was sown; that it had taken root, and all that I feared was that some unreflecting mortal would disturb the earth too soon, and distinguish its germinating power. Great works require time, and I was afraid that intemperance, by denying this necessary helpmate, would blast the fair prospect of a good harvest. But our countrymen proved wise; they waited till the proper season; they made their choice, and their valor won the day. They alone are free, and they only are happy.

Washington. But will they remain so? I reflect on their present enviable situation until my brain almost grows giddy with delight; but often I start, as from a trance, and ask myself whether the next moment they may not sink as low as those that surround them?

Franklin. No, that can never be. America can never fall to the degradation of Europe; though Europe may and will rise to her level.

Washington. Yet there are the same baneful passions, the same sordid interests, the same ambitious men as elsewhere.

Franklin. True, but there is no where else the same people.

Washington. There are men who avow their hostility to republican principles.

Franklin. But the people scorn them.

Washington. There are the advocates of war and carnage.

Franklin. Whom the people looked upon as madmen or knaves.

Washington. There is a host of men who calumniate the fairest characters and the greatest men.

Franklin. The adamant of whose fame blunts the arrows of slander, which fall pointlessly to the ground.

Washington. These wretches dare to enlist my name into their service; as if I were not a genuine republican, and the decided friend of a pacific course, or as if I could ever debate myself by sanctioning the atrocious falsehoods which party malice alone could propagate.

Franklin. This country has often

grieved me, for I feel as jealous of your reputation as of my own. But calumny, even against myself, has long since ceased to trouble. I lived to a good old age. During the whole of my life, my greatest ambition was to be useful to my fellow-men. And I may boldly say, that I never did a public act not dictated by a virtuous motive. Still it is equally true, that I never did, nor attempted, any thing of importance, for which I was not traduced. Calumny is the natural offspring of meanness, envy and disappointment. It is through its political channel that blasted ambition pursues its revenge. Though not infensible to the comforts of life, God knows that I feel little value on affluence. And yet I have been charged with peculation.

Washington. And infamy has covered those who made the charge.

Franklin. And infamy will cover those whose envenomed pens are now busy in traducing the most illustrious characters. Jefferson, who was cradled in liberty, will live to see his calumnies covered with universal contempt.

Washington. That man has risen beyond my highest hopes. And what is more, were it possible to assign him a higher station, he richly deserves it. Happy the country that has such a chief magistrate, and still happier the nation that is worthy of him.

Franklin. The American horizon is not altogether without clouds; and the present sun-shine may not be without intermission. But, take my word for it, this man, whom I sometimes, perhaps vainly, take pleasure in considering as my pupil, will long be a friend in every peril. Power has not corrupted, nor can it corrupt him. Its only effect is to animate and expand his native benevolence; to make him more active, and the instrument of more extensive good to his fellow-men.

Washington. Yes, his character shines with a pure and steady lustre. He has promised nothing which he has not performed, while he has performed much which he never promised. That such a man should be deluged with obloquy—

Franklin. Is a proof of his eminence. But I can administer to you some consolation on this point. I know him well; and I know that the calumny of his enemies gives him little pain, and that the strongest sentiment which it excites is pity for those who revile him.

The contents of every mail we receive are charged with sentiments of indignation at the unjust treatment of our merchants and seamen by the belligerent European powers. Without any pretext whatever, their ships of war are permitted, with lawless violence, to seize the property of the honest trader, inflict frequently added to injury, and the civil authority, in numerous instances, justifies these outrages by a condemnation of ship and cargo. It is not surprising that a nation whose rights are thus trampled upon, should demand redress; and such is the force of public opinion, that we believe the period is approaching, when this redress will be had, or those of whom it is fruitlessly claimed, will be made to pay the cost. That governments whose vital interests depend upon a good understanding with us, nations whose colonies are entirely at our mercy, and whose manufactures we can any moment paralyze, should be thus blind to their interests is a matter of supreme astonishment to us.—But to them it cannot be surprising if in the just promotion of our interests against lawless violence, and meditated wrongs, we should aim a fatal blow at theirs.

What would England say to an imposition of heavy duties on all her manufactured fabrics, the want of which we could supply in other markets?—What would she say to refusing permission to any of her ships to enter our harbors?—What would she say to withholding all supplies from her islands?—What would she say to an embargo?—What would she say to a prohibition of all intercourse?

These are awful considerations; but we venture to predict that they will occupy the serious deliberations of Congress at their ensuing session. We venture to predict that every representative from the east to the west, from the north to the south, will come armed with the reflexment of his constituents against the invaders of our rights. The next is a new Congress. Its members may therefore be expected unequivocally to speak the language of the people. Pacific as is the disposition of America, it may be that the storm will burst before foreign nations are aware of it. But let them recollect that the thunder has long tolled at a distance.

that they were long since warned of the danger of awakening the Lion. Let them recollect that at the late session, on the 2nd of March the following resolutions were adopted by the Senate.

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before this House, at the next meeting of Congress, such laws of Great Britain, as impose any higher or greater duties on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise to the United States, than are imposed on similar goods, wares and merchandise, when exported to the nations of Europe; and also to report the amount in sterling money, of the exports to the United States, from Great Britain and Ireland, for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, on which such duties are charged.

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this House, at the next meeting of Congress, a statement, showing the value (agreeably to the prime cost) in sterling money, of Irish linens, and all other manufactures of linen, of fall duck, nails, hats, looking glasses, plated and glass wares, ribbons, silks of all kinds, printed linen and cotton; and the quantity of British salt and rum, imported into the United States, from Great Britain and her dependencies, during the years 1802, 1803, and 1804; and also the value of linens imported into the United States from all other foreign nations."

During the ensuing session these reports will be made. Will they not furnish the materials for a just and honorable retaliation?

So comparatively invulnerable are the United States with foreign powers, and so numerous are the weak points of the latter, that it is difficult to say what species of redress it becomes our government to take, in case remonstrance shall be unavailing. Such, however, is the existing state of our foreign relations, that we think the subjects to which we have alluded, well worthy of the public attention, and in order to throw light on them, we shall from time to time submit several interesting documents which time has, perhaps, thrown into too deep an oblivion. They will generally speak for themselves without the aid of commentary.

[Nat. Intell.]

From the Balance.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

[The particulars of the unfortunate capture of the frigate Philadelphia by the Tripolitans, have already been before the public. Dr. Cowdery, who was on board the frigate, was taken into captivity with the rest of his countrymen; but from circumstances which will transpire in this narrative, he had the good fortune to be permitted to visit all parts of the town, and many curiosities in the country—to see the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and to learn their characters and dispositions. He kept a regular journal from the time of his capture, to the time of his release, in which he noted, as minutely as circumstances would admit, every thing novel or remarkable. Since his return he has obligingly favored us with a perusal of his journal; and has given us permission to select some parts of it for our paper.]

Edw. Balance.

Extract from the journal of Dr. Cowdery, kept during his captivity in Tripoli.

After the signal of the Philadelphia was struck, and the officers and crew were waiting the pleasure of their new masters, the Tripolitan chiefs collected their favorites, and, with drawn sabres, fell to cutting and slashing their own men, who were stripping the Americans and plundering the ship. They cut off the hands of some, and it is believed many were killed. After this battle amongst themselves was a little over, we were ordered into the boat to be carried on shore. One of the officers whom I had taken by the hand, and who promised me his friendship, came to me, took me by the arm, and told me I must go. I asked him to let my boy go with me, but he refused. I then took hold of my small trunk, which contained my best clothes. He gave me to understand I could not take it, but should have every thing taken care of, and restored to me. He took hold of my hand and hurried me over the side of the ship, while his other hand was employed in rifling my pockets, from which he took about ten dollars. I had concealed some gold in my clothes, which he did not find. I then went down in one of their boats from whence I was to pass to the next, which was almost full of our officers and men. I made all haste to get into it, for I observed the Turks in the boat where I was, were stripping my messmate Dr. Harwood, and the carpenter, Mr. Godby; but I was soon stopped by three of the ruffians, who stood over me with drawn sabres and cocked pistols, and wrested my furtive from under my arm. Whilst they were picking its pockets, and quarrelling with each other for the booty, I sprung for the next boat which was waiting for me. In my way, I met a little fellow, who seized me, and attempted to get off my coat; but I hurried him in to the bottom of the boat, and jumped into the one which was waiting amongst my fellow officers, where I thought the

Turks were more civil. They then let off for the town, compelling our men to tow the boat, and standing with drawn sabres over our heads. When we had got near the shore, they ordered our men to stop rowing. Two of them came to me and gave me a severe blow on the side of the head. They then searched me, and took a case of surgeon's instruments from my pocket. They took my pocket book, but finding it contained nothing but papers, they returned it. One took my silver pencil, and another the handkerchief from my neck. They then began upon Mr. Knight, sailing master, Mr. Osborne, lieutenant of marines, and all the officers in the boat, and plundered their pockets, and took the handkerchiefs from their necks. They then landed us at the foot of the bashaw's palace, where we were received by a guard who conducted us into the palace before the bashaw. He reviewed us with the utmost satisfaction, and had us conducted into an apartment where we found the captain and several officers, who arrived in another boat, just before. Here was a table set in the European style. The servants appeared to be Maltese and Neapolitan slaves. Here we supped, after which it was announced that another boat had arrived with our officers and men, who were before the bashaw. Captain Bainbridge requested me to go, and look for Dr. Harwood, whom it was feared was killed. I found him with the carpenter before the bashaw, stripped of every thing but their shirts and trousers. They afterwards informed us, that they were stripped in the boat where I lost my furtive; and when they got within a few rods of the shore, they were thrown into the sea, and left either to drown or swim ashore. The bashaw's servants gave them dry clothes; and we were all again conducted before the bashaw, and formed into a half circle. He was seated on his little throne, which was decorated in Turkish order, and made a handsome appearance. He is a good looking man aged about thirty five. He counted us, viewed us with a smile, and appeared highly pleased with us. We were then conducted by the minister of exterior relations and a guard, to the house formerly occupied by the American consul—a very good house with a large court, and roomy enough for our convenience. We were seated here about nine o'clock in the evening. Capt. Bainbridge got permission from the bashaw to send for the Danish consul, who paid us a visit and offered every assistance in his power. We slept upon mats and blankets spread upon the floor, which was composed of tiles.

November 1. This morning the Danish consul, Mr. Nissen, paid us another visit. Capt. Bainbridge engaged him to furnish us with provisions and other necessities as we might want. Our dwelling was furnished in a plain style, and we were supplied with fresh provisions, that were tolerably good. We were all allowed to go to the front door, and to walk on the terrace or top of the house, which commanded a handsome prospect of the harbor, the sea, the town, and the palace, and the adjoining country. Here we could see our ship on the rocks, full of Turks, and surrounded by their boats, and a constant stream of boats going to, and bringing off, the plunder of the ship. We could see those robbers running about town, with our uniform coats and other clothing on. The minister of exterior relations promised to be friendly, and collect as much of our clothing and effects as he could, and return them to us.

November 3. The bashaw sent for the carpenter to go on board the ship; he went and found six feet water in the hold. The carpenter's crew and fifty men were ordered and carried on board to work at night. A gale of wind and a heavy sea drove the ship off the rocks, and the carpenter returned.

November 4. In the morning lieutenants Hunt and Osborne, and myself, were at the Danish consul's observatory, on the top of his house, upon a plane with and adjoining ours, which together made a large and handsome walk. We were looking at the ship with Mr. Nissen's glass, when our droger man came and informed us that the bashaw had ordered us not to walk upon the terrace any more. We immediately returned to our house.

November 5. Our new masters came and closed up the passage which led to the top of the house; and a guard was set at the front door to prevent our going into the street. The minister sent his chief secretary with a parole of honor, written in French, which we all signed.

November 6. We found that we were not allowed to go out, notwithstanding our signing the parole of honor. The minister of exterior relations sent us word that he had got eight of our trunks, which we might have for twelve hundred dollars. We did not take them, nor thank him for his hospitality. We purchased new blankets, sent to us by the Danish consul. The English consul, Mr. McDonald, paid us a visit, and offered us every assistance in his power.

November 8. The Jews purchased some of our clothing, and offered it to us at an enormous price; but we purchased but little of it. The bashaw sent for

captain Bainbridge, and told him that John Wilton had informed him that captain Bainbridge, before hauling down the colors, threw over nineteen boxes of dollars, and a large bag of gold. Captain Bainbridge assured him it was false, and gave his word and honor that there was no money thrown over to his knowledge; but that the money in question was left at Malta. In the evening the bashaw, not being satisfied, sent for the captain's servant, and ordered him to be flogged if he did not tell the truth concerning the money. The boy denied having any knowledge of it. After repeating the threat several times, and the boy insisting on his not knowing any thing about the money, he was acquitted. Wilton had turned traitor, and given the enemy all the assistance in his power. He now acts as overseer of our men.

November 9. Our captain established a credit with the Danish consul, who supplied us with necessary provisions, and cloth for mattresses. A guard was posted at our door to prevent our going into the street, or purchasing any books or clothing.

November 10. Several Turks came in and informed captain Bainbridge, that the bashaw had been told that capt. Rogers, who commanded the United States frigate John Adams, treated the Tripolitan prisoners taken last summer, very bad; and that they feared we should suffer for it.

We have plenty of pomgranates, dates and oranges. The Danish consul visits us every day.

November 13. The minister of exterior relations sent his drogerman to captain Bainbridge, and informed him that if he would send an immediate order to commodore Preble, to deliver up the Tripolitan prisoners captured by captain Rogers last summer, amounting to 30 in number, we might remain where we were; but if he did not comply, we should fare worse. Captain Bainbridge replied, that he could not command commodore Preble, and therefore could not comply with his request. At 9 in the evening a Tripolitan officer came armed with two pistols and a sabre, and said, to-night nothing; to-morrow the castle. We accordingly prepared for the castle.

November 14. Breakfasted early, to be ready for our new habitation. At 9 A. M. a guard came and ordered us to the castle. We formed agreeable to rank, and marched to the castle. We were huddled into a gloomy cell amongst our men, where was hardly room for us to stand. Here we spent the day without food, and were scoffed at by our foes until night, when to our happy surprise we were conducted back to our old place of abode. The minister of exterior relations sent for captain Bainbridge, and affected great surprise at our going to the castle, saying that he knew nothing of the measure; which we all knew to be false. He told capt. Bainbridge that we should remain where we were until he heard from his people, the prisoners in the hands of the Americans.

(To be continued.)

From the Raleigh Register.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

The following letter from his excellency Governor Williams to one of his friends in Rockingham county, in this State, furnishes, perhaps, a more correct account of the above territory, than any thing heretofore published. It is from this consideration, and from an opinion that such a description of the country would be generally acceptable, that we have been favored with a copy of this letter for publication.

Town of Washington, (Miss. Ter.) July 30th, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

"It is true I have written to you but once since my arrival in this country; but you and my other friends are assured it has not been for the want of a disposition to do so, but because I have not had time. My double duty (for I am directed by the government to continue as commissioner) takes all my time, and more than a man ought to appropriate to business. However, being to unexpectedly detained from my family and domestic concerns, to which I am to anxious to return, the delay can only be rendered tolerable by being constantly employed in business.

"I am sorry to hear of the scarcity in your quarter, and the United States generally; as you very justly suppose nothing of that kind can take place on the banks of the Mississippi, the vast extent of country through which it flows, and the variety of climates it embraces, will always make its banks overflow with milk and honey, and not with muddy water alone, as is supposed by some of the States.

"To undertake a description of the quantity and kind of produce which was sent down the river last spring, might only excite incredulity, as it does wonder in those who behold it. To see this kind of rivers about the first of June, when it begins to mount its banks, and roll along in majestic silence; its surface almost covered with boats and vessels, from the canoe to the ship of four hundred tons, built three thousand miles up it, carrying all kinds of produce and live

stock, affords a scene only to be equalled by itself: yet to a calculating mind, what is this to that which a few more years will effect? As to the fertility of the lands here it is indescribable. I will only state, that the average calculation of the planters here is three hundred dollars per annum each hand they work, clear of all expenses; many make four and five—such a man, for instance, as Mr. — would make five hundred dollars for every able hand.

Negro fellows in this country hire for from 150 to 200 dollars per year.

The brokenness of the lands here is considered an advantage. In the first place it contributes to health, and secondly it preserves the range. Were it all level, it would be settled up to thick as to destroy the range entirely, as is the case in Kentucky and great part of Tennessee. But those rich hills which can't be settled or cultivated, will always afford good range. There is no feeding of stock in this country in the winter, except such as are used.

As to the healthiness of this country, sir, I will venture an opinion founded on experience and observation: This is as healthy as any country I ever was in, if you keep clear of the swamps, which you know in all countries are sickly. Conclude for yourself, of a country as broken generally as the lands on Logan's Creek (but as rich as the Nile and entirely covered with cane) and well watered. You see in this country, as much old age and as many grey hairs, as much corpulency, and as many red cheeks, as any other. It is true great numbers come to this country and die here; but who are they, and how do they come? They are boat-men who have been two or three months on the river. How such characters live need not be described to you. When they arrive, most of them at once go into all the luxuries and dissipation, which the cities do, and always will afford, the effects of which prove fatal to most of them who are thus improvident. This has given this country the character of being sickly.

This climate is very agreeable in the summer, and at the winter delightful. I have never been so sensible of the heat here as in N. Carolina or Pennsylvania; there the nights are frequently more distressing, hot than the days—here it is the reverse. There have been very few nights this summer in which a blanket covering was disagreeable before day. It is said that some days last week were as hot as is common in this country and the thermometer was not above 94. As to politics, I suppose you cannot expect much from me on that score, you living more in the way of such things than myself. I will only say for our little quarter, it will be very soon more quiet and settled than ever, and that too with general satisfaction; except with *Gato West* and his small party, who have attempted to embarrass my administration, but all to no effect. They have heretofore assumed the name of Republicans, and for a while perhaps imposed themselves on the general administration as such; but I call them perfect Jacobins, and those of the worst kind, for taken collectively as a party, they are both ignorant and vile.

The people in this country are generally well disposed to the present administration, and these measures to generally approved by the nation at large. All they want is a chance to evince their attachment to a just administration. But the man at the head of affairs here, who affords it, and who makes qualification for office, and not political dogmas or creeds his guide, will and must expect to receive all the vengeance of this *West* faction, as I have done. But it has had but one effect, that is to give themselves a *Luciferian* fall.

My best respects and any information this letter may contain to Mr. — and the rest of your neighbors, for I have not time to write another letter now to any of them.

I am with usual
Sentiments of respect,
Yours, &c.
ROBT. WILLIAMS.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

The following is extracted from the Connecticut Courant.

"A SHORT CATECHISM.

Q—What was the value of imports to the United States in the year 1804?

A—Eighty million dollars.

Q—What was the value of exports from the United States in the year 1804?

A—Seventy seven million, six hundred ninety-nine thousand and seventy-four dollars.

Q—How much did the import exceed the exports in the United States the last year?

A—Two million three hundred thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Q—When a nation's imports exceed its exports, how is the balance paid?

A—The excess is payable only in cash; and in such a case the balance of trade is unfavorable, as more money upon the whole, is carried out of the country than is brought into it.

Q—When the imports of a nation generally exceed its exports, what will be the final consequences?

A—The inevitable consequence will be public and private distress. A family that spends annually more than its income, will sooner or later be plunged into embarrassments—to wit, must fall with a nation, whose imports, generally and for a considerable length of time exceed its exports."

REMARKS.

The foregoing questions and answers are exactly adapted to the support of the cause of federalism. They were designed to show that the country was not in prosperity under the present administration: But they are an insult offered to the understanding of every man of common sense. Any man who will give himself the trouble to reflect a single moment on the subject, cannot fail to see the imposition and absurdity attempted to be played off in the foregoing catechism.

The reasoning in the Courant is, that if our "imports exceed our exports, the inevitable consequences will be public and private distress."

Let us examine the reasoning by common sense, and test it by familiar examples.

Suppose the whole produce or exports shipped from the United States the last year, had been worth here only twenty millions of dollars, and that it had been exchanged for foreign produce, which, when imported and brought into the United States, was worth sixty millions of dollars—Now common sense would say, that if only twenty millions of property had been "exported," and we had received for it, and "imported" sixty millions, that the country was flourishing and increasing in riches beyond example. But according to the Courant, our country will be ruined if our "imports" exceed our "exports"—which is equivalent to saying, that the country will be ruined if our produce will sell for more in a foreign market than it is worth at home.

We will put another case—An individual sends a vessel to the West Indies with a cargo worth here only one thousand dollars, but he has the fortune to sell it at the port of destination for ten thousand dollars—5000 dollars is returned in cash, and the other 5000 is imported in rum, sugar, molasses and salt. Now, according to every kind of arithmetic but federal political arithmetic, the man has made a very great and profitable voyage, and the country is enriched by it. But if the federal catechism is to be made the rule of judging, the owner will be "distressed," and our country impoverished and ruined by such a course of trade, for the imports greatly exceed the exports.

Why, Messrs. Editors of the Courant, this beats all your former "gull catching"—this is pre-eminently one of the deceptive arts of demagogues.

This is to give Notice.

HAT MARY HAYES has obtained a bill on the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. William Hayes, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1805.

JAMES DIXON, Attorney in fact for Mary Hayes, adm'r. of Dr. Wm. Hayes, late of Caroline county, dec'd. Denton, Caroline county, } November 19, 1805. }

To be Sold at Private Sale.

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

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

For Sale.

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

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun. Myrtle Grove.

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

wanted as an Apprentice

In the Office of the Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county.

A BOY from twelve to fourteen years of age, who writes a good plain hand, is acquainted with common arithmetic, and of reputable parents.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, R. Q. A. County.

October 29, 1805. }

Writing and Printing Paper.

Just received and for Sale at the State Office.



E. n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 19, 1865.

A Halifax paper of the 26th October, states, that "two days ago the *Mermid* spoke an American vessel from Bilbao, for Maribhead, out twenty-five days, who informed that Spain had actually declared WAR against the American states; and that he was obliged to cut and run, to save his vessel."

In the *Wm. Penn*, arrived at Norfolk, came passenger, *Pulwar Skipwith*, Esq. consul general for the United States at Paris, who landed at Hampton, and proceeded immediately for Washington, being charged with dispatches for government. We understand that our affairs with Spain have assumed a more serious aspect, and that no hope of accommodation of our difference with that nation now remains.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, dated September 11, to his friend in New York.

"I expect a war on the continent before a month—all is in motion in Italy and on the Rhine—probably hostilities will commence on a single signal. Russia and Prussia, it is said, are on bad terms—if so, that war will be general, and all the powers engaged."

On Saturday evening last, about eight o'clock, the General Court for the Western Shore of Maryland, closed a tedious and unprofitable session of 30 days. During this term there were only two disputed causes tried, to wit: *Galloway v. Dorley*, and *Boring v. Singery*; the latter, we understand, having been in controversy for 12 years, and Singery, who gained the cause, (which was for 300 acres of land) declared that if, at the commencement of the suit, he had known the effort which would accrue, he would have given Boring the land, as it had positively made him expend more than it was worth. Boring, if he is not a wealthy man, must certainly be ruined. There were not more than three other causes decided during the sittings, and those were on plain bonds or notes, and were finished in a few hours, the jury having nothing to do but to calculate the interest on them. Seventeen days of the term were occupied on a trial between Stewart and Mason, in a land cause, with three witnesses from Allegany, who attended during the whole term, except the last week. This cause was not decided, although so much time was occupied in it.

Such is the snail-pace progress of the operations of the General Court; such its injurious effects; and such some of the causes that make it necessary to abolish it.

Besides individual expense, the pay of the jurors alone has cost the State of Maryland 3,760 dollars; and only two disputed causes tried. *O tempora! O mores!*

Rep. Adv.

We are informed from Hampton, that an ambassador from Tunis and his suite have arrived there. He is said to be a very large yellow man, arrayed in the richest purple and gold. His right hand man is still larger, and black as Africa's footstool. He has come over to demand retribution for some Tunisian vessel which attempted to force its way through our fleet into Tripoli, with articles contraband of war on board, and which was captured by the authority of the law of nations.

[Virginia paper.]

The *Ex-Bashaw* of Tripoli, and not a Tunisian ambassador, has come out in the Congress. *[Phil. pap.]*

Captain Harrison, of the brig *Jane* from Marseilles, informs us, that on the 18th of September, off Cape Sparte, he saw a convoy of 56 sail of heavy ships which he supposed to be French and Spanish fleet, standing in for the Gut.—*N. Y. pap.*

MARRIED, on 5th day, the 14th inst. in Friends Meeting at Coolspring, Delaware, *Samuel Johnson*, a respectable inhabitant of Germantown, to the very worthy and amiable *Jennett Rowland*, of Cedar Grove.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
THE STORE HOUSE and Granaries at Pemberton's Landing, on Tuckahoe Creek, the property of the heirs of JAMES NICOLS, late of Baltimore town deceased. This stand is in an excellent grain country, abounding in corn and wheat—the inhabitants generally wealthy, &c. who make rich merchants; for instance, view the prosperity of the late JOHN CORRIE deceased, who made his fortune chiefly in a few years, on this spot. The houses will receive some repairs, &c. For terms apply to their agent, JOHN FISHER, of Talbot county.
November 19, 1865.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, November 7, 1865.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Thomas Aryes, Mr. Joshua Cockey, and Mr. John J. Cox, appeared in the house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor, enclosing the western shore treasurer's account from November 1, 1864, to November 1, 1865, and an estimate of the state debt to the first instant; which were read and referred to the committee of claims.

Ordered, That the printer to the State strike one hundred copies of said letter and exhibits, and one hundred copies of the letter from the treasurer of the eastern shore, and exhibits therein inclosed, for the use of the members.

Mr. Shaaff, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Waters, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Cox, were elected, by ballot, a committee to examine the returns of elections, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

A memorial from David Barclay and John Lloyd, was preferred and read.

Mr. Stephen, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Lloyd, were appointed a committee to report rules.

Mr. Chapman, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Shaaff and Mr. Mercer, were appointed a committee of grievances and courts of justice, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Benjamin Harwood, trustee, enclosing his accounts to the first of October, 1865.

Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Watts, Mr. Stephen and Mr. Shaaff, were appointed a committee to report what laws will expire with the present session.

Leave given to bring in a bill to reform the penal laws of this State, and a committee appointed for that purpose.

A petition from John Newton, late a soldier in the extra regiment of Maryland, was read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house an account of fees received by the examiner general of the eastern shore; which was read.

A petition from Patrick Lydden, of Montgomery county, praying an act of insolvency, was read, and referred to Mr. Watts, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Ellicott, Mr. Cockey and Mr. Frazier.

Petitions from William Tibbles, of Talbot county, Richard Waters, of William, and Silas C. Butts, of Somerset county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred to the above committee.

Ordered, That all petitions for acts of insolvency hereafter presented and read, be referred to the committee appointed on petitions of a similar nature.

Ordered, That the printer to the State be and he is hereby directed to print one hundred copies of every bill, resolution and report, containing subjects of a general nature, which shall be read by the clerk during the session, also of all official papers, for the use of the members.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Friday, November 8.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. William Somervell appeared in the house.

A petition from Samuel Hooper, of Dorchester county, was read and referred.

Mr. Shaaff, from the committee of elections and privileges delivers a report; which was read and concurred with.

A petition from John Porter, of Cecil county, for an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

Mr. Stephen, from the committee appointed to report such rules as are proper to be observed during the session, delivers a report; which was read, and the question put, Will the house give a second reading to said report? Determined in the negative.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Saturday, November 9.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. Mr. Thomas Maffitt appeared in the house.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of learning in this State and for other purposes therein mentioned.

A petition from Solomon Jones, of Dorchester county, was read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the trustees of Washington academy, in Somerset county; which was read.

A petition from Benjamin Gushwa, Martin Rickart and John Manning, of Washington county, was read and referred.

On the second reading of the report of the committee appointed to report such rules as are proper to be observed during the session, the question was put, That the house concur with the first thirty-six

rules contained in the said report? Resolved in the affirmative.

On progression in reading the said report, the question was put, That the house concur with the thirty-seventh rule? Yeas 30, Nays 29. The speaker declaring himself in the negative, the question was put, Whether the speaker had a right to vote except when the house was equally divided? which was determined by the speaker in the affirmative, when an appeal was made to the house whether the decision of the speaker was in order? Determined in the negative.

The speaker then declared the thirty-seventh rule concurred with.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, November 11.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. Mr. John R. Plater, Mr. Tobias E. Stanbury, Mr. John Forwood, Mr. William Sudler, Mr. Benjamin H. Mackall, Mr. William Holland and Mr. Richard Mackall, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The clerk read to the house a letter received by him from Archibald Van-Horn, Esq. resigning the office of speaker.

The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and upon examining the ballot it appeared that the honorable Tobias E. Stanbury was elected.

The proceedings of Saturday were read.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the trustees of Charlotte-Hall school; which was read.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they had formed a house, and were ready to proceed with the business of the session.

Also a message, proposing immediately to proceed to the election of a governor, nominating the honorable Robert Bowie, and appointing Mr. Christie and Mr. Partridge to join in the examination of the ballots.

A petition from Jacob Hellen, of Calvert county, a petition from Frederick Green, printer to the State, and a petition from Thomas Webb, of Montgomery county, were read and referred.

A message sent to the Senate, agreeing to go into the election of a governor immediately, and appointing Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Chapman to join in the examination of the ballots.

The house having qualified for that purpose, proceeded to the choice of a governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared that Robert Bowie, Esq. had a majority of votes; whereupon Robert Bowie, Esq. was declared governor of the State of Maryland.

Leave given to bring in a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

Mr. Henry Neale and Mr. William Hebb, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

A message was sent to the Senate, informing them that Mr. Stephen and Mr. Stuart were appointed for the purpose of waiting upon the governor, and requesting his attendance in the Senate room to qualify.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year; which was read the first and second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate, appointing Mr. Christie and Mr. Johnson to join the gentlemen named to wait on the governor, for the purpose of requesting his attendance to qualify.

Mr. Houston and Mr. Thomas from the Senate, acquaint the speaker, that the governor was attending in the Senate room, and requesting the attendance of the house of delegates to see him qualified.

The speaker, attended by the members, went to the Senate room, and saw his excellency qualify, by his taking the several oaths required, &c.

The speaker, with the members, returned and resumed the chair.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, November 12.

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

On motion, ordered, That the clerk to the governor and council be requested to lay before this house the journal containing the proceedings of the executive department of this State for the present year.

A petition from the directors of the Baltimore water company, was read and referred.

A message was sent to the Senate, informing them, that the office of register of wills in Frederick county was vacant, and proposing to proceed immediately to an election to supply the vacancy, nominating Mr. Richard Butler, and appointing Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Shaaff to join in counting the ballots.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, passed by that house; which was ordered to be engrossed; and a message, agreeing to proceed immediately to the election of a register of wills for Frederick county, appointing Mr. John John-

son and Mr. Brown to join in the examination of the ballots.

The house proceeded to ballot for a person to be recommended to the governor or to be commissioned as register of wills for Frederick county, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Richard Butler had a majority of votes, and was recommended accordingly.

The following message was sent to the Senate:

This being the day appointed by the constitution for the choice of a council to the governor, previous to the discharge of this important trust we wish to be informed, whether any communications from the executive have yet been made to your honorable body, and if such have been made and perused, we request that they may be transmitted to this house, in order that every due information may be received previous to our choice.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a communication from the executive with sundry enclosures, and, on motion, the question was put, That the reading of said enclosures be postponed? Resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 32—Nays 31.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to proceed immediately to the election of a council to the governor, nominating Allen B. Duckett, John Scott, Francis Digges, Richard Hall Harwood, doctor Reverdy Ghiselin, Philip Reed, Richard Tilghman Earle and doctor John Maxwell, and appointing Mr. Somervell and Mr. Ennals to join in the examination of the ballots.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to proceed immediately to the election of a council to the governor, appointing Mr. Hayward and Mr. Houston to join in examining the ballots.

The house, having qualified for that purpose, proceeded to the choice of a council to the governor, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Allen B. Duckett, Reverdy Ghiselin, Richard T. Earle, Francis Digges and Philip Reed, had a majority of votes. Whereupon it was resolved, that Allen B. Duckett, Reverdy Ghiselin, Richard T. Earle, Francis Digges, and Philip Reed, be, and are hereby declared to be, the council to the governor.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, November 13.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Stuart. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

A petition from Lawrence Brengle, of Frederick county, was read and referred.

A petition from James Williams, of Saint Mary's county, was read and referred.

On motion, the question was put, That the enclosures contained in the communication from the executive, endorsed "confidential," be now read? Resolved in the affirmative. They were accordingly read and referred.

A letter from the secretary of State, with sundry enclosures respecting the more effectual preservation of the peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, was read and referred.

The following resolution being proposed to the house was read.

Resolved, That to much of the executive communication as relates to the appointment of Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. and compensation allowed him by the governor and council, and also so much of the said communication as authorizes the said agent to deduct the amount of the expenses in selling the stock, and investing the amount in the funds of the United States, shall not be considered as confidential.

A letter from the governor of Kentucky, with a resolution of that State therein, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was read and referred; and also a resolution of said State disapproving the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the State of Massachusetts; which was read.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee of claims, delivers a report; which was read.

Ordered, That the committee of claims procure weekly one copy of the Maryland Gazette for each member of the legislature.

Mr. Carroll delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas Webb, of Montgomery county; which was read.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, was read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

On Saturday last the Senate of this State formed a quorum and proceeded to business.

For Sale,

At Bloomingdale, Queen Anne's, the seat of Mr. Edward Harris, on an accommodating credit.

FIVE excellent working MULES, 6 years old; several Plough HOPES, and about twenty head of HOGS, one of them a Boar of the famous Bedford breed, imported by Mr. Parkinson.

ELIJAH COVINGTON,

November 16, 1865.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at the Farm at present occupied by the subscriber, on Jamaica Point, a long brook, Talbot county, Maryland, Friday the 20th day of December next, fair, if not, the next fair day.

A VARIETY of HORSES, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Carriage not much worn, Farming Implements, &c. &c. The terms of sale will be cash on all sums under four dollars, and bond or note with approved security on all sums over that dollar, payable in nine months, with required on delivery of the property. The above property will be sold entire or in the highest bidder, as the subscriber intends leaving the State of Maryland in a short time.

LANGFORD HIGGINS,

Talbot county, Nov. 19, 1865.

For Sale,

THAT new and elegant brick house and lot of ground, formerly the property of James Lambdin, situate on Washington-street, Easton. The advantageous situation of this property, and the accommodating terms on which it will be sold, will, no doubt, excite attention. It is not more than one fourth in cash, will be required, and the remainder in three annual installments. Application to J. S. Earle, junr, or the subscriber, will be attended to. If not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 24th of December, it will POSITIVELY BE SOLD on THAT DAY at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder on the terms before mentioned, with bond and approved security. WILLIAM HARRISON, junr., November 19, 1865.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber OFFERS FOR SALE, the late Mansion Farm of his father JOHN WHITE, deceased, situate in Caroline county, Maryland, one mile below White-Lyburg, and adjoining the main road leading from Dover to Cambridge, &c.

THIS TRACT contains near five hundred and sixty acres of land, about two thirds of which are cleared and arable, the remainder well timbered with red and white oak, chestnut, hickory, ash, &c. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house containing three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and four lodging rooms on the second; a very convenient barn; fifty by thirty five feet; a row of stables, seventy by twenty two feet, two stories high; a smoke house, still house, milk house, &c. &c. all in good repair. There are one apple and two peach orchards on the farm; with a variety of other fruit trees, &c. The cleared land is laid off in three fields, and might, at a small expense, be divided into two farms. The soil is equal to any in the county for wheat and Indian corn, and is capable of much improvement by manure, for the raising of which, there is every convenience. Any person disposed to purchase, can view the premises by applying to Nathan Keiron, tenant thereon; and know the terms, which are liberal, by applying to Joshua Driver, Esq. near the farm, Samuel or Joseph White, Frederick, or the subscriber, at No. 31, North Water-street, by whom an indisputable title will be given, and clear of all incumbrances.

JOHN WHITE, junr., Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1865.

Was Lost,

ON Monday the 11th Nov. instant, in Easton, or between Easton and the six mile post on the road leading to Centerville, a Roll of BANK NOTES, containing from 150 to 165 Dollars. Any person finding the same, and will leave them at the Star Office, shall be generously rewarded. Nov. 19, 1865.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that having purchased of Captains Thomas and Speedley, the *Easton Packet LOUISIANA*, they intend running her from Easton to Baltimore as a regular weekly Packet, on her usual days, leaving Easton on Wednesdays, at 6 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturdays, at 10 o'clock. She will be commanded by Edward Sales, who is well acquainted with the business. They have likewise rented Captain Thomas's Wharf, and a part of his Granary, for the reception of such Grain as may be offered for market.

From their determination to endeavor to please those who may favor them with their custom in this line of business, they hope to meet with encouragement—which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most humble servants.

HUGH & EDW. AULD, N. B. Post-ages and Freight at the wharf prices. Easton, November 16, 1865.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Anne's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS COUNTISS, late of Queen Anne's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-seventh day of January next, that a dividend may be made. All persons indebted to said estate, are required to settle the same, as in a notice cannot be given. Given under my hand this 17th day of November, 1865.

BENJAMIN BLUNT, admr. of Thomas Countiss.

For Sale,

A DOUBLE CHAIR, with a new and very good top, and the carriage wheels nearly new. It will be sold for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to the Star Office, October 1, 1865.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

DRINK TO ME ONLY.

DRINK to me only with thine eye,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss within the gale,
And I'll not ask for wine.
I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
Not to much honoring thee;
As giving it a hope that there
It would not withered be.
But thou thereon did'st only breathe,
And sent'st it back to me;
Since when it looks and smells, I swear,
Not like itself, but thee.
Then take my hand, ('tis all I have)
My heart was thine before;
Love me as well as I love thee,
I ne'er will ask for more.

TURNS OF FORTUNE.

A MAN bare of cash, and deserted by
Hope,
To end all his woes, had recourse to a
rope:
But while he was fixing the halter, he
found
A hoard of rich treasure conceal'd in the
ground.
In his bosom new plans he perceiv'd now
to rise:
The halter he dropt, and made off with
the prize.
The miser, when scarcely the other had
gone,
Came to search for the treasure, but found
there was none.
So the wretch, after standing some mo-
ments aghast,
Put his neck in the halter, and soon
breath'd his last.

Extract from the Journal of a Balloonist.

Passing a cloud, I put out my hands,
and took a piece of it, and squeezed it
like a sponge, and the water ran out—
The fun went north about, but never
set. At the distance of about fifty leagues
above earth, we saw a white bird fitting
on the corner of a cloud. We took it to
be one of Mahomet's pigeons. If we
had had a gun we could have shot it—
Passing by the moon we saw a fellow
selling land at auction. He wished us to
give a bid, but we told him we did not
come to buy lands in the moon. We
came across a comet, but it was asleep.
It looked like a tarapin, but had a tail
like a fox.

We came near a hail bank, and filled
a hat to bring down with us. The hail
stones were about as large as a pigeon's
egg.

A thousand miles from the earth we
passed through a field of turkey buzzards.
This would seem to be their region, and
accounts for the circumstance, that no
one has ever found a nest of one of these.
These rookeries are out of sight in the
atmosphere.

As we approached one of the heav-
enly bodies, it appeared like an island—
We struck upon a planet, but Blanchard
got out and pushed off the balloon. We
supposed it to be Mercury, as we heard
orators haranguing, and a multitude of
tongues.

There were marriages going on in
Venus, and in Mars we heard the drums
beat.

In Jupiter we heard swearing—Oh
Jupiter! by Jupiter! &c.

We meant to have a pull at one of
Saturn's rings, but were blown off the
coast, and found ourselves in the lat. of
Herschel. Provisions failing, we thought
proper to ship our course to the earth
again.

The first thing we saw was the forest
of Ardenne, which appeared like a
shamrock. The Pyrenean mountains
seemed like a bed of parsley; and the
Atlantic ocean about as large as Loch
Swilly.

Within about a league of the earth,
Blanchard gave me the parachute, and I
came down.

Proverbs for Bachelors—Chap. II.

1. Covet no woman's love, but whom
you will be diligent to oblige; for a small
neglect is taken by them as a great ingra-
titude.

2. The love of a virtuous woman is a
great blessing; but if once lost by ingra-
titude, you will find the will turn her love
that could not last, into a revenge that
will.

3. A proud woman, like an imprudent
prince, always loves him best by whom
she is most flattered.

4. If you aim at the favours of a lofty
mistress, you must highly extol her per-
son and parts, and agree with her opinion
in all things, though ever so opposite to
reason.

5. A proud woman, like a stately horse,
must be managed with a curb and a
straight rein.

6. That virtue is never safe that is un-
der the guardianship of pride: the latter
will be maintained, though the former be
sacrificed to maintain it.

7. Pride in a beautiful woman is like
a flaw in a diamond; it lessens the value,
spoils the lustre, and remains incurable.

8. He that hath a prudent wife, hath a
guardian angel by his side; but he that
hath a proud wife, hath the devil at his
elbow.

9. Giving presents to a woman to se-
cure her love, is like filling a sieve with
water.

10. She that hath some design upon
you, will first oblige you with some en-
gaging courtesy to become her debtor;
but be careful of those women who are
generous in the beginning.

11. Ingratitude is said to be worse than
the sin of witchcraft; and he that trusteth
a woman he hath once found ungrateful,
is worse than bewitched.

12. Court not a reconciliation with a
woman who hath once deceived you, lest
the triumph over your submission, and
make you an ass to bear her infirmities.

13. To a woman you love, behave
yourself boldly and with freedom, though
justly and respectfully; for a manly be-
haviour will awe her to be grateful; when a
cringing fondness may occasion her to
presume upon your good-nature.

POTATOES.

I am a farmer truly on a small scale,
possessing only 26 acres of land; never-
theless, I raise annually a considerable
quantity of Potatoes, a vegetable, which
I conceive, occupies the very first rank
in the whole vegetable kingdom, as to
the various and excellent uses to which
it may be converted.

I have seen the Potatoe made use of
in the following ways, and nearly all of
them in my own family.

1. A Potatoe roasted or boiled, for the
use of man, woman or child, is a most
delicious repast.

2. Potatoe bread is not only very palat-
able, but makes the finest toast.

3. Potatoe pie and pudding, both ex-
ceedingly good.

4. Potatoe yeast, deemed very good;
but will not keep long, as it soon becomes
an acid. The method of making yeast:
2 handfuls of hops, boiled as usual; the
hop-water must be boiling hot, and mixed
with some rye flour to make a batter.
A spoonful of molasses, 1 of ground gin-
ger, 1 of salt, 1 Egg; beat up together.—
This to be mixed with the batter, when
about milk-warm; to which must be ad-
ded some leaven or rising. This will pro-
duce yeast of a superior quality, and equal
to that of the best Brewers.

5. Potatoe starch excellent.

6. Potatoe hairpowder, equal to any, if
kept quite dry, and perfumed with berga-
mot.

7. Potatoes boiled and mashed fine,
being mixed with the water in which they
were boiled, with a handful of Indian meal
makes an excellent swill, either for a sow
with a litter of Pigs, or the first stage of
fattening hogs.

8. On Potatoes which were raw and
cut, being well washed, I fattened a Cow
that had a most remarkable quantity of
gut fat. Also, a cow, fed on raw potatoes,
will yield copious pails of the finest and
richest milk.

9. Raw Potatoes with a handful of Indi-
an Meal, if used during the whole Winter
by a Horse, without a single spear of Hay,
provided they are washed clean, so as to
leave no earthly particle about them, and
cut fine with a Potatoe knife, in the shape
of an S, with a proper handle; will, in
the Spring of the year, exhibit this noble
Animal much fatter than any of the
neighboring Horses, with a fine sleek
skin, as though he had all the time lived
upon luxuriant Clover, or other rich
Grasses; and his spirits will be undecri-
bably high, and his health and wind vast-
ly superior to those of a horse that lived
on, and had a superabundance of the best
clover hay all that time. This I have
known by experience.

10. Within a few days past, I have
heard of Potatoes being used as an excel-
lent substitute for coffee, in the following
manner: to wit.

Wash your Potatoes clean, and cut
them, with the skin on, into small pieces;
then run a needle and thread through
each piece, and thus form a bunch of
pieces; hang them up to dry, or put them
into a Dutch or other oven for that pur-
pose; and when sufficiently dried and not
burnt, toast them as you would Coffee;
grind them, in like manner, and use them.

I can safely say, then under all the cir-
cumstances herein stated, that the Su-
preme source of the universe, from
whom all our bounties and blessings flow,
hath not furnished the great table of
mankind with so delicious, useful, and
healthy a vegetable, as a potatoe.

NOTE. Is it not almost an incredible
fact, that only 12 years ago Potatoes were
not known in the Duke of Bavaria's
dominions, until introduced by the emi-
nent and distinguished Philanthropist
Count Rumford?

[Connecticut Courant.]

Two gentlemen standing together, a
young lady passed by them—said one,
there goes the handsomest woman I ever
saw. She hearing him, turned back,
and seeing him very ugly, said, I wish I
could say as much of you. So you may,
madam, said he; and lie as I do.

A person of the name of Wood hap-
pened to call his son a timber headed fel-
low—"You say true," replied the son,
"for I am a ship of the old block."

Two Welchmen at an inn had a dozen
of eggs for breakfast; and after they had

paid and gone a mile out of town, one
said to the other, he was glad he was
there, for he did sweat his landlord this
morning; for in his six eggs, which he
had, he had two chickens he paid never
a farthing for them.

One of a coroner's jury upon the body
of a man who had drowned himself, was
asked what the verdict was. "Felo de se"
was the reply. "Fell into the sea?" said
the enquirer, "why it was well known
he jumped in!"

As the surgeon of a ship, a short time
since, lying off Dover, who used, in every
disease, to prescribe to the men nothing
but sea water, was returning from shore,
the rope by which they ascend the ship's
side by some accident broke, and the sur-
geon fell into the water; on which, bawling
out lustily, one of the sailors enquir-
ed, "What's the matter?" "Why," cried
a meddler, "the doctor has only
tumbled into his own medicine chest!"

A Virgin of twenty three was lately
throwing out some affected sneers at ma-
trimony; when a grave friend in com-
pany observed, that marriages were made
in heaven. "Can you tell me, sir," re-
joined the fly nymph, "why they are so
flow in coming down?"

A country merchant advertises a com-
modity for sale, and gives notice that he
will take in payment all kinds of country
produce, except premises.

Notice to Farmers.

THE EXECUTORS of the late **JOHN**
O'DONNELL, of Baltimore coun-
ty, in the state of Maryland, propose to
offer at **PUBLIC SALE**, to the best bid-
ders, at **CANTON**, in the vicinity of Balti-
more city, on **WEDNESDAY** the 20th
day of November next—a large and val-
uable Stock of

Horned Cattle and Horses.

The Cattle consist of several Bulls and
Cows imported from Europe, of their in-
crease unmixed, and of others mixed with
chosen cattle of this country; offering to
the breeder an opportunity of supplying
himself with a stock superior to any in
this country, as the originals were selected
by the best judges in England, Ireland and
Holland.

The Horses consist of several approved
imported Studs and Mares of high pedi-
grees, of their increase unmixed, and of
others mixed with the best species of this
country, with some farm or working hor-
ses.

Also,
About seventy NEGROES—men, wo-
men, boys and girls; fifty Sheep, Wag-
gons, Carriage, Ploughs, Implements of
Husbandry, Household Furniture, and
undry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock,
when the terms will be made known.

For the Editors of the *Lancaster Journal*,
York Recorder, *Alexandria Advertiser*,
the Star at Easton, *the Fredericktown Herald*,
in Maryland, and *the Philadelphia Gazette*,
are requested to insert the above till the day
of sale, and send their accounts to Messrs. Yundt
and Brown, Baltimore.

October 29, 1805. ts

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

On the 3d day of December next, at the late
dwelling of Mrs. **DICKINSON**, in East-
on.

ALL the House and Kitchen Furniture
belonging to the late Mrs. **DICK-**
INSON; also a Chariot and pair of
Horses, two good Milch Cows, and a Cart.
The aforesaid property will be sold on a
credit of nine months, the purchasers
giving bond and approved security, with
interest from the date on all sums exceed-
ing eight dollars; under which sum cash
will be required upon the delivery of the
property.

Also will be rented for the ensuing year,
the late dwelling of Mrs. Dickinson, with
or without two lots adjoining the dwell-
ing.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'or.
November 12, 1805. ts

John Kennard, jun.

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

Which, added to his former stock, ren-
ders his assortment very complete.
Easton, October 15, 1805. tt

John & Thomas Meredith

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

Among which are—

SUPERFINE and
coarse Cloths
Nap & plain Coat-
ings
Plains
Kerseys
Halfbuck
Bonnets Cord for
Vest, &c.
Swansdowns
Spanish and Lambs
Wool Hosiery
And an assortment of **GROCERIES**
and **HARDWARE**—all of which being
laid in on the best terms, will be sold very
cheap for Cash.
Easton, October 15, 1805. if

Magistrates' Guide,

Just received and for sale at the *Star-Office*,
and *Book Store*, Easton.

Subscribers to this work are desired to call
for their books.
October 15, 1805.

The Subscriber

BEING about to decline **INN-KEEP-**
ING, earnestly requests all those in-
debted to him to call and close their ac-
counts with cash or note—otherwise he
shall positively be compelled to put his
books in the collector's hands for the re-
covery of the same.

SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Nov. 12, 1805. 9

To be Rented,

THE dwelling HOUSE at present oc-
cupied by Mr. William Patton, on
Harrison-street—There is a good granary,
stable, kitchen and garden. For terms
apply at the *Star-Office*, or to
MARY TRIPPE.
Easton, Nov. 12, 1805. 9

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained
from the Orphans Court of Queen
Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of ad-
ministration on the personal estate of Dr.
CHARLES FRAZIER, late of Queen
Anne's county deceased—All persons in-
debted to the said estate, are requested to
make immediate payment; and those that
have any demands against the estate, to
bring them properly attested, to
WILLIAM R. STUART, ex'or.
Centreville, Q. A. county, }
November 12, 1805. tt

Kent County Orphans' Court,

IN MARYLAND, Nov. 5th, 1805.
ORDERED, That **Phoebe Hull**, adminis-
trix of David Hull deceased, cause the fol-
lowing advertisement to be inserted for six
weeks successively in the "*Star*" at Easton.
Tf.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Wills for Kent county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Chel-
ter Town, hath obtained from the Or-
phans Court of Kent county, in Maryland,
letters of administration on the personal
estate of **DAVID HULL**, late of Kent
county deceased—All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are here-
by warned to exhibit the same with the
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or
before the twentieth day of May next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this fifth day of November,
1805.
PHEBE HULL, adm'rix.
of D. Hull dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1805.
ORDERED, that **GEORGE SPRY** and
Wife, Admin'rs. of **JOHN GRAHAM**,
deceased, cause to be inserted in the "*Star*" at
Easton, for six weeks successively, the ad-
vertisement following, viz.

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

GEORGE SPRY and
ARAMINTA SPRY, his Wife,
Admin'rs. of John Graham, dec.

In Chancery, October 9, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by
John H. Bayard, Trustee for the sale
of the real estate of William S. Bond
deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shown before
the first day of February next:—Provid-
ed a copy of this order be inserted in an
Eastern newspaper and the Maryland Ga-
zette, three times before the first day of
December next.

The report states, that 23,170 acres of
land in Allegany county was sold at one
falling and six pence per acre.

True copy.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
REG. CLERK CAN.
November 5, 1805. 3

Notice.

I HAVE FOR SALE,
200 barrels of Indian Corn, a
quantity of good Clover Hay and Corn
Blades, and a yoke of young Oxen.
R. CHAMBERLAINE.
Peach Blossom, Oct. 29, 1805. tt

For Sale or Rent,

THE HOUSE and LOT now occupied
by Mr. Thomas S. Robyn, situate on
the Landing road, near West street. To
any person desirous of purchasing such prop-
erty, the subscriber will give a good bar-
gain; or he will make some additional im-
provements, and lease the whole for a term
of years, at a reasonable rent.

JOHN L. KERR.
Easton, Nov. 5, 1805. 3

EDUCATION.

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

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

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained
letters of administration de bonis
non on the estate of **Louisa Dawson**, of Tal-
bot County deceased: All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are re-
quested to exhibit the same, with the vouch-
ers thereof; and all persons indebted to
the said deceased, are requested to make
immediate payment to the subscriber, oth-
erwise legal steps will be taken to reco-
ver the same.

JOHN KERSEY, adm'or
de bonis non of L. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805. tt

A Gardener,

A PERSON who has been residing for
four years on this shore, and part of
the time with Mrs. A. M. Chew, of Queen
Anne's county, wants a situation. He can
produce sufficient recommendations for
honesty, sobriety, and knowledge of his
business. For further particulars apply to
Mrs. A. M. Chew, or at this office.
Easton, Nov. 5, 1805. 6

Spectacles Lost.

LOST a few days ago, a pair of SPEC-
TACLES, in Easton, inclosed in a
paper case. Any person who may have
found them, and will leave them at the
Star Office, shall be generously rewarded.
November 5, 1805.

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

A NEW brick house on Washington-
Street, between the houses where
Dr. Earle lives, and Mr. Philomena Willis,
and possession given the first of January
next. For terms apply to Thomas Ab-
bott, in Easton, or the subscriber.
SAMUEL ABBOTT.
October 15, 1805. tt

The Public

ARE requested to take notice, that I
intend to petition the General As-
sembly at the ensuing session for an act to
straighten and amend that part of the pub-
lic road leading from Easton to St. Mi-
chael's which passes through the farm oc-
cupied by me.

JOHN GRAHAM.
November 5, 1805.

Apple Trees.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing any
number of APPLE TREES, of the
most choice fruit, from Chelster county,
Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall
and the ensuing spring, can be supplied
with any number at either period, by leav-
ing their names, and number of trees, at
the store of **Josiah Teggert**, in Easton, Md.
JACOB TAYLOR.
October 1, 1805. tt

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, liv-
ing in Talbot county, on Sunday
evening last, two negro boys, one by the
name of **JAMES HACKETT**, about twenty
years of age, five feet eight inches high,
of a light complexion, with a small tuft of
wool behind, very fond of liquor, and
when intoxicated very impudent; he plays
on the fiddle occasionally—his clothing
not remembered. **LEVIN BROOKS**, about
fifteen or seventeen years of age, low
stature, of a yellowish complexion, stoops
a little when he walks—clothing not re-
collected, a large mouth and flat nose.—
Ten dollars a piece will be given if taken
in the county, and twenty dollars a piece
if out of the state, with all reasonable
charges if brought home, or secured in any
jail so that they can be had again, will be
paid by **JOHN HIGGINS**, junr. or
THOMAS STEVENS.
Talbot county, Nov. 12, 1805. 3

N. B. The above boys committed a
ROBBERY on the highway on Saturday
evening last, which was the cause of their
elopement.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Anne-
Arundel county, two miles from the
city of Annapolis, on Monday night, the
14th of October, a yellow Negro Man
named **ELIAS**, with short wool on his
head, about five feet two or three inches
high, not very stout made, twenty-five
years old, and pretty active: had on when
he made his escape, an oldburg shirt,
country cloth over coat and trousers, full
and dyed light purple colour, also hat and
shoes; he took with him other clothes, a
black coat, yellow nankin pants, and
one white shirt. It is supposed he may
make for Baltimore, the city of Washing-
ton, or Eastern shore; in Baltimore he has
several acquaintances, and no doubt will
be harbored by them if he gets there.—
Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures
him in any jail, so that I get him again,
shall be entitled to the above reward.

HENRY JOHNSON, for
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
N. B. All masters of vessels are fore-
warned from carrying off said negro at their
peril.
H. J.
November 12, 1805. tt

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, Oct. 5, 1805. tt



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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1805.

[NO. 12....325.]

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 Connecticut Courant.

Deal fairly and hold fast your integrity. Let no temptation of gain, on the one hand, nor any embarrassment, on the other, ever lead you to step aside from the path of strict honesty. For aside from the consideration of a solemn reckoning hereafter, "honesty is the best policy," it is the surest way to worldly thrift and prosperity. But to honesty there must be added a great degree of caution, lest you become a dupe to the arts of the knave. Many a hopeful young man has been led by the conscious integrity of his own heart to such an overweening confidence in mankind as rendered him an easy prey to cunning sharpers and swindlers.

Unite care with diligence. Care preserves what industry gains; but the man who attends in his business diligently, but not carefully, throws away with one hand what he gathers with the other. A man in business should as much as possible, make use of his own eyes: at least, he should have a constant oversight of all his concerns; for if he leave this chiefly to others, it is ten to one, that he will soon find his circumstances embarrassed.

Endeavor to possess at all times a critical knowledge of your real circumstances. For this purpose, and indeed every respect, exact order or method in business is highly necessary. Men who do business without method, act in the dark; they plunge along at random, not knowing where they place their steps. They quickly find themselves bewildered and embarrassed; and there are many chances against them for one in their favor.

Prudently beware that your expenditures do not outrun your incomes. The style of living should conform to one's personal circumstances, and such expenditures as can be well afforded by a man of fortune, might be inevitably destructive to him who has his fortune yet to make. "Money, says the old proverb, makes money. When you have got a little and carefully saved it, it is often easy to make more. The great difficulty with a beginner, is to get that little." But if frugality does not store up what industry acquires, there can be no increase of capital.

Take heed of overtrading. If you adventure beyond your depth, if depending upon a fictitious capital, you extend your business far beyond your real capital, the hazard of bankruptcy, will be great. Indeed in this case you would hazard not only your own property, but that of your creditors; which is hardly reconcilable with honest principles. "When the profits of trade happen to be greater than ordinary, overtrading becomes a general error both among great and small dealers;" and a sudden shift in the state of commerce, (such as frequently happens) produces general distress.

Reckon nothing your own, that you owe for; it is a deposit placed in your hands by your creditors; which it would be fraudulent for you to use in such a manner as to endanger their interests. Debts are sacred; and every honest man will do his endeavors to discharge his bona fide debts with punctuality and honor.

Be ever cautious of running deeply into debt. Flattering prospects of great gain in this way sometimes occur, but they often prove delusive, and leave the too rash adventurer under an insupportable load.

Beware of entangling yourself by imprudent suretieships. There are divers caveats in the sacred volume against this kind of adventure; and its fatal consequences have been often witnessed in our own times and in almost all parts of this country. Especially beware of dealing too largely in accommodating paper; for as in such a case, you must borrow the names of others as indorsers, you would frequently find yourself under the necessity of lending your name, in return, further than prudence could dictate. And a large number becomes linked together in this way, the failure of a few of them shocks the whole.

Only add, the sincere expression of my ardent wishes that your honest and laudable efforts may be crowned with the divine blessing.

FROM THE BALANCE.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

Extract from the journal of Dr. Cowdery, kept during his captivity in Tripoli.

[CONTINUED.]

November 17.—Visited our sick,* who were quartered in a small house without a floor, near the palace, and about half a mile from our lodgings. The Danish consul supplied the sick with fresh provisions, by the request of capt. Bainbridge. November 20.—The minister permitted us to purchase our clothes. We got but a few, and at a high rate. One of our men, by the name of Thomas Prince, turned Turk, and was admitted into the palace.

November 21.—After visiting our sick, I was permitted to go with our druggist, Hamet, about the town to purchase medicine, but found but a few articles. A man of 116 years of age came to me to have me cure him of deafness.

November 24.—The Bashaw refused to furnish necessary clothing for the sick, or any thing for them to eat but four filthy bread. Capt. Bainbridge contracted with the Danish consul to supply the sick with beef and vegetables for soup every day.

November 27.—Our men complained of their hard usage, in being compelled to lie on the cold, damp, ground—to eat bad bread—to work hard, and to be bastinadoed by their drivers.

November 30.—One of our men, in a fit of despair, attempted to kill himself; but was prevented by the Turks, when in the act of cutting his throat. The wound did not prove mortal. I was permitted by the minister to call on the Spanish physician for medicine for Dr. Ridgley, who was then sick.

December 5.—The Bashaw sent for me to prescribe for himself and two officers of his body-guard, and ordered me to get such medicine as was necessary of the minister, who had a medicine chest.

December 6.—Visited the sick at the palace, and found them all better. I was received and treated very politely. The minister sent for me to cure him of a blindness of his left eye. I prescribed for him with very little prospect of success.

December 7.—Visited the ambassador from Constantinople, who was affected with the intermitting fever. Found my patients at the palace almost well.

December 8.—Received several natural curiosities of Tripoli from Mr. Nissen.

December 9.—Visited the Turkish ambassador and found him better. He asked many questions about America, and treated me with coffee.

December 10.—Visited the Turkish officer, where I found a captain of one of the Grand Seigneur's ships of war, who came to Tripoli to carry presents to the Grand Seigneur. The Tripolitan captain who took the brig from Philadelphia, capt. Morris, was also there. He was very inquisitive about our country and our navy.

December 12.—Was called on by the general of marine to visit his principal secretary. Before I was permitted to give any medicine, the Turks, six in number, with Hamet, our druggist, surrounded the sick man, and offered a prayer to Mahomet. The sick man then told me that if I would cure him, he would be very thankful, and would speak to the Bashaw in our favor.

December 15.—The Bashaw had a schooner launched, which was built by the Spanish carpenters. She was tolerably handsome, and was calculated to carry six guns. When she was launched three guns were fired from the batteries and the consuls all hoisted their colours. At sun set, a firing from the batteries announced the commencement of the Mahometan Ramadan, continuing a lunar month, in which they neither eat, drink, nor smoke, while the sun is above the horizon, but fast at night. In walking through the town to visit my patients, I found the mosque and principal houses illuminated, and the people rejoicing. Passing by the coffee house with our druggist, Lysle, a renegade Scotchman, who was now the Tripolitan admiral, called me in to drink coffee with him, and was very polite.

December 16.—Visited the marine secretary, and found him in a state of great debility. Could not prevail on him to take any medicine or the least kind of

* As this was Dr. Cowdery's daily practice, we shall omit the repetition of it. Edit. Balance.]

nourishment. He said he had rather die than offend Mahomet by breaking the Ramadan; but would take whatever I should advise, at night.

December 20.—The market was so poor that we could get nothing for dinner, but the shoulder of a poor dromedary.

January 1.—Was called to visit the Bashaw's child, about eleven months old. The Bashaw seemed much affected on my pronouncing the child dangerous; and wished me to pay every attention to it, saying, that any thing he could afford should be at my service.

January 2.—Found the Bashaw's child better, at which he expressed great satisfaction, and offered me a horse and servant to go to his gardens, about two miles from town. I preferred walking, and took our druggist with me. As I passed out at the gate of the city, I saw a man's head sticking on a pole. On enquiry, I found that it was the head of one of the *Esdouins*, who, about a year before, killed the son in law of the Bashaw, who commanded the army in collecting the taxes in the back part of his dominions. About a quarter of a mile from the gate, the road passed through a burying ground full of graves. After this, I came into a well cultivated country, which was laid out in squares of from one to six or eight acres, each surrounded with date trees, interspersed with orange, fig, olive, lemon and other trees. On coming to admiral Lysle's garden, we found him there, and he invited me in. It was very beautiful. He loaded us with its fruits, and offered me access to it whenever I chose; and said I was welcome to any thing growing in it. I concluded to postpone going to the Bashaw's garden until another day.

January 3.—Went to the Bashaw's garden, where I met the minister and the prince, the Bashaw's eldest son. They politely conducted me through the garden, which was ornamented with a great variety of fruit trees, loaded with fruit, particularly with oranges, lemons and limes. John Hilliard died in the evening.

January 4.—William Alderson died. January 11.—The Bashaw's eldest daughter was married to Selim, the Bashaw's chief *cliffa* or treasurer. Wilson, who was one of our quarter-masters, and lately turned traitor and Turk, received 500 *bittinados* for quarrelling with the noted Lysle.

January 14.—The minister of foreign affairs, Sidi Maamet Dacize visited our prison. The month's fasting (*Ramadam*) ended this day at the change of the moon. The Tripolitans fired a salute from our ship which lay moored in the harbor within sight of our window.

January 15.—The feast called *Byram*, commenced. Every gun in Tripoli was fired in honor of the day. Every Turk put on his best suit, and there was a general rejoicing.

January 16.—Capt. Bainbridge and lieutenant Porter were invited and accordingly visited the Bashaw, with all the consuls.

January 17.—The *Byram* ended this evening. The consuls, the ships in the harbor, and the castles displayed their colors during the three days. The rejoicing was great, but neither elegance nor taste were discoverable.

January 18.—By permission visited the triumphal arch which was built at the time the Romans conquered this country. It is dedicated to Augustus Caesar—is very large; built of fine marble, and is full of engravings and inscriptions in tolerable perfection. It stands near the Martinary.

January 19.—The Bashaw's agent sent us a present of tea, coffee and sugar, and a lamb, probably to induce us to buy a quantity of old clothes taken from us, for which they asked 600 dollars.

Diet at this time, was eggs and a piece of bread, with rain water for breakfast and supper—poor beef or camel's flesh, bread, and sometimes boiled cabbage, with rain water, for dinner.

February 3.—Was conducted to the castle to visit the Bashaw, when I found, after passing several centinels, about fifty fierce yelling dogs, & three heavy doors, loaded with iron and bells, which were opened for us by armed Mamelukes. Prescribed for the Bashaw's disorder.

February 6.—The Bashaw sent for me to come to his room in the castle. He shook hands with me, received me with much politeness, and requested me to pay every attention to his family as a physician.

February 10.—The Bashaw gave the officers permission to walk out into the

town and country, but not to visit the consuls nor the batteries. Our druggist, Hamet, was ordered to walk with us, and direct us where to go. We went out six at a time.

February 16.—Prescribed for the Bashaw's eldest daughter. Her husband offered me many civilities. At 5 o'clock P. M. were informed that two English merchantmen were standing in for the harbor. They proved, however, to be the two vessels under the command of Capt. Decatur. About 11 at night, we were alarmed by a most hideous yelling and screaming, from one end of the town to the other, and a firing of cannon from the castle. On getting up and opening the window which faced the harbor, we saw the frigate Philadelphia in flames.

February 17.—The Turks appeared much distressed at the loss of their frigate. A strong guard was put at our door, and we were forbid going out. I was forbid visiting our sick. It was reported that an American schooner and three boats set fire to the ship. Two Turks escaped, who told the news. They said that eight Turks had charge of the ship, and they supposed the other six were carried off by the Americans. Our druggist informed us that we were to be moved from our present habitation into the castle.

February 18.—A guard of about 20 Turks was at our door. I asked permission to visit our sick, and was refused. A gloomy aspect continued on the faces of the inhabitants for the loss of the frigate.

February 19.—Again asked permission to visit our sick, and was refused.

February 20.—Permitted to visit our sick. Found the town full of country militia and our guard doubled.

February 21.—Our prison was kept full of Turks to guard us. The Bashaw, having got a little over his fright, consented to let us remain where we were.

February 24.—We were forbid sending letters to our friends, without first showing them to the Bashaw of his ministers. The last letters we received, were delivered to us.

March 1.—We were conducted to the castle.

March 2.—Found our habitation very dark and smoky, having no light but what came through a grated sky-light.

March 3.—Not allowed to visit the sick and our druggist was forbid carrying letters for us.

March 4.—Capt. Bainbridge received a letter from the ministers, reprimanding him on account of three men who floated ashore a few days after the burning of the frigate. The Turks pretended that they were murdered after they were made prisoners by the Americans.

March 6.—In close confinement. Hamet, our druggist, was taken from us. The Bashaw suspected him of being too friendly to us.

March 7.—The Tripolitans got the guns from the remains of our frigate, and mounted them on their batteries. In trying them, several of the gun-carriages broke down, and one of the guns burst and killed one Turk and wounded four.

March 14.—The Turks seemed much alarmed, and placed a strong guard at our door, for what reason we knew not.

March 16.—The Bashaw sent word that I should have any thing I wanted free of expense.

March 17.—Ordered not to send our clothes out to wash.

March 24.—I was taken out of prison to visit a Mameluke's wife and child. The minister of foreign affairs paid us a visit, and said many clever things.

March 26.—A truce was held between Commodore Preble and the Bashaw.

From the 28th March to the 13th April, I was violently afflicted with the dysentery, during which time the Bashaw expressed much anxiety, and offered me every assistance.

April 5.—We felt the Sytyc wind, which was very oppressive.

April 24.—John Morrison died, in consequence of a hurt he received a few days before; while at work under the directions of his new masters. The Bashaw permitted me, with two of my fellow officers, to go to his garden, conducted by a guard of two Turks, armed with pistols and sabres. The pretention, they pretend, was taken to prevent the wandering Arabs & Moors from robbing us; but it was probably done to prevent our escaping to the Squadron, then cruising off the harbor, in fight.

May 7.—Our boys caught a large scorpion in the small yard of our prison.

May 11.—Our Squadron appeared off the town. The Turks were at their quarters. They had twelve gun boats armed, manned, and moored out in the harbor.

May 16.—Ten of our officers took a walk to the gardens under escort of a guard. They returned with a variety of flowers and ripe apricots.

May 20.—A party of us, under escort of four Turks walked to the desert, about four miles from our prison. We ascended a large bank of sand where we had an extensive view of the country. The desert has a singular and grand appearance. They extend to Mount Atlas, which we could see, at a distance of two days' journey. The sand is in heaps like snow-drifts in our country. There was not a house nor any other object to be seen—not a thing growing to interrupt the light; but it appeared like an ocean of sand. On our return we visited several gardens, where we got oranges, lemons, apricots and a variety of flowers. We were treated with the sap of the date tree, which tasted much like mead.

May 29.—A party of us, under escort, as before, took a walk into the desert. On our return we dined in the Bashaw's garden, under the shade of orange trees. The dinner was prepared in Turkish style and we ate with wooden spoons—it was simple and good. We visited several gardens, and were treated with as much respect as could be expected or desired, from a foe, who held us as prisoners of war. On returning to town, we saw two of our brigs at anchor off the harbor, seeming to defy all the force of Tripoli.

June 4.—We are plentifully supplied with squashes and cucumbers.

The Bashaw's eldest wife, called the queen, was delivered of her ninth child on the 18th of June. She was twenty three years of age. Her first child was born when she was in her eleventh year. It was said to be common to marry at ten.

June 27.—Mr. Hodge our boatswain, Mr. Douglas our sail maker, and Mr. Fontaine the first master's mate were taken out of prison and set to work by order of the Bashaw.

July 1.—A guard, removed to their country seat at his garden. The season very warm and our close confinement continued. We purchased figs, watermelons, mulberries and cucumbers.

July 18.—I was called to visit the Bashaw's eldest son, the Bey of Tripoli, (termed the *Prince of Wales of Tripoli*, by the English consuls) at his palace about three miles from town. I found him in a lofty and airy apartment, lying on a matras, and surrounded by his attendants. I prescribed for him and was highly entertained in the Turkish style. Saw two old women, said to have been 2 former Bashaw's wives.

July 19.—The Bey was well enough to return to Tripoli. He called at the door of our prison, which was unlocked and bolts and bars unloosed. I was conducted to him; when he expressed great satisfaction at having recovered his health, thanked me for my attendance, and promised to alleviate our misfortunes as far as was in his power. I was then sent back to prison. The Bashaw and Bey spent a day alternately in town, on account of the expected attack by the Americans.

July 31.—I was carried, with my trunk and bed, to the castle, where a room was provided for me, and the Bashaw informed me I must attend the American cases and his family as physician.

August 3.—The American Squadron under commodore Preble, consisting of 1 frigate, the Constitution, two brigs, three schooners, and seven gun-boats, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. commenced an attack on the batteries and gun-boats of Tripoli. I stood on the top of the castle, where I had a fair view of the engagement. Three of the enemy's gun boats were captured by the Americans. Two Turks swam on shore, and were carried before the Bashaw, who gave them each a suit of clothes and a few dollars. They said that many were killed on both sides.

August 5.—The American Squadron anchored off Tripoli, I was ordered to dress the wound of a Mameluke, who had his hand shattered by the bursting of a blunderbuss. I amputated all his fingers but one, with a dull knife, and dressed him in a bungling manner, in hopes of losing my credit as a surgeon in this part of the country, for I expected to have my hands full of wounded Turks, in consequence of the exploits of my brave countrymen.

[To be continued.]

From the Boston Chronicle.

THE EXAMINER.

What demon has palsied the energies of the United States?

Our commercial relations have become interesting, as connected with the powers of Europe: and as they relate more especially to England, France, Holland, and Spain. If the United States have no commercial energy to enforce their claims on the ocean, they must submit to such restrictions as foreign powers enforce on them. It is in vain to talk about the justice of our rights, the question rests on the means in our power to substantiate them. It has often been alleged against the republicans, that they are disposed to relinquish all their privileges to France, and are only desirous to make war against England. As an individual, I detest any distinction between nations. It is of little consequence who depredates on our property; and whenever the injury lies, let us pursue the culprit for indemnification.—This however, must not be done in the language of insulting bravadoes. It must be contemplated on the most extensive principles of inherent force, as it respects the connection and utility attached to the intercourse between the respective powers in opposition to us.

These premises being taken, as the basis of my remarks, and having at present in view the conduct of the British, in their late decisions on American captures, I shall pursue a course of investigation of their conduct, and the means in our power to counteract it.

A neutral nation, according to the laws of nations, has a right to pursue its commerce, between the belligerent powers, with such commodities as are not particularly specified as contraband articles. If certain governments are at war, it never should be in the power of either to check the commerce of those who do not interfere in their controversy. If England and France are at variance about a particular description of monarchy, or if the former is apprehensive of an invasion from the latter, it cannot give a right either to interrupt the commerce of the United States, when the cargoes do not furnish such implements of war as to give one an advantage over the other. It would be a benefit to both nations, if neutrals were left at liberty to pursue a free trade. The demand in the respective markets would determine the port of entry; and if England gave a greater price than France, or France a greater than England, the cargoes would naturally be shipped to those who gave the greatest profit. Neutrals, as connected with hostile powers, are the common providers for the respective belligerents, for when nations are at war, it is a trial of strength as it relates to their foreign connections. It is putting their force to the most unequivocal issue, not only as it respects their internal, but external resources. France and England have now arrived at the crisis of national preponderancy. The energies of both are stretched to their utmost extension. But in this contest, the American commerce, (by the late naval edicts) is brought in to aid the ascendancy of Britain over France. This nation does not stand on its own invincibility; but a system of depredatory exertions is adopted (to throw a weight in favor of Britain, (by capturing American property) to invigorate the naval strength in prosecuting the warfare.—Thus the Americans are made subservient to their purposes, and, though neutrals, have become the sinews and fibres of their contest.

The vague terms introduced in the treaty between England and this country are the causes of all our present difficulties. The undefined principles of blockade, right of search, contraband articles, &c. are the reasons why we are now subject to the imposition of the British. It is a singular circumstance, that Russia should now be contemplated as the ally of England against France, when she was so cautious in her treaty with them. Instead of treating Russia with disrespect, they have been courting her patronage. They have ever viewed Russia as a nation which attended to its internal interest. For when a nation respects themselves, they will be respected by others. The folly of the United States, in becoming frantic in favor of Jay's treaty has ever lowered us in the estimation of England. They found, that we were ignorant of our neutral rights, and no instance have they respected us since we ratified that instrument. The ministry were convinced that we did not understand ourselves, and that the merchants were their own "worst enemies" by advocating its adoption, in consequence of which, the American reputation has sunk to the lowest pitch of degradation, in their estimation. They court Russia, but despise the United States.—They make overtures to the former, but wantonly leave our commerce to be sacrificed by the mandate of a single judge.

While our Boston merchants were clamorous for restrictions on the British in 1795, they submitted with the utmost complacency, to the most imposing em-

barrallments on the American trade by becoming advocates for an instrument which prostrated every commercial right to the arbitrary decision of a British judiciary. Our present difficulties arise from the pusillanimity of the former administrations, in their ratification of Jay's treaty aided by the incessant din, and clamorous vociferation of British importers, in connection with a group of agents, factors and stock jobbing speculators.

This was the demon that palsied the energies of the United States.

Our carrying trade was considered important by the merchants in their Circular Letter. But by extending the contraband articles in Jay's treaty, a large proportion of this branch of commerce is annihilated. It deprives us of our freighting business in the East-Indies, which we enjoyed before that treaty without any obstructions.—It subjects our vessels to be searched by the British, and renders them liable to be sent into their ports upon bare suspicion. It admits provisions to become a contraband article, and thereby exposes the produce of America to the rapacity of British cruisers.

Did not the merchants flatter the traders, that upon its ratification, the carrying trade would be extended? But since the treaty has been adopted, has not this important branch of commerce become subject to innumerable restrictions? If the decisions in British courts of admiralty are the supreme law of the land, will not the navigation of the United States in a few years fall a sacrifice to British intolerance?—Will not our wharves instead of being filled with American ships be thronged with British, and freighted with American produce, by British factors, and temporary residents, who pay not a shilling tax for all their privileges?

The federalists now imperiously ask, why we do not renew the British treaty? The reason is obvious, because we have already sacrificed perpetually our neutral commerce, and foreclosed ourselves from using those means which the commercial resources of this country abundantly furnish in case of emergency. We have restrained ourselves from laying any further duties on their manufactures, without submitting to countervailing ones on their part. We have subjected ourselves to heavy demands for old debts contracted by private merchants, and have exhausted our banks of currency to satiate a rapacious plea denominated "legal impediments."

We have placed English factors and temporary residents on a footing with our citizens.—Every proposition made by Mr. Madison, Dayton, and others as the operative weapons to counteract the arbitrary measures of Britain, has been pronounced in the treaty, and become the permanent basis of our future negotiations, in all controversies with the English nation. The treaty, by a system of anticipation, has palsied every effort contemplated either by the merchants of Boston in 1785, or by the republicans in congress previous to its adoption. When the federalists talk about a renewal of those articles which have expired, let them tell the citizens of such degrading parts which stand like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and which cannot be expunged, other ways, than by cutting the gordian knot, which has bound us in disgraceful chains to their imperious mandates.—Certain articles it is true are confined to the "tomb of the Capulets," but those still remain, which enforce the death blow to the sovereignty of our navigation.—The fact is, the treaty has peremptorily forbid the United States from ever exercising those rights which Mr. Madison, and Mr. John Adams, and all other civilians considered as the palladium of the American commerce.

It is expected, says the Independent Chronicle, that on the meeting of Congress, the important business of national commerce will be fully considered.—That measures will be adopted to give protection to our property and seamen; that the British nation will feel the weight of our trade, not only within their manufacturing towns, but the islands. We have a strength in this species of warfare, which would command the attention and respect of that nation. Our imports of their fantastical articles of fashion, which only serve to vitiate our habits, and introduce idleness and dissipation among our citizens, are the main springs which enable them to enrich themselves at our cost.—Let us only cease to barter our national honor for gewgaws and articles of soppery, and we might bid defiance to that power, which now wantonly sports with our sovereignty and independence. The suppression of a cargo of British manufactures would be more powerful than 10 sail of the line, for the latter might be captured, and occasion a loss of millions, but the former would enforce its operation with an efficacy too powerful to be concealed, attended with the saving of millions of dollars, which are yearly remitted for superfluities. Let us know our strength, as it relates to Britain, and we should not hesitate long in putting it into operation. Ships of war are the strength of Britain, but a non-intercourse would soon dismount every cannon of their navy.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, September 21.

The official journal of this day announces that the emperor of Germany, without any previous negotiation or explanation, and without a declaration of war, has invaded Bavaria. The elector has retired to Wirtzburg, where the whole of the Bavarian army is assembled.

September 24.

Cardinal Roach, our minister plenipotentiary at Rome, has presented to the holy father, in the name of his imperial and royal majesty, eight magnificent pieces of tapestry representing scenes from the new Testament, two superb carpets of exquisite workmanship, two chandeliers of the greatest beauty, and a service of plate for the table.

September 26.

Marshal Massena, general in chief of the army of Italy, arrived on the 10th Fructidor at the head quarters of Villa Franca; the day following he visited the fortifications of Mantua, and in the evening departed for Vaileggio, where he will establish his head quarters.

General Jourdon passed lately through Lyons without topping, on his way from Italy to Paris.

September 27.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

St. Cloud, 2d Complimentary day, year 13. We, Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, have decreed and do decree what follows—

TITLE I.—ART. I. There shall be formed three bodies of an army of reserve, the first shall have its head quarters at Boulogne, and shall be commanded by marshal Brun; it shall extend from the Somme to the Scheldt, and shall comprise the departments of the Somme, of the Pas-de Calais, of the Nord and of the Lys. The second shall assemble at Mayence and shall be commanded by the senator marshal Lefebvre; it shall comprise the departments of the 25th and 26th military divisions.—the third shall unite at Strasbourg and shall be commanded by the senator marshal Kellerman; it shall comprise the departments of the 2d and 6th military divisions.

II. All the corps destined to make a part of these three bodies of reserve shall be carried to the complement of war, by means of the reserve.

TITLE II.—III. There shall be formed at Rennes a flying camp of grenadiers under the orders of the general of brigade Boyer. There shall be formed a second flying camp of grenadiers at the town of Napoleon, under the orders of a general of brigade. There shall be formed a third flying camp of grenadiers at Alexandria, department of Marengo, under the orders of a general of brigade.

IV. There shall be attached to each of these bodies a division of light horse artillery.

V. These bodies are destined to march wherever their presence shall be necessary.

VI. The minister of war is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor.
The secretary of state, signed,
A. E. MARET.

An imperial decree orders that there shall be formed a corps of horse velites of 800 men, to be composed of conscripts of the last three years, at the rate of six for each department, to be taken from among those who shall offer themselves voluntarily; or in default of such, to be designated by the prefect. The Velites must be of sound constitutions and must have of their own, or from their relations, a secure revenue of 300 fr. a year.

H. M. the emperor and king set off for the army on Tuesday last.

The empress set off with the emperor, and is to be followed by M. Talleyrand the minister for foreign affairs.

[A Paris paper of the 28th September, contains a very lengthy exposition of the reciprocal conduct of France and Austria, from the peace of Lucerne, read by the minister of foreign affairs in the senate on the 22d Sept. The subsequent remarks close this exposition.]

"After such an act on the part of the court of Vienna, the emperor could have nothing more to ask of it. It became evident that since that congress, preceded with such an imperious tone, and with views so vitally hostile to France, was only a new snare laid for her faith; that Austria irrevocably decided upon war, would not return to pacific ideas, & that she was even no longer free to return to them. The exchange of all places evidently proved that a part of the sums granted to the English ministry, to serve their ends upon the continent, were arrived at its destination, and the power which had just trampled with her alliance, could no longer spare the blood of her subjects, the price of which she had just received.

"All further explanations with the court of Vienna, being thus become impossible;—the way of arms is henceforward the only one compatible with honor.

"Let England applaud herself upon having at length found allies; let her rejoice that blood is about to flow upon the continent; let her flatter herself that

her own will be spared—let her hope to find her safety in the discord of other states, her joy will be of short duration, her hopes will be vain, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations will be at length avenged.

"The emperor, obliged to repel an unjust aggression, which he has in vain endeavored to suspend the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the shores of the ocean those old bands so often victorious, and he marches at their head. He will not lay down his arms before he has obtained full and entire satisfaction, and complete security both for his own state and those of his allies."

The Emperor's speech in the Senate.

Senators—

"In the present circumstances of Europe I feel the necessity of appearing in the midst of you, and of making known to you my sentiments.

"I am about to quit my capital to put myself at the head of my army, to carry a speedy succour to my allies, and to defend the dearest interests of my people.

"The wishes of the eternal enemies of the continent are accomplished: war has begun in the heart of Germany. Austria and Russia have united with England and our generation is drawn anew into all the calamities of war. A few days ago, I still hoped that peace would not be disturbed; menaces and outrages found me impassable; but the Austrian army has crossed the Inn, Munich is invaded, the elector of Bavaria is driven out of his capital; all my hopes are vanished.

"It is at this instant in this wickedness of the enemies of the continent has unveiled itself. They were yet apprehensive of the manifestation of my profound love of peace; they were apprehensive lest Austria, at the sight of the abyss which they had dug under her foot-steps, should return to sentiments of justice and moderation; they have hurried her into war. I am grieved at the blood it will cost Europe; but the French name will obtain a new lustre from it.

"Senators, when at your desire, at the voice of the whole French people, I set the imperial crown upon my head, I received from you, from every citizen, the engagement to maintain it pure and unsullied. The people have given me in every circumstance proofs of their confidence and their love. They will fly under the colours of the emperor and of his army, which in a few days will have passed the frontiers.

"Magistrates, soldiers and citizens, all wish to maintain the country free from the influence of England, who, if the prevailed, would grant us only a peace surrounded with ignominy and shame, and the principal conditions of which would be the burning of our fleets, the filling up our ports, and the annihilation of our industry.

"All the promises I have made to the French people, I have kept. The French people, in their turn, have taken no engagement with me that they have not surpassed. In this circumstance so important for their glory and mine, they will continue to merit that name of Great People with which I saluted them in the midst of the fields of battle.

"Frenchmen, your Emperor will do his duty, my soldiers will do theirs, you will do yours."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Aurora, dated Obolitoche (the State of Ohio) October 15, 1805.

"Our republican governor has been re-elected, nearly unanimously—there have been but a few scattering votes.—Every senator and representative, elected to the next assembly, so far as I have heard, is a republican; and although the federalists had but two members in the upper and three in the lower house last year, I am led to believe they will not have even so many the present.

"We have been uncommonly healthy here this season. The emigration to this country the present year, has far exceeded that of any former one. The United States lands lying in this district, are nearly all taken up. Lands which were sold three years ago for 2 dolls. per acre, are now selling at from 12 to 15 dolls. per acre.

"Col. Burr is now in this town."

HUDSON, Nov. 5.
From New Orleans, September 21.

Our letters are to this date. The only political news they contain is the rumour of approaching war with Spain, and the following account:

"An unpleasant occurrence has taken place in respect to the mail. The post-ride, in passing through the Chickasaw country, was shot through the body, and lay for some time as dead, but finally was able to remount his horse and ride four miles to a house, where it is said he lay at the point of death. One packet of the mail is lost entirely, and no official letters are to be found; which circumstance gives rise to the belief that the Spanish government is at the bottom of the murder and robbery.—If all these things are so, our government must proceed with a strong arm, or adieu to all communication with the Atlantic States by land or sea."

Extract of a letter from William Gooden, jun. supercargo of the brig Stork, Walter Cornell, master, belonging to James D. Wolf, esq. of Bristol.

"We sailed from Newport the 21st of June, and in 26 days, (during which we were constantly perplexed with head winds and calms) we found ourselves in lat. 36. N. long. 38 W. On the evening of the 20th, being thick and squally, we were brought to by a French privateer of 14 guns; our captain was ordered to get out his boat and come on board with his papers, which was immediately complied with. Soon after they sent six men armed, who took possession of the vessel and ordered us on board the privateer. Eight men, Mr. Adams, the mate, and myself embarked in a small leaky skiff, which the pirates sent for the purpose, forbidding us to take our jolly boat, which was along side. We had not proceeded far from the vessel, before one of the men cried out the boat was going down! I threw off my great coat and prepared myself for swimming, but fortunately found a bucket and kept her free until we reached the privateer. They conducted us aft, and seated us on a chest of arms, and examined us one by one with a lantern, in order to discover if any of us were Frenchmen; me the wife declared to be a fellow countryman of theirs; the rest were driven into the fore-hold and had a guard set over them. Having examined the papers, finding I was the supercargo, they swore I was the son of some English merchant of whom the property belonging. I was ordered down into the after hold, and as I was descending, one of them directed a blow which met me on the face so forcibly that I lay motionless for some time at the bottom of the hold. When I came to myself I found I had lost a considerable quantity of blood, but this did not distress me half so much as the gloomy prospect of what was to follow; being convinced by their conduct that they were pirates. I found the place in which I was confined, to be filled with different kinds of plunder, and by what I could learn with my ear at the bulk head, I was satisfied my captain was coming off worse than myself: Thus you may well suppose,

"The dreadful post of observation
Darkened every hour."

Their boats were employed the whole night in conveying plunder from our vessel. I was not permitted to see captain Cornell. The first reception he met with was with the butt of a pistol, which stunned him.—They beat him—tore the hair from his head, and otherwise abused him in a most inhuman manner. They then wrote for him to sign what they termed a "Capitulation;" the burden of which was, that our cargo was English property. On his refusal, they threatened to put him to torture, until he should consent. Finding the actual tortures of the body and constant menace of repetition did not shake his firmness, they attempted his paternal feelings in a manner, at the recital of which humanity revolts. The captain's little son was left asleep in the cabin when we came on board the privateer; he was now taken on deck, and lashed to the throats, when these merciless wretches scourged him in a manner too barbarous for conception, in order to carry their villainous project into effect. The father was released from his confinement, and from the deck of the robber he witnessed this effecting sight. The cries of his son, however, soon forced him below. Here he was threatened with the like treatment, if he did not immediately sign the "Capitulation;" which he perseveringly refused.

After they had beaten the child as long as they had thought proper, he was unbound and commanded to find English colours: on declaring it was out of his power (there not being any on board the brig) one of them drew a sword and threatened to cut off his head. He immediately ran down into the cabin, and finding he was pursued, he jumped out at one of the windows. The privateer's men manned their boat and took him in. He was thrown senseless on the deck with his hands tied behind him, and thus they left him.

"About 11 o'clock the next forenoon, I was called up and ordered into the boat; soon after, the captain joined me, and we were all dismissed from the privateer, which immediately bore away. We found all our men on board. The first object which demanded our attention was the captain's son, whom we stripped of wet clothes, and put to bed. His wounds for 6 or 8 days were very painful, but he has since quite recovered.

"Our vessel was plundered in a shameful manner. The pirates broke open all our chests and trunks, and took nearly every article of clothing, except what we had on. They also took our spare sails, cordage, &c. and unrove a part of our running rigging. All our cabin-stores, quadrants, charts, what money they could find, my hat, boots, shoes, writing desk, watch, pistols, and even bosom-pin, did not escape their rapacity.—However, we consider ourselves fortunate in coming off with one thing, that they almost frightened us out of—I mean our lives."

"The loss of this vessel was about 60 dollars.—They did not plunder the cargo."



OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser

**EASTON, Tuesday Morning
November 26, 1805.**

Our accounts from Annapolis are as late as Saturday last, at which time nothing of moment further than will be found in the succeeding columns of this morning's paper, had transpired—On Friday last the bill to abolish the general court, which passed the last session, was confirmed in the senate, year 8—says 4; which was made the order of the day for Thursday next, in the house of representatives—where its friends and opponents are nearly of equal standing as to numbers.

It is true, we understand, that there is on board the Congress now in the Potomac, an ambassador from the Bey of Tunis to the United States. His name is Sidi Suliman Mala Manni, and he is attended by a numerous suite. The circumstances attending this mission are too interesting to be omitted. For a considerable time past the Bey of Tunis had manifested hostile feelings towards the United States, when three Tunisian ships were taken by our blockading squadron off Tripoli. This act excited the indignation of the Bey, and menacing letters were addressed to our commodore demanding satisfaction. As soon as peace was effected with Tripoli, commodore Rodgers entered the Tunisian Bay, and sent a message, little expected by the Bey, whose court was thrown into consternation. The language of menace was disavowed, and all intention of coming to a rupture with the United States disclaimed. The fulfilling differences between the Bey and commodore Rodgers issued in the former proposing, and the latter acquiescing in this mission, with the view of making the proper assurances and representations to the President of the United States. We understand that according to the usages of the Barbary powers, this mission is to be considered as a distinction paid to the U. States, as those powers never send ministers but to nations whose power they hold in great respect.

Accordingly, likewise, to their customs, it becomes the duty of our government to provide for the lodging and maintenance of the ambassador. The house, lately occupied by Mr. Stelle, has accordingly been taken for the reception of the minister, who, no doubt, will be received with distinguished honours. Sidi Suliman Mala Manni brings, we understand, four fine Arabian horses as presents.

Sidi Hamet, the exiled Bahaw of Tripoli, declines, it is said, coming to the United States. *Nat. Intel.*

The following is taken from the Enquirer of yesterday, which was handed to the editor of that paper by general Eaton. *[Virg. Gazette.]*

Algers, September 9, 1805.

SIR,

I have only a few moments to inform you, our affairs are well.

On the 30th ult. the soldiers rose in a body and murdered the Dey and his prime minister.

A new Dey was immediately elected, and not a life was lost except the above mentioned.

I forbear to detain the Nautilus, having nothing very urgent to communicate.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. MOUNTFORD,

Charge d'affaires, at Algers.

Captain Campbell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

On Monday arrived in this city, our gallant and distinguished countryman, General Eaton, in good health. His achievements merit, and we entertain no doubt will receive, the respectful attentions of his fellow citizens in every part of the union. The glorious and joyful events, in which he has so largely participated, entitle him to the gratitude of every man who feels an interest in the honor of his country, and who properly appreciates the liberation of three hundred captive citizens.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, at Washington city, Mr. Peregrine Ringgold, of Kent county, to Miss Abby Smith, of that city.

DIED—On Sunday evening the 10th inst. Mrs. Nancy Arringdale, wife of Mr. John Arringdale, of this county, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, and died in full assurance of her acceptance with the Redeemer.

Those indebted to the Editor of the Star, will confer a particular favor on him by making payment as early as possible, in order that he may furnish such materials as are indispensable for the approaching season, previous to the frost.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKEICH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, November 14.

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

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to lay out and establish a road from the city of Annapolis to the city of Washington, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

A petition from John B. Colvin, of Frederick county, was read and referred. Mr. Perry Spencer appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

A petition from Levin Long, of Worcester county, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, An act granting leave to the trustees of Bethel congregation, in Harford county, to receive a deed for, and hold the land therein mentioned; which was read the first and second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

A petition from Elijah Tare, of Worcester county was read and referred. The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Friday November, 15.

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

On motion, Ordered, That the governor be requested to lay before this house any written communications received by the executive from Samuel Chase, Esq.; during the recess of the legislature, on the subject of the bank stock in the English funds.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor with a letter therein enclosed from Samuel Chase, Esq.; to him relative to the bank stock which were read.

On the second reading of the resolution proposing that a part of the communications from the executive relative to the bank stock should not be considered as confidential, the question was put, that the words "as authorizes the said agent," be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 34—Nays 31.

The question was then put, That the words "marked No. 3, giving an opinion to the agent, as purporting to authorize him," be inserted in lieu of the words stricken out of the said resolution? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the words "intimates the opinion of the executive to the said agent that he would be authorized," be inserted in lieu of the words stricken out as aforesaid? Resolved in the affirmative.

The resolution being read throughout, on motion, the question was put, that the following be received as an amendment to the said resolution? To wit:—"and further, that no member of this house shall be prohibited from divulging the contents of the letter from the executive to Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. signed by his excellency Robert Bowie, and dated, Annapolis, May 20, 1805." Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house concur with the said resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Saturday, November 16.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Frederick Holbrook appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

A petition from James R. Pratt, and others, securities for the late Sheriff and collector of Queen Anne's county, was read and referred.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, November 18.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Mr. Stuart appeared in the house. Mr. Frisby Henderson appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Sturgis delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to levy annually a sum of money on the assessable property of said county for the purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

The bill authorizing Lawrence Brengle, late collector of Frederick county, to complete his collection, was read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill granting leave to the trustees of Bethel congregation, in Harford county, to receive a deed for, and hold the land therein mentioned, endorsed "will pass," which was ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, That the report of the examiner-general of the eastern shore be referred to Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Denny, to consider and report thereon.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners

in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries.

Leave given to bring in a bill to prevent free coloured persons from felling wheat, corn or tobacco.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, November 19.

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

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

A petition from Frederick Green, printer to the state, and a petition from Jacob, Matthias, George and Christian Sedgwick, of Baltimore county, were read and referred.

Mr. Watts delivers a bill, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning in this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

Mr. Upton Bruce appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a report on the petition of Frederick Green, in his favor; which was read.

The following resolution was read the first and second time and assented to.

Whereas the state having become a stockholder in the Bank of Baltimore to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand and two hundred dollars, is thereby entitled to appoint annually two directors, one to be chosen by the senate, the other by the house of delegates; therefore, resolved, that this house, on to-morrow, will proceed to the appointment of a director to the Bank of Baltimore in behalf of the state for the ensuing year.

Leave given to bring in a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the line of the district of Columbia, where it crosses the post-road leading from Georgetown to Frederick, through Montgomery and Frederick towns.

The following was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Gentlemen of the senate,

We propose to proceed to-morrow to the election of two directors on the part of this state in the Union Bank of Maryland. — are put in nomination by this house. Mr. — and Mr. — are appointed by the house of delegates to join the gentlemen to be appointed by you in the examination of the ballots; and, to regulate the manner of said election, we have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two directors to be appointed on the part of this state in the Union Bank of Maryland, be elected by ballot, and the two persons having a majority of the ballots of all the attending members of both houses of the legislature, be declared duly elected directors on the part of this state in the Union Bank of Maryland.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, November 20.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Joshua Predeaux appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Elliott delivers a bill, entitled, An act to change the names of Jacob Sedgwick, Matthias Sedgwick, George Sedgwick and Christian Sedgwick, to the names of Jacob Adreon, Matthias Adreon, George Adreon and Christian Adreon; which was read.

Mr. James Scott appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The house proceeded to ballot for a director in the Bank of Baltimore on behalf of the state for the ensuing year, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that James L. Hawkins was elected, and he was accordingly declared a director on the part of the state in the Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Frazier delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize and empower Samuel Hooper, of Bricechester county, to convey a tract of land therein mentioned; which was read.

A petition from John Pennington, of Queen Anne's county, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands; a bill to provide for the election of commissioners by the people to settle and ascertain the public taxes in each county of this state, and for other purposes; a bill to authorize the judges of the general court to send causes to their respective counties for trial, to facilitate the taking the depositions of witnesses and to prevent the removal of causes for delay from the county courts to the general court, and for the regulation of fees in the general court, chancery court, and court of appeals; and a bill to withdraw the funds from Washington and Saint John's colleges.

The report on the petition of Frederick Green was read the second time, and the resolution therein sent to, and sent to the senate.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

HERRIMER, (N. Y.) Oct. 29.

Uncommon Weather. We have had three now storms since our last—on one Thursday night, when it was judged three inches of snow fell; another more moderate, on Saturday; but being unattended with much frost, the snow lay on the ground but a few hours. (The third fall of snow was the heaviest, and continued almost the whole of Sunday, (and remained on the ground till yesterday noon) so that we have had perhaps a-foot already.

Doctor Fendall,

OPERATOR UPON TEETH.

HAS just arrived in town, from Northampton, on his return to his residence on the Western shore, from which place he has been nearly six months absent. Those who are still disposed to employ the Doctor in the line of his profession, will find him at Mr. Lowe's Inn, until Thursday morning, the 28th instant, at which time he must bid adieu to his friends at Easton. The Doctor here with gratitude returns his thanks to the liberal citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, for their politeness, attention and civility. November 26, 1805.

Public Vendue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on THURSDAY the 12th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on a credit of nine months, at the late dwelling of William Dawson, deceased, in Miles River Neck,

VALUABLE Plough Horses, Milch Cows and Farming Utensils, a very good Perry Auger, and some Household Furniture, with about one hundred barrels of prime Indian Corn. Likewise will be sold at PRIVATE SALE, a number of VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, by applying to the subscribers.

ROBERT DAWSON,

WILLIAM D. THOMAS,

Adm'ors of Wm. Dawson, dec'd. November 26, 1805.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 17th day of December next, at the late dwelling of John Daugherty, deceased, near Potts's Mill,

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Also, a quantity of Corn and Corn Fodder.

The aforesaid property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums above eight dollars, the purchasers giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date; and for all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required upon the delivery of the property.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT S. HARWOOD,

Administrator of J. Daugherty, dec'd. November 26, 1805.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 17th of next December, will be exposed at Public Sale,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS in and adjoining the town of Easton, lately the property of Col. John Hughes. The purchaser of every Lot must pay fifty dollars cash in part payment of the purchase, and give bond, with approved security, for the balance, payable in equal payments, on the 1st of October, 1806, and 1st of May, 1807, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock on the premises.

Immediately after the sale of these Lots, a FARM, consisting of about three hundred acres, and situate near Potts's Mill, in Talbot county, will be disposed of at Prince's Tavern, on a credit of three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, payable in equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. JAMES EARLE, Jun. Trauttee. Easton, November 26, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN HUGHES, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber immediately; and all persons indebted for property sold on the 25th day of September, 1804, by said Hughes, are requested to make payment on or before the 17th of December next, or they will be proceeded against according to law. J. EARLE, Jun. November 26, 1805.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending MILES G. DOWNES, an apprentice to the Printing Business who ran away on Monday morning last the 18th inst. He will be 21 years of age on the 26th December, 1806. He is stout and strong made; part of his clothing is a blue coat and light pantaloons of Constitution cord. He has other clothing but of what description is not recollected. All masters of vessels and others are desired to take him off or harbor him, as I am determined to prosecute any and every one who shall prove guilty in this respect. I rely on the generous aid of Printers, for their co-operation in putting a stop to the pernicious example of such ingraters. In order to do this with effect, it is respectfully requested that no Editor or Printer will employ the said apprentice and that all the Editors and Printers in America will give this advertisement a place in their respective papers, and command a like favor from me, should they ever have an occasion for it.

The above reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any jail, and give information, so that I get him again, and reasonable expenses if brought home.

JAMES WILSON, Editor of the Mirror, Wilmington, Delaware, November 26, 1805.

Washington's Life.

FOURTH VOLUME of Washington's Life is just received at the Star-Office—Subscribers will please to call for their books, and pay for the fifth vol. Easton, Nov. 26, 1805.

Notice.

ALL those who have claims against JAMES BOWDLE, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of May next, otherwise their claims will be excluded; and those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

TO BE RENTED. For the ensuing year, a two-story HOUSE, on Washington street, within a few doors of the Market house. The stand is nearly equal to any in town for any kind of business. The said house has been for several years occupied as a store-house, and is now shelled off. Also to be Rented, a small STABLE.

A Boy, as an Apprentice to the Carpenters and Joiners' Business, is wanted. Apply to the subscriber in Easton.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE,

November 26, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of DEBORAH DICKINSON, late of Talbot 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 tenth day of June next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, whether by bill, bond, account, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make full payment of their respective debts to the subscriber, at or before the day aforesaid, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced for the recovery of the same, without further notice. Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1805. WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'r.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD RAY, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, in order to a final settlement of said estate as early as possible.

OBEDIAH GAREY, Adm'r. of Rich. Ray, dec'd. Talbot county, Nov. 26, 1805.

Improvement on Ship-building.

ON Saturday evening, the 23d November, was launched in Broad Creek, the elegant and substantially built ship HOPE, burthen nearly 400 tons. We assert (and our assertion is grounded on the opinion of correct judges) that this ship was never equalled in model, nor excelled in workmanship, by any ever built on the Eastern shore. It may not be amiss to mention, that instead of 30 hands 12 months being necessary for the building said ship, as was represented by some of the ship carpenters of this county, that she was on the stocks but six months and three days, with 14 men about one half the time; and the remaining half from 20 to 24 men, including every person engaged on the ship.

HARRISON & KEMP, Ship Builders, St. Michaels, Talbot County.

November 26, 1805.

John Kennard, jun.

Has just received, and offers for sale on modest rates, for Cash or Country Produce, A general and handsome Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, and

Groceries;

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

John & Thomas Meredith

Have just received, and are now opening, A WELL-CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter GOODS;

Among which are—

SUPERFINE and	Flannel
coarse Cloths	Robt & Stripe Blankets
Nap & plain Coat-	ings
ings	Edgings
Plains	4 & 6 figured
Kerseys	& plain Cambric
Halfstitch	Mullins
Bennets Cord for	Black and colour'd
Vest, &c.	Cambric Mullins
Swandowns	Chamberly Mullins
Shawls and Lambs	Fancy Calico &c. &c.
Wool Hosiery	

And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash. Easton, October 15, 1805.

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

A NEW brick house on Washington Street, between the houses where Dr. Earle lives, and Mr. Philomena Miller's, and possession given the first of January next. For terms apply to Thomas Abbott, both in Easton, or the subscriber.

SAMUEL ABBOTT.

October 15, 1805.

Apple Trees.

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

JACOB TAYLOR.

October 1, 1805.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

FOR THE STAR.

"And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the Angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried; and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment."

YE sons of pleasure, sons of pride,
Who on life's ocean careles glide;
Who will no God but mammon know,
And spend your wealth in pomp and show,
O let the farred truths I bear,
Arrest you in your mad career.
Great Divers was as rich as you,
Was kind and hospitable too:
He entertain'd in princely state,
And fed a beggar at his gate;
But yet, alas! when Divers dies,
In hell he lifted up his eyes.
Could you possess all India's wealth,
Would it procure you ease or health?
Can titles, honors, wealth or fame,
Distinguish'd seats in glory claim?
Can worldly wisdom schemes devise
To purchase seats in Paradise?
Will gilded canopies give ease,
When death your trembling hands shall seize?

On downy pillows softer lay,
While death is calling you away?
Then let these sacred truths you hear,
Arrest you in your mad career.
Great Dives liv'd in splendor too,
Yet Dives died, and to must you:
But O, alas! when Dives dies,
In hell he lifted up his eyes.
Chester-town, Nov. 15, 1805.

A PROLOGUE

On opening the Theatre at Botany Bay,
spoken by the celebrated Mr. BARRINGTON.

[To understand the point of this performance, the reader should bear in mind, that Barrington was a noted pick-pocket, and was, with his associates, banished to Botany Bay for crimes.]

From distant climes o'er wide spread seas
we come,
Though, not with much eclat or beat of drum;
True patriots all, for be it understood,
We left our country, for our country's good.
No private views disgraced our generous zeal,
What urg'd our travels was our country's weal;
And none will doubt but that our emigration,
Has proved most useful to the British nation.

But you enquire, what could our breasts
inflame
With this new passion for theoric fame?
What in the practice of our former days,
Could shape our talents to exhibit plays?
Your patience, Sirs, some observations made,
You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade,
He who to midnight ladders is no stranger,
You'll own, will make an admirable Ranger.

To see Macbeth we have not far to roam,
And sure in Fitch I shall be quite at home.
Unrivall'd there none will dispute my claim
To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.
As oft on Gad's Hill we have ta'en our stand,
When 'twas so dark you could not see your hand;
Some true bred Falstaff we may hope to start,
Who when well bolster'd well will play his part.

The scene to vary we shall try in time,
To treat you with a little Pantomime.
There light and easy Columbine are found,
And well tried Harlequins with us abound:
From avarice vile our precious selves to keep,
We often have recourse to the flying leap,
To a black face have sometimes ow'd escape,
And Hounslow Heath has prov'd the worth of crape.

But how you ask can we e'er hope to soar,
Above these scenes and rise to tragic lore!
Too oft, alas, we forc'd the unwilling tear,
And petrified the heart with real fear.
Macbeth a harvest of applause will reap,
For some of us I fear have murdered sleep.

This Lady too, with grace will sleep and talk,
Our females have been used at night to walk.
Sometimes indeed, so various is our art,
An actor may improve and mend his part;
Give me a horse! bawls Richard like a drone,
We'll find a man would help himself to one.

Grant us your favor—put us to the test,
To gain your smiles we'll do our very best:
And without dread of future Turnkey lockets,
Thus, in an honest way, still pick your pockets.

From the Evening Post.

As the time is now fast approaching when we must expect to see much distress amongst our fellow citizens, perhaps the following anecdote of Franklin will not be inappropriate; I mean as respects the severity of winter. Why should not those who have it in their power, attempt in the most prompt and determined manner to follow the advice and counsel of that great and good man, Franklin.

"I send you herewith a bill of ten Louis d'ors; I do not pretend to give such a sum—I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little.

"Your Friend,
"B. FRANKLIN.
"Paris, April 22d, 1784."

From the Connecticut Journal.

As the making of wollen cloths is so greatly improved by the carding machines lately erected in different places, it is probable that this, with the rapid increase of our inhabitants, will increase the demand for wool at least in proportion, and as the demand for wool has been greater than could be supplied, it remains for legislators to determine what further encouragement for the increase and improvement in sheep and wool may be necessary for the public good. That sheep afford light food, clothing, and an excellent manure, are facts so well known they need no comment. For a number of years past I have had a desire to improve the breed of sheep, and have taken some measures for that purpose.—In the year 1800 I purchased a pair of sheep called the otter breed. This breed of sheep is well known by some, but I presume are unheard of by many others. They generally have long round bodies, thick necks and breasts, broad hips, very short legs that stand wide apart and some of them bend outwards. They cannot run or leap fences equal with others and mine have about the same quantity of wool, as the other kind and some finer. My lambs by those rams with other sheep have generally been either of the otter or common kind, but in some instances they partake partly of the shape of both, and I think these ameliorate the breed. In October, 1802, I obtained one of the Spanish Merino rams, imported by col. Humphreys, and put him with part of my sheep, and by this means in the spring 1803, had some of the half blooded lambs. Soon after the lambs had come I put them and their dams with my other sheep and lambs, and kept them together through the summer, and in the fall separated these lambs with my others from the old sheep, and so kept them through the winter. In the summer they were manifestly different, and they wintered much better than my other lambs that lay with them, and at shearing yielded one fifth more in weight of wool on an average than any other sheep, and the quality far superior; exceeding my expectation. This wool was spun and wove in my own family. The wool was carded and the cloth dressed at the works of col. Humphreys at Rimon Falls in Derby, and by reputable merchants that cloth has been judged to be equal in quality to English broad cloth from six to six dollars and half per yard. The genuine breed of these sheep are nearly the same size of our common sheep, and completely covered with wool, exceeding fine and thick, and yield more wool than common sheep and much more oily than other wool, and by mixing them, mine have increased their size and wool. I have some of the three quarter blooded; their wool bears a near resemblance of the genuine, and from my half blooded rams (the two last seasons) I have had a number of quarter blooded lambs which are larger and yield more wool than my half blooded, but not so fine. I have kept this breed with some of my other sheep for the purpose of a fair experiment, and from the observations of three summers and two winters, they have done better in summer and winter than any others. I think they are a hardy, healthy breed of sheep. By these experiments and observations with others in my neighbourhood, I am convinced that great improvement may be made in our sheep and wool by mixing the breed with them, worthy the attention of all that raise sheep, as well as the public.

DAVID HOLBROOK.
Derby Oct. 21, 1805.

This may certify, that I have for many years kept a number of sheep, and have practiced killing a greater part of my lambs yearly. The last season I had a half blooded Spanish ram lay with my ewes, and the increase from him are the

best that I ever had. I have killed a number of my lambs the summer past, and in my opinion, they were worth more than double the lambs that I killed the year before, and have not kept them any better this year, than I have commonly done in the years before.—Certified by me,
JOHN HOWD.
Derby, September 24, 1805.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

On the 3d day of December next, at the late dwelling of Mrs. DICKINSON, in Easton.

ALL the House and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the late Mrs. DICKINSON; also a Chariot and pair of Horses, two good Milch Cows, and a Cart. The aforesaid property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchasers giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date on all sums exceeding eight dollars; under which sum cash will be required upon the delivery of the property.

Also will be rented for the ensuing year, the late dwelling of Mrs. Dickinson, with or without two lots adjoining the dwelling.
WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'or.
November 12, 1805.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at the Farm at present occupied by the subscriber, on Jamaica Point, Bulking-brook, Talbot county, Maryland, on Friday the 20th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

A VARIETY of HORSES, CATTLE, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Carriage not much worn, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. &c.—The terms of sale will be cash on all sums under four dollars, and bond or note with approved security on all sums over four dollars, payable in nine months, will be required on delivery of the property.—The above property will be sold entire to the highest bidder, as the subscriber intends leaving the state of Maryland in a short time.
LANGFORD HIGGINS.
Talbot county, Nov. 19, 1805.

For Sale.

THAT new and elegant brick house and lot of ground, formerly the property of James Lambdin, situate on Washington-street, Easton. The advantageous situation of this property, and the accommodating terms on which it will be sold, will, no doubt, excite attention; as not more than one fourth in cash will be required, and the remainder in three annual installments. Application to Jas. Earle, junr. or the subscriber, will be attended to. If not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 24th of December, it will POSITIVELY BE SOLD ON THAT DAY at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, with bond and approved security.
WILLIAM HARRISON, junr.
November 19, 1805.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber OFFERS FOR SALE, the late Mansion Farm of his father JOHN WHITE, deceased, situate in Caroline county, Maryland, one mile below Willsborough, and adjoining the main road leading from Dover to Cambridge, &c.

THIS TRACT contains near five hundred and sixty acres of land, about two thirds of which are cleared and arable, the remainder well timbered with red and white oak, zelunot, hickory, ash, &c. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house containing three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and four lodging rooms on the second; a very convenient barn fifty by thirty five feet; a row of stables twenty by twenty two feet, two stories high; a smoke house, still house, milk house, &c. &c. all in good repair. There are an apple and two peach orchards on the farm, with a variety of other fruit trees, &c. The cleared land is laid off in three fields, and might, at a small expence, be divided into two farms. The soil is equal to any in the county for wheat and Indian corn, and is capable of much improvement by manure, for the raising of which, there is every convenience. Any person disposed to purchase, can view the premises by applying to Nathan Keiron, tenant thereon; and know the terms, which are liberal, by applying to Joshua Driver, Esq. near the farm, Samuel or Joseph White, Frederick, or the subscriber, at No. 3, North Water-street, by whom an indubitable title will be given, and clear of all incumbrances.
JOHN WHITE, junr.
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1805.

For Sale.

At Bloomingdale, Queen Ann's, the seat of Mr. Edward Hart, on an accommodating credit.

FIVE excellent working MULES, 9 years old, several Plough HORSES, and about twenty hhd of HOGS; one of them a Boar of the famous Bedford breed, imported by Mr. Pakinon.
ELIJAH COVINGTON,
Overseer.
November 16, 1805.

Was Lost.

ON Monday the 11th Nov. instant, in Easton, or between Easton and the six mile post on the road leading to Centreville, a Roll of BARK NOTES, containing from 150 to 160 Dollars. Any person finding the same, and will leave them at the Star Office, shall be generously rewarded.
N. 19, 1805.

For Sale.

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

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE STORE HOUSE and Granaries at Pemberton's Landing, on Tuckahoe Creek, the property of the heirs of JAMES NICOLS, late of Baltimore town deceased. This stand is in an excellent grain country, abounding in corn and wheat—the inhabitants generally wealthy, &c. who make rich merchants; for instance, view the prosperity of the late JOHN CORRIE deceased, who made his fortune chiefly in a few years, on this very spot. The houses will receive some repairs, &c. For terms apply to their agent, JOHN FISHER, of Talbot county.
November 19, 1805.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that having purchased of Captains Thomas and Spedden, the Easton Packet LOUISIANA, they intend running her from Easton to Baltimore as a regular weekly Packet, on her usual days—leaving Easton on Wednesdays, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturdays, at 10 o'clock. She will be commanded by Edward Auld, who is well acquainted with the business. They have likewise rented Captain Thomas's Wharf, and a part of his Granary, for the reception of such Grain as may be offered for market.

From their determination to endeavor to please those who may favor them with their custom in this line of business, they hope to meet with encouragement—which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most humble servants,
HUGH & EDW. AULD.
N. B. Passages and Freight at the usual prices.
Easton, November 19, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS COUNTISS, late of Queen Ann's county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-seventh day of July next, that a dividend may be struck. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to settle the same, as indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1805.
BENJAMIN BLUNT, adm'or.
69 of Thomas Countiss.

This is to give Notice,

THAT MARY HAYES has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. William Hayes, late of said county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1805.
JAMES DIXON, Attorney in fact for Mary Hayes, adm'x. of Dr. Wm. Hayes, late of Caroline county, dec'd.
Denton, Caroline county, }
November 19, 1805. }

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. CHARLES FRAZIER, late of Queen Ann's county deceased.—All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against the estate, to bring them properly attested, to WILLIAM R. STUART, ex'or.
Centreville, Q. A. county, }
November 12, 1805. }

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of James Dawson, of Talbot County deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.
JOHN KERSEY, adm'or de bonis non of J. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

IN MARYLAND, Nov. 5th, 1805. ORDERED, That Phoebe Hull, administratrix of David Hull deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in the "Star" at Easton.

Richard Barroll, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Chester-Town, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of DAVID HULL, late of Kent county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of November, 1805.
PHEBE HULL, adm'rix of D. Hull dec'd.

Notice.

I HAVE FOR SALE, 200 barrels of Indian Corn, a quantity of good Clover Hay and Corn Blades, and a yoke of young Oxen.
R. CHAMBERLAINE.
Peach Blossom, OR. 29, 1805.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester-Town, for the Education of YOUTH of BOTH SEXES: where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mensurations, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globe, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people.
JOHN THOMPSON.
Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805.

Wanted as an Apprentice

In the Office of the Register of Wills of Queen Ann's county.
A BOY from twelve to fourteen years of age, who writes a good plain hand, is acquainted with common arithmetic, and of reputable parents.
WM. H. NICHOLSON, Reg.
Q. A. County.
October 29, 1805.

For Sale,

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN with Two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.
WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, junr.
Myrtle Grove.
September 17, 1805.

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

The Subscriber

BEING about to decline INN-KEEPING, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts with cash or note—otherwise he shall positively be compelled to put his books in the collector's hands for the recovery of the same.
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Nov. 12, 1805.

To be Rented,

THE dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. William Patton, on Harrison-street—There is a good granary, stable, kitchen and garden. For terms apply at the Star-Office, or to MARY TRIPPE.
Easton, Nov. 12, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about 9 o'clock this morning, Negro TOM, about 45 or 50 years of age, of middle size, has red eyes and white fore teeth, is a crafty fellow, and well known in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Purnell, having lived some years with the late Mr. Sylvester; his wife belonged to Mr. Sylvester, and her connections belong to Mr. Purnell, and I think it is probable he will be seeking in that neighborhood.—He had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, but it is probable he will find means to exchange them. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.
JOSEPH HASKING.
Easton, Oct. 5, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Anne Arundel county, two miles from the city of Annapolis, on Monday night, the 14th of October, a yellow Negro Man named ELIAS, with short wool on his head, about five feet two or three inches high, not very stout made, twenty-five years old, and pretty active: had on when he made his escape, an osenaburg shirt, country cloth over coat and trousers, full and dyed light purple colour, also hat and shoes; he took with him other clothes, a black coat, yellow nankeen pantaloons, and one white shirt. It is supposed he may make for Baltimore, the city of Washington, or Eastern shore; in Baltimore he has several acquaintances, and no doubt will be harbored by them if he gets there.—Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.
HENRY JOHNSON, for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying off said negro at their peril.
H. J.
November 12, 1805.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, on Sunday evening last, two negro boys, one by the name of JAMES HACKETT, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a light complexion, with a small tie of wool behind, very fond of liquor, and when intoxicated very impudent; he plays on the fiddle occasionally—his clothing not remembered. LEVIN BROOKS, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, low stature, of a yellowish complexion, stoops a little when he walks—clothing not recollected, a large mouth and flat nose.—Ten dollars a piece will be given if taken in the county, and twenty dollars a piece if out of the state, with all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that they can be had again, will be paid by JOHN HIGGINS, junr. or THOMAS STEVENS.
Talbot county, Nov. 12, 1805.
N. B. The above boys committed a ROBBERY on the high way on Saturday evening last, which was the cause of their elopement.