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OBSERVATIONS

On the act, entitled, An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, and for other purposes.

THE following explanations were prepared, to remove objections which had been urged to discourage subscriptions to the Farmers Bank, previously to the passage of the law of incorporation, and are now offered, under an impression, that the subject is still not sufficiently understood, and that the principles of the institution have been much misrepresented.

The arguments of the opponents to the system have been principally to the following effect: That banks are calculated solely to aid commercial operations; that Annapolis and Easton, not being commercial, are improper situations for a bank; and that the agricultural interest neither required, nor could support, such an institution.—That part of these objections which relates to Annapolis and Easton, being disconnected with the general chain of reasoning on the subject, will be previously discussed.

Although the accommodation and promotion of the agricultural interest of Maryland was certainly the primary, yet it was not the exclusive, object of the Farmers Bank; it was imagined, that by extending the benefits of a monied institution of this nature to Annapolis and Easton, the commercial interests of those places, and consequently of the State at large, might be essentially promoted. It is unquestionably true, that at this time the merchants of both places, are but little engaged in foreign commerce, but the want of such an institution as the one now contemplated by law, or rather the collection of all the active capital of the State at Baltimore, may sufficiently account for this fact; to convince the most sceptical that it is a principal cause of the depressed state of Annapolis, the following observations are suggested.

The harbor of this city, opening to the Chesapeake, is one of the safest and most commodious of the United States; it enjoys the inestimable advantage of being rarely closed with ice in the severest winters. At that season, therefore, of the year, when the commerce of Baltimore, is excluded from its own harbor, it finds a safe and convenient refuge at Annapolis, whence, with little exertion and less risk, foreign mercantile operations might be carried on during those months when they must necessarily cease at Baltimore, or a gambling speculation be substituted for regular commerce.—So convenient a winter harbour, even without a town, would be of great advantage to Baltimore; but connected with a town, and that town furnished with a bank, it would be inestimable.—For instance, if the cargoes of the Baltimore shipping that lay idle in the harbor of Annapolis during the late winter, could have been sold or stored there, and other cargoes furnished, what an immense sum would have been saved to the commerce of Baltimore?

With a city already well built, intelligent inhabitants, merchants in many instances wealthy, and so excellent a harbor, Annapolis, destitute of foreign commerce, exhibits a political phenomenon amidst the commercial enterprise and rapid improvement which at present distinguish the United States. It is true, that hitherto the capital of the State, its existence has been too much connected, in public opinion, with the variable dispositions of the legislative body. That this uncertainty has created a stagnation in the pursuits of industry, to a certain degree is admitted, but its citizens could have to long submitted to a state of suspense and dependence, when the four corners of independence, and affluence lay open before them, if some more powerfully and extensively operating cause had not weakened the spirit of enterprise, and unnerved the arm of industry; and no other could have produced so extraordinary an effect, but the entire monopoly of the monied institutions of the State at Baltimore. These observations flow from no jealousy of the well earned

advantages of that truly respectable and flourishing city; on the contrary, her prosperity is considered as inferably connected with that of the country around her; they flow from a wish to see her, like Boston, surrounded by a Newburyport, a Salem, and other flourishing commercial towns, all fostered by their separate monied institutions. And in this view the Farmers Bank itself will be found eminently calculated to promote her prosperity, for every facility given to those employed in agriculture, that would enable them to be more punctual; every impulse given to the cultivation of the soil, that would increase its produce, must unquestionably operate principally in favour of the great emporium of the State; and even the accommodations of the bank, as far as they could be spared from the primary objects of the institution, would no doubt prove frequently as serviceable to the commerce, as its situation will be convenient to the merchants of Baltimore.

The want of back country has been urged by some as the principal cause of the depression of Annapolis, but certainly New York and Norfolk, without any back country exclusively attached to them, are rapidly taking the lead of the commercial cities of America, and if ever the mass of produce which the Susquehanna must soon pour into the market, should find its way through Maryland, as nature seems to have destined, Annapolis affords the first and best harbour for its foreign shipment, and in that event, even the merchants of Baltimore, would probably prefer continuing the craft in which they may be interested, in a direct course to this port, to a reversed course up the Patuxent, which it would generally require a change of wind to accomplish. Annapolis too, is situated in the heart of the country producing the fine tobacco, which, in a great degree, peculiar to her soil, must long continue the principal staple of Maryland; she is more convenient to the extensive peninsula, which stretches to the eastward of the route from Baltimore to Washington, than either of these cities, and she is situated precisely at the point of communication established by nature between the two shores into which Maryland is divided.—A market opened here, devoted immediately to the object of vending abroad and procuring returns for the tobacco of Maryland, although it would interfere with a branch of trade but little regarded in the commerce of Baltimore, would yet prove of inestimable advantage to the State at large. This trade, once steadily pursued that fluctuation of price must necessarily cease, which is frequently ruinous both to the cultivator and the merchant, as the supply would soon be proportioned to the demand. This fluctuation is perhaps solely owing to the neglect of this commodity in the Baltimore market, until its scarcity produces a price abroad that promises a higher gain to a few adventures than their ordinary objects of speculation; then the sudden rise of price diverts a greater proportion of the labour of the community to the article than foreign consumption requires, and no longer yielding a profit, it will hardly command any price at all, to the great injury of the disappointed cultivator, and sometimes to the ruin of the merchant.

In addition to these advantages, resulting from her own situation and that of Baltimore, sufficient to elevate Annapolis to a respectable rank as a commercial town, considerable benefit must be ultimately derived from a connexion with the Federal City, as it progresses to the important station which the capital of an immense empire must hold. Rarely a winter passes that the long navigation of the Patowmack is not obstructed by the ice; Annapolis, at the distance of less than forty miles, must, from its proximity, be preferred for winter communication to either Norfolk or New-York, the next nearest winter harbours, and each two hundred and fifty miles distant.

Easton is situated in the centre of the eastern shore, that great peninsula formed by the waters of the Atlantic on one side, and those of the Chesapeake on the other, comprises a greater extent of level fertile land, every where intersected by navigable waters, than can be found joined in any one other tract, perhaps on the surface of the globe; for a country cannot long remain without a great commercial city. Easton, from the rapid advances she has already made to wealth and importance, seems destined to take the lead; and already her commercial operations would beneficially employ all the facilities which this institution could spare to their aid.

Such are the advantages that commerce may derive from a bank establishment at Annapolis and Easton; but it will be proper to close the remarks on this part of the subject by observing that the sessions of the legislature being held at the one place and those of the supreme court at both, each nearly central to its respective shore, they are certainly the proper situations for a bank, intended for the accommodation of the agricultural part of the community; (hither the country interest must perpetually resort from every part of the State; with these places they have at present constant communication, consequently they can be there accommodated to their greatest convenience and advantage.

The objection, as first stated "that banks are calculated solely to aid commercial operations, and that the agricultural interest neither requires nor can support an institution of this nature," recurs now to be considered, and certainly the theory and practice of political economy prove that the reverse of this proposition is nearer to the truth than the proposition itself.

Land in an uncultivated and unimproved state is but of little worth, its productions, and consequent value, must forever depend on the portion of human industry that may be applied to it. Money, or some circulating symbolical representation of property and industry, is more essentially necessary to its improvement and utility, and consequently to landholders, than to any other object of property or class of society. The owner of land may be destitute even of food and raiment and he may want an house to shelter himself and family he cannot divide his land into such minute parts as would pay for articles of food, still less into such as would compensate a tailor, carpenter or other mechanic, for their occasional services; he cannot, like the owner of personal property, transport it to a distant market for sale, where a purchaser may examine, buy and use it, without changing his residence or his plan of life; he must invite industry to his land, in order to use or improve it; if he can represent this immovable property by an artificial circulating medium, that will command industry, he may then procure, (because he can pay for their services,) labourers to till, and mechanics to improve, his land, and he may purchase stock and implements of agriculture; the industrious thus invited, and assembled on the land, not only produce from it the subsistence and convenience of the owner, but a support also for themselves, and for families which naturally grow up where sustenance can be found; all the advantages of agriculture, population and domestic commerce, then arise, where nothing but a wilderness could exist without this artificial aid. To promote agriculture, therefore, by encouraging commerce, is beginning at the wrong end, it is in truth, not less absurd than to attempt to build a house by erecting a roof or upper story before the basement or foundation is secured.—When lands are improved, and have become productive, commerce will be necessary to vend superfluous produce; but there must be produce before it can be vend, and there should be superfluous produce before it should be vend abroad, and whenever there is superfluous produce, it will necessarily create commerce, even without the assistance of a bank at all, because foreign commerce depends for its support, not on the facilities of any one country, but on those of the whole commercial world, which form a joint and active capital, ever in search of commodities that will pay the expense of transportation from one country to another, and yield a moderate profit. The experience of these States has demonstrated the truth of these observations at every period of their history. The first settlers were by no means ignorant of the practical advantages to be derived from the foregoing principles; as the precious metals were not found here, and could not be commanded from abroad by indigent emigrants, a paper substitute could alone supply their place, and whenever the popular feelings and influence was not restrained by the distant and unfeeling hand of royal prerogative, loan-offices were established, to enable land holders to improve their estates; on perusing the history of the then colonies it will invariably be found, that wherever cultivation was aided by these institutions, the progress in improvement was astonishing, not only in agriculture but in commerce, whilst, on the contrary, where loan-offices were not established, the land lay mostly uncultivated, agriculture and commerce made slow ad-

vances, and the needy inhabitants were kept in wretched dependence on foreign merchants. To illustrate these principles, the following citation is made from the celebrated work of Sir James Stewart on Political Economy, vol. II, book xiv, chap. 3. "In countries where trade and industry are in their infancy, credit must be little known, and they who have solid property find the greatest difficulty in turning it into money, without which industry cannot be carried on, and consequently the whole plan of improvement is disappointed. Under such circumstances, it is proper to establish a bank upon the principles of private credit; this bank must issue upon land, and other securities. Of this nature are the banks of Scotland; to them the improvement of that country is entirely owing—although I have represented this species of banks, which I call Banks of Circulation upon Mortgage, as peculiarly adapted to countries where industry and trade are in their infancy, their usefulness to all nations, who have, upon an average, a favorable balance upon their trade, will sufficiently appear on examination of the principles upon which they are established."

To become a great State, to be highly commercial and opulent, it is necessary to commence, by giving every facility, every encouragement to agriculture, commerce will follow of course. Excluding, as unworthy of consideration, those casual mercantile speculations which sometimes make the fortunes of a few individuals, and generally are pursued till they ruin double the number, money can be no ways employed so advantageously for a State as in agriculture, particularly in a country like our own, where good land bears so great a proportion to the number of inhabitants; a given sum of money expended in labour, implements of agriculture and stock, to cultivate and improve land, must yield more to a community than a like sum applied to any other purpose; for the expenditures on land are aided by nature herself, who performs by far the greater part of the operation; the earth labours conjointly with man, and a product is the result, which owes but little of its value to his labour or ingenuity. In proportion as the product of this labour is applied to domestic commerce and exchange, it maintains an industrious population at home, who increase by their numbers the strength and wealth of the State; who furnish a market here for our produce, without loading it with the expense of carrying it abroad, and augment the resources of our own, instead of those of foreign countries, where manufacturers must make consumers pay for the taxes they are obliged to advance to the governments under which they live; and if ultimately a surplus produce should be forced abroad for a market, loaded with freight and commission, it will still be exchanged for a greater proportion of foreign industry than it cost at home, whilst the countries we trade with have more hands in proportion to their lands than we have. On this subject, the following extract from the admired Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, by Sir Adam Smith, is made for the satisfaction of those who cannot refer to the work itself, where the foregoing principles are conclusively established. Vol. II, pages 48, 49, "No equal capital puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labour than that of the farmer, not only his laboring servants, but his laboring cattle, are productive labourers. In agriculture too, nature labors along with man, and although her labor costs no expense, its produce has its value, as well as that of the most expensive workmen. The most important operations of agriculture seem intended not so much to increase, tho they do that too, as to direct the fertility of nature, towards the production of plants most profitable to man." &c. &c. Again, page 50. "Of all the ways in which a capital can be employed, if (agriculture), is by far the most advantageous to society. The capital employed in agriculture, and in the retail trade of any society, must always reside within the society, they must, generally too, though there are some exceptions to this, belong to the resident members of the society."

From the experience both of Europe and America, the position of Smith, vol. I, page 361, "that banks furnish the best medium of circulation, so far as it is safe to substitute paper for the precious metals," seems now to be universally admitted, but the solidity of a bank, principally supported by operations with landholders, has been doubted, and

the doubt has furnished in objection to the Farmers Bank. This will naturally excite surprise, when it is considered, that landed security has ever heretofore been considered the best in the world; nor can it now be believed, that there exists a well judging individual in the State, who would not sooner lend his money on landed than on mercantile security; and what would be safe for one individual, must be equally safe for a number of individuals incorporated into a company. Notes issued on landed security have this solid advantage, that the security can never be diminished nor removed, it must remain for ever unimpaired; but notes issued on the paper of merchants, depend for their solidity on the life, skill, integrity and good fortune, not only of the merchants themselves, who are known and trusted, but also on the life, health, skill, integrity and good fortune, of their numerous and unknown correspondents, and upon the safety of perishable commodities, exposed to the casualties of an uncertain element. Sir James Stewart, treating at large on this subject, makes the following remarks. Vol. II, book xiv, chap. 6.—"The notes in circulation may far exceed in amount the largest bank stock, and therefore it is not on the original stock, but on the securities taken at issuing the notes, that the solidity of the two currencies is to be estimated; those secured on private credit are as solid as lands and private estates, they stand on the principles of private credit; those secured on the obligations of merchants and manufacturers, depending upon the success of their trade, are good or bad in proportion; every bankruptcy of one of their creditors involves the bank, and carries off a part of their profit or their stock."

In support of the objection to the solidity of banks issuing on landed security, the example of the Bank of Aire has been cited. That bank has been called a Land Bank, and to that principle its establishment its failure has been attributed; the history of the institution will not only prove this assertion to be void of all foundation, but will furnish the strongest evidence in favour of the principles here contended for.—It is forcibly this—The two old banks of Edinburgh, which ever were, and still are, chiefly supported by operations on landed security, had given a great impetus to industry and enterprise in Scotland, and with the industrious and well judging had brought into action many rash speculators, whose operations far exceeded their funds and the real circumstances of the country; their vast and expensive projects, extending to remote objects, were the cause of turning the balance of trade against Scotland; the old banks early foresew the effects, and wisely curtailed their discounts, but in doing this they raised against them the whole host of speculators, who, instead of repaying, wanted to borrow more, and they had address enough to carry the public opinion against this prudent conduct of the old banks. It was on the chimerical basis of supporting the wild schemes of these projectors, that the bank of Aire was formed, an unfavourable crisis, with an avowed intention of giving the most liberal and extensive accommodation; it fell, of course, into the hands of these adventurers, who conducted it as they had managed their private speculations, and the institution soon blew up. Some patriotic noblemen and gentlemen of great landed property, who had inconsiderately become stock holders to small amounts, with the most laudable intentions, were much injured, as they were not protected by an act of the legislature, similar to the seventh clause of the law for incorporating the Farmers Bank, limiting the loss of the stockholders to the amount of their stock. To this extent only was the bank of Aire a land bank, some of the stockholders were landholders, but they did not issue their notes on landed security; their notes however were ultimately paid, and paid too from land because the landed gentlemen were compelled to pay for themselves and the wild projectors with whom they unfortunately associated.—For the substance of the foregoing recital, see Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. I. p. 360 to 364, and Sir James Stewart, ibid. more at large on the subject.

In the mean time the old banks of Edinburgh saw the explosion without any injury to themselves, and very soon repaired the mischief done to the community by this wild scheme.—To illustrate the advantages which may and similar institutions have wrought in favour of England and Scotland, the follow-

ing passages are cited from Sir Adam Smith and Montefiore. Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 1, page 369 to 372.— "The commerce of Scotland, which at present is not very great, was still more inconsiderable when the two first bank-companies were established, and those companies would have had but very little trade, had they confined their business to discounting bills of exchange; they invented, therefore, another method of issuing their promissory notes, by granting what they called cash accounts; that is, by giving credit to the extent of a certain sum, (two or three thousand pounds for example,) to any individual who could procure two persons of undoubted credit, and good landed estate, to become security for him, that whatever money should be advanced to him, within the sum for which the credit had been given, should be repaid on demand, together with legal interest; credits of this kind are, I believe, commonly granted by banks and bankers in all the different parts of the world, but the easy terms on which the Scotch banking companies accept of repayment, are so far as I know, peculiar to them, and have been, perhaps, the principal cause both of the great trade of those companies, and the benefit which the country has received from it. Whoever has a credit of this kind with one of the companies, and borrows a thousand pounds upon it, for example, may repay this sum piece-meal, by twenty or thirty pounds at a time, the company discounting a proportionate part of the interest, &c. All merchants, therefore, and almost all men of business, find it convenient to keep such accounts with them, and are thereby interested to promote the trade of those companies, by readily receiving their notes in all payments, and encouraging all those with whom they have any influence to do the same, &c. &c. And thus almost the whole money business of the country is transacted by means of them; hence the great trade of those companies." Montefiore, vol. 1, p. 235, 236, (American edition) speaking of the bank of Scotland, remarks, that the bank of Edinburgh is conducted on precisely the same principles, and continues to observe, "the shares are only £83 6 8 sterling each, but from the flourishing state of its affairs, they usually sell for nearly double that sum. Any person, (he adds,) may deposit money here at the rate of four per cent. if to lie for four months, or three per cent. if to be drawn on demand. Another species of transaction peculiar to this, and the other Scotch banks, is, that the directors grant credits from £200 to £1,000, principally to persons engaged in trade, agriculture and manufactures, on their giving bond, with approved security. On this cash account is opened with the party to whom credit is given, who may draw or pay in any sum, not under twenty pounds, paying interest on what he owes at the rate of five per cent. Every half year accounts are adjusted, and although there are thousands of these cash credits, so careful is the bank of the securities they take, there is hardly ever an instance of any loss. These credits have been of incalculable benefit to the country, and they are now dispersed all through Scotland, there being no less than twenty-four different branches of the bank in the principal towns of that part of the kingdom."

These decisive examples from England and Scotland have not escaped our clear sighted neighbours of the northern states; among their numerous and increasing banks, most of them extend their aid to the agricultural interest, and some are established to lend exclusively on landed securities, particularly one in Boston, and one in New York. See Montefiore on Banks. sub. fine.

The objection that the nature of bank accommodations, limited to sixty days is not calculated to serve, and may ruin planters and farmers, will be found, on examination, to be equally destitute of foundation. Farmers have not been injured in England or Scotland, but on the contrary have been highly benefited by bank accommodations, as we have observed from the best authority, and it would be difficult to discover what can distinguish the agricultural interest of those countries from that of our own. Were these accommodations really to cease at the end of sixty days, still they might frequently prove beneficial; for in no country on earth is the nature of the cultivation so well adapted to temporary loans: crops come twice a year, the tobacco from March till May, and the wheat from September to Nov.; in the intervals, frequent occasions occur when a farmer or planter could borrow to convenience and profit, and repay with much more certainty than a merchant, who depends upon the safe return of a ship and cargo employed in foreign commerce. But it is a fact well known, that these accommodations, although nominally limited to sixty days yet are in reality seldom discontinued, where the security is undoubted, and the borrowers are industrious and thriving; but on the contrary, are renewed as long as customers may require, unless the bank is obliged to curtail its discounts, in which case timely notice is usually given.—Instead of merchants paying up their accommodations

at the end of sixty days, it is a fact that will not be denied, that most of them renew, during their continuance in trade; and it cannot be supposed, that a bank established from the accommodation of the landed interest, would subject its safe customers to more inconvenient conditions than are imposed on merchants in mercantile banks.

To render the institution as convenient as possible to land holders, and to avoid the necessity of providing endorers in town, as the present banks require, the law provides for the appointment of a director in each county, who may give the necessary information respecting the circumstances of country drawers and endorers; and finally, to remove the very ground of this objection, the principle of Cash Accounts has been introduced into the establishment with all the latitude, and agreeably to the improvements, made by the banks of Scotland, as they have been just stated on the authority of Smith and Montefiore. Loans will therefore be granted on open accounts, to be settled every six months, but renewable at discretion, and repayable in small sums, each repayment stopping a proportionable part of the interest; this process will be attended with these important advantages, that where payments are made by checks on the bank, receipts that can be legally authenticated will be preferred at the expense of the institution, of which the planter and farmer may avail themselves without risk or trouble, and that the present serious danger of counterfeit notes will be wholly avoided. Such are the advantages resulting to individuals, but the benefit to the institution is still greater; as it will in a great degree, diminish the number, it will prevent the overloading circulation with notes, and their consequent return on the bank to be exchanged for specie. The usual process will be thus: A. has a cash account at bank, and owes B. a sum of money, for which he gives him a check. B. will find that the money is more safe, and nearly as convenient, when lodged in the bank, as in his own chest; and as a check on the bank will generally answer all the purposes of money or notes, he will perceive it to be his interest, instead of drawing the money, to have a cash account opened in his favour, on which the draught of A. is passed to his credit. He then may draw in favour of C. or D. as his occasions require, and C. or D. will find it equally their interest to act in the same manner. When therefore a number of men of business have cash accounts at bank, it will necessarily follow, that notes will seldom be issued to them, and the purposes of those customers will generally be answered, and their mutual payments made, by debiting one and crediting the other, on the books of the bank, without the advance of a shilling, either in notes or specie, and yet the bank will draw an interest on the full amount of all those transactions. It is this process that has produced such wonderful advantages from the Scotch banks, without exposing them to injury, or even hazard, as has just been just stated.

In addition to cash accounts, there is another provision introduced by the law, which distinguishes this institution from any other bank hitherto established in America, and which is peculiarly calculated to promote the interest and convenience of planters and farmers; that is, receiving deposits of money, and paying an interest on them of four per cent. if for six months certain, and three per cent. if to be returned on demand.—It has been found by experience, that the bank of Edinburgh, the most solid and flourishing perhaps in Europe, can well afford to pay this interest on deposits, although they receive but five per cent. legal interest on their loans; the profits of this institution, on such transactions, must necessarily be more considerable, as their loans will yield a legal interest of six instead of five percent. and yet to individuals, the Farmers Bank offers the advantage of being the only institution of the kind in America that allows any interest at all on deposits. The great benefit those engaged in agriculture will derive from this provision consists in this, that it will afford them a moderate annual profit on money that would otherwise be dead on their hands, and that it will give a steady value to land, by increasing the number of purchasers. It is well known that a considerable time must elapse before a planter or farmer can raise a sum sufficient to purchase a tract of land, and when he has raised the money, the land he wants may not be in the market, and he must take time before he can procure such land as will suit him; during the whole term, therefore requisite to raise and collect the sum, and to effectuate the purchase, the money must lie idle, for if he risks keeping it at home, or deposits it in some other bank for safety, it will yield him no interest whatever, but he lends it to an individual, or vests it in some stock, so as to draw an interest from it, he can no longer command the principal when an opportunity offers of making the purchase he wishes. The Farmers Bank, therefore, which will receive the money on deposits, allow a moderate interest for its use, and return it at the moment it may be wanted, is precisely the institution that will suit the landed interest.

But it has been further objected, that farmers and planters are so deficient in punctuality that they cannot be relied on as customers of a bank. General reflections, when fairly examined, almost invariably prove unjust. It is not expected that all farmers and planters are to be credited at the bank. A bank is intended to promote industry, not to encourage extravagance. Those who are worthy of credit, it is presumed, will only be credited, and that their are a sufficient number of such characters among the planters and farmers of Maryland, who would be customers of the bank, cannot rationally be doubted.—The authors before cited do not make any complaint of a want of punctuality in the agricultural interest of England or Scotland; on the contrary, it will be recollected that they give a decided preference to landed customers; and why should it be supposed that the planters and farmers of Maryland, as a body, are less honest than those of England, Scotland, or any other country whatever? Promptitude and punctuality in payments depend more on the aid and facilities afforded by monied institutions, than on the moral qualities of any class or description of persons; but it has always been believed, and it will be found true, that the pursuits of agriculture are more favourable to morals than the occupation of buying and selling, and living by the gain. Let the landholders be provided with the same means, and make it equally their interest to be punctual, by rendering punctuality indispensable to future accommodations, and no candid mind can suppose, that the American farmer or planter will yield to the European landholder, or American merchant, in either integrity or punctuality.

There is but one other objection, now recollected, that remains to be replied to, which is that the Farmers Bank would be more liable to runs for specie, and being without foreign commerce to supply it, would consequently be more liable to failure. This position is unfounded in all its parts. Specie will always be commanded whilst the produce of the country can command the notes of any bank. The risk of failure can therefore only depend on the quantity of notes the bank may issue in proportion to its capital and deposits. The provisions in this institution for transacting its business by cash accounts, and giving an interest on deposits, will render it morally impossible that an over proportion of its notes can be at any time in circulation. But exclusive of this consideration, the customers of the Farmers Bank will be generally, persons who will employ their loans in internal exchange, by which they will be in a manner absorbed. On the contrary, the mercantile banks loan to merchants employed in the India, or other trades, that require gold or silver; such customers will naturally resort for specie to the banks whose notes they are thus possessed of, and the operations of trade do not admit of the delay requisite to exchange them for the notes of other banks. In fact, individuals can seldom collect a sufficient quantity of the notes of any one bank to make a dangerous run. This can only be done by some other institution, and whilst a jealousy of all paper currency exists, that will long continue in America, the directors of no bank will be so rash as to risk a serious injury to any similar establishment. The credit of all bank notes is so much interwoven, that the failure of one bank will for a number of years endanger that of all others. But if such an attempt should be made the directors of the Farmers Bank will not be asleep, and it will be certainly easy for them to resort on any other establishment, provided as they will be with active agents in every county, in the county directors, and with customers spread all over the state, who will know that their discounts must be curtailed or stopped if the necessities of the bank require it; how easy would it be to change their notes for the more numerous notes of other banks, always floating in circulation.

A candid review of the principles of the Farmers Bank will, (it is sincerely believed,) satisfy the public mind, that no possible injury can result from its establishment to any place, or description of persons but that, on the contrary, as far as human foresight can be trusted, it is calculated to produce all the benefits to the public and individuals that can be expected from the institution of any bank whatever.

London, March 3.

The Revolutionaire frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday last night from New York, performed the voyage in sixteen days, which is the quickest passage ever made; she run from 200 to 260 miles every day. The Revolutionaire was waiting three months for the French frigate to come out of Hampton Roads, which is to convoy Jerome Bonaparte and lady to France. The Cambrian frigate, capt Beresford relieved her. Captain Bradley, formerly Commander of the Cambaion, came passenger in the Revolutionaire, which has brought home 200,000 dollars.

Loss of the ship China.

The ship sailed from Batavia the 9th

of December, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, worth not less than 500,000 dollars. On Sunday, the 21st ult. they took a pilot on board, and at eleven o'clock that night, she struck on the five fathom bank, about five leagues from our capes—the boom carried away her rudder, towards morning she drifted off, and they let go an anchor, but when hoisting the anchor it broke, and the wind coming on at N. W. she drove on the bank again, where about three o'clock on Monday the bilged, and soon had five or six feet water in her hold; by this time they had several pilot boats along side, when they removed whatever they could of their baggage and cargo to the amount of about 700 bags of coffee on board the pilot boats. She was got off no less than three times, and as often drove on again, when it coming on to blow a gale, on Wednesday morning, the pilot boats with the crew were obliged to leave her.—A person who was in the last boat that left her on Wednesday at 12 o'clock says she was then off and drifting towards the main. By the account of this person, it is most probable, her sails, rigging and some other matters may be saved should the weather continue moderate.

The United States has been unfortunate in the loss of ships from Batavia in last season; this being the fourth, within six or eight months, viz. the Samuel Smith and Canton, of and for Baltimore; the Maryland, for New-York, and the China, of and for this port.—To these we may add also, the capture of the Manhattan, for New-York, taken by the British, as a loss in part, for should she be cleared the detention and expence will no doubt be very heavy. It is conjectured that the loss sustained by those concerned in the above five vessels will be little short of two millions of dollars, and to the revenue of the United States, had they arrived safe they would have added between 2 and 300,000 dollars.—

Phil. Gas.

From a London paper of March 5.

FRENCH NAVAL FORCE.

We have been favored with the following, statement of the present naval force of France, by a gentleman who procured it from an officer of one of the French gun-boats which were last week brought into Falmouth.

At Brest. (a)	Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Le Vengeur,	180	And one frigate.	Le Pheron,	74
Le Re Publican,	110		At L'Orient.	
L'Invincible,	110		L'Algeiras,	74
L'Alexandre,	80		Building.	
Le Foudroyant,	80		Le Regulus,	74
L'Impetueux,	74		Le Courageux,	74
Le Brutus,	74		L'Alcide,	74
Le Censeur,	74		And one frigate.	
Le Veteran,	74		At Rochefort. (b)	
Le Pelago,	74		Le Majeux,	120
Le Conquerant,	74		Le Magnanime,	80
L'Ulysse,	74		Le Suffrein,	74
Le Courville,	74		Le Lion,	74
L'Esle,	74		Le Gemappe,	74
La Revolution,	74		Frigates.	
Le Dix d'Aout,	74		L'Armide,	18
La Constitution,	74		La Gloire,	18
L'Alliance,	74		L'Indatigable,	24
Le Batare,	74		Building.	
Le Patriote,	74		La Ville de Paris,	12
Le Gautoire,	74		L'Achille,	74
At Toulon.			L'Ajux,	74
Le Formidable,	80		At Nantes.	
Le Indomptable,	80		Le President,	18
Le Neptune,	80		At Cadix.	
Le Bucentaure,	80		L'Angle,	74
L'Hannibal,	74		In India.	
Switzerland,	74		Le Marengo,	74
Berwick,	74		Frigates.	
Intrepide,	74		La Belle Poute,	—
Le Montblanc,	74		La Semillante,	—
Le Scyllion,	74		&c. &c.	
L'Atlas,	74		In America. (c)	
Frigates.			La Simelle,	—
L'Incomparable,	24		La D don,	—
L'Corneille,	18		La Milanais,	—
L'Honteuse,	18		At Ferrol.	
Le Rhin,	18		Le Heron,	74
La Muffron,	18		Le Duguay Troin,	74
L'Uranie,	18		Le Redoubtable,	74
La Sirene,	12		Le Fougneux,	74
Le Themis,	12		L'Agonaute,	74
Building.			Frigate.	
Le Barthelemy,	74		La Guerriere,	42

(a) None of the frigates at Brest are enumerated.

(b) The Rochefort fleet are in the West Indies.

(c) The Sibelle and Didon have arrived in France.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Further providing for the government of the territory of Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to establish within the territory of Orleans, a government in all respects similar (except as is hereinafter otherwise provided) to that now exercised in the Mississippi territory, and shall in the recess of the Senate, but to be nominated at their next meeting, for their advice and consent, appoint all the officers necessary therein in conformity with the ordinance of Congress, made on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and therefrom and after the establishment

of the said government, the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans, shall be entitled to, and enjoy all the rights, privileges and advantages secured by the said ordinance, and now enjoyed by the people of the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said ordinance of Congress, as relates to the organization of a general assembly, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall from and after the fourth day of July next be in force in the said territory of Orleans; and in order to carry the same into operation the governor of the said territory shall cause to be elected twenty five representatives, for which purpose he shall lay off the said territory into convenient election districts, on or before the first Monday of October next, and give due notice thereof throughout the same; and shall appoint the most convenient time and place within each of the said districts, for holding the election; and shall nominate a proper officer or officers, to preside at and conduct the same, and to return to him the names of the persons who may have been duly elected.—All subsequent elections shall be regulated by the legislature; and the number of representatives shall be determined, and the apportionment made in the manner prescribed by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the representatives to be chosen as aforesaid, shall be convened by the governor, in the city of Orleans, on the first Monday in November next. And the general assembly shall meet, at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, annually unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day. Neither house, during the session, shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two branches are sitting.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the second paragraph of the said ordinance, which regulates the descent and distribution of estates; and also the sixth article of compact, which is annexed, to and makes part of said ordinance, are hereby declared not to extend to, but are excluded from all operation within the said territory of Orleans.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary and judges to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be severally allowed the same compensation which is now allowed to the governor, secretary and judges of the territory of Orleans. And all the additional officers authorized by this act, shall respectively receive the same compensation for their services, as are by law established for similar offices in the Mississippi territory, to be paid quarterly yearly out of the revenues of import and tonnage, accruing within the said territory of Orleans.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be ascertained by an actual census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans taken, by proper authority, that the number of free inhabitants included therein shall amount to sixty thousand, they shall thereupon be authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and be admitted into the Union, upon the footing of the original states, in all respects whatever, conformably to the provisions of the third article of the treaty, concluded at Paris on the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the U. States, and the French republic: Provided, That the constitution to be established shall be republican, and not inconsistent with the constitution of the U. States, nor inconsistent with the ordinance of the late Congress, passed the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, so far as the same is made applicable to the territorial government hereby authorized to be established: Provided however, That Congress shall be at liberty at any time prior to the admission of the inhabitants of the said territory, to the right of a separate state, to alter the boundaries thereof, as they may judge proper:—Except only, That no alteration shall be made, which shall protract the period for the admission of the inhabitants thereof, to the rights of a state government, according to the provision of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act, entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," as is repugnant with this act, shall from and after the first Monday of November next, be repealed.—And the residue of the said act shall continue in full force until repealed, any thing in the sixteenth section of the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

March 2, 1805.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

STAR
O R,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 7, 1865.

Any subscriber to the STAR living in town, who may not have received their paper from a change in the carrier, will please to leave word at the office.

New York April 24.

Besides the gun boats lately constructed in our ports, we understand four bomb brigs are building, each to carry two 15 inch mortars, to be ready by the first of June, to proceed to the Mediterranean. For a complete charge of one of these mortars 30 pounds of powder is necessary; and it is understood that they can throw shells into the enemy's fortifications from such a distance as renders them safe from his fire.

The gun boats which are about to sail will row 50 sweeps, beside carrying two 32 pounders, are also to carry each four 6 inch howitzers, and 30 blunderbusses. Nos. 6 and 7, built in this port, have received sailing orders, and No. 3, built in Philadelphia, has orders to join them and sail in company.

By the ship Ambition, we have received Paris papers to the 4th of March, we have not learnt whether they contain any news. The following we received from a passenger.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"It is ordered to the minister of justice to make prohibition to any officer or authority created by laws for receiving the civil acts, to receive upon their register an act of a pretended marriage contracted by M. Jerome Buonaparte, in the United States of America or elsewhere—the said marriage having been made contrary to the laws of France and the will of Madame Buonaparte, the mother of Mr. Jerome Buonaparte."

Accounts from New Orleans of the 4th of April state that the Louisiana Bank went into operation on that day. The Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, had arrived and purchased a house for the institution. An Insurance Company, with a capital of 200,000 dollars is now open for subscription in this city.

A line of mail stages has commenced running between Pittsburg and Wheeling. By this conveyance, together with the Pittsburg stages, a person may perform his journey from this city to Wheeling in eight days and a half. The fare from Pittsburg to Wheeling is four dollars, twelve cents and a half.

Phila. paper.

Norfolk, April 25.

Gun Boat, No. 4, commanded by Lieut. Hinlay, arrived here from Washington city, on Tuesday last; Gun Boat, No. 10, Lieut. Carter, is daily expected, when they will sail for the Mediterranean on the first of next month; a good opportunity for those who have friends on board the Mediterranean Squadron to write by.

Junius, in his letter to the king, thus describes the Americans:—"They left their native land in search of freedom, and found it in a desert. Divided as they are into a thousand forms of policy and religion, there is one point in which they all agree;—they equally detest the pagantry of a King, and the supercilious hypocrisy of a Bishop."

The Hudson Balance, a high-toned federal paper, recommends "to bury the ordinary party names in oblivion." Federalists have, by their conduct so disgraced the name under which they acted, as to be ashamed of it themselves, and with it "buried in oblivion."

Connecticut Election has terminated in the re-election of Governor Trumbull and Lieut. Governor Treadwell; and in the House of Representatives are 127 federalists to 68 Republicans—so says the federal paper of Hartford.

A Hartford paper gives the following instances of the *Influence of Republicans* in that State:—"On the 12th instant the wife of Mr. Roger Phelps, jun., a respectable Republican in Hebron, presented him three children, one son and two daughters at a birth, each weighing 5 lbs. and all are likely to do well!"

Count Rumford has recently married the widow of M. Varcelp, in Paris; by which nuptial experiment he obtained a fortune of £8,000 per annum.—This is evidently the most effective of all the Rumfordizing projects for keeping a house warm!

Grand haul.—A Frederick Town paper mentions that one hundred thousand fish were lately caught in the Potomack at one haul!

Philadelphia April 19.
Captain Tatem, arrived this morning from St Thomas, informs, that on the morning of the 6th inst. he saw a British 44 gun frigate off the harbor, and 3 larger ships in sight. A boat was sent ashore; and in the afternoon, saw them go through the passage, supposed to be bound to leeward. This, most probably, was the British Squadron, under Admiral Cochrane. He heard nothing of the French Squadron.

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.

There is perhaps, no part in this world where the crime of murder is so seldom committed as in this State; but we are compelled, by our duty, to relate an attempt yesterday, unparalleled in this place. A man of the name of Drabaugh, having some family dispute with his brother, threatened, that if he come near him to kill him, actually loaded a gun six fingers, with shot for the purpose. In consequence of this threat the brother was on his way to a magistrate to inform of the circumstance, when reflecting how they had lived together for many years, and the affection which had existed between them, urged him not to go but return and try and reconcile with him; he accordingly returned and called to his wife before he went to the shop where his brother and he worked together—she begged him not to go for fear his brother would certainly shoot him, as he had sworn he would; however, he said he would go to him, and actually went to the cellar where he worked. No sooner had he entered the cellar than the elder brother levelled his gun at him, which on his doing the younger brother leaped upon a cooper's horse, in their shop, and the contents of the gun was lodged in the dentons of his legs, a little above the knees. The elder brother seemed perfectly easy after committing the act, and declared it was as well for one of them to die as live as they had; and confessed he actually fired at him to kill him. He was committed to jail to stand his trial.

[Baltimore American.]

We have heard of bigots who would rather the whole world should be damned, than be saved by believing any other than their particular tenets.—This is just the way with many of our federalists: they see the country prospering under the administration of Mr. Jefferson; but because he does not administer the government according to their opinions, they murmur and cavil and slander; and contend for a change of system, though that change should lead the country on the broad road to destruction. T. T. A.

If a National Debt be a National blessing, how blest must the British Nation be!

From the London Sporting Magazine for June 1862.

The national debt of Great Britain being five hundred and thirty eight millions, three hundred and sixty five thousand, two hundred and five pounds, if the amount were in shillings allowing thirty to be counted in a minute, for ten hours in a day, and six days in a week; it would require something more, than one thousand nine hundred and seven years to count it. The weight of it in gold, would be five thousand seven hundred and sixty tons; in guineas it would extend in a right line eight thousand and ninety two miles, and wholly cover upwards of sixty three acres of ground; in shillings it would extend in a right line one hundred and sixty nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty two miles and cover one thousand three hundred and twenty three acres of ground.

EXTRACT.

The very name of federalism, which once possessed a popular charm, has been an instrument of delusion. It originally imported an attachment to our confederated government. Under that impression, and upon that principle, many unsuspecting republicans joined the party designated by it, and have followed in their train, without perceiving their departure from their original course, till under the continued, but perverted style of federalists, they are now associated with a faction in opposition to the federal government. The force of habit, the prejudice of names, a false pride of persevering in a political connexion once formed, and a dread of the appearance of fickleness and inconsistency, in abandoning a party, even where there is no abandonment of principles have hitherto prevented some although not all of the republican federalists, from re-uniting with their brethren in support of the present administration."

A person who advertises in a Hudson paper "Patent Augurs for Post-Holes, Wells, &c." says, "it is believed that those who have used them in clay, sand or loamy soil, would as soon think of eating soup, with a fork, as digging a post-hole with a spade!"

(Trenton True American.)

There is one paragraph in Governor McKean's objections to the bill which passed the Legislature altering the mode

of appointing the Comptroller and Register General, which is of a singular nature.—It is this:—"Having been a member of as many congresses, conventions, legislative assemblies, and other public bodies, as perhaps any gentleman in the United States; permit me to declare, that from all my experience and observation, a large public body is not so well qualified to select the best characters for subordinate offices as a single person, responsible, unfettered and independent."

Had the Emperor of France, or of Hayti, uttered the above sentiments, it would not have surprised us; but we must confess our astonishment at hearing a Governor of Pennsylvania speak such language. If what he says be true, Legislatures and other "Public Bodies," are altogether superfluous.—Representative Government is a cheat, and Monarchy is indeed "the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom!"—For if a single person has more extensive information of the wants and wishes of the people, is better acquainted with the fitness of Candidates for office, and has more discernment to select the best characters—is more independent and upright, and less liable to imposition or deception—than a large "Public body," selected by the people of every part of the State for their intelligence and virtue—then must that "single person," be also better qualified to make and administer laws; in which case the sooner we have First Consuls or Emperors over the respective States, or the Union at large, the better!—When a "single person" in public office becomes so self-sufficient as to suppose he possesses more information, nicer discrimination, and greater integrity—or in the common expression, more "virtue and talents," than a large assemblage of the wisest and best men of an enlightened and intelligent State, it is high time he should retire to private life, to learn lessons of humility and wisdom.

T. T. Amor.

The following gentlemen have been elected Representatives in Congress for the State of Virginia:

- Thomas Newton, jun.
- John Randolph,
- Thomas M. Randolph,
- John Smith,
- Joseph Lewis,
- John Clifton,
- John Dawson,
- Alexander Wilson,
- Matthew Clay,
- Edwin Gray,
- Peterfon Goodwyn,
- John Claiborne.

Died, On Saturday last, at a very advanced age, William Dawson, Esq. for many years Judge of the Orphans court, and of the Peace, of this county.

On Sunday last in this town, Mr. Jacob Saunders, a clerk in the General Court office of this State.

At Baltimore, on Sunday week, Mrs. Louisa Harvey Tilden, wife of Dr. Tilden, of Kent county, Maryland, and third daughter of Samuel Harvey Howard, Esq. of Annapolis.

Died, in England, Sir, Gregory Turner, 33,400 guineas were found in his secretore and chest. He left 310,000 in funded property, and landed estate which produced 24,000. pr. ann.

In Scotland the celebrated Dr. Robinson, author of the *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, against the Christian Religion.

Dr. William Buchan, author of several very useful books.

To be sold at public Vendue,

ON Saturday the 18th day of May, inst. at Tuckahoe Bridge, on a credit, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horse cars, Wheat Fan, a variety of Household Furniture, 150 gallons of Apple Brandy, some Indian Corn, and several other valuable articles.

—ALSO—

To be rented, THE Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Granaries and other convenient Houses and Gardens, lately occupied by Francis Sellers, Esq. deceased, and Mr. William Clayland, deceased, the whole in good repair, and well calculated for the retail business, and accommodation of genteel families, there being but two retailers in a neighborhood of considerable extent and fertility.

HENRY NICOLS.
HENRY DOWNS.
May 7, 1865. ts. 6w.

The Subscriber.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has once more got the Mill commonly called POTTS'S MILL, in order for grinding both WHEAT and CORN; together with the improvement of a new BOLTING CLOTH and SCREENS for cleaning of grain. All those who may think proper to indulge him with their custom, may depend on punctuality and dispatch.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.
5th mo: (May) 7, 1865. 3

To Rent,

AND possession given immediately, the STORE HOUSE opposite the Tavern, in Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent county, Maryland. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Ephraim Fausant, junr. of said place.

THOMAS SMITH.
May 7, 1865. 39

Advertisement.

FROM the city of Annapolis on the 11th April, 1865, sailed away in a bateau without permission, negro BOB or Robert, aged about fifty years. He has the appearance of a greater age, and great similitude under which is concealed strength and great artifice. I bought him from off the farm of Solomon Frazier, late representative from Dorchester county, where he had run away from the service of his then master, a certain Levin Mills, of said county, since deceased, who sold him to me in Annapolis, because he assured me he was always working on said Frazier's farm, where he was always countenanced and encouraged, and where he had a wife a free woman.

I will give ten dollars to any person who will secure him in Dorchester goal, until the falling of the Cambridge packer, when if brought to me in Annapolis, I will like wife pay all reasonable charges. I hereby forwarn all persons, especially said Frazier, from harbouring or suffering said fellow to abide on their lands or premises, as I mean to prosecute whoever may do so. I bought him and saved him from Georgia (where he ought to be) have paid for him, and am resolved no one shall have his services for nothing, or my property without my consent.

JOHN ROSS.

Annapolis, May 5, 1865. 3

Annapolis, April 8, 1865.

CAME before me the subscriber, Mayor of the city of Annapolis, Zachariah Angling, and did depose and swear that during the sitting of the last Session of Assembly, for the year 1864, that he heard Solomon Frazier, a member from Dorchester county, advise negro Bob, the property of John Ross, to be as worthless and ignorant as possible, in order that his master might take a trifle for him: Whereupon the said Angling told him it would be as well not to give him such advice, as the hands that he was then in could manage him with as much propriety as himself, or that he was as well acquainted with the nature of negroes as himself.

Swoin to before

JAMES WILLIAMS, Mayor.

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eleventh day of February, in the twenty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John B. Colvin, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE; AND CITIZEN'S COUNCELLOR;

Being a digested Abstract of those Laws of the State of Maryland most necessary to be known, and most useful in common transactions of Life.

INTERPRETED WITH A VARIETY OF PRACTICAL FORMS

AND PRECEDENTS; FOR THE USE OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHERS.

By JOHN B. COLVIN.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors or Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C.

The above work has been for some time past in the press, is in considerable forwardness, and will be published with all possible expedition.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed with a neat type, on good paper, and contain above 300 pages—perhaps 400.

II. It will be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price will be a dollar to subscribers, and a dollar 50 cents to non-subscribers. No money required till the work is delivered.

IV. Persons procuring 12 subscribers and becoming answerable for the money, shall receive a 12th gratis.

The Acts of Assembly, up to the close of the last session, will be attended to.

Subscriptions received at the Star Office, and at the different Book Stores, and at most of the Post-Offices, in Maryland.

The following letter from Judge DUVALL, (to whom the first 30 pages of the work had been submitted after coming from the press) will convey some idea of the merits of the book—

"Washington, Dec. 27, 1864.

Sir, I have received your letter, inclosing 32 pages of a work prepared by you, in which you have begun a digest of those parts of the laws of Maryland which more frequently occur in the common transactions of life, and which are therefore deemed the most useful.

I have perused it and have no hesitation in pronouncing the utility of such a work. The law appears to be carefully abstracted, and the forms well chosen. It will be found useful to Magistrates and to the people in general, and merits their patronage. It is adapted more particularly to the information of those who have no means of purchasing, and the leisure to examine our laws at large. In a free government, the laws cannot be too extensively circulated; and he who adds to the diffusion of a knowledge, contributes to increase the comforts and happiness of society, and deserves their encouragement and support.

I am, with respect and esteem, Your obedient servant,

G. DUVALL.
Mr. John B. Colvin."

PRINTING

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

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the books of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY will be deposited on Monday the 15th inst. at the office of the Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, under the superintendence of William M. Kneeney, Esq. Richard Tolman, Esq. and at Centreville, under the superintendence of William Chambers, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for the 4 weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Commissioners.
May 7, 1865. 10W

PROPOSALS.

By JACOB D. DIETRICK, Bookseller, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

For Publishing Subscriptions, THE FOLLOWING WORK,

For which he has obtained a Copy-Right District of Maryland, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twelfth day of March, in the twenty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Jacob D. Dietrick, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"THE NEW AMERICAN CLERK'S MAGAZINE, AND

Complete Practical Conveyancer.

CONTAINING The most useful and necessary Precedents in Conveyancing, as settled and approved by the most eminent Conveyancers; WITH

Observations and References to the Law, Sec. with a variety of other useful instruments of writing.

The whole of which are adapted to the use of the Citizens of the United States, and more particularly to those of the State of Maryland; under the following heads, viz.

A quitances, Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Agreements, Annuity, Apprentices, Arbitration, Assignments, Awards, Bargains of Sale, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Bottomry, Contrabands, Conditions, Covenants, Composition, Conveyances, Deeds, Distresses, Exchanges, Executions, Gifts, Grants, Indentures, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Obligations, Oaths, Partitions, Petitions, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Releases, Revocations, Sales, Surrenders, Settlements, Wills, &c., &c.

WITH

Necessary Instructions and forms of Precedents for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, and of matters which relate to the duties of Executors and administrators in the settlement of the Estate of deceased persons; also, of Guardians, &c.

The whole selected from the Laws, and digested by actual Practice.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE BAR.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors or Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C.

No Book could be offered, which stands in less need of economy and recommendation.—The want of such a book as "The New American Clerk's Magazine, and Complete Practical Conveyancer," has been long and generally complained of, and is innumerable instances severely felt, by the people of the State of Maryland in particular.

With a view of facilitating the communication of information, necessary to the interest and happiness of the people, the above work was undertaken, and it is believed, has been executed in a manner that must be extensively useful; it is in considerable forwardness, and will be published in the course of the summer.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be neatly and correctly printed in a handsome duodecimo volume, on excellent paper, and an elegant new type.

2. It will contain between three and four hundred pages.

3. It shall be elegantly bound and lettered.

4. The price to subscribers shall be one dollar and twenty five cents, payable on delivery of the work.

5. Those who subscribe for, or obtain ten subscriptions, and account for the money, shall be entitled to one copy for their trouble.

Subscriptions received by the publisher, and those different gentlemen who hold subscription papers.

Subscriptions received at this Office

This is to give notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hugblert, Esq. late of Caroline county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading under the firm of Thomas Hugblert & Sons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at Denon, in Caroline county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 27, 1865.

WILLIAM HUGBLETT.

May 7.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.
FROM THE BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

AURUM ET AMOR.

THE many wants which mortals feel,
E'en piercing heat and driving cold,
That ne'er would yield to Love's appeal,
Are all allay'd at sight of Gold.
Affection cannot always last,
Unless it have some stronger hold;
And after two or three days fast,
Oh! what is love compar'd to gold!
My darling! we may sigh and fight,
And swear we'll love till we are cold;
But say, can these a biscuit buy?
Then what is love compar'd to gold?
Tis folly in a world like this,
Where natures wants take hold,
And baillifs interrupt our bliss,
To think of love compar'd to gold.
But when in blest amblage join'd,
They mutually with grace enfold,
'Tis then a little heaven we find,
That thines with all the charms of gold.
Then dearest girl, adieu—adieu!
Since we must part, and truth be told,
I have a world of love for you,
But what is love compar'd to gold?
What didst thou say?—thy uncle dead!
And "fifty thousand" thou canst hold?
Alas! my generous hopes are fled,
And thou wilt think I court thy gold.
But trust me, it was only play,
To see which way thy heart would move;
And thou hast often heard me say
That gold was nought compar'd to love.

*Gold and Love.

EPIGRAM.

To a pretended friend, and real enemy.
With our stretch'd arms, and face affect-
ing joy,
Why dost thou the man thou wouldst
destroy?
Step forth; declare thyself; 'tis all I
ask;
Nor shoot thy arrows from behind a mask.
Danger may be avoided, when reveal'd;
Distrust follows when it is conceal'd.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Elliott, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those that have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, as a dividend may be ascertained—if assets should fail, those who neglect the foregoing part of this notice must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN L. HALL,
Attorney in Law.

Hillsborough, Caroline county,
17th April 1855.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the estate of Eleanor Valliant, living near Oxford ferry, Talbot county, near the Bay side, on the 6th inst, a black HORSE, seven years old, a blaze in his face, with three white feet, about fourteen and a half hands high, broke to the saddle and plough. The above reward will be paid for delivering the horse to the owner, or James Calston, with all reasonable charges; and ten dollars for convicting the thief so that he may be brought to punishment.

ELEANOR VALLIANT.

Talbot county, April 20, 1855.

The Synod of Philadelphia

is to meet by adjournment in the Third Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NATHANIEL ERWIN, Stated Clerk.

The printers of public papers in Baltimore, Annapolis, (Maryland), Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Wilkesbarre, &c. will confer an obligation by reprinting the above.

N. J.

This is to give Notice,

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

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN HARWOOD, Clk.

April 23, 1855.

The subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of those VALUABLE MILLS, near Salisbury. For terms apply to

JOSIAH BAYLY.

April 30, 1855.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Greene & Fairbank, or Philip Greene separately, either on bond, note, judgment or account, are requested to come forward to Mr. William E. M. Conklin and discharge them, with whom I deposit the books, &c. and legally authorize and empower to collect the monies due, and act as agent for the subscriber while absent from this shore.

PHILIP GREENE.

April 16, 1855.

BLANKS

FOR SALE,

AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

Easton and Baltimore Packets

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his PAS-
SAGE and GRAIN BOATS, on ac-
commodating terms. Among which is the
new fast sailing Schooner LOUISIANA,
burthen upwards of fifty tons, now in com-
plete order, built of the best materials, and
well rigged with boat, anchors and cables.
Also two SCHOONERS upwards of twenty
tons burthen, nearly new, now in good
order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.
Should the subscriber meet with a pur-
chaser he intends to decline running a pack-
et from this place; and as the business
has increased, and become such an object
to the two shores, any person inclined to
engage in that line, might make it worth
their attention by an early application to
him living at Easton Point, where the Pack-
ets may be seen, and the terms fully made
known.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

April 23, 1855.

For Sale.

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

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

On giving proper security the purcha-
ser may have a liberal credit. For further
terms apply to the subscriber in Wilming-
ton, state of Delaware.

ROBERT MILLIGAN.

April 23, 1855.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in the
state of Maryland, letters of administra-
tion on the personal estate of George Ri-
chardson, late of said county deceased:—

ALL persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
to the subscriber, residing in said county,
at or before the first day of November
next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 23d day of Ap-
ril, 1855.

JOHN STEVENS, junr.

Worcester county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in the
state of Maryland, letters of administra-
tion on the personal estate of George Ri-
chardson, late of said county deceased:—

ALL persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
to the subscriber, residing in said county,
at or before the first day of November
next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 23d day of Ap-
ril, 1855.

JOHN STEVENS, Act'or.

Worcester county.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, has
obtained from the Orphan's court of Somer-
set county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Thomas Jones,
late of Somerset county deceased:—

ALL persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
to the subscriber, at or before the 31st day
of October next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this
23d day of April, 1855.

BETSY JONES, Executrix.

For Sale, or Rent,

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

ADAM EDGAR.

April 23, 1855.

FOR SALE.

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

GEORGE GALE.

Nov. 27, 1854.

Two Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on the thirteenth inst.
from the subscriber, residing near
Summ's Tavern, Kent county, state of Mary-
land, two Negro men, one named JO-
SEPH, the other DANIEL.—Joseph is a-
bout forty years old, five feet six
inches high, stout to his height, re-
markably black, limpy a little from a hurt
he received in his hip; I do not recollect
whether it is his right or left; he has ra-
ther a flat face, with high cheek bones—
description of his clothes would be unne-
cessary, as I expect he has changed them
before this time. Daniel is about two or
three and thirty, nearly the same height of
Joseph, his make is slender, his complex-
ion between a black and yellow, his dispo-
sition mild—his wife (who is the property
of Mr. Henry Kinggold) he took with
him; she is tall and slender, and her com-
plexion very black. The above reward
will be given for the two negro men if
taken out of the state and secured in any
goal or brought home, so that the owner
gets them again—if taken in the state, and
secured or brought home, so that the owner
recovers them, fifty dollars only will be
given, and all reasonable charges paid by
JOHN MAXWELL.

April 23, 1855.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on Sunday night, the
fourteenth inst. from the subscriber
living on the farm commonly called St.
Joseph, Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Mary-
land, a negro fellow named JOHN, a-
bout twenty-one years of age, five feet 8
or ten inches high, rather of a dark yel-
lowish complexion, seems clumsy and stu-
pid, yet cunningly crafty in his turns, thick
lipped, very bashful when spoken to, down-
look and a bushy head; had on at his de-
parture a dark green jacket with trousers
of the same, and black under jacket. His
father, a free negro man, lives in Balti-
more, and it is supposed that he might
have gone there. The above reward will
be given, if secured in any goal, or other
wise so that the subscriber can get him a
gain, and if brought home, reasonable charges
paid.

DORSON SUMMERS.

Head of Wye, April 23, 1855.
The editors of the *Wilmington*
Mirror, *Philadelphia Aurora*, and *Balti-*
more American will please to publish the a-
bove advertisement once a week for three
weeks in their respective papers, and trans-
mit their accounts to the Editor of the Star.

Five Dollars Reward.

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

CARSON BOWDLE.

April 23, 1855.

For Sale.

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

JOHN WALTERS.

April 23, 1855.

The Canadian Horse Samson,

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

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

JOHN DODD, junr.

April 23, 1855.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber,
on the 2d inst. a bright bay HORSE,
eight years old this spring, upwards of
fourteen hands high, well made, and in
good order; a good saddle horse, trots and
gallops—both hind feet white, and some
white on one of his fore feet, blaze in his
face with a white nose—hogged mane, and
short tail. The above reward if taken out
of the county, and six dollars if taken in
the county, with reasonable charges will
be paid for delivering him to the subscri-
ber, living near Turner's Mill, Talbot
county.

MOSES BUTLER.

April 23, 1855.

Notice.

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

April 23, 1855.

JOHN SINGLETON.

GIVES NOTICE. I, the person who
has made a practice of pulling down
his fences, and riding through his farm
also of trespassing by turning their stock
into his pasture, that he has now directed
his Overseer to be particularly attentive
and give him information of any person or
persons so trespassing; and he is determind
without distinction of persons, to pro-
secute all who are guilty of such offences.
He also further notifies that he intends to
apply to Talbot county court, at their ses-
sion to be held in May next, for a com-
mission to mark and bound the following
streets and parcels of land, lying in Tal-
bot county, of which he is possessed, viz. par-
cel of Owell, and Owells Addition, East
Owell, Timothys Lot, Part of Feats Lot,
and part of Bozman's Addition.

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

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
Talbot county, March 23, 1855.
N. B. A House and lot of ground in
Easton, for sale by J. S.

TO SETTLERS.

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

The title to these lands is indisputa-
ble. For terms apply to Dr. EDWARD
EARLE, Easton; or to
RICHARD PETERS, Junr.
No. 139 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 20, 1854.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained
from the Orphan's Court of Ken-
tucky, in the State of Maryland—Let-
ters of Administration on the personal
estate of William Geddes, esq. late of the
city of Philadelphia, deceased:—All per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof to the subscri-
bers, or either of them, at or before the
4th day of June next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under our hands this
third day of December, 1854.

TRISTRAM THOMAS,

GEO. GILLASSPY,

December 1854.

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frede-
rick county as a runaway, a Negro
man who calls himself AARON, and Ly-
he belongs to Francis Brock, of Fauquier
county, Virginia; he is about 45 years
old, 5 feet 4 inches high, and has a scar on
his upper lip and forehead; his right leg
has been broke, and is a little crooked;
his clothes are very much torn, excepting
his shirt, which was of coarse Osnaburg.
If his master does not release him he will
be sold for his goal fees agreeable to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 16, 1855.

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Frede-
rick county as a runaway, a Negro
man who calls himself GILBERT DAY,
and says he belongs to John Dodd, of Bal-
timore county, Maryland. He is about
nineteen or twenty years old, five feet
seven inches high; his clothing is a striped
Nankens coat, black Calimere waistcoat,
Osnaburg shirt, and an old pair of dark
cloth pantaloons. He is very black, and
has a pleasant countenance. If his master
does not release him he will be sold for his
goal fees agreeable to law.

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 16, 1855.

Notice is hereby given,

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

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS CECIL.

Head of Wye, Queen Ann's

county, April 16, 1855.

New Store.

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

Seasonable Goods.

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

RICHARD THOMAS.

Queen's town, April 16, 1855.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

ROBERT SPEDDIN.

April 13, 1855.

NOTICE.

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

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 16, 1855.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method to inform the
public, that he intends to run one
of the vessels as a PACKET from St. Mi-
chael's to Baltimore—to sail from the for-
mer every Wednesday at nine o'clock in the
forenoon, and the latter on the Saturday
following. Any orders in this line shall be
be punctually attended to, and the favor
gratefully acknowledged by

ROBERT DODSON.

April 13, 1855.

English Teacher Wanted.

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

HENRY SMOOT.

RICHARD WALTERS.

JOSEPH WHITELEY.

Dorchester county.

April 16, 1855.

Notice is hereby Given,

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

(Signed)

JAMES CAREY.

LUKE TIERNAN.

GEO. T. WATFIELD.

FRANCIS HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, April 13, 1855.

For Sale.

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

JAMES DODD.

Head of Chester, March 26, 1855.

Postponement of Sale.

THE sale of John R. Bromwell's LAND
is unavoidably postponed until the
SECOND TUESDAY in May next.

JAMES EARLE, junr.

April 9, 1855.

In Chancery.

APRIL 20, 1855.

ORDERED, That the rule made by
Lambert H. Land and Henry J. Carroll,
shall be ratified, unless cause to the con-
trary be shown, before the tenth day of
July next: Provided a copy of this Order
be inserted in the newspaper of Eastern
Shore three times before the first day of June.
The report states, that a house and lot
and three tracts of land sold for the amount
of \$2,143 15 0.

Tst.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1805.

[NO. 37....297]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—His 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.

THE POLITICS OF NEW-ENGLAND

Considering elections as a criterion of public opinion, there appears to be, in this quarter of the union, nearly an equal division.

We may compute the population of

Rhode Island at	75,000
Massachusetts	620,000
New Hampshire	190,000
Connecticut	260,000

In the whole 1,145,000
The following statement will, with sufficient precision, graduate the scale of political opinion.

Republican.	Federal.
In Rhode Island, 50,000	25,000
Massachusetts 310,000	310,000
New Hampshire 100,000	90,000
Connecticut 120,000	140,000

Total 580,000 565,000

If this result be compared with that evinced by the recent election in the other parts of the union, we shall perceive a wide difference, if we except the states of Vermont and Delaware where parties are nearly balanced.

In New York, above three-fourths of the people are republican.

In New Jersey, a decided majority is republican.

In Pennsylvania, about four-fifths are republican.

In Maryland, above three-fifths are republican.

In Virginia nine-tenths are republican.

In North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, republican principles are almost universally prevalent.

In South Carolina, four-fifths are republican.

Whence is it, that such a wide difference in public opinion exists? Are the interests of the North so essentially variant from those of the South, that the one are hostile to the other? This will be contended for by no man, who has been an attentive observer of political events, or who is correctly acquainted with the manners and modes of thinking in the different parts of the United States.—With but trifling shades of variance the manners of the people in all the states are homogeneous; and their modes of thinking on every leading point are still more similar.

The only material difference that exists arises from the relative state of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.—The first is more generally pursued in the south; and the two latter in the east; but in both quarters, they are so mingled with each other, and the successful pursuit of either is so intimately connected with that of the others, and this impression is so general, that it cannot be said that any serious collisions exist between them. There is indeed, but one source of division existing on this point, arising from varying opinions on the extent to which either the interests of trade, or of the country generally, can or ought to be promoted by a naval establishment.—But this discordance of sentiment cannot have a radical influence on the public mind, as the measures of the existing administration have been characterized, by a spirit of friendship, rather than hostility to a navy; and as during the last four years trade has been better protected than during the preceding period.

How then shall we satisfactorily account for this marked difference? I answer that it principally arises from local and personal predilection or aversions, or from temporary causes. It is unnecessary to attempt a specification of the causes of the inflexible spirit with which our fellow citizens of New England have on all occasions, for two centuries past, asserted their rights and opinions. Driven from their native country by religious persecution, they united in the new world as a band of brothers. The toils and dangers to which they were exposed cemented their union; and insensibly produced the most intimate coalition of interests. Composed of individuals, who, for the most part, emigrated from the same country, speaking consequently the same language, they found in their bosom very few of the materials of dissension and variety of thinking prevalent in the o-

ther parts of the United States. May it not be added, that the austerity of their religious tenets, either banished from or discouraged from coming among them those of dissimilar principles. The considerations, powerfully aided by an almost universal diffusion of knowledge, produced an uniformity of sentiment and action rarely found in other communities. This delineation would not be complete, were we to omit adding that the superior information scattered among ranks, and a compact population, infused, at an early period of their colonization, better interior arrangements, and more domestic comfort than fell to the lot of their neighbors.

Contrasting their condition with that of the residents in the southern states, it is not surprising, that the people of New England should imbibe a strong predilection for their own institutions, and gave them a decided preference.

It is owing, probably to these causes, that there has existed in the eastern part of the union a greater stability of sentiment than in the southern; and that there has been entertained a deeper veneration for the habits of their ancestors. At the commencement of our revolution the people of New England were unquestionably the most united or the continent; and their devotion to liberty knew no abatement during the long period of warfare that ensued. This cordial union, in a cause on whose issue was hazarded every thing dear to man, naturally drew them still closer together.

At this time they either formed, or approached very near to being the majority of the nation, and in a proportionate degree enjoyed the power of the community.

The time soon arrived, when the accessions of population to the other states brought with it a correspondent accession of power; until a great ascendancy of numbers gave them a decided controul of public affairs. The only effect of this relative change was to produce a still closer union in New England; and this enabled her during the greater part of the administrations of Washington and Adams to keep the reins of government in their own hands.

There were not wanting, during this period, ambitious and designing men, who did not fail to avail themselves of these circumstances to further their personal or political views. Various institutions were devised, not perhaps so exceptionable in substance as in form, all tending to build up a powerful interest independent, in a high degree, of the control of popular opinion. Such may be considered the national bank, the funding system, and the judiciary establishment. The two former of these were principally upheld by the people of New England, who derived a rich harvest from them.

That people, when the constitution was submitted to their consideration, were republican, and were strongly attached to order and good government. Depending greatly on their enterprise on the ocean for their subsistence and prosperity, they had long wished for a system of government which by concentrating the national authority should command the respect of foreign powers, and by inspiring a general confidence among our own citizens, draw their resources into activity. They thought they perceived in the proposed plan these important features, and therefore espoused its ratification with an ardent zeal. It went into operation, and, as we have seen, the dominant counsels were those of New England, and the measures pursued rewarded her with great wealth. This is most manifest from the fact of the greater portion of the stock, both of the bank and of the funded debt, being held by her citizens. On the former, obtained at par, she soon received an advance of thirty or forty per cent, and on the latter, purchased in many instances, for an eighth part of its nominal value she received par. The nominal effects of these two measures were instantaneous. A new creation immediately arose. Commerce suddenly acquired a vast extension; manufactures received a new spring; and lands rose in value.—The whole population felt these effects, although the speculators alone were those who reaped the direct and the greatest profit.

These adventitious circumstances shed a glory around the existing administration and attracted the homage of the people, who, for the most part, without analysing the causes, ascribed the effects produced to the magical agency of the constitution, and the still more magical wisdom of those who administered it.

The opposition, which these measures received in different parts of the union, produced a still greater alliance in the East; and, at the same time excited a distrust of the leading men in the other states.

All these causes aided by many others scarcely less powerful, consolidated an hostile interest in New England to the administration raised to power by the voice of their country in 1800. The citizen too, in whose hands the chief power was deposited, was a Virginian, placed in the very chair, from which a citizen of Massachusetts was extruded.

The suffrage, which effected this change, was not so decisive as unequivocally to indicate its permanency. Hence every effort was tried, by the friends of the old administration, to regain their lost power; and they were pleased, not so much to rely on defending the wisdom of their measures, as on depreciating the motives, characters and views of their opponents. Having with much success inspired a general distrust of the democratic party, from a diffusion of the apprehension, that, once invested with power, they would soon subvert the system order and governmental operation, they, for a while, retained their unanimity of sentiment. Supported by the press, the pulpit and the bar, they monopolized almost every organ of influence.

Notwithstanding, however these powerful engines, the march of truth, tho' slow, has been steady. Actions have, to the disinterested part of the people of New England, spoke louder than words; and their continued, nay increased prosperity, has spoke still louder. They have not changed with the facility and levity of a weather-cock; but their change is, from this very consideration, much more interesting. It manifests caution, reflection, deliberation, conscience. Thus effected, we may rationally expect that a conviction, founded on such motives, will be firm and durable: Nor is it at all improbable, that when the people of the southern or middle states shall at some future period be lumbering on their arm, our eastern brethren will be equipped and ready for service against any usurpation that may be attempted against our common rights. In the mean time let us be satisfied with the regular progress made in New England to the ultimate prevalence of republican sentiments. In New Hampshire and Rhode Island this triumph has already come; and in Massachusetts, though a small majority still adhere to a federal governor, still greater have manifested their attachment to a republican President. *Nat. Intel.*

NEW YORK, April 29.

We announce, with extreme regret, the loss of the regular trading ship Jupiter, captain Law, on her voyage from London to this port. She struck against one of the immense bodies of ice which have lately been fallen in with in certain latitudes, and sunk in half an hour afterwards. Her cargo was a valuable one; but what is of infinitely greater importance, she had on board, (including her crew) 73 human beings, 27 of whom perished with the vessel, and of the remainder only eight have been heard of. We have an alarming presentiment (which we shall be happy to find altogether groundless) that many of our regular trading ships which ought, in the usual course of navigation, to have arrived some time from Europe, have experienced a fate similar to that of the Jupiter.

We have been favoured with the following copy of captain Law's protest containing the particulars of this distressing circumstance:

"April 6th, in lat. 44. 20. long. 49 at 8 A. M. saw several pieces of broken ice, from which, at 11 the same day, we supposed ourselves entirely clear, and steering W. by N. wind E. N. E. and foggy weather. At 2 P. M. began to discover islands of ice again, and at three o'clock saw a large field ahead, which appeared to have no opening. We then wore ship, and kept off to the southward and eastward; continually passing small islands of ice, until five P. M. when we found the ice extending so far to the N. and S. that we could not clear it. We then hove about, and stood to the northward, among the broken ice, till night came on, and no prospect of getting clear. We hove to under the three topails doubled reefed, in hopes to have sufficient draft to keep clear of the fields of ice to the leeward, until day light, but found at about 11 we were drifting fast upon a large field, and were

obliged to wear ship and haul to the southward, under easy sail, luffing and bearing away for the broken ice, as occasion required, until half past twelve, when we struck a small piece, which we found had gone through the starboard bow.

We immediately rigged both pumps and got the boats out: thirty-three souls, men women and children, got into the long-boat, and eight in the yawl, and put off from the ship, which went down in about half an hour from the time the struck having on board at the time the boats left her, about 27 souls, who perished with the ship. We then shaped our course to the westward, continually relieving the oars, and with difficulty finding a passage sufficient for the boats through the different fields of ice which we were passing during the remainder of that night the next day and night, until about 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 8th, having gone at the rate of nearly three miles an hour; the long boat having a studding sail set forward, and four oars constantly going, with the yawl in tow likewise constantly towing as we were obliged to vary our course to find a passage. We suppose our course to have been about W. S. W. from the time the ship went down.—Finding, as we had cleared the ice, a rough sea beginning to make, so that the yawl was very unsafe in tow, and they not being willing to increase their numbers in the long boat, we requested them to cut our painter.—The long boat immediately left us out of sight, steering north with a fresh breeze from the south. Our situation at this time was such that we could do nothing, but let the boat keep directly before the wind, it being very equally with heavy rain, and at every sea expecting the boat must have filled, until sun set, when the wind abated and the weather moderated, so that we were enabled to pull to windward which we did from seven o'clock until eight on the morning of Tuesday the 9th of April inst. when we had the happiness to discover a fail to the west, which proved to be a schooner belonging to Marblehead, Henry N. Quiner master, who took us on board his vessel, on Wednesday the 24th day of April we arrived safe at Marblehead.

RICHARD LAW, Master.

The following are the cabin passengers in the Jupiter, M. Robert Kennedy, J. B. Temple, Mr. Tappan, Mr. H. bery, captain Law, one mate, and one seaman, saved in the yawl.

Names of those left in the long boat at sea.

Gilbert I. E. Sniffart, of Amsterdam, cabin passenger; Mr. Ashley, wife and three daughters; Mr. Medcalf, wife and infant; Mr. Merritt, wife and apprentice boy; James Trice and mother; Isaac Pane, wife and child; George Slowman; Rachel, Luft Eleazer Wood; Mr. Mitchell and wife; James Williams; Mr. Temple's servant; two Germans, (names unknown) Thomas Williams, second mate, and eleven of the crew; one unknown steerage passenger.

Names of those left in the ship.
Mrs. and Miss Merritt; Mr. Breacy, wife and two children; Mr. Giles, wife and seven children; David Brand and three sons; persons, names unknown, steerage passengers.

Captain Law would recommend to any vessels bound to Europe, not to go to the north of lat. 39. as the information of captain Quiner, in the schooner that relieved him has been as far to the southward as 41. 30. and could see no southern termination. To captain N. Quiner, of the schooner Joanna, captain Law, and his companions, desire to express their gratitude, for their humane and kind treatment. The above ship is the vessel that was spoken with by the Oliver Ellsworth, captain Bennet, during the time she was in the same field of ice; was bound to Bilbao but put back to Nantucket for the purpose a landing captain Law, and his passengers. In the long-boat were thirty-eight persons, one of whom was Mr. Sniffart a Dutch gentleman, and a cabin passenger; the others consisted of the first mate, seamen, and steerage passengers.

Wants to Purchase
A FEW LIKELY SLAVES, of both sexes; and would prefer buying them in families. Any person willing to dispose of any, can hear of a purchaser by directing a letter to A. E. Easton Street OFFICE.
February 12, 1805. 607

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of the widow and Orphan children of Robert Elliott.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars, be allowed to the widow of Robert Elliott, who was killed by a party of hostile Indians while he was conducting necessary supplies to the army commanded by Major General Wayne, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and that the same be paid to her for the use of herself and the children of the said Robert Elliott, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

March 2, 1805.—APPROVED,
TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes of Indian trade and intercourse.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses, that may arise in carrying into effect the treaties lately made between the United States and the tribes of Indians, called the Delawares, Piankeshaws, Sacs, and Foxes, the following sums, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the payment of the annuities stipulated in the said treaties to be paid to the said Indians: That is to say, to the Delawares, three hundred dollars annually, for five years, and the further sum of three hundred dollars, annually, for ten years: To the Piankeshaws, annually, for ten years, the sum of two hundred dollars; and to the Sacs and Foxes, one thousand dollars annually, so long as the treaty with them shall continue in force.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of exploring the Indian country, and of ascertaining proper and convenient places for establishing trading houses with the different Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, a sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of establishing additional trading houses with the Indian tribes, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, (the balance of a former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund) to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making provision for the widow and orphan children of Thomas Flinn.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest from the fifteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three be allowed to the widow of Thomas Flinn, an interpreter and guide who was killed with Colonel John Harding, while employed in bearing messages of peace to the hostile Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two; and that the aforesaid sum and interest be paid to the said widow, for the use of herself and the orphan children of the said Thomas Flinn, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, intitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same terms of credit, which are granted by law, for the payment of duties, on articles the produce of the West Indies, and no other, shall be allowed on goods, wares and merchandise imported by sea into the United States, from all foreign ports and islands, lying north of the Equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, or in its adjacent seas, bays and gulfs.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandise, brought in her, and which shall in the manifest delivered to the collector of the customs, be reported as destined or intended for any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such goods, wares and merchandise, as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel: Provided, that such manifest so declaring to re-export such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be delivered to such collector within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel. And, Provided also, that the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall give bond as required by the thirty second section of the act intitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

February 22, 1807—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

COW POX.

The following address of the Physicians of the Charleston Dispensary to the patients of that Institution, we deem worth re-publication. It may remove the doubts some yet entertain of the efficacy of that inestimable substitute for the small pox.

THE PHYSICIANS.

Of the Charleston Dispensary to the Patients of that Institution.

The SMALL POX is now so prevalent in the city, that danger is to be apprehended by all those who have no security against it.—We therefore earnestly recommend to you to be immediately inoculated with the Cow Pox. To shew the decided superiority of the Cow-Pox, both with respect to convenience and safety, is the object of this address.

The Small Pox.

Occasions an interruption of business, often requires a nurse, and a painful attendance of ten or twelve days, and a change of clothing to moderate the eruptive fever, at the risk of cholera and colds.

Cannot be communicated with safety to children cutting teeth, though they have scarcely any other chance of avoiding infection in the natural way; for it is contagious, and communicable by effluvia to persons in its vicinity.

Is frequently preceded by violent fever for three or four days, and sometimes ushered in with convulsions.

The eruption is sometimes so plentiful as to cause considerable distress and pain to the patient, and anxiety to parents and friends.

And occasionally impairs the sight, deforms or destroys the eyes, and leaves the deep pits, to the disfiguring of the human frame.

And under the most improved methods of modern inoculation, sometimes ends in death.

That the Cow-Pox affords effectual security against the Small-Pox, is demonstrated by evidence sufficient to satisfy every candid mind. The experience of hundreds of physicians, and of thousands of patients, concur in this point. We have known of no case where the Small-Pox has followed the Cow-Pox, though many of our vaccinated patients have afterwards been much exposed to the Small Pox, and a considerable number of them innoculated for it.

Consulting Physicians

David Ramsay, Mat. Irvine,

Attending Physicians.

Frederick Dalcho, Philip G. Frieau,

Joseph Johnson, Edward D. Smith,
John P. Gough, Thomas Denny,
George Logan, Michael Fronty,
Thomas Stock.

Physicians of the
Charleston Dispensary.

April 3, 1805.

Extracts from Col. HAMILTON's Pamphlet.

Calculated in the year 1799 for the meridian of federalism; but will now serve equally well, and better, for the meridian of republicanism.

"The most direful falsehoods are invented and propagated, with undaunted effrontery and unrelenting perseverance. Lies, often detected and refuted, are still revived and repeated; in the hope that the refutation may have been forgotten, or that the frequency and boldness of accusation may supply the place of truth and proof!!!

"The most profligate men are encouraged, probably bribed, (certainly with patronage, if not with money) to become accusers. And when takes, which their characters alone ought to discredit, are refuted by evidence and facts which oblige THE PATRONS of them to abandon their support, they still continue in corroding whispers to wear away the reputations which they could not directly subvert.

"It is a maxim deeply ingrafted in THIS DARK SYSTEM OF CALUMNY, that no character, however upright, is a match for constantly reiterated attacks, however false. It is well understood by its disciples, that every calumny makes some profelytes, and even retains some;—since justification seldom circulates as rapidly and as widely as slander. The number of those, who from doubt proceed to suspicion (and thence to belief) of imputed guilt, is continually augmenting; and the public mind, fatigued at length with selfishness to the calumnies which eternally assail it, is apt, in the end, to sit down with the opinion, that a person so often accused cannot be entirely innocent.

"Relying upon this weakness of human nature, THE SCANDAL CLUB, though often defeated, constantly return to the charge. Old calumnies are served up afresh; and every pretext is seized to add to the catalogue. The person whom they seek to blacken, by dint of repeated strokes of their brush, becomes a demon in their own eyes; though he might be pure and bright as an angel, but for the daubings of those wizard painters."

On the influence of Women.

That the influence of the fair sex gives a bias to the moral conduct of our sex, is an axiom that has stood the test of ages. Women, conscious of their natural inability to govern men by dint of force, soon found out a more gentle way of subduing them. By captivating their minds and securing their hearts, they gained that ascendancy over them, which has been attended with the happiest consequences, and which can never be lost but in an age of the greatest depravity. As long as beauty can charm, or virtue endear, shall the influence of women last; since nothing but an universal degeneracy among men, can possibly suppress it. Such a degeneracy, what fatality must attend! For when the love of women is excluded the breast of man, what baneful passions will he not substitute in its place! Against such an unwithered for period how justly does the sage philosopher (Rousseau) exclaim:—"Woe be to the age wherein women lose their influence, and their judgments are disregarded by men! It is the last stage of depravity. All civilized people have paid due regard to women.—Reflect on Sparta, reflect on the Germans, reflect on Rome; the seat of glory and virtue, if ever they had place on earth. It was there that the women honored the exploits of the renowned generals, that they publicly wept over the fathers of their country, that their vows or lamentations were held sacred as the most solemn judgments of the republic. All the grand revolutions were brought about by Women; through a Woman, Rome obtained liberty; through a Woman, the Plebeians acquired the Consulship; a Woman, put an end to the tyranny of the Decemvirs; by means of Woman, Rome, when on the brink of destruction, was screened from the resentment of an enraged and victorious outlaw." Hence may men learn the due value of women, whose influence, when extended to the heart, inspires it with the most heroic virtue. Hence they may see the necessity of prizing those whom it is their interest to esteem. And ye, O Sons of Columbia! whose generous breasts can best feel the force of love and beauty, be it your peculiar province to justify daughters of virtue, and may their smiles be your sweet reward.

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the brig Lovely Lass capt. Clark, in 44 days from Nantz. By this vessel we have received the Paris Argus (printed in English) and the Moniteur to the middle of March. They however furnish very little information, in any respect new or interesting. It appears that Bonaparte, pursuing the

grand plan of aggrandizing and ennobling the members of his family, was preparing to leave Paris, for Milan, to attend the coronation of his brother Joseph, as king of Lombardy.

We lately had an account, by way of New-York, which was deemed not only improbable, but chimerical. We allude to the report of Bonaparte's intending to require of the government of the United States, indemnity for the property carried by our citizens from St. Domingo—property belonging to French subjects.

By a gentleman passenger in the Lovely Lass we are informed of an act of the French government which renders this account by no means improbable. Bonaparte, it appears, in the midst of his higher concerns, has not been unmindful of the unfortunate exiles from St. Domingo. A decree has been issued by him, declaring that every subject, formerly residing in that colony, who have been exiled from his home and property by the brigands, shall be allowed from the national treasury 300 livres per year, every married man 500, and for each child 100. That this provision could have been made without an eye to the ultimate recovery of the property sacrificed by the brigands, is incredible; and surely Bonaparte will not apply for remuneration to the blacks.

The gentleman has a copy of the decree; but has not been able immediately to lay his hands upon it.

The report of a decree, annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, has also been deemed a fiction in this country. We however, find in the Moniteur of the 1st March, the official document to this effect. It differs from that which we have already published only in the concluding words, which are, "without the consent of his mother, and without the bands thereof being previously published in the place of his abode."

Phil. Gaz.

By an arrival at New York, in 3 days from Glasgow, accounts have been received to the 9th ult.—but it does not appear that any event of considerable moment had occurred.

The general complexion of affairs is something more pacific than it has hitherto appeared. The court of Berlin has offered its mediation between France and England, which offer has been readily accepted by the Emperor of the French. Whether any mediation will propel the court of London to listen to the dictates of a humane policy, remains to be determined. A new loan of twenty-two millions and a half sterling, has been negotiated by Mr. Pitt: taking this loan at the present price of the three per cent. consols, it will become a burden on posterity, of nearly forty millions. Among the taxes which are enumerated to pay the interest of this enormous loan, we find an additional tax of nine pence per bushel on salt: It might be well for the British government to reflect upon the consequences of the afflictive gabelle in France, which proved one of the earlier causes of popular resentment in that nation. Additional taxes are laid on post letters, pleasure horses, legacies, &c. amounting in estimation to 1,150,000l. The additional tax on property, of one and an half per cent. is expected to produce 1,150,000l! May not the wretched people of Great Britain exclaim, after all this, with *Quid Nunc* in the comedy, "How are we grinded?" Yet no one dares to remonstrate under that moral government, upon the certain misery of his wife and their little ones, from such an intolerable preface of impost. Mr. Pitt has been boasted in the house of commons, of having six hundred thousand men in arms, and the argument of the bayonet is the ultimatum of tyrants.

From the liberal expressions of the French minister at Naples, who no longer requires the ports of Sicily to be shut against British shipping, a consent on the part of France to the neutrality of Naples may be reasonably inferred; and from such a concession, at such a period a strong deduction may be drawn in favor of a continental peace. Id. Robert Fitzgerald, the British ambassador at Lisbon, has remonstrated with the Portuguese minister, on the publication of the manifesto by the Prince of Peace, in the Lisbon Gazette. The ministerial journals of London mention this remonstrance in terms of vaunting approbation: but the slaves of Algiers would protest as firmly were their pernicious Dey to inflict torments upon his christian captives and they murmured at his terrible injustice!

Orders have been issued by the British government to the naval commander off the port of Cadiz, to discontinue the blockade of that port, and for all the squadrons off the Spanish coast to suffer neutral vessels, laden with grain, to pass unmolested; and every other vessel, similarly directed, that has not French or Spanish property on board. An order of council has likewise been issued, for all private property, without exception, to be restored, that was found on board those Spanish frigates which were so wickedly seized, despoiled or sunk, by the ships of his Britannic majesty. In these events we may trace the declension of Mr. Pitt's influence, as it manifests that the humane spirit of Britain is superseded

ing the accursed desires of this English *Sejanus*.

The court of St. James's are described as being filled with anxious expectation for the answer of Russia, to the pacific overtures that were made by Bonaparte to the king of England; but notwithstanding this affectation of hope, we verily believe that the answer of Alexander will be completely governed by the suggestions of Mr. Pitt, as the vassalage of that Emperor to his will has been lamentably evident for some time!

We now come to a subject of deep moment to the peace and honor of the British government. The members of the Committee, delegated to bring over the Irish Roman Catholic petition, have arrived in London. In obedience to their instructions, they are to claim a formal audience of Mr. Pitt, and request him, in the name and authority of all the Catholics of Ireland, to present their petition in the House of Commons, and support it *bona fide*, with all his power, which is equal to the furtherance of any project, if he is sincere in that support. If their suspicions of his political integrity should be strengthened by evidence, they are to commit their great and just cause to the guidance of Mr. Fox, to whose manly character, suspicion was never yet attached. As we have previously made our readers acquainted with the general features of this serious business, they will know that the discussion cannot admit of those prevarications and retrocessions for which Mr. Pitt, is so remarkable in his management of popular distresses.—Common justice has led the Catholics, in a compact body, into the English Senate, where the argument of reason must banish the vain fears of the imagination; and nothing less than a wholesome and unrestricted emancipation of the mind, can or ought to satisfy these insulted claimants upon the equity of the empire. Though policy may suppress the ejaculation, this is the honest language of all their hearts:

"Be those juggling friends no more believed,

"Who palter with us in a double sense;

"Who keep the word of promise to our fear,

"And break it to our hope."

If the authority of the British minister continued to be depended upon the maintenance of public principle, the mere introduction of his question, would have removed Mr. Pitt from office; but that delicate responsibility in the Premier towards the people, is so far done away, in this luckless reign, that Mr. Pitt has openly declared, he will not quit the treasury bench, although a majority of the Legislature would oppose him, while he can retain the favor of his Sovereign. So much for British freedom.

[Boston Chronicle.

From the Republican Advocate.

ABOLITION OF THE GENERAL COURT—No. I.

It has become so dangerous a thing of late years to intermeddle with courts or with judges, that a prudent man would almost be inclined to forbear saying one word about either, for fear of procuring for himself the monstrous appellation of an innovator. Aristocracy seems to have pinned its last hope to the sleeve of the judiciary, where it is not improbable but it may cheer its votaries for a season.—But notwithstanding the great outcry that has been raised on the score of changes, and innovations, and ruined constitutions, and profligate justices, and the like, it is humbly trusted that no such weapons will be wielded by the friends of the continued existence of the General Court of Maryland. The question of abolition stands undeniably upon the ground of usefulness to the people of the state; and it ought to be canvassed with coolness, decency, and consideration.

It is generally the case that the propriety of the favorite object of our wishes is contended for simply because it is a favorite object; and it too frequently happens that we support what we wish, instead of supporting what is right.—This I apprehend to be pretty much the situation of all those who feel an interest in the preservation of the General Court. They have an advantage in it, and they wish it to exist, and like most men when similarly circumstanced, they contend for its continuance because it is their wish.

In this curious position I presume stand the individuals in Anne Arundel and Talbot counties, who hold the existence of this court as an object "holy and precious to the heart." The value of their property, their wealth is at stake, and they draw the feathered dagger with zeal in defence of their riches. Nor are such men to be blamed for doing so: On the contrary they would be something less or something more than men if they did not struggle to the last hour; nay, to the last second, for a matter in which their welfare is so materially involved.

But the question is not to be decided upon principles arising out of such motives, however it may be influenced by them. It is to be determined by a broader standard, and the court must either exist or fall accordingly as it is beneficial

or injurious in its effects to the great body of the people of the state.

I hold it to be a maxim incontrovertibly just, that government is established for the good of a whole people over whom it asserts jurisdiction: Courts of justice are a branch of the system of government; and when such courts, (which are instituted for general purposes) do not embrace in their operations and effects the good of the whole community, they ought to be abolished, and newly organized in such manner as will produce that desired benefit. This is what I deem one of those radiant truths which beam so strongly upon the understanding that to reason largely upon it would be like clouding its brightness and its force.

Upon the benefits and the evils of the institution therefore let the question be tried. Let the friends and the enemies to the court advance to the controversy with manliness and vigor, with a moderate share of respect for each other; let them throw aside the rancor of party spirit, the offensive affectation of contempt, the paltry grimace of scholastic scorn; and speak of things as they are, and as they ought to be. Thus we shall arrive at the true point, and render a benefit to society.

The state of Maryland contains nineteen counties; the sessions of the General Court are confined to two of them, namely; Anne Arundel, on the Western, and Talbot, on the Eastern Shore. The original jurisdiction of the court is confined to actions where the debt or damages in dispute is 400 dols. or upwards and the appellate jurisdiction is unbounded.

It is the object of this court, I apprehend, to do more impartial justice between man and man, than can be obtained at inferior courts; and it has been an argument in support of its continuance, that it is difficult for a citizen to obtain justice in his own county. But if this be true in a large sense, it is likewise true in a small one; if a man cannot obtain justice in his own county in a matter of the value of 400 dols. how can he more readily obtain that justice for a less sum? We must at all times argue from generals to particulars; thus, if a citizen cannot procure in his own county an impartial trial for 400 dols. or upwards, he cannot procure a just verdict for a less sum. But, were this true, what a deplorable fact it would be!

If I mistake not, it was one of the grievances complained of by the people of America at the commencement of the revolution, that the British government had caused persons in this country to be transported beyond seas to be tried for offences; and our own state Declaration of Rights, says, "That the trial of facts where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estates of the people." These are the sentiments of wise and patriotic men, uttered at a day when free and sound principles were well understood, and at a period when there could be no motives to prejudice or to give a wrong bias to the mind on such a subject. They go to shew that there is an absurdity in setting up a court for the trial of causes at a distance from the place where the cause of action accrues, and that at a particular time it was considered as a grievance and actually was protested against by the nation at large.

It has occurred in innumerable instances, that established habits, have overcome declared reforms. Hence it is that the General Court has continued to exist until this time in the very face of the clause in the Declaration of Rights just quoted. The old proprietary government of this State had established this court for its own purposes; and from long habit the framers of our state constitution adopted it merely changing the name *Provincial* to that of *General*.

If the existence of the General Court, on the principle that facts can be best tried at a distance, be right and proper, then the declaration of our revolutionary patriots was on empty and a hypocritical complaint; and the clause in our Declaration of Rights, which says that *facts ought to be tried where they arise*, is nothing more than an eccentric vagary of the mind.

Let us allow, for a moment (and purely for the purpose of laying in the red sea this busy spirit) that it is true that justice cannot be obtained in our county courts; and then let us require what benefit, in such a view of the subject, the citizens of A. Arundel and Talbot can enjoy? The General Court is at their very doors; they stand in the same relation (generally speaking) to the court in question that they do to their County Courts? Here is a stumbling block which I should like to see removed.

CHARLESTON, April 26.
Extract of a letter from Beaufort, (S. C.) dated April 22.

"There has been a dreadful hail storm on Paris and St. Helena Island. Our friend, who was very forward in planting, has suffered more than he did in the hurricane: his cotton totally destroyed—also corn. One of the chimnies of his house blown down, together with his cotton and negro houses; and scarcely a green leaf to be seen on this island.—The damage done at St. Helena has not, as yet, been ascertained."



E. N. Shore General Advertiser

**EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 14, 1865.**

The following letter was left by a Mr. John Hilliard, of the Delaware state, who commenced the study of physic; but not making himself perfect in it previous to a meeting of the Medical Board, held in this town in April last, he was by that board advised to return to his studies, as being unqualified for the practice of Medicine—though he had been practicing some weeks, from a permit obtained for that purpose, previous to the meeting of the board. Finding himself rejected, probably from his own inattention, he expressed a determination not to survive; and on his way home he attempted to blow his brains out by a pistol, which flashed, and was further prevented by those present. In giving publicity to the letter we cannot withhold a degree of sympathy with his relations for his untimely end; and society for the rash and unwarrantable act of self-murder.

Easton, April, 1865.

DEAR PARENTS AND RELATIVES,

Forgive a son, a relative, whose inattention and dissipation, has driven him to self-murder—Never think of me more, I am unworthy of your love, affection, or esteem, much less sorrow and regard. Adieu—What Caro did, and Addison approved of, who can censure. If a father has any affection for his son, indemnify Doctor Elijah Barrett, who has been a near and dear friend to me.

P. S. I hope to meet you in the kingdom of Heaven—my last prayers are to the God of my existence. I shall experience the awful realities of eternity by the medium of laudanum. J. H.

If you possibly can, pay all my debts—The embarrassed state of my affairs, the reprimand of a fond father, the sighs and reproaches of an indulgent mother, and the rebuke of an aged aunt, have so much hurt and distracted me, as to urge me on to the deliberate act of self-murder. My God! I shudder to relate it—but in my dying moments I will not deny the fact. Pardon me, oh God! and excuse me, oh I, beloved parents and relatives, and do not bawail a son and connection unworthy of you. I can say no more! my heart is ready to burst, my tears cloud my eyes, I recommend myself to God.

Dear father and mother, and J. R. C. if you love your son, indemnify Dr. Barrett. Adieu.

JOHN HILLIARD.

On the 5th of April a duel took place at New Orleans between Lieut. Murray, of the United States army, and Captain Joseph Newcomb, (of this county) of the Revenue Cutter. The former received a ball through the fleshy part of his arm.

Thomas Newton, sen. esq. is appointed collector of the port of Norfolk, in the room of Col. Nicholas, resigned.

The federal circuit court sat yesterday—judges Chase and Winchester present—Judge Chase delivered a short and pertinent charge to the grand jury—his remarks were pointed, modest and well applied. After calling their attention to crimes committed against the laws of the United States, which came under their cognizance, and which he particularly noticed—murder, treason, and piracy, he informed them he need not dilate on, as there had not come within his knowledge any case for their notice. Any breach of the revenue laws would be brought before them by the proper officers; and observed that any information required by them would be given by the court when wanted. He particularly directed, that in all cases they were to hear the evidence on the part of the United States only, and in any case, where the evidence was doubtful, they were not to find a bill; as their not finding one did not establish innocence, but only proved that there was not evidence sufficient to find a bill. He particularly noticed that an union of the states should always be advocated, and that the laws should ever be supported as the only certain security of peace and order—even admitting that those laws were unjust, unconstitutional, or oppressive; and declared it his opinion, that it was not their duty to enquire into the constitutionality of laws, but to support them, as made by those whose peculiar province it was to enact them—and strongly recommended the encouragement of morality as the sheet anchor of our political security and happiness.

After the charge was delivered, the grand jury retired to their chamber, and in a short time returned, and stated to the court, that no bills had been brought before them. The judge returned them his hearty thanks for their attention in the service of the public and thereupon dismissed them.

Balt. Amer.

Extract of a letter from Tripoli, received at New York, dated November 9.

"I am happy to say that the attacks upon the town and harbour of Tripoli by Commodore Preble, during the months of August and September, have not contributed to render more unpleasant the situation of the unfortunate prisoners of war. They have a house within the castle; whatever they wish, if it can be procured, I send them. The officers lately obtained permission to walk in the country, and to the baths in the town. I hope that during the winter season (the best of the year in Barbary) they will obtain more liberty."

Mediterranean affairs.—The United States naval force, in the Mediterranean the ensuing summer, will comprise six frigates, five sloops of war, armed brigs and sloops; twelve gun-boats, and two bomb-ketches. From this very respectable armament, the United States have a right to expect a speedy termination of the war—and the emancipation of our suffering fellow-country men, on our own terms.

Phil. Pap.

Annapolis, May 9.

Yesterday were executed, near this city, pursuant to their sentence, negro George, convicted of arson, at the county court, and negroes Dennis, Ned and Kate, for the murder of their master, Mr. John Fowler, of Patapiscus.

A letter from a respectable commercial house in Cadiz to another in this city, via N. Bedford, dated March 12th, has the following postscript:—"The celebrated general Moreau, with his lady and family, now in this place, will proceed to the United States by the first good opportunity. As he may probably visit your city, we shall take the liberty of giving him a letter to you. Being unacquainted in America, he has requested to be the bearer of a few letters to our friends; and we could not refuse such a favor to a person of his exalted merit."

[N. Y. paper.]

New York, May 6.

Captain Thomas informs, that the French had demanded and received from the inhabitants of Lubec, 200,000 marcs banco, for the privilege of a free trade through Hanover.

A passenger on board the ship Hermione, from Teneriffe, informs us that an express had arrived from Bordeaux with intelligence of the sailing of a secret expedition from England of great magnitude.

When the ship Live Oak left Varel, it was reported that the Emperor of Russia had entered into an alliance with England, and would commence operations in the course of the summer.

Captain Cornwall, of the brig Georgia Packet from Porto Rico, states that the French Squadron had landed 5000 men in the city of St. Domingo, under the command of General La Grange, and had an engagement with the Negro army in which General Desalines was defeated.

Philadelphia, May 3.

The Lovely Lads, brings Paris dates to the 14th only. Bonaparte was preparing to leave Paris for Milan, to attend the coronation of Joseph, as king of Lombardy.

"A decree has been passed, authorizing the payment from the national treasury of 300 livres per annum to every exile from St. Domingo. To every married man 500, and for each child 100. This circumstance renders the report of Bonaparte's demanning indemnity from our government for property carried from St. Domingo rather probable."

MAY 4.

A letter from Cadiz dated March 1st, to a gentleman in this city, says, "General Moreau fails for the United States in a few days. I shall write to you by that opportunity." So that the story of his having taken the command of a Spanish army, is erroneous.

Mr. Pitt, in his speech in the House of Commons on the 18th February, stated the sum necessary to be raised for the support of the British Government the ensuing year, besides the proportion which Ireland would have to pay, to be forty three millions six hundred and ninety thousand pounds sterling!—To raise this, besides the ordinary taxes, new ones were to be imposed on Letters, on Salt, on Horses, on Legacies, &c. If the funds were in that highly-favored country, instead of cavalling at government for taking off taxes, as they now do at ours, they might be gratified with new taxes to the extent of their desire!

A Boston paper states that a cow of Abraham Hapgood, of Afton, has within the last 15 months, brought him five proper calves, at two births, all alive and well—the had twins once before.

We hear, from Middleborough, that the Wife of the Rev. David Girney, being in the 40th year of her age, was delivered of her first Child (a Daughter) on the 12th Ult. after living in a married state more than 17 years.

[Boston Chronicle.]

Elliot's Letters are republishing in all the Federal papers—and they are just worthy of these vehicles. More glaring falsehoods, and gross misrepresentations, we have seldom seen, to which a man, having any tolerable share of reputation put his name. We quote one example, out of a multitude: He says, "In forming the Constitution immense sacrifices of weight and power were made by the small states, and none at all by the large ones."—What, Mr. Elliott, was it no sacrifice at all on the part of the large states that gave to the small ones equal "weight and power" in the Senate with the larger—that in that most important branch of the government, gave Massachusetts, whose population is nearly half a million, no more "weight and power" than Rhode Island, whose population is not one sixth as great; and Virginia, whose white population amounts to more than half a million no greater influence than Delaware, with a little more than one tenth as large a population? What sacrifice of equal magnitude, can Mr. Elliott show on the part of the small states?

—Verily it seemeth to us, friend Elliott, that much vanity hath put thee beside thyself; for we cannot think that any man of common understanding, in his sober senses, would hazard this, and sundry others, of thy assertions.

T. T. American.

St. Domingo.—The fate of St. Domingo (says the Newburyport Herald) appears to be suspended on a thread.—The city is surrounded by the victorious and ferocious army of blacks, which has carried destruction in every quarter marked by its footsteps. Within the walls are about 4000 Spanish and French troops, who have no alternative but to conquer or die. They are commanded by General Ferrand, whose ferocity falls but little short of that of Desalines or Christophe. He has exercised the most cruel deaths on the blacks who have fallen into his hands; and they know it.

If the abuse poured upon the best of men, Mr. Jefferson does not awaken every feeling to defend him, in the soul of every republican, the national honor must be forgotten. No opportunity should escape to demonstrate the highest respect for the man, who has been the most consistent of all our patriots; for thirty years. Against whom no inconsistency of opinion, or of actions; no want of the best services; no sudden impulse of popularity can be mentioned. He is the same man we loved at the commencement of the revolution; the same man who performed the greater services in the progress of it; and the man, in no time forgotten, who having received every respect in the Union, has risen, by every grade of honor to the highest honors his country can bestow. Will an honest patriot fail of his best endeavors, to make every honor fitly upon him, and to humble the proudest of his foes!

[Salem Reg.]

Postponement of Sale.

THE sale of John R. Brownell's LAND is unavoidably postponed until the SECOND TUESDAY in May next.

JAMES EARLE, junr.

April 9, 1865.

Union Bank of Maryland.
6th May, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Evans' tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The editors of the Easton Star; the Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette are requested to publish the above once a week six times and forward their accounts.

May 14.

Wanted,
A FEMALE TEACHER in the EASTON CHARITY SCHOOL. A single woman, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by application to
MARY MOORE,
(On behalf of the Trustees.)
Easton, 14th 5th mo: 1865.

For Sale,
A NEGRO WOMAN, 25 years old, with four children. No person need make application unless they will engage not to sell them out of the state. Apply to the Editor of the Star.
May 14, 1865.

Twenty Dollars Reward,
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, about the first of November last, a Negro man, named DANIEL, late the property of Mr. John Dickinson, deceased, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, a little bow-legged, and otherwise well made—a large scar on one of his hands, prominent mouth, and a good set of teeth; his clothing is not remembered. He is supposed to be lurking in one of the adjoining counties, as he has been often seen. The above reward will be paid if taken up in the state, and thirty dollars if taken up out of the state, and delivered to the subscriber.
PERRY LLOYD.
Talbot county, May 14, 1865.

To the Public.

TO a generous and liberal mind, there can be no circumstance that affords a source of greater regret, than an occasion to expose the vices and to exhibit to public view the rascality of mankind; but when without even the semblance of justice, or the least plea of provocation, wonton and vindictive malice, essays to harrow the feelings and to stab the reputation of an offending innocence, the principle of self-defence, will instinctively impel us to wrest the dagger from the hand of the assassin, and to consign to general detestation the atrocity and baseness of the villain. In such a situation the author of the present address is sorry unfortunately to find himself placed. Sometime during the month of February, Mr. Richard Hatcheson, one of the honorable delegates to the General assembly, to whom, to my remembrance, I had never, voluntarily, offered the least offence, or done any injury, sometime in the month of February, was actively instrumental in circulating against myself and an innocent, amiable and virtuous young lady of this county, a base, unfounded and scandalous report. Seeing no other means of bringing Mr. Hatcheson to a proper sense of the cruelty and injustice of his conduct, I was induced, with the approbation of friends, to demand satisfaction in the usual mode of single combat; for which, though perhaps contrary to the obvious dictates of reason and prudence, and violation of our duty, both human and divine, I hope the imperious and indispensable law of necessity and gentlemanly usage, will plead some excuse. Mr. Hatcheson, after much hesitation, consented to my proposition, and by the indulgence of my friend Mr. Davies Dunn, was permitted to consult his own convenience, as to the arrangement of time. Before the appointed period had arrived, I came from Baltimore, where I then resided, and about the elapse of the stipulated time, I reminded Mr. Hatcheson, through the medium of my friend, that I expected he was ready to fulfil his honorary engagement. This he positively refused, stating reasons which, had they been originally assigned, might have come with some air of plausibility, and given his friends the agreeable though rare occasion of complimenting him on his prudence and understanding. In this situation, feeling myself injured, insulted and trifled with, I still proposed to Mr. Hatcheson the alternative of a specified acknowledgment, which all those distinguished persons who saw it thought reasonable and obligatory on Mr. Hatcheson to make; but this he also declining, I feel myself now under the disagreeable necessity of proclaiming Mr. Hatcheson a base calumniator and contemptible poltroon; and should he find himself disposed to parry the charges here made publicly against him, I have no doubt of being able by positive proof to add to the list the virtues of a dexterous liar, an adulterer, and under the sacred mantle of friendship and protection, the vile seducer of youthful and unfeeling innocence.

JAMES PAGE.

** More than two months was granted him.*

Easton and Baltimore Packets FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his PASSAGE AND GRAIN BOATS, on accommodating terms. Among which is the

New fast sailing Schooner

LOUISIANA,
burthen upwards of fifty tons, now in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, and anchors and cables.

Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Easton Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known.
SAMUEL THOMAS.
May 14, 1865.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centreville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the planter of Pennsylvania has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are like wife on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH M. NICHOLSON.

Centreville, Queen Ann's county, May 14, 1865.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 13th day of June next ensuing.

ALL that well known tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Caroline county, in Hunting Creek Neck, adjoining the lands of Charles Goldborough, late the property of James Edmondson, deceased, containing about 260 acres, one third of which is heavily timbered with white and red oak, hickory, &c. also a portion of excellent meadow ground, which, with a little expense, might be rendered very productive. There is on said farm a good frame dwelling house, a large barn, and other convenient out houses, all in good repair; there is likewise a large apple and peach orchard of excellent fruit, with other fruit trees. The soil of this land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and other grain; and the situation is very convenient to several places of worship, mills and navigable water, which renders it an object worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase. As we presume no person will buy without viewing the property, it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing it. Possession to be given on the first day of the ensuing year, and privilege of feeding wheat this fall. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

ISAAC ATKINSON.

ISAAC POITS.

Caroline county, 14th 5th mo: 1865.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

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

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

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

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

JOHN PAGE.

Kent county, Maryland;

May 14, 1865.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 13th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Prince's Anne, a likely young negro man named DANIEL, aged twenty years, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a bright yellow complexion, and has a considerable impediment in his speech. He had on when he went away a brown long coat, with metal buttons, blue and white linen pantaloons and vest of the same, boots, and took with him sundry other clothing. His linen on examination will probably be found marked A. E. J. his cravat the same or W. J. He has been bred a waiter, and will, no doubt, offer himself in that character. Whoever will apprehend said boy out of the county, shall receive the above reward, twenty dollars if taken in the county, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM JONES.
May 14, 1865.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

ADVICE TO BELLES.

WHAT beau looks towards his happiness
Without eyes on the fair
And is there ought bewitches him,
As your sweet bosoms bear?

No covering you could place thereon,
Nor silk, no jewels rare,
Would form a light so elegant,
As your white bosoms bear.

In summer you put muslin on,
In winter, camel's hair;
But if you knew what pleas'd mankind
You'd keep your bosoms bare.

Your hands and faces are made proof
By custom, to cold air;
The same 'twould be if you should choose
To have your bosoms bare.

A SONG,

FROM THE PERSON.

Paraphrased in the measure of the original,
found among the papers of Sir William Jones.

SWEET as the rose, that scents the gale,
Bright as the lily of the vale:
Yet, with a heart like summer hail,
Marring each beauty thou bearest.

Beauty like thine all nature thrills,
And when the Moon her circle fills,
Pale she beholds those rounder hills,
Which on the breast thou wearest.

Where could those peerless bow'ers
blow?
Whence are the thorns that near them
grow?

Wound me, but smile, O lovely foe,
Smile on the heart thou carest.
Sighing, I view that cypress waif,
Doom'd to afflict me till embred's.

Sighing, I view that eye too chaste,
Like the new blossom smiling.
Spreading thy coils with hands divine,
Softly thou waftest like a pine,

Darting thy shafts at hearts like mine,
Scenes and fates beguiling.
See at thy feet no vulgar slave,
Frantic, with love's enchanting wave,

Thine, erst he seek the gloomy grave,
Thine, his blest idol flying.

A fashionable young coquette asking a young nobleman which he thought the prettiest flowers, roses or tulips? He replied, with great gallantry, "Your ladyship's two lips before all the roses in the world."

"I am absolutely afraid," said the Duke of Rookingham to Sir Robert Viner, "I am absolutely afraid that I shall die a beggar." "I am afraid it will be worse—I am afraid you will live one."

In Chancery,

April 30, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Lambert Hyland and Henry T. Carroll, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the tenth day of July next: Provided a copy of this Order be inserted in the newspaper of Baltimore three times before the first day of June.

The report states, that a house and lot and three acres of land sold for the amount of \$5,343 15 0.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

REG. CLK. CAN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

ROBERT SPEDDIN.

April 13, 1805.

NOTICE.

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

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 16, 1805.

NOTICE.

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

GEORGE GREAGER,

Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 16, 1805.

Advertisement.

FROM the city of Annapolis on the 21st April, 1805, failed away in a batteau without permission, negro BOB or Robert, aged about fifty years. He has the appearance of a greater age, and great simplicity under which is concealed strength and great artifice. I bought him from off the farm of Solomon Frazier, late representative from Dorchester county, where he had run away from the service of his then master, a certain Levin Mills, of said county, since deceased, who told him to me in Annapolis, because he assured me he was always working on said Frazier's farm, where he was always countenanced and encouraged, and where he had a wife a free woman.

I will give ten dollars to any person who will secure him in Dorchester goal, until the failing of the Cambridge packet, when if brought to me in Annapolis, I will like-wise pay all reasonable charges. I hereby forwarn all persons, especially said Frazier, from harbouring or suffering said fellow to abide on their lands or premises, as I mean to prosecute whoever may do so. I bought him and saved him from Georgia (where he ought to be) have paid for him, and am resolved no one shall have his services for nothing, or my property without my consent.

JOHN ROSS.

Annapolis, May 5, 1805.

Annapolis, April 8, 1805.

CAME before me the subscriber, Mayor of the city of Annapolis, Zachariah Angling, and did depose and swear that during the sitting of the last Session of Assembly, for the year 1804, that he heard Solomon Frazier, a member from Dorchester county, advise negro Bob, the property of John Ross, to be as worthless and ignorant as possible, in order that his master might take a trifle for him: Whereupon the said Angling told him it would be as well not to give him such advice, as the hands that he was then in could manage him with as much propriety as himself, or that he was as well acquainted with the nature of negroes as himself.

Sworn to before

JAMES WILLIAMS, Mayor.

District of Maryland, to wit: BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eleventh day of February, in the twenty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John B. Colvin, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE; AND CITIZEN'S COUNCELLOR; Being a digested Abstract of those Laws of the State of Maryland most necessary to be known, and most useful in common transactions of Life. INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF PRACTICAL FORMS AND PRECEDENTS; FOR THE USE OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHERS; BY JOHN B. COLVIN."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors or Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C. The above work has been for some time past in the press, is in considerable for wardness, and will be published with all possible expedition.

CONDITIONS. I. It will be printed with a neat type, on good paper, and contain above 300 pages—perhaps 400.

II. It will be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price will be \$2 dollars to subscribers, and 2 dollars 50 cents to non subscribers. No money required till the work is delivered.

IV. Persons procuring 11 subscribers and becoming answerable for the money, shall receive a 12th gratis.

The Acts of Assembly, up to the close of the last session, will be attended to.

Subscriptions received at the Star-Office, and at the different Book-Stores, and at most of the Post-Offices, in Maryland.

The following letter from Judge DUVALL, (to whom the first 80 pages of the work had been submitted after coming from the press) will convey some idea of the merits of the book—

"Washington, Dec. 27, 1804.

SIR, I have received your letter inclosing 80 pages of a work prepared by you, in which you have begun a digest of those parts of the laws of Maryland which more frequently occur in the common transactions of life, and which are therefore deemed the most useful.

I have perused it and have no hesitation in pronouncing the utility of such a work. The law appears to be carefully abstracted and the forms well chosen. It will be found useful to Magistrates and to the people in general, and merits their patronage. It is adapted more particularly to the information of those who have not the means of purchasing, and the leisure to examine our laws at large. In a free government, the laws cannot be too extensively circulated; and he who adds to the diffusion of a knowledge, contributes to increase the comforts and happiness of society, and deserves their encouragement and support.

I am, with respect and esteem, Your obedient servant,

G. DUVALL.

Mr. John B. Colvin."

PRINTING

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

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the books of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened on MONDAY the FIFTEENTH of July next at Cheltenham, under the superintendence of William McKenney, and Richard Tilgman, 4th, and at Centerville, under the superintendence of William Chambers, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Commissioners. May 7, 1805.

PROPOSALS

By JACOB D. DIETRICK, Bookseller, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, For Publishing by Subscription,

THE FOLLOWING WORK, For which he has obtained a Copy-Right. District of Maryland, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twelfth day of March, in the twenty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Jacob D. Dietrick, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"THE NEW AMERICAN CLERK'S MAGAZINE, AND Complete Practical Conveyancer."

CONTAINING The most useful and necessary Precedents in Conveyancing, as settled and approved by the most eminent Conveyancers; WITH

Observations and References to the Law, &c. with a variety of other useful instruments of writing.

The whole of which are adapted to the use of the Citizens of the United States, and more particularly to those of the State of Maryland; under the following heads, viz.

Acquittances, Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Agreements, Annuities, Apprentices, Arbitration, Assignments, Awards, Bargains of Sale, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Bottomry, Contracts, Conditions, Covenants, Composition, Copartners, Deeds, Distresses, Exchanges, Peoffments, Gifts, Grants, Indentures, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Obligations, Oaths, Partitions, Petitions, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Releases, Revocations, Sales, Surrenders, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c.

WITH Necessary Instructions and forms of Precedents for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, and of matters which relate to the duties of Executors and administrators in the settlement of the Estate of deceased persons; also, of Guardians, &c.

The whole selected from the Laws, and draughts of actual Practice. BY A CLEVELAND OF THE BAR. In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors or proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No Book could be offered, which stands in less need of eulogium and recommendation—The want of such a book as "The New American Clerk's Magazine, and Complete Practical Conveyancer" has been long and generally complained of, and is innumerable instances severely felt, by the people of the state of Maryland in particular.

With a view of facilitating the communication of information, necessary to the interest and happiness of the people, the above work was undertaken, and it is believed, has been executed in a manner that must be extensively useful; it is in considerable forwardness, and will be published in the course of the summer.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be neatly and correctly printed in a handsome duodecimo volume, on excellent paper, and an elegant new type.

2. It will contain between three and four hundred pages.

3. It shall be elegantly bound and lettered.

4. The price to subscribers shall be one dollar and twenty five cents, payable on delivery of the work.

5. Those who subscribe for, or obtain ten subscriptions, and account for the money, shall be entitled to one copy for their trouble.

Subscriptions received by the publisher, and the different gentlemen who hold subscription papers.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hugglett, esq. late of Caroline county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading under the firm of Thomas Hugglett & Son, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at Denton, in Caroline county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 30, 1805.

WILLIAM HUGGLETT.

May 7.

To be sold at public Vendue,

ON Saturday the 18th day of May, inst. at Tuckahoe Bridge, on a credit, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horse cart, Wheat Fan, a variety of Household Furniture, 150 gallons of Apple Brandy, some Indian Corn, and several other valuable articles.

—ALSO—

To be rented,

THE Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Granaries and other convenient Houses and Gardens, lately occupied by Francis Sellers, esq. deceased, and Mr. William Clayland, deceased, the whole in good repair, and well calculated for the retail business, and accommodation of genteel families, there being but two retainers in a neighborhood of considerable extent and fertility.

HENRY NICOLS. HENRY DOWNES.

May 7, 1805.

ts. 6w.

The subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has once more got the Mill commonly called POTTS'S MILL, in order for grinding both WHEAT and CORN; together with the improvement of a new BOLTING CLOTH and SCREENS for cleaning of grain. All those who may think proper to indulge him with their custom, may depend on punctuality and dispatch.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

5th mo: (May) 7, 1805.

3

To Rent,

AND possession given immediately, the STORE HOUSE opposite the Tavern, in Georgetown, Cross Roads, Kent county, Maryland. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Ephraim Vansant, junr. of said place.

THOMAS SMITH.

May 7, 1805.

39

For sale,

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

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

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

ROBERT MILLIGAN.

April 23, 1805.

64

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Elliott, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those that have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, as a dividend may be ascertained—it affords should fall, those who neglect the foregoing part of this notice must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN L. HALL,

Attorney in Fact.

Hillborough, Caroline county.

ty, April 30, 1805.

3

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the estate of Eleanor Valliant, living near Oxford ferry, Talbot county, near the Bay-side, on the 6th inst. a black HORSE, seven years old, a blaze in his face, with three white feet, about fourteen and a half hands high, broke to the saddle and plough. The above reward will be paid for delivering the horse to the owner, or James Colston, with all reasonable charges; and ten dollars for convicting the thief so that he may be brought to punishment.

ELEANOR VALLIANT.

Talbot county, April 30, 1805.

3

FOR SALE,

A very valuable FARM,

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

GEORGE GALE.

Nov. 27, 1804.

The Canadian Horse Sanction,

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

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

JOHN DODD, junr.

April 23, 1805.

4

JOHN SINGLETON.

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

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

JOHN SINGLETON, Traffic.

Talbot county, March 23, 1805.

N. B. A House and lot of ground in Balton, for sale by J. S.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Locoming county, Loyal Sock town ship, and on the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the State of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Locoming county, or in the state of Pennsylvania—Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands—There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighbourhood. It lies within about 12 miles of the county town of Locoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.

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

RICHARD PETERS, Junr.

No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 20, 1804.

tf

This is to give Notice,

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS,

Balton.

Admrs.

GEO. GILLASSPY,

Philadelphia.

December 1804.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS CECILL.

Head of Wye, Queen Ann's county, April 16, 1805.

391st mo

New Store.

The subscriber having entered into Contracts with an extensive IMPORTING HOUSE at Baltimore,

INFORMS the public, that the business will be carried on under the firm of THOMAS & CO. at Queen's-town, who have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with an extensive and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

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

RICHARD THOMAS,

Queen's-town, April 16, 1805.

391st mo

BLANKS

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. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1805.

[NO. 38....298.]

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.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

(Continued.)

The testimony having closed on both
sides.

MR. EARLY rose, and addressed the
Senate as follows.

Mr. President, There is no attitude,
in which the government of this nation
can be viewed, more completely demon-
strative of the efficacy of its principles,
than that in which it is now placed.—
We are now occupied in an act well cal-
culated to test the practicability of those
principles, and to prove their fitness or
unfitness for the condition of that coun-
try over which they are destined to rule.
There is presented before this great de-
pository of national justice, a highly im-
portant officer of the government, charg-
ed with acts violative of some of its lead-
ing and most essential principles. An
officer who has been clothed with the
function of administering to a great and
rising people the blessings of freedom in
their most vital relations, is the object a-
gainst whom charges of this serious na-
ture are exhibited. He stands charged
with violating the sacred charter of our
liberties, and with setting at naught the
most holy obligations of society. He
stands charged with perverting the high
judicial functions of his office for the
purposes of individual oppression, and of
staining the pure emine of justice by po-
litical party spirit. These charges are
founded upon transactions which have
passed in review before an enquiring
world, and which in the estimation of the
representatives of the American govern-
ment have cast a foul reproach on their
national character. To this tribunal have
they appealed for a vindication of that
character. Hither do they appeal for
the representatives of the dearest prin-
ciples of their liberty, and for the sure
support of their most sacred rights. It is
here they must enter the complaints of
the nation. It is here they must drag
the guilty to punishment.

The first article, preferred by the House
of Representatives in support of their
impeachment, charges a conduct upon
the respondent, which strikes at one of
the most vital principles of the govern-
ment of this nation; the right of "trial
by an impartial jury." It ought never
to be forgotten that the deprivation
of this right was one of the injuries for
which the people of this country put to
the risk of a revolution all that was dear.
Nor ought it to be forgotten that the se-
curity of this right forms one of the great-
est safeguards of the federal constitution.
"In all criminal trials the accused shall
enjoy the right to a speedy and public
trial by an impartial jury of the state and
district."

The relative rights of judges and ju-
ries have at some periods of judicial his-
tory been so little understood, and the lim-
its of each so indistinctly marked, that
the benefits of the institution of jury trial
were left much at the mercy of arbitrary
and overbearing judges. But it was re-
served for the honor of modern times to
disseminate this uncertainty so baneful to
justice, and to fix down the establishment
upon its only proper foundation; that of
the right to determine without control,
both the law and the fact in all criminal
cases; whatsoever. This right has now
been so long practiced upon in the Uni-
ted States, and may be considered as so
well established, that it is scarcely to be
expected we shall witness such a
difference of opinion. Still less is it
to be expected that we shall witness such
difference, when we are discussing prin-
ciples which apply to cases capital. In
such cases it is the glory of the laws of this
country, that the offence of the accused
should be left exclusively to the judgment
of those least liable to be swayed by the
weight of accusing influence. It is no
part of my intention to deny the right
of judges to expound the law in charging
juries. But it may be safely affirmed
that such right is the most delicate that
possess, and the exercise of which should
be guarded by the utmost caution and hu-
manity.

The accused shall enjoy the right to
a "trial by an impartial jury." We
charge the respondent which deliberately
violating this important provision of the
constitution, in wresting from John Fries
the privilege of having his case heard and
determined by an impartial jury: For
that the respondent took upon himself
substantially to decide the case by pre-
judging the law applying thereto, at the
same time accompanying the opinion thus
formed and thus delivered, by certain ob-
servation and declaration calculated nec-
essarily to create a prepossession against
the case of Fries, in the minds of those
who had been summoned to serve upon
the jury, thereby making them the reverse
of impartial.

These were the acts of a man, who,
from his own declarations, appears to have
well understood upon what points the de-
fence would turn. It was the act of a
man, who it appears had been well in-
formed of all that passed at the previous tri-
al of Fries; who knew that there was no
dispute as to facts, and that the whole of
the defence depended upon the discussion
and determination of those very prin-
ciples of law which he had thus prejudged,
and upon the application of those author-
ities which he had thus excluded in the
hearing and very presence of those who
were to pass upon the life and death of
the accused. No argument had been
heard from counsel; no opportunity had
been afforded to prove that the offence
committed did not amount to the crime
charged; no defending voice had been
raised in behalf of the accused; but with-
out being heard, and without having
had any opportunity to be heard, his
case was adjudged against him. I say,
adjudged against him without the chance
of being heard. For surely the case was
adjudged against him, when the only point
upon which it was defensible was
determined against him, and that determi-
nation publicly announced from the
bench. That this was done before the
accused could possibly have had a chance
of being heard is placed beyond contra-
diction by all the testimony. And that
the judge knew the point, which he
thus prejudged, to be the only ground
upon which the defence rested, is per-
fectly clear. For from what his own
declarations at the time of announcing
the opinion, it appears that he was well
acquainted with all that had passed at the
previous trial of Fries.

But, Sir, we must look further into the
progress of this transaction. It was not
enough, that the poor trembling victim
of judicial oppression should thus have
his dearest privileges snatched from him
by a prejudication of his case! It was
not enough, that the impartiality of those
who were to compose his jury, should
be converted into a prepossession against
him, the imposing authority of solemn de-
clarations from the bench! But the small
remaining darling hope of life was to be
smothered by a preclusion of his counsel
from arguing the law to the jury. This
fact, though sternly denied in the answer
of the respondent, has nevertheless been
established in a manner which must ir-
refragably force conviction upon the mind.
Mr. Lewis affirms it positively. Mr.
Dallas confirms it in a manner peculiarly
strong. Not being himself present when
the opinion was delivered to the bar, he
received from Mr. Lewis a statement of
what had passed, and in an address to the
court afterwards repeated distinctly this
statement, and particularly that part
which attributed to the judge a declara-
tion that if the counsel had any thing
to say upon the law, they must address
themselves to the court and not to the
jury.—To this statement no reply
was made by the court, either correcting
or denying it. Thus stands the evidence
in the affirmative. Opposed to this we
have the negative testimony of Messrs.
Rawle, Tilghman, and Meredith, who
have no recollection of any such decla-
ration. I address myself to those who
well know the difference between affir-
mative and negative testimony. I address
myself to those who well know the estab-
lished rule in the law of evidence, that
the testimony of one affirmative witness
countervails that of many negative ones
—and I am sure that I address myself
to those who must feel the complete co-
incidence of this rule with the dictates
of common sense. Upon this ground
alone we might safely rest our propo-
sition. But, Sir, we will not rest it here.
It appears from the testimony of the wit-
nesses on both sides, that almost every
observation from the counsel to the
court on the second day was predicated
upon the idea that something had been
said on the preceding day restrictive of

their privileges. These observations,
although addressed to the court and car-
rying this feature prominent in their face,
were neither contradicted nor corrected
by the court. This was a strong tacit
admission of the correctness of the idea
upon which they were founded. But,
Sir, we have not only this tacit admission,
but we have in testimony, this strong
and impressive declaration from Judge
Chafe, that "the counsel might be
heard in opposition to the opinion of the
court, at the hazard of their charac-
ters."

But, Mr. President, we have the posi-
tive admission of the respondent, in page
18 of his answer, that certain observa-
tions were made by him condemning
the rule of common law authorities upon
the doctrine of treason, and also con-
demning authorities under the statute of
treasons, (but prior to the English revolu-
tion.—(Here the passage was read.)
By a recurrence to page 22 of the answer,
it will be found that the respondent
admits that these observations of his
were made on the first day; yet, Sir,
nothing of all this is remembered by
Messrs. Rawle, Tilghman, or Meredith.
How light then, how extremely light
must their bare want of recollection
weigh against the positive affirmative
testimony of Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Dal-
las.

Considering my position as uncon-
trollably established, I will proceed to
observe, that the offence with which
Fries stood charged was the highest pos-
sible offence which can be committed in a
state of society. The punishment an-
nexed to its commission was the highest
possible punishment known to our laws.
The accused was therefore entitled to
every possible indulgence. In favor of
life, not only every possible ground should
be occupied by counsel to the jury, but
every possible argument listened to and
weighed with patience and forbearance;
and it should never be forgotten, that
Judge Chafe had such a conduct set as
an example before him, in a previous
trial of the same case. Yes, Sir, a brother
judge of his, who has since gone to
the world of spirits, had set him an ex-
ample, conspicuous for the purity of its
excellence, and which should have ar-
rested his career in the commission of
this cruel outrage upon all humanity.
But Judge Chafe predetermines the law;
then prohibits counsel from proving to
the jury that the law was not as laid
down. This was in effect an extinguish-
ment at once of the whole right of jury
trial. All the privileges and all the bene-
fits of that institution were swept at
once from an American court of justice,
and scarcely the external form preserved.
The law was predetermined by the judge,
and the accused was debarred from
pleading it to the jury. Of what avail
is it, Sir, that the jury should be made
judges of law and of fact, when the law
is not permitted to be expounded to
them? Of what avail is it that the ac-
cused should have a trial by jury, when
he is prevented from stating and explain-
ing to the jury the only grounds upon
which his case is defensible? The right
to hear and determine facts is not more
the right of a jury, than the right to hear
and determine the law. To deprive
them then, of the privilege of hearing
and determining the law, is as much a
violation of their rights, as to deprive
them of the privilege of hearing and de-
termining facts. The right of the ac-
cused to be heard upon the facts to the
jury, is not more his right, than the
right of being heard upon the law to the
jury. To deprive him then of the privi-
lege of being heard upon the law to the
jury, is as much a violation of his
rights, as to deprive him of the privi-
lege of being heard upon the facts to the
jury.

But, Sir, we are assailed by a train of
reasoning on the part of the respondent,
in exculpation of his conduct, which it
may be proper to notice in part at this
stage of the argument. He informs us
in his answer, that the law of treason
having been solemnly settled by prior
adjudications, he was not at liberty to
depart from the principles so settled, even
had he thought them incorrect, and he
enters into a lengthy discussion to show
the importance of uniform adherence to
doctrines properly considered and so-
lemnly established. It is no part of my
intention to dispute either the correctness
of the decisions previously made upon the
constitutional doctrines of treason, or the
propriety of an adherence to those deci-
sions on the part of Judge Chafe. For
although I consider both extremely ques-
tionable, they yet appear to me to con-

stitute no part of the present enquiry.—
This enquiry is whether the judge was
authorized or can be excused for deliver-
ing an opinion upon the law before coun-
sel were heard on the part of the accused,
and for debarring counsel from the exer-
cise of their constitutional privilege to
address the jury on the law as well as the
facts; thereby making the opinion thus
prejudged and thus extrajudicially deliv-
ered completely decisive of the case.—
And give me leave to say, Sir, that the
reasoning, resorted to by the respondent
to excuse this conduct on his part is, in
my opinion, an aggravation of his offence.
It is of importance truly that juries
should be guarded against improper im-
pressions from counsel, by having the
law previously explained to them. And
it is a favor to counsel to be informed
that the ground they mean to occupy is
not tenable, that they may look out for
other resources. Would not this reason-
ing go to authorize a judge in all
criminal prosecutions to settle the law
before the case was heard? He has
nothing else to do, Sir, according to this
doctrine, than to inform himself of the
facts, as in Fries's case, and then before
any trial is had settle the law; at the
same time prohibiting counsel from ar-
guing that to the jury. And if the rea-
son that the law has been so solemnly set-
tled that it cannot be departed from
is to form an excuse, the more
settled the law, the longer prac-
ticed upon, the stronger the reason. In
every case of murder or theft then it is
to confer a favor on the counsel to in-
form them what grounds are tenable.—
It is of importance to instruct the jury
what the law is upon the case, that they
may be guarded against improper im-
pressions, and then to render this object
effectual, prevent the counsel from ar-
guing the law to the jury. In the case of
Fries, I hold it that the knowledge of
the judge that the case depended solely
upon legal principles in a circumstance
highly aggravating his offence. He
knew that there was no dispute as to
facts, and that by thus prejudging the
law, he fixed the destiny of the accused.
But it was material to do this to guard
the jury from improper impressions! My
God! has it come to this? And is this
the amount of our boasted constitutional
right of jury trial, that they whose ex-
clusive right it is to determine both
the law and the fact, are to be guarded
from improper impressions by the pre-
judged, extra-judicial opinion of him
who possesses no right to determine ei-
ther!

We are told by the respondent, that
he not only never interdicted the coun-
sel for Fries from arguing the law to the
jury, but that he afterwards on the next
day expressly offered to let them take
as wide a range as they pleased. Mr.
President, I must confess I have been dis-
appointed. I had expected that much
of the defence against the first article
would have rested upon the transactions
of that day. I had expected, not be-
cause of any opinion of my own, that
from them any substantial excuse could
be extracted; but because public opinion
had somewhat inclined to rest an excuse
upon that foundation. For myself, it
has been my misfortune to be unable to
perceive in this part of the transaction
any features other than such as afford ad-
ditional proof of the unjust and oppres-
sive intent with which the judge appears
to have acted. Indeed, Sir, the respon-
dent must himself have considered the
transactions of the second day, as dan-
gerous topics. He has touched them light-
ly indeed. If his conduct had been so
free from blame as is contended in the
answer, why was an appearance of fair-
ness to be cast over the scene by having
the papers recalled upon which the op-
inion had been written, whilst the opinion
itself remained? A short view of this
part of the transaction may not be un-
important. It may afford us some strong
proofs of the motives of the respondent.
We are involuntarily led to inquire why
the papers were recalled? Was it because
of the oppressive tendency with which
they operated upon the case of the ac-
cused? Was it because of any conviction
on the part of the judge of the impro-
priety of the steps he had taken, or com-
punction for the cruel situation in which
he had placed poor Fries? No, Sir! The
papers were recalled because of the firm
and manly stand made by the counsel.
It was because those counsel were
men of characters too independent,
and were governed by a sense of duty
too high to submit to such a prostration
of their rights. The determination to
recall the papers was not taken until after

it was seen that the counsel would aban-
don their cause rather than acquiesce in
a conduct so oppressive and so injuri-
ous.

This recalling of the papers was a
force acted for the purpose of giving a
specious appearance to the face of things;
but the folly thereof could only be ex-
ceeded by the criminality of the first act.
Was the crime the greater because the
opinion was written? Was it the act of
writing the opinion and throwing down
the paper to the bar which constituted
the evil to Fries? Or was it the forma-
tion of a prejudged and extrajudicial
opinion completely decisive of the case,
and the communication of that opinion
in the very presence of those who were
to try the accused? In my opinion it was
the last. The evil was complete by the
act of prejudication, and withdrawing
the paper could have no possible effect.
The case of the accused had been pre-
determined—had been extrajudicially
predetermined—predetermined by the
judge who had no right to determine it
at all; and the counsel were left to the
forlorn hope of convincing the judge
that the opinion delivered by him was
erroneous. "They might be heard in
opposition to the opinion of the court
at the hazard of their characters."—
This is his declaration on the second day.

If then I were asked, as were Fries's
counsel, on the second day, by the chief
judge, and as I know many are now dis-
posed to ask, whether, if an error had been
committed, I would not suffer it to be
corrected? I would answer that this was
an act which from its nature, admitted
of no correction. It was a crime complete
in its performance, and complete in all its
baneful consequences. Repentance even
had there been any, could have afforded
no relief; it came too late. As well
might a man, after he had inflicted a
mortal wound upon another, ask to be
forgiven; because before the death of the
wounded he was brought to relent, from
an apprehension of the consequences.—
In my opinion, Judge Chafe had commit-
ted the sin not to be repented of.

As to the proffered permission to the
counsel on the second day that they might
proceed without the restrictions before
imposed, it has been my misfortune to
be unable to perceive either any proof
of a disposition to relent on the part of
the judge, or any privileges to the coun-
sel which placed them or their client
upon ground more advantageous than
that on which they had before stood.—
On the contrary, I think I perceive in
the whole of the judge's conduct taken
together, on the second day, a deliberate
design to impose upon the understanding
of those present, by exhibiting the ex-
ternal form of fairness, whilst he contin-
ued to hold on upon the substance of
injustice. For notwithstanding there
appeared from his expressions at first a
disposition to permit the counsel to argue
the cause without any restraint, yet it
ought to be kept in constant recollection,
that when brought to explain himself,
the general permission which had been
thus apparently given, was subjected to
restrictions of very serious import. The
counsel were permitted to argue the law
to the jury, but the manner in which
they should do so would be regulated by
the court. The counsel were permitted
to lay down the law, but should not read
cases which were not law. That com-
mon law cases, and cases under the sta-
tute of treasons, but prior to the revolu-
tion of England, were not law and should
not be read. Look at the consequence!
The counsel might argue the law to the
jury, but were interdicted from the use
of those authorities, which in their op-
inion bore most strongly upon the case,
and upon which, it was in the knowledge
of the judge, they had principally relied
in the prior trial. They might lay down
the law to the jury but should not read cases
which were not law. And who was to
determine whether the cases offered by
counsel were or were not law? The
judge. And pray, Sir, was not the right
of the jury to determine the law, as ef-
fectually invaded by the judge's taking
upon himself to determine each case?
It was offered, as their right was inva-
ded by the judge's determining upon the
whole together? I maintain, Sir, that
it is not the right of the judge in crim-
inal, and especially in capital cases, to
determine that any case is not law; but
if he can determine that question as to
a single authority, and upon that ground
wrest it from the jury, he may do the
same all, and thus as effectually abolish the
great privilege of trial by jury. I know

It may be objected to this reasoning, that unless some restriction is imposed upon counsel, they may abuse their privileges by reading any thing however inapplicable to the jury. This, sir, is to suppose an extreme case, and it is never correct to reason from extreme cases. It is no proof against a privilege, that it is subject to be abused. And there is a security against extreme abuse in this privilege, from the regard which professional men necessarily feel for their professional reputation.

Here, Mr. President, we might close the argument upon the first article. But it is not possible; no, sir, not possible here to stop our reflections. When we review the ground which has been already travelled over; when in that review we behold an American citizen summoned to the bar of justice to undergo a trial in which his life is at stake; when we behold his judge, contrary to all precedent and in violation of every feeling of humanity, pre-occupying the only ground upon which the case of the accused was defensible, and clothing upon him this only possible avenue to safety, truly I feel that my feeble powers of language are not competent to a description of the scene; it must be left to the strong expression of silence. For this transaction then in the name of the American people we denounce Judge Chase. We denounce him for invading their most valuable privilege, *the trial by jury*. We denounce him for taking into his own unhallowed hands, the disposal of the life of an American citizen; and we invoke the justice of the nation to expiate by the proper punishment this most unholy sin.

The second, third, and fourth articles, exhibited by the House of Representatives, charge the defendant with a course of conduct upon a particular trial which affords many grounds of accusation. In this case it is true no unfortunate individual was charged with an offence which demanded his life as an expiation; yet, sir, there were other rights involved equally sacred in the laws of a free country. The liberty and the property of the accused were the price of a conviction.

In casting our eyes over the ground upon which the different tenets of the transaction now about to be examined are spread, we are struck with a feature not usual in the history of human concerns. It would seem that even the restraint of appearances was no longer felt. We find the respondent setting out with a conduct, which seemed to prove that the fate of the accused was fixed. We find him pursuing a system of conduct throughout, which wrested from the accused some of his best established and most valuable privileges. We find him endeavoring to heap shame and odium on those who occupied the station of advocates, because they would not tamely yield to his unwarrantable invasion of long established rights.

Mr. President, notwithstanding the labored attempts made by the defendant in his answer to exculpate himself from imputation in compelling Mr. Bassett to serve upon the jury in the trial of Callender—yet, sir, I must be permitted to say that those attempts appear to me to be only the exertions of a mind conscious of impropriety, and seeking to impose upon the understanding of others. The test adopted, by which to try the impartiality of the jurors, in that case may possibly by some be held a correct one; but the manner of applying that test as then practised upon, is what I believe can be accounted for upon no other supposition than that of a determination on the part of the judge to procure the conviction of the accused. Upon what other principle can it be accounted for, that the jurors should be asked "whether they had formed and delivered an opinion upon the charges laid in the indictment, when they knew not and were not suffered to know what those charges were? Why else could it be laid down by the judge, that because the individuals called to serve upon the jury, did not know what charges were in the indictment (having never seen it nor heard it read) that therefore they could not have formed and delivered an opinion upon the subject? And why else did the judge, when this monstrous logic was contradicted by the fact of one of the jurors delivering in open court an opinion upon the whole subject of those charges, without having seen, or heard the indictment read; why else did the judge, in the teeth of this damning fact, order the juror sworn?

Every juror sworn might, like Mr. Bassett, have formed and delivered an opinion which concluded the conviction of the accused, and yet because they did not know that the subject matter of such opinion constituted the charges in the indictment, having neither seen it nor heard it read, the expression of such opinion, created no disqualification. Unworthy evasion! An evasion which prevents the doctrine of disqualification in a juror from receiving any practical operation. An evasion which effectually puts at naught that principle of the constitution so often adverted to in a former part of the argument, that "the accused shall enjoy the right of a trial by an impartial jury." Upon this point I beg

leave to read two authorities. Mr. Tully here cited 3 Bac. Abr. 756, and C. L. 157.

But we are told by the respondent in his answer, that the declaration made by Mr. Bassett, did not disqualify him, because it contained no direct opinion as to guilt of the *traveller*. This I understand to be the amount of all the labored reasoning & nice distinctions drawn by the respondent upon this point. There is, sir, a plain common sense rule to govern us upon this subject, which in my opinion is as safe in its application as it is reasonable in its principles. A juror must be indifferent. How must he be indifferent? What kind of indifference is that which is made necessary? The manner in which Judge Chase has stated and explained this rule is certainly calculated to confuse and mislead. "The juror," says he, "must be indifferent between the government and the accused as to the subject matter."

Must the juror in reality be indifferent between the parties as to the subject matter of prosecution only? Will not a prejudice against the accused, flowing from other causes, create a disqualification? I address myself to those who well know that partiality, arising from a variety of relations in society, as well as prejudice arising from a variety of causes destroys that character of indifference necessary to render a juror competent and that this partiality or prejudice need not relate to the subject matter of prosecution.

So also I apprehend that this character of indifference is as effectually destroyed by a prejudice as to the subject matter, without any prejudice as to the person. I mean the prejudice of a predjudication of the criminality of the subject matter. We meet with the rule every day, that it is good cause of challenge to a juror that he hath expressed an opinion upon the subject matter of prosecution. Wherefore then the manner of stating the rule, which we find adopted in the answer? Most evidently to suit the respondent's case. What, Sir, must a juror, to be so prejudiced as to be disqualified, have expressed an opinion not only that the subject matter of prosecution was criminal in law, but that the person prosecuted was the author of the crime? Yes, sir, according to the doctrine of the answer, he must have prejudged both *law and fact*. In other words, although Mr. Bassett had formed and delivered an opinion that such a book as "The Prospect Before Us" came within the federal law, yet not having said that Callender was the author or publisher, he was still a competent juror. Suppose a man indicted for murder, in a case where there is no dispute as to the fact of killing (and here there was no dispute as to the fact of publishing) but the defence set up was that he was excusable. A juror has given his opinion, in reference to the act, that such a killing does amount to murder, but without saying that the person prosecuted was the murderer; will any man say that this expression would not disqualify him? I am bound to presume not. Sir, in the case of Callender, although Mr. Bassett did not say that the person prosecuted was guilty, yet he did in effect say that whoever wrote or published the book was guilty. And give me leave to remark here that in prosecutions for libels, the question of law, as to their criminality, is generally the only question of dispute. The fact of publication is one about which there seldom occurs any difficulty, and has to be proven merely because not admitted. To have expressed an opinion then upon the question of law in such cases is substantially to have prejudged the whole case. A juror under such circumstances cannot be called impartial. As well might it be alleged that Judge Chase himself was impartial, as to the case of Fries, after he had delivered the opinion which we have before discussed.

We are told in the answer that the guilt of the *traveller* was not prejudged by Bassett, for another reason; that as the charges to make them criminal must have been false, so Callender might have exculpated himself by proving their truth. But, Sir, the *traveller* was at liberty to rest his defence either upon a justification or want of criminality in law, or upon both. He was not bound to disclose which, nor could the judge officially know which. Both and each of these grounds were proper for the jury to determine under the plea. The acquittal of the *traveller* then did not depend exclusively upon the proof of the truth of the charges.

Again we are told that the juror barely expressed his opinion upon the book, as the contents thereof had been represented to him. The same may be said of almost every other case. Few, very few jurors are spectators of a murder, or an act of treason. Any opinion they may have formed and delivered of the actual guilt of the person charged must be in nine cases out of ten, from representation. Few, very few of the jurors who were summoned in the case of Fries, had been spectators of the acts which were alleged to have been treasonable; probably not one of them. Yet we learn from the answer of Judge Chase, that in that very case several were repelled from serving, because of the opinion which they

acknowledged they had given. Such opinions must in nine cases out of ten be based upon representation. There are numerous secret crimes, which from their very nature preclude the possibility that an opinion concerning them, however positive, and however decisive of the conviction of the accused, should be founded upon any previous knowledge of fact. And yet, Sir I presume no person will deny that in such cases, a juror may nevertheless express an opinion as to disqualify himself from serving.

(To be continued.)

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

CHARACTER OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

"I venerate the man whose heart is warm, whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life, coincident, exhibit lucid proof that he is honest in the sacred cause. To such I render more than mere respect, whose actions say that they respect themselves."

COWPER.

Those cold blooded philosophers who feel not the events of life may be the proper subjects of closet admiration. Originally without passions, or having by a continued series of endeavors effectually stifled them, the luke-warm partizan stops at every step to examine his road. He looks round with timid apprehension at every stir amongst the leaves, the least noise produces the most fearful alarms, and he soon becomes perfectly ridiculous from his causeless terrors and anxieties. His whole view is bounded by the narrow circle of self-interests; the least opposition not only checks, but successfully bars his progress; and his life is one uniform scene of diffidence, irresolution and inconsistency. He resolves, re-considers, doubts, changes, and the spring time of action is gone while he is vainly attempting to summon courage to proceed. To-day is in the affirmative, yesterday he was of another opinion, to-morrow he will shrink from the question. Too indolent to examine with minute attention, like the lapid bird of night, his sight is just clear enough to confuse and embarrass, and affords him not the least assistance in perceiving danger, or pursuing the object of his desire. He delights in concealment, & under the dark covering of the night he winds along the crooked path which he believes to be the way to honor and preference.

Not such is JOHN RANDOLPH. With a heart naturally warm, and a sensibility the most delicate, and the most easily excited, he hates or loves entirely. His understanding, which nature herself had formed with the most ready perception, has been enlarged by the most extensive reading, methodized by the most liberal education, and invigorated by the severest and most continued application to study. Virtue with him is not mere good nature, but the offspring of good sense, and the parent of a most manly, enlarged and disinterested benevolence. His patriotism is the pure, the natural effusion of a heart overflowing with gratitude to the country of his birth, and of a mind filled with admiration of the blessings which every citizen, the youngest of poverty in common with the richest India merchant, the poor old man who is toiling in yonder field for his daily support, equally with the proudest inhabitants of the metropolis, feels and enjoys. Bravery with Randolph is constitutional. He will not, he cannot endure the slightest insult with patience, and there is not to be found the man who dares cast a blemish on his integrity.

As an individual mixing in society with other gentlemen, he is affable, polite and agreeable in the highest degree. Not a word ever escapes which can wound the feelings of a companion, unless drawn from him by the conduct of others. His conversation though generally serious and instructive, is sometimes replete with wit, and sparkles with life. The most superficial observer would pronounce him to be perfectly the well bred gentleman. He pretends not indeed to those foppish fripperies, those smirking smiles, those pretty little accomplishments, those sweet nechanting grimaces, which have so much distinguished some of his compatriots, a Rutledge, an Otis or a Van Ness. His breeding, his demeanor, his conversation his whole deportment are those of a man and gentleman, not the affected graces of a dancing master. In his person he is cleanly, fashionable and genteel. His dress never runs into any awkward extreme, and neither provokes the laughter of the silly votaries of absurd and foolish fashions, or the malice of those who despise fashion entirely; but is always plain, convenient and neat. You see about him none of those minute attention to trifles, in the adjustment of which many of our most renowned statesmen spend more time, than in preparing to elucidate the most difficult and important subjects of national utility. And on the other hand he avoids the more unpleasant and equally ridiculous extreme of ostentations and slovenly negligence.

As an orator it may without fear of contradiction be asserted that he is now the first in our national councils. Superior to Otis and Bayard in the graceful and flowing roundness of expression, unrivalled in the ease and property of his

gestures, second only to Giles in the peculiar force, precision and strength of his manner, unaffected in his delivery, free from the theatrical cant of Governor Morris, and possessing all the simplicity and earnestness of Marshall and Harper, he cannot be heard without a conviction of the rectitude of his intentions. His method like his heart is clear, and lucid. He exposes the strong point of his subject to the light at once, he reasons, convinces and persuades; and the hearer is infensibly seized with that enthusiasm which it ought always to be the object of the great orator to produce. His eloquence is like the forked lightning, in-veighing against the public defaulter, the corrupt judge, or the pretended patriot. "The guilty hear, and quake and tremble."

As a man he is virtuous, generous and humane. And it is the conviction that he possesses these qualities in the very highest degree which produces such an extensive effect upon his audience.

As a statesman, let the success of his measures decide what are his claims. And it will not be going too far to say that the highest honors this country can bestow will one day reward the merit of John Randolph.

This is not the panegyric of an intimate personal friend, who looks up to him as a patron or a protector, but the sincere opinion of one who when reading the speeches and examining the conduct of Randolph, has often felt his heart expand with delight that he too is

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

April 18, 1835.

The following singularly interesting narrative is from a respectable correspondent.

"On Sunday the 23d ult. a girl between 9 and 10 years of age, with her brother who was about 7 years old, returning from the head of Greenlaurel, over the Strathlachlan mountains to their parents at MacLachlan Park. They had not travelled far when a most violent snow storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, commenced, and continued but with very short intervals during the two following nights and days. The snow in a short time completely covered the footpath which leads across the mountains, so that the children wandered off the common track; and by the close of day the boy was quite overcome by the fury of the storm and the cold, exposed to which the poor creatures lay down for the night, the girl doing her utmost to shelter her little brother. As soon as day-light came she roused the boy, and prevailed on him to proceed. They wandered about in the mountains the whole of Sunday, entirely ignorant where they were or in what direction they should go, the boy frequently dropping down, exhausted with hunger and fatigue. The sister says it was with much difficulty she could keep him awake; but that she herself did not close her eyes during the three days and two nights they were on the mountains; that she continually wept, calling upon God's name. They passed Sunday night as the preceding—and were so weary on Monday, that neither could move nor cry out, for the girl once saw a grown up brother of her's within a very short distance, found herself quite incapable to get up or call loud enough to be heard.

"On the Monday evening the poor creatures at the last gasp were providentially discovered by one of the Strathlachlan people who to the number of 160, were the whole day in search of them. The girl had a ham in her charge of which her starving brother often pressed her to let him take a bite, but she would not allow him to touch it, making him chew the heather, as she herself did. All the way the girl carried a favorite pup about her neck, which she thinks greatly helped to keep her and her brother alive during the nights as it covered the neck and breast of both completely. When urged that she must have slept, she said that she did not close her eyes the whole time, fearing much that the pup would eat the ham; the poor children are perfectly recovered from the hardships they underwent."

Greenock paper.

PITT AND COBBETT.

We occasionally entertain ourselves by running over COBBETT'S Weekly Register. In all his recent attacks on Mr. PITT we have met with nothing more singularly forcible than the following passages:—

(Phil. Gaz.)

"On the subject of the Volunteer System, for instance, I think myself a much better than Mr. Pitt. I know more of the training of soldiers; more of their tempers and manners; more of their feelings and motives in all their various situations; more of the organization, the economy and discipline of a battalion; not only more of this than Mr. Pitt now knows, but more than he ever can know as long as he lives, if he lives for 40 years longer, and continues with his corps all the time. Yet, because he has chosen to clothe himself in scarlet, to gird his waist with a sash, to hang a sword upon his thigh, to put a cockade in his hat, and call himself a colonel, I am to hold my tongue, or, at

least, am to wag it only in approbation of his military schemes, though exactly contrary to the evidence of my senses, left, by speaking my mind, I should "weaken his power," and thereby possibly hasten the loss of his place. If, during the administration of Mr. Pitt, I flow that the nation has declined; that the liberties of the people have been greatly abridged; that the poor rates have been more than doubled; that confidence has been destroyed between landlord and tenant; that the only effectual check upon the bank has been removed; that the country has been inundated with paper, while gold and silver have disappeared; that paper notes down to the amount of a few shillings in England, and so low as sixpence in Ireland, are in circulation; that the country has been degraded in the eyes of the world; that she has abandoned her allies; that she has abandoned even her own honors won by our fathers; that her enemy has been exalted above her; and that she is now trembling on the verge of destruction: If I say this, I am, according to this new doctrine, guilty of a heinous offence, but, if I prove it, there are not in the world means sufficient to inflict on me torment adequate to my deserts."

From the Republican Advocate.

THE ABOLITION OF THE GENERAL COURT—No. II.

It may be contended that because the jurors are drawn for this court from the different counties, causes can be decided in it with greater justice to the parties. This presumption must arise from the circumstance, that the jury are composed of men not from the county where the individuals concerned reside. But if this be a just conclusion, how much more convenient how much less expensive would it be, to summon a jury from one county to try causes in another. Thus, for instance, let Frederick county furnish a jury for Baltimore county, Baltimore for Harford, &c. This would be bringing the advantage to our doors, and with far less trouble and loss of time and money. On the score of "equal and exact justice to all men," I seriously ask the advocates for the continuance of the General Court, what probable chance a poor man living at a distance from Annapolis or Eastern, can have in comparison with a rich one? The expense of travelling to Annapolis from the upper counties of the Western Shore is considerable, costs are high, and lawyers must be paid something more than legal fees or they move but slowly. The wealthy man encounters these obstacles without dread; the fulness of his purse overcomes them; his causes go on at a good jog-trot pace, and being able to hold out to the last, he comes victoriously off. Not so the poor man: He has not wealth more than sufficient to maintain himself, his wife, his family: Unable to ply his lawyers with gold or bank notes, his cause is too frequently neglected; his evidence is but slowly collected, because he cannot spare time from his labour, (which is necessary to his subsistence) to attend to the subject; the costs of suit fall heavily upon him, he pines in spirit; his substance wastes rapidly; and contemplating the chances of the law, he relinquishes his cause and yields to the disadvantages and difficulties that crowd his path to the Temple of Justice. Better would it be for a poor man to put his cause at issue upon the gambler's rattle, and risk every thing upon a single throw, than to enter the lists of legal controversy with a rich man in the General Court, where the parties reside at a distance from the place of its sessions.

New Store.

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

Seasonable Goods.

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

RICHARD THOMAS.

Queen's town, April 16, 1835.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has once more got the Mill commonly called POTTS'S MILL, in order for grinding both WHEAT and CORN together with the improvement of a new BOLTING CLOTH and SCREENS for cleaning of grain. All those who may think proper to indulge him with their custom, may depend upon punctuality and dispatch.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

5th mo: (May) 7, 1835.

Wanted,

A FEMALE TEACHER in the EASTON CHARITY SCHOOL. A single woman, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by application to MART MOORE, (On behalf of the Trustees.) Boston, 14th 5th mo: 1835.

PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the most manner, on the most elegant, and at the lowest price at the STAR OFFICE.



En. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 21, 1805.

On the morning of the 13th instant, the frigate John Adams and three gun boats sailed from New-York, for the Mediterranean, with a fine breeze from N. N. W.
Gun boats No. 2 and 9 sailed on the 8th inst. from Charleston, for the Mediterranean.

By an arrival at New-York, London and Liverpool papers have been received to the 5th of April, which state:
That Bonaparte has been chosen king of Italy.

The expectation, from their position, of an engagement between the British and English fleets.

The death of Admiral Bruix.
The remonstrance of the king of Prussia against the blockade of Lubbeck, demanding that the French troops should be instantly withdrawn.

Extract of a letter from the Mediterranean.

"We understand that the United States brig Argus, captain Hull, has been ordered to Egypt, where he is expected to take on board the ex-basha of Tripoli, who, under the guidance of a special agent, is to be employed in revolutionizing the eastern provinces of Tripoli."

The following very pleasing intelligence is copied from the Boston Gazette of Monday last.

We are happy to learn, that the passengers and crew of the ship Jupiter, who embarked on board the long boat, fell in with several fishing schooners soon after they parted with the yawl, and are happily rescued from their perilous situation. Mr. Gilbert, J. E. Smillaert, one of the passengers, arrived in town yesterday, from Marblehead, where he was brought by a vessel, who received him from one of the fishing boats.—He informs, that the people, preserved with him, were in health, and distributed among the several fishing vessels on the banks.

Capt. Williams, from Cape-Francois, informs us that on the 19th of April, about 30 miles to the northward of the Mona passage an engagement took place between the French privateer, formerly the Lilly loop of war, and the British loop of war Reynard, which continued an hour and a half terminated with the blowing up of the Lilly. Her crew consisted of 190 men, of whom 60 were killed during the action, 60 perished with the vessel, and 40 were preserved. Capt. W. confirms the account of the return of Desfalines and Christophe to the Cape with a part of their army; but their return, it was reported, was in consequence of their expecting a visit at the Cape from the Rochefort Squadron.

New-York, May 10.
WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The ship Mohawk, capt. Peck, of New-Haven, was captured on the 7th April, on his passage from Martinique, by the British ship of war Heureux, captain Younghusband, under Danith colours, and carried into Tortola. The pretence for capture, as given by captain Peck, in his protest, (a copy of which is in our possession) was that "War had broken out between England and America, and that 150,000 men had been sent against the latter!!!"

Extra of a letter from the island of St. Thomas received at New-York.

"On the 4th of April Gen. Ferrand was informed, by his spies, of the intention of Desfalines, to storm, (at ten o'clock at night,) the walls of the city of St. Domingo, with all his army, composed of about 13,000 men. Immediately he (Ferrand) took the resolution not to wait for the attack of the enemy, but on the contrary, to make a sortie with a part of his garrison, and directed them against two of the principal batteries raised by the Blacks. The troops chosen for that bold coup de main, were ready to march out, when a fleet made its appearance. Gen. Ferrand, not doubting but it was the reinforcement expected maintained his first resolution, and ordered the sortie of his troops immediately—they were soon engaged with the blacks, whom they cut to pieces, and stormed their works with the bayonet. The fleet landed about 1000 men in the middle of the firing of guns and musquetry, and were instructed to march in the rear of the besiegers, who made then but a faint resistance, and with the loss of their other works and baggage, they fled in all directions, leaving the ground covered with their killed and wounded soldiers—the garrison then en-

tered the city, after being fatigued with pursuing the blacks.

"Letters from the city of St. Domingo to St. Thomas, state, that the blacks have raised round the walls more fortifications in a few days, than Gen. Ferrand and his garrison can destroy in a month."

New-York May 9.

Our little Squadron, consisting of the John Adams and three gun-boats, will sail for the Mediterranean on Saturday should the weather permit. It gives us pleasure to be able to state, that the experiments which have been tried with gun-boats prove that they are safe and comfortable sea boats; and in all probability, will be adequate to the objects in view in sending them to the Mediterranean. The boats which accompany the John Adams were originally rigged with one mast, placed directly midship. The appearance was novel, and, added to the general structure of the boats, created well founded doubts about their utility; their safety was even called in question. In navigating one of the boats from this city to the Hook, it was found that she failed very well; but, hauled upon a wind, she carried so strong a weather helm that it was impossible to war her. To remedy this defect the masts of Nos 6 and 7 were immediately stripped ten feet further forward; and it is believed that they will now work as easy as any vessel in port. Lieutenant Maxwell, in bringing No 3 from Philadelphia, experienced the same defect; accordingly her mast was yesterday stepped further forward. The unfavourable opinion which was lately entertained respecting the boats by almost every officer of the navy, appears now to give way to a more favorable impression; and there is probably not one in this city "afraid to venture across the Atlantic in them"—Mr. Maxwell says, he would as soon go in the gun-boat as in the frigate. The gun boats, we believe will be manned principally by volunteers from the John Adams, it having been found impossible to enter men for them, owing to the unfavorable opinion entertained of them. We have not stated the above facts with an intention of commending the boats, but to relieve the minds of those who may entertain doubts for the safety of the brave men who are about to be employed in them. We are perfectly sensible and the fact cannot be controverted that vessels better calculated for the defence of our own coast, or the annoyance of an enemy's might have been built at a much less expence than the gun-boats; but since the gun boats have been built, we think it our duty to remove as far as is consistent with truth the unfavorable opinions entertained of them.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Extraordinary Change.

A letter from a gentleman in the congressional district, formerly represented by Mr. Griffin, writes to one of the editors of this paper, that Mr. Bassett has been elected by a majority of upwards of eight hundred votes; and that Accomac, which has been heretofore almost unanimously for federal men and measures, gave the republican candidate a majority of more than one hundred. This is one of the most astonishing revolutions in politics, that the history of popular elections present us with. At the preceding election Mr. Griffin, was chosen by a majority of 33—Republican gain in two years, between eight and nine hundred.

So far as we have received details of the elections in Virginia, they evince a considerable accession of strength to republican principles. Of the twenty-two representatives sent to Congress but one is federal. As there were three federal members in the last delegation, this change will make a difference of four votes in that body.

We have received a letter from a correspondent in Berkeley county, heretofore, the boast of federalism, which has chosen this year by a small majority the republican candidate, Mr. Ransome, member of assembly.

In the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Hampshire, Mr. John Morrow, republican, is chosen a representative in Congress, in the room of Mr. Stephenson, by a majority of about 100; last year Mr. Stephenson had a larger majority over the republican candidate.

Nat. Intel.

In the notice which we lately took of the amount of taxes paid in Great Britain during the present year, we find we committed a mistake, that principally arose from an inattention to the permanent taxes, which compose what is denominated the consolidated fund.

The following statement will give a more correct view of the annual impositions, which will be seen to be much greater than was previously stated.

For England and Scotland:

Permanent taxes £. 42,300,000
Malt, and personal estate duties, 2,750,000
War taxes, 9,450,000

Property tax, 6,300,000
New taxes, 1,560,000

For Ireland—near £. 52,360,000
3,000,000

£. 55,360,000

Or, about two hundred and forty-five millions of dollars—exclusive of poor rates, and tythes.

Of the enormous sum about one hundred and twenty dollars are paid by each family in the kingdom; while in the United States the average taxes paid by each family does not exceed nine dollars in federal, and three dollars in state taxes, making together twelve dollars, which is just a tenth part of the English imposition.—Need we a better illustration of the practical superiority of republican government and of peace, over monarchy and war!

Nat. Intel.

The Retort Courtous.—A brace of lieutenants (one naval, the other a military hero) rallying and firing their squibs and fallies of the brain at each other, the red coated gentleman, taking out his pocket book, said "I will show you what you have not seen since the conclusion of last war," and immediately produced a bank bill of 20l—"Very good," says the other, "but look, here is such a fight as you never saw in your life;" taking a paper from his side pocket, "here's a tailor's bill with a receipt to it.

Remarkable.—We are credibly informed, as incredible as it may appear, that a poor family from one of the eastern states, lately passed through Albany on their way to the Western Country for the purpose of cultivating an extensive farm that had been given to them. This family consisted of a man, his Wife, and twenty four sons, twenty of whom were born at ten births. They had been married only 18 years. Our informant adds that so great was the curiosity of the people in and about Albany, that hundreds crowded to see them—one gentleman presented each of the sons with ten dollars, and presents of various kinds, were heaped upon them.

By captain Lewis, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, from Lisbon in 44 days we learn that captain Seret, who with his surviving crew, had been taken off the Canton, had been landed at Lisbon. It is probable that his fellow sufferers had also been landed with him though of this we are not informed. A brig for Baltimore failed in company with captain Lewis, and may have on board those sons of misfortune, and in a few days restore them to the eager embraces of their families and friends.

Since writing the above, we learn that the ship Hurion has arrived in the bay, from Lisbon, with a number of the Canton's men, and that captain Seret has just come up in a boat having left the ship below.

On Saturday the 29th, arrived in Pittsburgh, Gideon Granger, postmaster general of the United States. On Monday, he proceeded on his way to Sandusky, where, we are told, he is appointed by the president to hold a conference with certain Indian nations, in order to extinguish their claim to land in that quarter. [Pittsburgh Gaz.]

COMMUNICATED.

Died lately, at the feat of col. Samuel Hughes, of Hartford county, colonel John Hughes of this neighborhood. A friend of the deceased would wish to pourtray, or give the lineaments of his character—the more he has considered it, the more difficult he found the attempt; of course he leaves to the biographer the particular delineation, with the assurance that he was amongst the foremost of the good old revolutionary characters, and was considered a soldier of high reputation; as a husband, he was tender and affectionate; his children, from their juvenile years, will long lament his loss; as a man who possessed a large number of blacks, he was, to use their own expressions, as kind a master as any other without exception; as a neighbor, he was—but, Mr. Editor, his neighborhood is as sensible of their loss as your correspondent, or any of his friends; and he only adds his wish, in the language of the Apostle, "Go and do thou likewise."

Two Communications, with some other matter intended for this morning's paper, is omitted for the present; but shall appear.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Books of Subscription for shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M.

THOMAS T. BULLITT.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
HALL HARRISON.
BENNETT WHEELER.
JOSEPH HASKINS.
WILLIAM MELUON.
JAMES EARLE, junr.
Easton, May 21, 1805.

NEW STORE.

John & Thomas Meredith,

HAVE commenced the Mercantile Business in this place, opposite the Court House, where they are now opening a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, among which are Superfine Cloths and Callimeers, Laced Cambric Mullin, do. do. Shawls, Chamberly Mullin, 7 8 and 9 8 Fancy Calicoes, 9 8 and 6 4 Cambric Mullin, Mens and Womans Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Irish Linens, German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.
Easton, May 21, 1805.

John Kennard, junr.

Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.
Easton, May 21, 1805.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY the 12th day of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of William Dawson, deceased, WILL BE SOLD, on a credit of nine months, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture; with many other articles too tedious to mention.
ROBERT DAWSON, } Adminr.
WILLIAM D. THOMAS, } trustees.
Talbot county, May 21, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Dawson, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers or to either of them; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to settle their respective debts as early as possible.

ROBERT DAWSON.
WILLIAM D. THOMAS.
Talbot county, May 21, 1805.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of Owen Kennard & Neplew, being this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons having claims against them, will please to apply to Owen Kennard, for payment, and those indebted will make their respective payments to either of them.

OWEN KENNARD.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, May 18, 1805.

Greenberrys Point.

THE subscriber will rent his Farm, opposite the city of Annapolis, known by the name of Greenberrys Point, for one or more years.—There are between five and six hundred acres of Land, with a large proportion of cleared Land, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, as the luxuriant crops made by Mr. Allen Bowie will sufficiently testify, on a reference to that gentleman—now under a good enclosure.

The very convenient situation of this Farm to the Annapolis and Baltimore markets will make it an object of considerable importance to an industrious and enterprising Farmer—added to which are the luxuries of fish, wild fowl, and oysters, in great abundance, in their several seasons. There are on said Farm a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, and other necessary out houses—the privilege of feeding wheat this fall, and possession of the property on the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
May 21, 1805.

The Sale Postponed.

AND the creditors of John Winn Harrison, dec'd. are particularly requested to attend at Easton, on Thursday 30th inst. at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Land allotted for sale, will be offered at public auction, before the Court-house, and struck off to the highest bidder for whatever it will bring. The plat is lodged at the store of Mr. Joseph Haskins, in Easton, for the inspection of any person desirous of viewing it.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
May 21, 1805.

Carrier Wanted.

A STEADY, sober and attentive CURRIER, will meet with constant employ and good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county.

WILLIAM PATTON.
May 21, 1805.

Drafted on Shore.

SUBSCRIBERS house, on the Bay shore, within two miles of Haddaways Ferry, a Barreau, seventeen feet long, and four feet wide. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

RICHARD LARRIMORE.
Talbot county, May 21, 1805.

For Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, 25 years old, with four children. No person need make application unless they will engage not to sell them out of the state. Apply to the Editor of the Star.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing three hundred acres of Land, lying on the main road leading from Centerville to the Beaver Dam Caulway, and not more than seven miles from the former of the two places, which is the metropolis of the county, and within half a mile of which is a good Landing, from which vessels are running to Baltimore every week. This Farm is situated in an agreeable neighborhood and conveniently near to three good Grist Mills. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, with a good proportion of excellent meadow ground; also, there are on the place two apple orchards of good fruit, and a great abundance of excellent timber.—This Farm, from its being almost surrounded by an excellent branch of running water, whose streams seldom fail, gives it an advantage over most other Farms for stock, and from an extensive range of high ground, thickly covered with oaks of various kinds, it is particularly to be admired for the raising of hogs. The buildings are in tolerable repair, and the property worthy of the attention of any person who may wish to sell their money in land. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given this fall to any person who may think proper to purchase; and as no person will buy without first viewing the premises, it is unnecessary to say more. LEMUEL PURNELL, Esq. living at Centerville, is authorized to contract with any person who may wish to purchase.
May 21, 1805.

In Chancery.

April 20, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by O. Evans Willing, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Lewis Dathen, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the tenth day of July next: Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in the Easton newspaper three times before the first day of June next. The Report states, that part of a tract of Land called "Western Fields" sold for £.480, 12, and a tract of "Ill Neighborhood" sold for £.50.

Test.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
REG. CUR. CAN.

April 21, 1805.

Public Sale.

A GREEABLE to the last will and testament of Thomas Garratt, late of Caroline county, deceased, the following property will be sold for cash, on Friday the 28th of June next, viz.

A Lot of ground containing about a quarter of an acre, situate in Greenbrough, a two story framed dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen, good stables, carriage house, &c. The above property has been occupied as a Tavern, and is now in pretty good repair.—Attendance will be given on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM JACKSON, Admr. of Thomas Garratt, dec'd.

Greenbrough, May 21, 1805.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on Sunday afternoon last, on the road from the Oak to Easton, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, not much worn, containing bank notes to the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars, and two half eagles, with sundry papers—the notes were one of fifty dollars, two of twenty, two of ten, and two of five, principally of the Bank of Baltimore. Ten dollars reward will be given on delivery of the book with its contents, with thanks, to Robert Bartlett, near Easton, or at the Star Office, in Easton, or the subscriber, living at the Bay Side.

SAMUEL FAIRBANK.

Talbot county, May 21, 1805.

Somerset County.

May 14, 1805.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the last November Session, will be sold at public vendue at Princeps Ann Town, in the county aforesaid, on Tuesday the 25th of June next, in one lot or divided into several lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, all the land and tenements belonging to Eden School, and formerly vested in the Visitors of the said School, containing as expressed in the conveyance for the same, one hundred and sixty nine acres more or less. The said lands are pleasantly situated on the head waters of Wilcomico creek, about five miles from Princeps Ann, contiguous to navigable water, and are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco, with a sufficient proportion of timbered land for the use of a plantation.

The terms of sale prescribed by the law are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustees of Washington Academy with sufficient security for the payment of one half part of the purchase money in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, and a bond on the same terms and conditions for the other half part of the purchase money to the visitors of Worcester county School nominated in the said law.

JOHN DONE.

GEORGE HANDY.

JOHN C. HANDY. } Commrs.

49

Lost.

ON Friday the 10th instant, either in Easton or on the road leading to Hillsborough, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of papers, among which are two promissory notes, the subscribers name is indorsed on some of the papers, which can be of no use to any person but the owner. A reward of three dollars will be paid on delivery of the book, with its contents to the subscriber, living near Hardecille's Mill, Talbot county.

ATHAEL STUART.

May 21, 1805.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Further to alter and establish certain post roads and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be discontinued, namely,

From Williamsburg by Waldon's store, Speed's and Wilson's, Sterling Yancey's and Norman store, to Pearson court house in North Carolina.

From Wilkes to Ashe court house, in North Carolina.

From New Dublin, by Taxwell, Russell and Lee court house, to Cumberland Gap in Virginia.

From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel, to Salisbury in Maryland.

From Ringo's tavern to Flemington New Jersey.

From Worcester to Lancaster in Massachusetts.

From Springfield to Northampton.

From Boston to Bridgewater.

From Vincennes to Kaskaskias.

From Annapolis by Kent Island and Queenstown to Centerville.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the following post roads be established:

In Massachusetts.

From Worcester by Hubbardstown, Templeton, Winchendon and Fitzwilliam, to Keen in New Hampshire.

From Weymouth landing by Abington, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater, to Taunton.

In New Jersey.

From Cooper's ferry by Haddinsfield Longcoming, Blue Anchor, Great Egg Harbor, River Bridge and Somers Point, to Abicome in Gallaway township.

In Pennsylvania.

From Alexandria by Centre Furnace and Bellfont, to Williamsport. From Bristol by A. H. H. New town to Quakertown.

From New Hope through Doylestown, Montgomery's Square to Norristown by Pawlingford, Pughtown, Morgantown, Churchtown and New Holland, to Lancaster.

From Philadelphia, thro' Germantown, White Marsh, Montgomery square and Quakertown to Bethlehem.

From Bethlehem by Lantanne to Berwick.

From Presque Isle to Buffalo creek.

In Maryland.

From Annapolis by Rock Hall to Chestertown.

In Virginia.

From Randolph court house to Frankfort.

From Cento by Carrell's store to Amelia court house, from thence to Perkinville.

From Prince Edward court house, by Hunter's tavern, to Lynchburgh.

From Lynchburgh, by Campbell and Pittsylvania court houses to Danville.

From Smithfield by Sleepy Hole ferry, to Portsmouth.

From Sleepy Hole to Suffolk.

In North Carolina.

From Williamsboro' by Bullock's and Brown's stores, Sterlingville and the Red House, in Caswell county, to Caswell court house.

From Richland by Onslow court house to Swanborough.

From Raleigh by Paul's ferry on Neuse, across roads at Watsons, Little river at Richardson's, Contentney at Woodward's, Toffnet at Dews, to Tarborough.

From Greenville court house in the state of South Carolina, to Asheville in the state of North Carolina.

In Georgia.

From Darien by Farnall and Montgomery court houses to Fort Wilkinson.

From Washington in Kentucky, to Cincinnati in Ohio.

In Indiana.

From Vincennes to Cahokia.

In Upper Louisiana.

From St. Louis to St. Charles.

In Orleans Territory.

From Natchez in the Mississippi territory, by Caddy's ferry Cahola and Rapid Settlements, to Natchitoches.

From Washington city by Athens in Georgia, to New Orleans, and from Knoxville in Tennessee to the Tombigbee settlements in the Mississippi territory, so as to intersect the post road from Athens in Georgia to New Orleans, at the most convenient point between Athens and the said settlements.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED—March 3, 1805.

TH: JEFFERSON,

AN ACT

To extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the territorial courts.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superior courts of the several territories of the United States, in which a district court has not been established by law, shall in all cases in which the United States are concerned, have and exercise within their respective territories, the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given, or may be exercised by the district court of Kentucky district: and

writes of error and appeals shall lie, from decisions therein, to the supreme court for the same causes, and under the same regulations, as from the said district court of Kentucky district.

NATH. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, March 3, 1805.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be safely added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the plaster of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Centerville, Queen Ann's county, May 14, 1805.

TO SETTLERS.

FOR SALE.

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

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

RICHARD PETERS, Jun.
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 20, 1804.

For Sale.

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

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

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

ROBERT MILLIGAN.
April 23, 1805.

To be rented.

THE Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Granaries and other convenient Houses and Gardens, lately occupied by Francis Sellers, esq. deceased, and Mr. William Clayland, deceased, the whole in good repair, and well calculated for the retail business, and accommodation of genteel families, there being but two retailers in a neighborhood of considerable extent and fertility.

HENRY NICOLS.
HENRY DOWNES.
May 7, 1805.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable FARM,

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

GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804.

To Rent.

AND possession given immediately, the STORE HOUSE opposite the Tavern, in Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent county, Maryland. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Ephraim Vancant, junr. of said place.

THOMAS SMITH.
May 7, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

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

TRISTRAM THOMAS,
GEO. GILLASSPY,

Administrators.
Philadelphia.
December 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 13th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Princess Anne, a likely young negro man named DANIEL, aged twenty years, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a bright yellow complexion, and has a considerable impediment in his speech. He had on when he went away a brown long coat, with metal buttons, blue and white linen pantaloons and vest of the same, boots, and took with him sundry other clothing. His linen on examination will probably be found marked A. E. J. his cravat the same or W. J. He has been bred a waiter, and will, no doubt, offer himself in that character. Whoever will apprehend said boy out of the county, shall receive the above reward, twenty dollars if taken in the county, or secured in any jail to that I get him again.

WILLIAM JONES.
May 14, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, about the first of November last, a Negro man, named DANIEL, late the property of Mr. John Dickinson, deceased, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, a little bow-legged, and otherwise well made—a large scar on one of his hands, prominent mouth, and a good set of teeth; his clothing is not remembered. He is supposed to be lurking in one of the adjoining counties, as he has been often seen. The above reward will be paid if taken up in the state, and thirty dollars if taken up out of the state, and delivered to the subscriber.

PERRY LLOYD.
Talbot county, May 14, 1805.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS CECILL.
Head of Wye, Queen Ann's county, April 16, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

ROBERT SPEDDIN.
April 13, 1805.

Notice.

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

GEORGE GREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
April 16, 1805.

Notice.

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

GEORGE GREAGER,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
April 16, 1805.

Notice.

THE subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of those

VALUABLE MILLS, near Salisbury. For terms apply to

JOSIAH BAYLY.
April 30, 1805.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises on the 13th day of June next ensuing.

ALL that well known tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Caroline county, in Hunting Creek Neck, adjoining the lands of Charles Goldborough) late the property of James Edmondson, deceased, containing about 260 acres, one third of which is heavily timbered with white and red oak, hickory, &c. also a portion of excellent meadow ground, which, with a little expense, might be rendered very productive. There is on said farm a good frame dwelling house, a large barn, and other convenient out houses, all in good repair; there is likewise a large apple and peach orchard of excellent fruit, with other fruit trees. The soil of this land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and other grain; and the situation is very convenient to several places of worship, mills and navigable water, which renders it an object worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase. As we presume no person will buy without viewing the property, it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing it. Possession to be given on the first day of the ensuing year, and privilege of seeding wheat this fall. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
ISAAC ATKINSON.
ISAAC POITS.

Caroline county, 14th
5th mo: 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packets

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his FIVE and SEVEN BOATS on accommodating terms. Among which is the

New fast sailing Schooner

LOUISIANA,

burthen upwards of fifty tons, new in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two SCHOONERS, upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.

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

SAMUEL THOMAS.
May 14, 1805.

Union Bank of Maryland.

6th May, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for fifteen Directors will be held at William Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board of Directors,
R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The editors of the Eastern Star, the Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette are requested to publish the above once a week six times and forward their accounts.

May 14.

Advertisement.

FROM the city of Annapolis on the 14th April, 1805, failed away in a bateau without permission, negro BOB or Robert, aged about fifty years. He has the appearance of a greater age, and great simplicity under which is concealed strength and great artifice. I bought him from off the farm of Solomon Frazier, late representative from Dorchester county, where he had run away from the service of his then master, a certain Levin Mills, of said county, since deceased, who told him to me in Annapolis, because he assured me he was always working on said Frazier's farm, where he was always contented and encouraged, and where he had a wife a free woman.

I will give ten dollars to any person who will secure him in Dorchester goal, until the failing of the Cambridge packet, when if brought to me in Annapolis, I will likewise pay all reasonable charges. I hereby forwarn all persons, especially said Frazier, from harbouring or suffering said fellow to abide on their lands or premises, as I mean to prosecute whoever may do so. I bought him and saved him from Georgia (where he ought to be) have paid for him, and am resolved no one shall have his services for nothing, or my property without my consent.

JOHN ROSS.
Annapolis, May 5, 1805.

Annapolis, April 8, 1805.

CAME before me the subscriber, Mayor of the city of Annapolis, Zachariah Angling, and did depose and swear that during the sitting of the last Session of Assembly, for the year 1804, that he heard Solomon Frazier, a member from Dorchester county, advise negro Bob, the property of John Ross, to be as worthless and ignorant as possible, in order that his master might take a trifle for him: Whereupon the said Angling told him it would be as well not to give him such advice, as the hands that he was then in could manage him with as much propriety as himself, or that he was as well acquainted with the nature of negroes as himself.

Sworn to before

JAMES WILLIAMS, Mayor.

The Subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of those

VALUABLE MILLS, near Salisbury. For terms apply to

JOSIAH BAYLY.
April 30, 1805.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the books of the CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY will be sold on Monday the first day of July next at Chestertown, under the superintendence of William M. Kenny, and Richard Telford, 4th, and at Centerville, under the superintendence of William Chambers, where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.

By the authority of the Commissioners.
May 7, 1805.

PROPOSALS

By JACOB D. DIETRICK, Bookseller, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

For Publishing by Subscription, THE FOLLOWING WORK,

For which he has obtained a Copy-Right, District of Maryland, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twelfth day of March, in the twenty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Jacob D. Dietrick, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"THE NEW AMERICAN CLERK'S MAGAZINE, AND Complete Practical Conveyancer."

CONTAINING The most useful and necessary Precedents in Conveyancing, as settled and approved by the most eminent Conveyancers; WITH

Observations and References to the Law, &c. with a variety of other useful instruments of writing.

The whole of which are adapted to the use of the Citizens of the United States, and more particularly to those of the State of Maryland; under the following heads, viz.

Acquittances, Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Affidavits, Agreements, Annulments, Appointments, Arbitration, Assignments, Awards, Bargains of Sale, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Botany, Contracts, Conditions, Covenants, Compositions, Caparens, Deeds, Dismissals, Exchanges, Executions, Gifts, Grants, Indentures, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Obligations, Oaths, Partitions, Petitions, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Releases, Revocations, Sales, Surrenders, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c.

WITH Necessary Instructions and forms of Precedents For the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coronors and Constables, and of matters which relate to the duties of Executors and administrators in the settlement of the Estate of deceased persons; also, of Guardians, &c.

The whole selected from the Laws, and draughts of actual Practice.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE BAR.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors or proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, C. L. D. C. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No Book could be offered, which stands in less need of encomium and recommendation—The want of such a book as "The New American Clerk's Magazine, and Complete Practical Conveyancer" has been long and generally complained of, and is in innumerable instances severely felt, by the people of the state of Maryland in particular.

With a view of facilitating the communication of information, necessary to the interest and happiness of the people, the above work was undertaken, and it is believed, has been executed in a manner that must be extensively useful; it is in considerable forwardness, and will be published in the course of the Summer.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be neatly and correctly printed in a handsome duodecimo volume, on excellent paper, and an elegant new type.

2. It will contain between three and four hundred pages.

3. It shall be elegantly bound and lettered.

4. The price to subscribers shall be one dollar and twenty five cents, payable on delivery of the work.

5. Those who subscribe for, or obtain ten subscriptions, and account for the money, shall be entitled to one copy for their trouble.

Subscriptions received by the publisher, and the different gentlemen who hold subscription papers.

Subscriptions received at this Office

fee

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hugglett, esq. late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading, under the firm of Thomas Hugglett & Son, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at Denton, in Caroline county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 30, 1805.

WILLIAM HUGGLETT.
May 7.



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 sum is paid for.

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

IMPEACHMENT

JUDGE CHASE.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

(Mr. Early's speech concluded.)

But, Sir, the scene rises upon us. We have now to examine a part of the transaction for which, I had supposed, human invention might be tortured for a palliation in vain. I allude to the rejection of Mr. Taylor's testimony. The reason assigned for that rejection was, that the witness could not prove the truth of the whole of any one charge. Let us for a moment examine the consequences of this doctrine. According to the judge's own decisions, then, as well as his doctrine now, each charge laid in the indictment must have constituted a separate offence. For it is explicitly declared both by Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicholas, that when an application was made to continue the case, because of the absence of some material witnesses, the application was rejected upon the ground, that it did not appear from the affidavit filed, that the witness's absence, could prove the truth of all the charges. That proof of the truth of a part only, would be of no avail, and that the whole must be proved to entitle the traverser to an acquittal. Each charge in the indictment then must have constituted a separate offence; for the charges cannot be made to help each other out. One charge, however, it seems might consist of different facts. This was the case with several in that indictment. It was particularly the case with the very charge, the truth of which Mr. Taylor was called to prove. "The President was a professed aristocrat. He had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest." Here was a charge made up of two distinct facts; so distinct in their nature, that the knowledge of their truth might not only rest with different persons, but was extremely likely not to rest with any one witness. Put the case of a man charged with any offence, murder, theft, or any other crime: you please: There may be a string of facts upon the proof of which the defence may depend; some within the proof of one man; some within that of another. Was it ever heard of before, that because one witness could not prove the existence of all those facts, that therefore, such witness should not be examined as to what he did know? Or if some of the facts depended upon written testimony, was it ever heard of before that therefore a witness should not be examined as to those resting in oral testimony? To these questions no man will answer in the affirmative. Why then should an unheard of and palpably absurd doctrine be brought to bear in Callender's case? Was the defence of justification, under the federal law of the United States, such an anomaly in its nature, that none of the established rules of jurisprudence would apply to it? Was it a thing so entire in its nature, that it could not consist of different parts? I have always been taught, and the respondent's answer confirms the principle, that a defence must apply to the whole of a charge. If then a charge consist of different parts, surely so must the defence. But according to Judge Chase, be the parts ever so many, they shall not be proven, unless the proof can all be made by one witness, or unless it appears that the defendant has proof in reserve to establish all. Ask this honorable court how it can appear that the defendant has proof in reserve applying to all the parts of a charge? Suppose a witness called to substantiate one part, how is it to be known to the court whether there is or is not other testimony behind in the power of the party, by which the residue of the charge may be established? We are told by the respondent, that none of the questions propounded to Colonel Taylor had any application to the charges, except the first, and this only to a part of the charge; and that this question was repelled because no proof was offered as to the residue. I answer, Sir, that the judge had no right to know nor were the counsel bound to disclose whether there was such testimony in reserve or not. It is a new doctrine, Sir, that the legal admissibility

of testimony is to depend upon what the party can afterwards prove by other testimony. It is the right of the party to establish his defence as far as he can, and if he fail in establishing it completely, the evil is to himself alone. And permit me here to add, Sir, that whether he succeeded in establishing his defence or not, is a question for the jury to determine, and not the judge. The judge possesses no right to determine even after the testimony is finished, whether that testimony has or has not established the defence; still less then can he before it is heard, determine that it will not make good the defence.

We are told in the respondent's answer that his rejection of Colonel Taylor's testimony can be no proof of a determination on his part to oppress, as such an inattention might have been gratified by the conviction of the traverser upon the other articles. This is true, very true, upon the principle that the judge and not the jury was to determine the question of law in criminal cases. If the criminality of the charges in point of law, was to be settled by the judge, his conclusion is certainly correct. But if, as I apprehend, the criminality of the charges was to be exclusively determined by the jury, then it was not entirely certain, that the judge might have been sure of his object, notwithstanding the tenth charge had been proved. For aught he knew, or ought to be presumed to have known, the jury might have been of the opinion that the other charges did not come within the federal law, and might have therefore given a verdict of acquittal.

But, Mr. President, this apart, it is a novel proof of innocence to me at least, that a man should have the magnanimous boldness to disregard appearances. It is a novel proof of innocence that a man should possess a spirit daring enough to insult the common sense of mankind. Yes, Sir, I yield to the respondent the full share of glory; which he is desirous of accumulating from this source.

The last of the three articles now under examination goes on to charge the defendant with various acts of injustice, partiality and intemperance, highly derogatory to his character as a judge, and equally injurious to the reputation of the American bench. Without fatiguing the patience of the honorable court with an inquiry into the proofs and an investigation of the criminality of all the particulars here enumerated, I beg leave to call their attention to one part of the judges conduct, which appears to me to stand pre-eminent for its open defiance of all justice, and its flagrant violation of the constitution of this country. I allude to the refusal to continue the cause. The reasons assigned for that refusal, were, we learn, that it did not appear by the affidavit exhibited, and upon which the motion for a continuance was founded, that the witnesses, whose testimony was wanted, could prove the truth of all the charges laid in the indictment. This conduct, Mr. President, strikes me as being of the same family with the rejection of Mr. Taylor's testimony. The charges in the indictment are in number many. They embrace a numerous collection of facts, some of them assimilated, others extremely variant in their nature; many of them involving legal difficulties as to their criminality. Under the plea of not guilty, to the indictment, it was competent to the traverser not only to prove the truth of the charges in point of fact, but also to prove that any of the charges were not criminal in point of law. It was competent for the defendant to prove the truth of a part of the charges, and to contend that the rest were not felonious. Both these grounds of defence were proper for the jury, and the jury possessed the right to pass without controul upon both. With what propriety then could the judge pronounce from the bench that it must appear that he could prove the truth of all the charges? What, Sir, was the question of law as to their criminality, a point which the judge here again arrogated to himself the exclusive right to determine, and that too before the traverser was heard? Indeed it would appear that in this case also, as it was in the case of Fries, the law was to be wrested from its proper organ, the jury, and to be exclusively passed upon by the judge himself. What other construction can be given to his determination that the truth of all the charges must be proven? There surely could be no necessity for this, unless they were all felonious within the act of Congress. By determining then, that all must be proven

true, the judge did determine that all were felonious. This, Sir, it was the exclusive right of the jury to determine.

The constitution of this country has most wisely provided, that "the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor." Of what avail is this provision if time be not given for their attendance? Of what avail to grant the process, and, before the witnesses can by any physical possibility reach the place, for the accused to trial? This conduct, Sir, is worse than mockery. It is an insult on the common sense of mankind. It is high treason against the majesty of the constitution of a free country. The constitution of the United States gives to the accused the right of process to compel the attendance of his witnesses. But Judge Chase to administer, that the accused is indicted, arrested, tried, convicted and punished, all in the same term, whilst his witnesses are distant hundreds of miles.

After all this, Mr. President surely we shall not be asked for proofs of corrupt intent. They are too thick upon every feature of the transactions which have been examined. The defendant is on all hands acknowledged to possess an acquaintance with the laws and constitution of his country, which yields not to that of any other man in this nation. He is on all hands acknowledged to possess talents which might do honor to any tribunal. With such knowledge and such talents, permit me to ask if it was within the compass of possibility that he should mistake in points so familiar as those in which he is charged with criminal conduct? Although all things are possible, yet there are things the extreme improbability of which defies belief. Among those I rank the supposition of mistake on the part of Judge Chase in the trial of James T. Callender. We might just as well be asked for proof of malice in a case where a man wilfully and without provocation kills another. In such a case as in the one now under consideration, the answer is that the criminal intent is apparent upon the face of the act. And there is a question, Sir, which strikes me as applying itself with almost irresistible force to the present discussion; can it be that such outrages should be committed upon the most ordinary principles of law and justice; and yet the conduct of the judge not be influenced by corrupt motives? Can it be that every thing should be done to favor the prosecution and stifle the defence, and yet justice be administered "faithfully and impartially and without respect to persons?" But if all this be insufficient I pray this honorable court to recollect the declaration of the judge in relation to the case, as attested by several witnesses.

The fifth and sixth articles rest upon grounds so extremely simple, and so easily comprehended, that it appears totally unnecessary to fatigue the patience of the honorable court, by dwelling upon them.

The seventh article is as follows: "That at a circuit court of the United States, for the district of Delaware, held at Newcastle, in the month of June one thousand eight hundred, whereas the said Samuel Chase presided the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties of his office, did descend from the dignity of a judge, and stoop to the level of an informer, by refusing to discharge the grand jury, although entreated by several of the said jury so to do; and after the said grand jury had regularly declared, through their foreman, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had any presentments to make, by observing to the said grand jury, that he, the said Samuel Chase, understood, "that a highly seditious temper had manifested itself in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in Newcastle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless of social order; that the name of this printer"—but checking himself, as if sensible of the indecorum which he was committing, added—"that it might be assuming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire diligently into this matter," or words to that effect; and that with intention to procure the prosecution of the printer in question, the said Samuel Chase did moreover authoritatively enjoin on the district attorney of the United States, the necessity of procuring a file of the papers to which he alluded, (and which were understood to be those published under the title of "Mirror of the

Times and General Advertiser,") and, by a strict examination of them, to find some passage which might furnish the ground work of a prosecution against the printer of the said paper: thereby degrading his high judicial functions, and tending to impair the public confidence, in and respect for, tribunals of justice, so essential to the general welfare."

The respondent stands here charged with a conduct, than which, in my opinion, nothing could be more at war with his official duty, nothing more tarnish his official character. The constitution and laws of this country certainly intended in erecting high judicial tribunals, that those who might be appointed to minister therein, should be impartial dispensers of justice between such as might resort thither for an adjustment of their difference. In public prosecutions, more especially was it intended that such dispensation should be made without respect to persons. In these, above all other cases, ought a judge to stand aloof from influence, free from predilection towards one, or prejudice against the other. Most peculiarly here is it his duty to stand firm at his post, resisting the overbearing influence of a powerful public, and protecting the rights of the accused in so unequal a contest. But Judge Chase, disregarding these principles, always held sacred in a land of laws, converts himself into a hunter after accusations. He who, in the humane language of the laws, should be counsel for the accused becomes himself an accuser. He whose duty it is impartially to decide between the prosecutor and prosecuted, becomes himself the procurer of prosecutions.

I have always been taught that the character of an informer, in any station of life, was deservedly considered as the reverse of reputable. What then shall we say of him, who descends from the judgment seat of the nation, to inform against, and direct the prosecution of one, against whom, he avows the strongest antipathy, and over whose trial he himself has to preside? Surely his thirst for punishment was great. Surely it was extreme indeed, when he could not wait for the tardy motion of the public prosecutors. If our judges are thus to turn informers; if they are thus to seek after objects for themselves to try, and themselves to punish; then indeed must this country, heretofore considered an asylum from oppression, become itself the nursery of oppression in its most odious form. And this government, heretofore the pride of humanity, will be held up as an object of scorn and derision to the nations of the earth.

The eighth article in these words: "And whereas mutual respect and confidence, between the government of United States and those of the individual states, and between the people and those governments, respectively, are highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happiness; yet the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties and dignity of his judicial character, did, at a circuit court for the district of Maryland, held at Baltimore, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, pervert his official right and duty to address the grand jury then and there assembled on the matters coming within the province of the said jury, for the purpose of delivering to the said grand jury an intemperate and inflammatory political harangue, with intent to excite the fears and resentment of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against their state government and constitution, a conduct highly censurable in any, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in a judge of the supreme court of the U. States; and moreover, that the said Saml. Chase, then and there, under pretence of exercising his judicial right to address the said grand jury as aforesaid, did in a manner highly unwarrantable, endeavor to excite the odium of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against the government of the United States, by delivering opinions, which even if the judicial authority were competent to their expression, on a suitable occasion and in a proper manner were at that time, and as delivered by him, indecent, extrajudicial, and tending to prostitute the high judicial character with which he was invested, to the low purpose of an electioneering partizan."

It is not my intention, Mr. President, to trouble the court with many observations upon this article; not because of any opinion that it is unimportant, believe it equally important with any in the catalogue. I believe it possesses peculiar importance, in affording, from

the testimony by which it is supported proofs of the spirit by which Judge Chase was usually governed in his official conduct.

There are features too in that part of the Judge's official conduct charged in this article, which place him in a point of view awfully grand. We have heretofore been viewing him as bringing his talents to bear upon individuals. Here we see his genius rising in the majesty of its strength, to far higher objects. Here we see him confining over whole governments to the scourge of his own avenging wrath. Whichever way he turned his eyes, whether to the state constitution and laws, or to the laws and constitution of the whole union, they were equally exposed to the whip and the rack.

Mr. President, there is no truth more forcible than that expressed in the language of this article, that "mutual respect and confidence between the government of the United States and those of the individual states, and between the people and those governments respectively, are highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happiness." Indeed Sir, it may with truth be said, that this respect and confidence are essential to that harmony without which we can enjoy no public happiness. What words then can describe in its proper colours, the conduct of an officer of the highest judicial tribunal of the general government, who abuses the duty and perverts the privilege of his station to destroy the confidence and excite the odium of the people, against not only their state government, but that of the United States? He who was seated on the judgment seat of the nation to execute the laws of the union, converts that very judgment seat into a forum from whence to pronounce a philippic not only against the state government with which he then had no right to meddle, but against that very government under whose authority he was then sitting, and whose laws he was sworn there to execute. Not content with endeavoring to excite discontent and odium against the government of the state of Maryland, the Congress of the United States must be held up as sacrilegious destroyers of the national constitution.

Mr. President, I have taken those views of this subject, which presented themselves most forcibly to my mind—I have finished all I intended to say upon the argument. There has, in my opinion, been established against the respondent a volume of guilt, every page of which calls for punishment at the hands of this nation. I leave the case and the respondent in your hands. I leave them where the constitution of this country has placed them. I leave them where I hope, and I believe, there will be found a different measure of justice from that which Judge Chase has been accustomed to administer. I leave them where justice will be administered "faithfully and impartially, and without respect to persons."

Providential interposition.—We cannot refrain from recording the following instances of divine providence in behalf of the passengers and crew of the ship Jupiter, which came to our knowledge a few days since. This vessel was fully laden when she left London that great many articles were stowed in the long boat, so that, to use a sea phrase, it was chock-full. A short time, however, before the fatal accident befel the ship, a bottle of aqua-fortis laid with other things in the boat, burst, and in consequence the inflammable articles with which this powerful agent into contact took fire. It was of course immediately necessary to remove the contents of the boat in order to extinguish the fire. In this way then she was ready to be launched as soon as the awful crisis required; whereas had no accident obliged the contents to be removed, there is good reason to believe it would have been impossible to have launched her before the ship went down. Farther it appears that the long boat and the yawl were picked up much about the same time, though by different vessels. Very soon after a gale came on and blew so violently that the yawl could not have lived, and even the long boat, it was thought, would not have been able to withstand the fury of the wind and waves.

[New York Daily Advertiser.

BLANKS
FOR SALE
AT THE STAR OFFICE

NEGOCIATION FOR LOUISIANA.

[The public have a right to know the history of their great public events. Much has been said concerning the extent of Mr. Livingston's instructions to negotiate for that important and extensive province; and many speculations have been published as to the respective merits of that gentleman, and of Mr. Monroe his colleague, in effecting the treaty. The business being now happily completed, and adjusted to the satisfaction of Spain, France, the United States, and the inhabitants of the ceded country themselves, there seems to be a peculiar satisfaction in taking a minute review of this great transaction. With this intention we publish an account of the beginning and progress of the treaty, until its conclusion on the 30th April, 1803. The facts are said to have been written from Paris to doctor Mitchell by a gentleman of the first credibility and information there; and are substantially the same which were circulated at Washington while the treaty and convention for Louisiana were under consideration by the senate and by congress. They show the bold and decided conduct of Mr. Livingston, and give a fair view of his talents as a negotiator, as well as the share he had and the part he acted in the acquisition of Louisiana.]

Mr. Adv.

Mr. L. had long foreseen that the possession of the east bank of the Mississippi, to which alone the views of our government extended, would be insufficient to insure our tranquility if an active, powerful, and enlightened people occupied the west bank, particularly that beautiful country that lies above the river Arkansas, opposite to our western settlements. He therefore, (though without powers) first endeavored to satisfy the people in power at Paris, that the establishment would be of no use to them; and that if they possessed Louisiana it was proper to give us all the country above the Arkansas, in order to interpose us between them and Canada. He got his reflections on this subject submitted to the first consul, through the brother of the latter: and, notwithstanding his violent attachment to it, procured an assurance from him that some arrangement should be made satisfactory to us on this subject, and that it should be done in America by general Bernadotte.

In March Mr. L. ventured upon what was then considered as a bold and hazardous measure in a direct and forcible address to the first consul presented on the subject of our claims; upon which, having received from him a *positive assurance* that they should be promptly and fully paid. Mr. L. began to look forward to this as a means of accomplishing his other object because he felt an assurance that the first consul could not go back from his personal promise; nor, in case of a war, which began to be probable, could he find any other means of discharging it.

The spirited conduct of our nation in the affair of N. Orleans was also of use, and so strongly pressed by Mr. L. that the French minister called upon him for some proposition relative to that country. Though wholly without powers, he ventured on the 14th March to make them explicitly for the east side of the river, and all above the Arkansas, on the west, he received a verbal assurance a few days after, that the next day should bring him a full and satisfactory answer; and he doubted not that such was prepared; when, unfortunately, a letter from Mr. Eichen was received, "and that all was quiet." This determined them to wait to see whether the war would pass over, and whether a better bargain could not be made. But as our minister continued to press the execution of their promise for the debt, and an explicit recognition of our right of depot, the first consul announced to council on the 8th (four days before Mr. Monroe arrived there) his determination to sell the country to us. The next day the minister called upon Mr. L. for a specific proposition. The day after (the business being put into Mr. Marbois's hands) the minister alarmed Mr. L. by pretending that he had no authority to speak to him on the subject, but again called on him to say what he would give. When our minister heard of Mr. Monroe's landing at Havre, he refused to act till his colleague arrived; but asked who wished him to propose for the whole of Louisiana, when he had only asked the east side of the river, and a portion of the west? The minister told him that he had asked all that was worth having, and therefore must take the whole; to which Mr. L. said he had no objection, but would now wait till Mr. Monroe came up. On the evening of the 13th Mr. Marbois called on Mr. L. and was surprised to see Mr. Monroe, not having, as he said, heard of his arrival; but, after a short visit, he begged that he would come to the treasury that evening at eleven. Mr. L. went accordingly when they formally discussed the whole business of the cession, which Mr. L. told him he would communicate to Mr. Monroe, and he promised to get full powers; they were together till past two.

The next day he presented Mr. Monroe to the minister, who received him politely, but said nothing of business. The great point having been got over (the difficulty of bringing the consul to sell) their subsequent discussion related only to the price and matters of form; so that if Mr. Monroe had not been taken ill, and confined to his bed for ten or twelve days, having been taken, the fourth day after his arrival, they would have agreed probably before the 20th of April. Mr. L. had to encounter great difficulties in this negotiation. He had alternate hopes and fears, even after they had determined to sell, and called upon him for a proposition; and even after the arrival of Monroe at Havre there was a moment in which he might have doubted Mr. Talleyrand's sincerity, particularly when on the 10th he told him that his proposition was unauthorized. Mr. L. wished at that instant that Mr. Monroe had brought with him an assurance that New Orleans was in our possession. This would not have injured us; but, as things have turned out, it is better that we did not seize it. There was a perfect accordance of sentiments between Mr. Monroe and Mr. L. in every measure that regarded the treaty, and in steps that had been taken to pave the way for its execution previous to his arrival. After that event nothing was left but some commercial arrangements, and the price; in which they met with much candour on the part of Mr. Marbois.

This treaty was considered at Paris as a most important acquisition, and procured Mr. L. the congratulations of all the corps diplomatique, who knew the difficulties he had to encounter on his arrival, and who were warmly and vainly soliciting the payment of their claims, while we had got ours so happily provided for.

Though the British have taken some merit for the treaty, they have not the least claim to it. Lord Whitworth declared, a few days before he left Paris, that Louisiana had never been an object of discussion between him and the French Government. This appears by the papers laid before parliament; and Lord Hawkesbury, in announcing the treaty declared he had no knowledge of it till it was communicated officially by Mr. King, who himself knew nothing of it till concluded.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in the Havana to the editors of this gazette, dated April 30.

"On Friday morning the 26th inst. at the hour of nine, Mr. Vincent Gray, the acting American consul, was arrested in his house upon an order signed by the intendant general of the island: his papers both public and private seized and placed under seals; his office closed and sealed; and his person conveyed to the common prison of the city.

This measure was executed by six or seven of the officers of the intendency, accompanied by a lawyer and public notary. The whole object of their visit was not at once explained. The lawyer stated that he came on the part of the intendant to examine Mr. Gray respecting a vessel which had gone from this to another part of the island, and the captain of which, had departed without paying the duties. The captain had also left some of his papers behind, on one of which [a bill of sale] was a certificate of Mr. Gray's in his official capacity; relating merely to its execution—but which the wise counsellor of the intendant general (called assor) construed into a connivance at the captain's delinquency!

As soon therefore as the foregoing examination was closed, which related solely to Mr. Gray's acknowledgement of the situation he held here, the officers announced their orders to seize his papers: and which notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. Gray, they accordingly did. On finishing that, and not before, they announced their further orders to convey him to prison, which was also done.

In the foregoing proceeding, which occupied two or three hours, the officers prevented any person from entering or leaving the house of the consul; and placed Mr. Morton the former consul, now here on private business, and residing with Mr. Gray also under arrest and confinement; and took his deposition as to his appointment of Mr. Gray when he (Mr. M.) formerly left the island to return to America. They would not permit Mr. Morton to have any communication with the governor, intendant or any other person, until they were conveying Mr. Gray to prison, when they gave Mr. M. his liberty.

Mr. M. immediately returned to the officer with whom the affair originated, and stated to him the serious consequences which might ensue, not only to the American commerce at this moment, but as compromising the future peace of the countries; following this by an appeal to the governor and captain general of the island.

Those remonstrances, aided by the exertions of several private individuals of the place, among whom Mr. C. Frazer, and Mr. Chester were conspicuous, Mr. Gray was in the evening, about 9 o'clock, restored to his personal liberty, having pre-

viously given security to await the issue of the suit upon which he had been arrested. The governor declared that the affair had been without his knowledge, and that he considered it as a violent and improper procedure on the part of the intendant general; who also declared that he had signed the order (as he does many papers) presented to him by his assessor or counsellor without having examined or known its contents; and afterwards declared to Mr. G. that he would have the author of it punished. Notwithstanding all those declarations, however, the seals remained on Mr. G's office and papers until this moment of writing; causing thereby a total suspension of public business and imposing an absolute embargo upon many vessels whose papers are deposited in the consulate. How long this will continue it is impossible to say. The governor is fearful of acknowledging his having received and still admitting a public resident; and the others are desirous of fixing it upon his excellency although all of them have occasionally communicated with Mr. Gray in his official capacity. The governor last evening declared to him and Mr. M. that he would this day bring the affair to some decision; Mr. G. having previously assured his excellency that he would otherwise be obliged to abandon the affairs and papers of the United States, and dispatch a person with information thereof to our government.

A public dinner is this day to be given to Mr. Gray by the Americans, as a testimony of their respect for his character, and their sense of his public services.

A few days more will give a new and very different aspect to our affairs in this quarter.

May 3.—A public dinner was given to Mr. Gray as above stated, attended by sixty American merchants and masters of vessels; an account of which will be sent to you. The embargo on the public papers still continues excepting the registers of vessels, which have been surrendered; and of course all protection of property as it respects the consular office is for the present at an end. What the final result will be God only knows.

Capt. Morgan, who arrived this morning from Jamaica, informs that there had been an embargo and martial law in that island for 25 days, which was raised the twenty first April. Admiral Cochrane's fleet, having been joined at Barbadoes by the Centaur of 74 guns, and the Circe frigate from England, touched at Jamaica the 15th, and proceeded immediately in pursuit of the French Squadron. Com. Hood sailed for England the 18th of April. Proclamations had been issued, prohibiting the exportation of provisions from Jamaica for six weeks. The news of the French fleet off St. Domingo reached Jamaica the 1st April.—On the arrival of admiral Cochrane (as above stated) two thirds of the militia were discharged.

There is here and there a candid well meaning Federalist who takes or reads our paper.—For their perusal and reflection we copy the following Piece from the "Political Observatory." Let them read it without prejudice, and decide without passion.

T. T. Amer.

Men who are dissatisfied with the present order of things, and still desire to be thought republicans, would do well to point out what they would have different from what exists. They are continually grumbling, and no one knows why! What is it, gentlemen, you would have? Come, let us reason together: Make out your list of grievances!

State clearly and explicitly what alterations you would have.

Tell us wherein the condition of the country could be improved.

In what respects the people could be made happier. How their public affairs could be better conducted.

What part of the present system is Anti-Republican.

What part is hostile to the interests of the community.

Wherein can you propose an alteration for the better? State it; let the world know what it is.

You claim to be republicans: Have we not differed, then long enough, if it is for nothing? And if it be for something, surely you must be able to point out what it is. You are invited to do this. Take the avowed principles of the present government, take its system of measures, and tell us explicitly wherein they differ from your principles and from the measures you would pursue. Refort not to the hackneyed theme of *turning men out of office*. This decides nothing. Few, comparatively speaking, have been turned out. Perhaps they deserved it. And what is it to you, or to us, or to the nation at large, who occupy the offices? We must pay, let who will receive. Quit, then, this topic, and come to the merits of the cause.

Are you uneasy because you are not taxed enough?

Are you uneasy because your public debt is rapidly lessening?

Are you uneasy because the press is free, and speech is free, and you may

speak, write, print, and believe what you please?

Are you uneasy with economical measures, that the government does not go into extravagant projects, and borrow money to carry them on; and that it is enabled, instead of these, to quiet the Indians and buy up their land, and the lands of our dangerous neighbors, the French and Spaniards?

Are you discontented with peace; and do you want war?

To all these questions you will answer, like true Republicans, no. The enquiry then return, what are you uneasy for, and what do you want?

Gentlemen! (I here speak to common People, who will never, I hope, in this country, be thought beneath this Title) is there not a mystery in this business? How is it, that you have flitted in to a habit of political uneasiness and fault-finding; and still, on examination, nothing is found worthy of complaint, nothing wrong, nothing Anti-Republican; but, in fact, every thing exactly agreeable even to your own wishes and your own principles! Surely this is a strange phenomenon; there is a great mystery lurking about it somewhere. Shall I tell you where it is? Let me say, then you have been taught this tune of complaint by men who harbor principles far different from yours, principles truly opposed to republicanism, and therefore opposed to the present administration. In short principles of Monarchy. These men hate equal rights, hate the liberty of the people, hate every thing Republican! They are really at enmity with the principles which guide the present government; really at enmity with those measures which, on examination, you cannot find so bad: really at enmity with the diminishing of taxes with paying off the Public Debt, &c. &c. Their uneasiness is true and sincere; it flows from their hearts. You have been cajoled and led into their enmities and resentments; but not into their principles; you have learned, from them, to find fault with government, when, in truth, you have no fault to find.

These Monarchy men are not numerous; yet they are as plenty as they ever were in any country not older than ours. They have contrived to keep their real principles aloof, wrapped up in darkness and involved in mist, that you should not discover them too soon.—They knew you well, and were certain that your indignation would be excited, if they were to come out plainly, while you were yet Freemen. From their secret places have issued all the complaints, slanders, calumnies, & execrations which have spread over the country, against the Government. The great printers first received them from the junto; the little printer caught them from those, and echoed and re-echoed them till you were flummied with the noise, and obliged to yield assent.

But those men are no longer to be concealed. They are emerging from darkness into open view. Their misty mantle is rent. They shrink before the naked inspection of Freemen. They strive earnestly for still further concealment; but, in vain. The Torrents of filthy, Blackguardism and Calumny which are vomited forth in their desperation, will be of no avail. The period has come, when we demand that they should explicitly and with decency state what they would have, what their principles are; wherein they differ from Republicanism and the present Administration. With this just demand they will never comply: It would be instant death to their hopes. They will adhere to their own alternative Secrecy. But if they would comply with our demand in this one respect you would be no longer at a loss whence have originated all the complaints, all the uneasiness all the alarms, which have filled the country, and with which any of you may have been afflicted. They have proceeded from Monarchy men.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish the districts of Genessee of Buffalo Creek, and of Miami; and to alter the port of entry of the district of Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty first day of March next, all the shores and waters of the lake Ontario, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the State of New York, to the westward of the western extremity of Sodus bay, but excluding all the rivers and waters, emptying into the said bay, and to the eastward of the eastern extremity of a certain creek or bay, lying between Niagara and the Genessee river, and known by the name of Oak Orchard creek, shall be a district, to be called the district of Genessee, of which the river Genessee shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for said district shall be appointed, to reside on the river Genessee.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That all the shores, rivers and waters, hereto-

fore belonging to the district of Niagara, which empty into Lake Erie, or into the river Niagara, above the falls of Niagara, shall, from and after the thirty first day of March next, be a district, to be called the district of Buffalo Creek, of which Buffalo creek shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside on Buffalo Creek.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty first day of March next, all the shores, rivers, and waters of Lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of the United States, which lie between the west bank of Vermillion river, and the north cape, or extremity of Miami bay, into which the river Miami of Lake Erie, empties itself, and including all the waters of the said river Miami, shall be a district, to be called the district of Miami; and the President of the United States is authorized to establish such place at or near Sandusky, or on the said river Miami, to be the port of entry, as he shall judge expedient, and also to establish, not exceeding two other places, to be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry, surveyors to reside at such ports of delivery as may be established as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to designate such place in the district of Erie, as he shall judge expedient, to be the port of entry of the said district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors and surveyors, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, or by virtue of the third section of an act, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three which authorizes the establishment of a new collection district on Lake Ontario, in addition to the fees and commissions allowed by law, respectively receive the same annual salary, which by law is allowed to the collectors and surveyors of the several districts comprising the northern and western boundaries of the United States.

NATH. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED.—March 3, 1805.

TH. JEFFERSON,

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also for levying and collecting light money of foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes," shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States; in those cases where such ship or vessel is in possession of a sea letter, or other regular document, issued from a custom house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property: Provided however, that upon the entry of every such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place at which the owner, or any part of the owners reside, such owner or part owner or part owners shall make oath or affirmation, that the sea letter or other regular document possessed by such ship or vessel, contains the name or names of all the persons who are then owners of the said ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred since the date of such sea letter or document, that such is the case and that no foreign subject or citizen hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by law of trust, confidence or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner or any part owner shall not reside at the port or place at which such ship or vessel, shall enter, then the master or commander, shall make oath or affirmation to the like effect. And if the owner or part owner, where there is one, or the master or commander, where there is no owner, shall refuse to swear or affirm as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges granted by this act.

NATH. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED.—March 2, 1805.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Carrier Wanted.

A STEADY, sober and attentive CURRIER, will meet with constant employ and good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living in Eastern Talbot county.

WILLIAM PATTON.

Mr 21, 1805.

The subscriber

OFFERS to rent his part of those VALUABLE MILLS, near Sodus bay. For terms apply to

JOSIAH BAYLY

April 30, 1805.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
May 28, 1805.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Tunis, dated January 16th 1805.

"A courier has arrived here from Tripoli, who left it on the 12th inst. He brings no letters from the American officers, but Mr. Mason, says in his letter to me, that they were all well and in good spirits."

New York, May 22.

Capt. Fairchild, arrived yesterday, from the Havanna, informs, that the combined French and Spanish fleets were off Jamaica, and had summoned the island to surrender, allowing 24 hours to consider the proposition. This was brought by an express from St. Jago de Cuba.

Capt. Bennet, of the schooner Venetia, from Martinique, informs, that it was reported there, when he sailed, that the French fleet under admiral Gantheume, consisted of 21 sail of the line, had sailed from Brest, for Jamaica; a frigate had arrived there from Brest, and landed 300 artillery men.

Jamaica (said to be) taken by the French.

Capt. Haraden, arrived yesterday in 12 days from the Havanna, informs, that two or three days previous to his leaving there, it was reported and the report credited by the first merchants in the place, that a French fleet of 11 sail of the line and 8 frigates, had landed troops at the north side of the island of Jamaica—that they had taken 2 our 3 of the ports (or posts) and were on their march to Kingston. On the 6th inst. Capt. H. spoke an English sloop of war, one day out from New Providence, the commander of which informed him, that Jamaica had been taken by the French.

[We give to the public the report as we received it from captain Haraden, whose veracity no one who knows him will doubt.]

Salem Reg.

Lexington (Ken.) April 30.

By a Gentleman from the lower part of this State, Intelligence has been received, that a War-council, consisting of 500 Indians, has lately been held at the mouth of the Wabash River. This Convocation is said to consist of Deputies from all the North-western Tribes. The object of their Meeting is, to deliberate on the subject of going to War against the Osage Indians, up the Missouri; a Nation with whom they have long been at enmity. It was remarked to a Chief, by a Gentleman present at the Convocation, that, as Mr. Jefferson was of a pacific temper, and averse from the effusion of blood, he would very probably use his exertions to prevent hostilities. But the Indians appeared to think, that the President had no right to interfere, in a matter that peculiarly related to their own Sovereignty.

When the Gentleman, who brought this Intelligence, left the Ohio, he had not learned the Result of their Deliberations.

New-York, May 16.

The ship Two Friends left Belfast on the 13th of April. Our files of papers by her extend only to the 4th of that month, and we do not learn that she has brought any later. The captain informs us that the Brest fleet of twenty-five sail were out, and that they were in pursuit of the British Channel fleet, which consisted of only nineteen.

The schooner Ann, of Baltimore on her passage from Aux Cays to that port, was taken by a French privateer—the captain of which ordered each of the crew 100 lashes. This information was given by one of the sailors belonging to the Ann, who says he received his quota of stripes; and who arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday evening the 8th inst. in the schooner, Sampson, Cox, from St. Martin.

The Alexandria Expositor says "that the captain, supercargo and hands were bound to a 24 pounder and there received 200 lashes."

It is said to be a fact that commodore PREBLE, who declines an appointment to the secretary ship of the navy, is soon to be commissioned by administration to make a tour of Great Britain, and visit the several navy yards, for the purpose of collecting accurate and useful information on all subjects connected with the art of naval architecture, or that of maritime warfare. The character of commodore Preble gives us assurance that he will execute the trust with fidelity, and that, whether in the dock yards of Europe, or fighting the foes of his country his whole efforts will tend to its welfare and aggrandizement.

Farmer's Museum.

It is said, that colonel Toiniuff has

received the appointment of consul at New Orleans, from the government of France, and that he was about to embark from Bordeaux for Philadelphia. N. Y. paper.

Awful instance of Almighty vengeance on a Cockfighter, as recorded in The Obituary of the Gentlemen's Magazine. Died April 4th, at Tottenham, John Ardeioif, Esq. a young man of large fortune, and in the splendor of riches and carriages rivalled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where it may be said he sacrificed too much to hospitality. Mr. Ardeioif was very fond of cockfighting, and had a favorite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon his cock he lost, which so enraged him that he had the bird tied to a spit, and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the miserable animal were so affecting that some of the gentlemen who were present attempted to interpose, which so enraged Mr. Ardeioif, that he seized a poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared, that he would kill the first man who interposed; but in the midst of his passionate assertions, he fell down dead upon the spot!!!

FOR THE STAR.

Agricultural Society.

I believe it is an observation of Doctor Swift's, that "the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a more useful citizen than the greatest statesman or most learned politician." The intention of this remark was, no doubt, to exhibit in very strong terms of how great importance the Doctor thought the improvement of agriculture.

There is perhaps no section of country where this observation applies with more force, than to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; a country beautifully disposed and happily situated for agricultural enterprise, and seems to have been formed by nature for the production of every crop. Improvements in agriculture have already commenced.—The partial adoption of the system of rotation of crops, and the progressive increase of the cultivation of clover, together with the use of the Plaster of Paris, have recruited some of our exhausted lands, and changed the aspect of barren soils to fields diversified with verdure and flowers.

To adopt some plan by which the present exertions should be invigorated and additional improvement made to the general system of farming in our country is the great desideratum; and nothing appears to me more likely to conduce to that end than the establishment of an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The manner in which such a society would be productive of good effects would be, that by farmers forming themselves into an association, their minds would be more particularly and ardently devoted to husbandry and rural economy; premiums would be given for the suggestion of the best systems, and the greatest practical productions; an emulation would be excited, which is always the parent of excellence in any thing, and agriculture, instead of being deemed an inferior, low bred and degraded pursuit, would rise in the public estimation and become a science that would command the attention of the genius and talents of the age; a great source of useful information and delightful amusement would be opened by a correspondence with other agricultural societies, and the intimate alliance between philosophy and agriculture, would afford an ample field for mental exertion; the frequent interchange of sentiments and opinions, and a free communication of practical experiments and knowledge would also be advantageous, for accurate observation will convince us that there is scarcely a farmer in the country who does not adopt some useful plan in something or other, although he may in general make use of very bad ones. If the institution of such a society would tend (and there is no doubt it would tend) to increase the quantity of crops, not only would there be an accession of wealth to farmers, but there would be an increased demand for labor; thus industry would be more excited and the means of livelihood more amply dispensed to the different orders of society.

These are some of the advantages which would flow from the establishment of an agricultural society, but by no means all, or perhaps the most important of them; for although I have for some time been convinced of the salutary effects of such an institution, yet the pressure of time has compelled me to sketch my suggestions in so very hasty a manner, that they must rather be received as intending to draw the attention of the public to this important subject, than considered as illustrative of the many great and good effects that would inevitably follow from such an establishment.

Should this plan be approved, cards may be inserted in the paper expressive of opinions on the subject, and should there be a disposition to countenance it, notice may be given of a meeting, and after the association consists of a sufficient number, a system may be adopted for the in-

stitution of A SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

May 28. AGRICOLA.

MARRIED—On the 21st inst. in Harford county, Mr. Benjamin Green, aged fifty years, to the amiable Miss Mary Reynolds, aged eighteen years, both of that county.

DIED—On yesterday morning Mr. PATRICK CRAINE, of Caroline county.

To the Public.

A publication in the Star of the 14th instant signed by James Page, in which he attempts to slander and calumniate my character, make it necessary for me to request a suspension of public opinion for a short time. His charges will be refuted, and it will be seen, whether he is not in truth the base calumniator. A full and fair statement of facts will be laid before the public as soon as possible.

RICHARD HATCHESON.

Swan Creek, Kent county, May 20, 1805.

Will be sold,

ON Tuesday the 11th of June next, at the late residence of William Webster, deceased, in Easton, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a good assortment of Carpenters tools.

And on the Saturday following the 15th will be sold the crops of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, as they now stand on the farm owned by him near Dover Ferry—also a variety of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

CLOUDSBERRY KERBY.

Adm'r of Wm. Webster, dec'd. Talbot county, May 28, 1805.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday the 14th day of June next on the premises, that well known property by the name of the Old Mill, or Bayley's Tavern, situate near the Head of Wye, Talbot county, containing about thirty acres of Land, with a small frame house. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and attendance given by the subscriber, who is authorized to sell the same.

JOHN BLAKE.

May 28, 1805.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot county, that he intends to offer himself as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the approaching Election. Success in the appointment will excite the highest ambition in him to discharge the duties of that office to general satisfaction. By the public's humble servant,

ROBERT DODSON.

May 28, 1805.

For Rent,

AND possession given on the 1st January, 1806, with liberty to feed what this fall, the FARMS in Talbot county, at present in the occupation of George Bromwell and Thomas Bullin; and also, those in Caroline in the tenure of John Cooper, Elizabeth Haryon, James Flethery, William Rumbold, Thomas Hopkins, Richard Willoughby, Nathaniel Perry, Thomas Bowdie, and the fields at present cultivated by several old negroes, belonging to the estate of the late William Perry.

As it is presumed that whoever may wish to become tenants on these lands will previously view them, any description is deemed superfluous.

The subscriber offers for sale the two HOUSES and LOTS immediately behind the Court house, at present occupied by John Fleming, ship-carrier.

Also, one of the middle HOUSES in the row of buildings put up by James Earle, junr. fronting on Wallington-street continued. This property will be disposed of at very reduced prices for cash or approved bonds and notes.

DAVID KERR, junr.

Easton, May 28, 1805.

In Chancery,

MAY 18, 1805.

ORDERED, That the facts made by James Earle, as stated in his Report, this day filed, of certain lands, mortgaged by John R. Bromwell to Elizabeth Lloyd and Henrietta M. Lloyd, shall on the 22d day of June next be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown, on that day.—Provided a copy of this be inserted in Smith's Newspaper at Easton, at any time during the present month; and provided too, that the purchase money be on or before that day brought into this Court, or the receipt in writing of the complainants, to the amount of the purchase money, shall on or before that day, be here filed.

True copy. Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, REG. CLERK, CAN.

Chesapeake and Delaware CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, will be held at Wilmington on second day the third of next month, for the purpose of choosing a President and nine Directors to transact the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

Canal Office, Wilmington, 28th 5th mo: 1805.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1805
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; the American, Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate a Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town; a in Smith's and Cowan's papers, Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government relate to the general court and court appeals.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into six judicial districts in manner and form following, to wit: St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the sixth district; and there shall be appointed for each of the said judicial districts three persons of integrity and sound legal knowledge, residents of the state of Maryland, who shall, previous to and during their acting as judges, reside in the district for which they shall respectively be appointed, one of whom shall be styled in the commission Chief Judge, and the other two Associate Judges, of the district for which they shall be appointed; and the chief judge, together with the two associate judges, shall compose the county courts in each respective district; and each judge shall hold his commission during good behaviour, removable for misbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, or shall be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address; and the county courts, so as aforesaid established, shall have, hold and exercise, in the several counties of this state, all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, which the county courts of this state now have, use and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law; and the said county courts established by this act shall respectively hold their sessions in the several counties at such times and places as the legislature shall direct and appoint, and the salaries of the said judges shall not be diminished during the period of their continuance in office.

II. And be it enacted, That in any suit or action at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, the judges thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such suit or action is depending, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or action to be transmitted to the judges of any county court within the district for trial, and the judges of such county court, to whom the said record shall be transmitted shall hear and determine the same in like manner as if such suit or action had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid before or during the term in which the issue or issues may be joined in such suit or action; and provided also, that such further remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature shall from time to time direct and enact.

III. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest, in writing, to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein; provided, that such farther and other remedy may be provided by law in the premises as the legislature may direct and enact.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest, in writing, to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impar-

viour on conviction in a court of law; and in case of death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, or from the respective shores, of either of the said clerks in the vacation of the said court, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacante office, to hold the same until the next meeting of the said court; and all laws passed after this act shall take effect shall be recorded in the office of the court of appeals of the western shore.

VI. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government which relates to the court of appeals and the general court, or the judges thereof, or that is in any manner repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, being in commission at the time of passing of this act, in any other mode or manner than that prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

VII. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, for all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Union Bank of Maryland,

6th May, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Evans's tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue till three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the board of Directors,

R. HIGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The editors of the Easton Star; the Frederick town Herald, and of the Elizabeth town Gazette are requested to publish the above once a week six times and forward their accounts.

May 14. 6t

Fifty Dollars Reward,

UNAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday night last, a mulatto fellow named MOSES, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well formed, and a pert, talkative fellow; he has lost part of the first joint of a thumb; has been used chiefly to house work and gardening, and was purchased by the subscriber from Doctor Mass of Cambridge, Dorchester county. It is probable that this fellow has procured a pass, or a copy of a manumission from some free person, and passes either by the name of Bryan or Banton, and says that he is from New Market in Dorchester county. Whoever secures said fellow so that the subscriber gets him again, shall be entitled to thirty dollars, and if brought home to Easton the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by

DAVID KERR, junr.

Easton, Maryland, May 28, 1805.

The Editors of the Wilmington Mirror; the Philadelphia Aurora; and Trenton True American will please to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers once a week for three weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the Editor of the Star.

FARMERS BANK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT Books of Subscription for shares in the "Farmers Bank of Maryland" will be opened at the Court House of each county on the Eastern Shore, by the Commissioners respectively appointed by law for that purpose, on Tuesday the 16th day of July next between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock A. M.
THOMAS F. BULLITT.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
HALL HARRISON.
BENNETT WHEELER.
JOSEPH HASKINS.
WILLIAM MELUY.
JAMES EARLE, junr.
Easton, May 21, 1805. 7

NEW STORE.
John & Thomas Meredith,
HAVE commenced the Mercantile Business in this place, opposite the Court House, where they are now opening a well chosen assortment of
Dry Goods,
suitable for the season, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cambrics,
Laced Cambric Mullin,
do. do. Shawls,
Chamberly Mullin,
7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Calicoes,
9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Mullin,
Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Irish Linens,
German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.
With a general assortment of Groceries and Hardware, which goods being purchased for cash, will be sold at reduced prices for cash or produce.
Easton, May 21, 1805. 16

For Sale,
A VALUABLE FARM, containing three hundred acres of Land, lying on the main road leading from Centerville to the Beaver Dam Caufway, and not more than seven miles from the former of the two places, which is the metropolis of the county, and within half a mile of which is a good Landing, from which vessels are running to Baltimore every week. This Farm is situated in an agreeable neighborhood and conveniently near to three good Grist Mills. The land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, with a good proportion of excellent meadow ground; also, there are on the place two apple orchards of good fruit, and a great abundance of excellent timber. This Farm, from its being almost surrounded by an excellent branch of running water, whose streams seldom fail, gives it an advantage over most other Farms for stock, and from an extensive range of high ground, thickly covered with oak of various kinds, it is particularly to be admired for the raising of hogs. The buildings are in tolerable repair, and the property worthy of the attention of any person who may wish to visit their money in land. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given this fall to any person who may think proper to purchase; and as no person will buy without first viewing the premises, it is unnecessary to say more. **LEMOUEL PURNELL, Esq.** living at Centerville, is authorized to contract with any person who may wish to purchase.
May 21, 1805. 1

Somerset County,
MAY 14, 1805.
PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the last November Session, will be sold at public vendue at Princeps Ann Town, in the county aforesaid, on Tuesday the 25th of June next, in one lot or divided into several lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, all the land and tenements belonging to Eden School, and formerly vested in the Visitors of the said School, containing as expressed in the conveyance for the same, one hundred and sixty nine acres more or less. The said lands are pleasantly situated on the head waters of Wiconico creek, about five miles from Princeps Ann, contiguous to navigable water, and are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco, with a sufficient proportion of timbered land for the use of the plantation.
The terms of sale prescribed by the law are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustees of Washington Academy with sufficient security for the payment of one half part of the purchase money in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, and a bond on the same terms and conditions for the other half part of the purchase money to the visitors of Worcester county School nominated in the said law.
JOHN DONE,
GEORGE HANDY, } *Commissioners*
JOHN C. HANDY, } 49

Public Sale.
AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of **Thomas Garratt,** late of Caroline county, deceased, the following property will be sold for cash, on Friday the 25th of June next, viz.
A Lot of ground containing about a quarter of an acre, situate in Greenborough, a two story framed dwelling house, with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen, good stables, carriage house, &c. The above property has been occupied as a Tavern, and is now in pretty good repair. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, by
WILLIAM JACKSON, Adm'r.
of Thomas Garratt, dec'd.
Greenborough, May 21, 1805. 15

For Sale,
A NEGRO WOMAN, 25 years old, with four children. No person need make application unless they will engage not to sell them out of the state. Apply to the Editor of the Star.

John Kennard, junr.
Has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.
Easton, May 21, 1805. 16

Greenberrys Point.
THE subscriber will rent his Farm, opposite the city of Annapolis, known by the name of **Greenberrys Point,** for one or more years.—There are between five and six hundred acres of Land, with a large proportion of cleared Land, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, as the luxuriant crops made by Mr. Allen Bowie will sufficiently testify, on a reference to that gentleman—now under a good enclosure.
The very convenient situation of this Farm to the Annapolis and Baltimore markets will make it an object of considerable importance to an industrious and enterprising Farmer—added to which are the luxuries of fish, wild fowl, and oysters, in great abundance, in their several seasons. There are on said Farm a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, stables, barn, and other necessary out houses—the privilege of feeding wheat this fall, and possession of the property on the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.
WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
May 21, 1805. 16

The Sale Postponed.
AND the creditors of **John Winn Harris,** dec'd, are particularly requested to attend at Easton, on Thursday 30th inst. at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Land allotted for sale, will be offered at public auction, before the Court-house, and struck off to the highest bidder for whatever it will bring. The plat is lodged at the store of Mr. Joseph Haskins, in Easton, for the inspection of any person desirous of viewing it.
JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.
May 21, 1805. 2

Public Sale.
ON WEDNESDAY the 12th day of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of **William Dawson,** deceased, WILL BE SOLD, on a credit of nine months, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture; with many other articles too tedious to mention.
ROBERT DAWSON, } *Admin'r*
WILLIAM D. THOMAS, } *trustors*
Talbot county, May 21, 1805. 39

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **William Dawson,** late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscribers or to either of them; and those who are indebted to the estate are also requested to settle their respective debts as early as possible.
ROBERT DAWSON, }
WILLIAM D. THOMAS, }
Talbot county, May 21, 1805. 39

In Chancery,
April 20, 1805.
ORDERED, That the sale made by **Evans Willing,** Trustee for the sale of the real estate of **Lewis Dabau,** deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the tenth day of July next: *Provided,* a copy of this Order be inserted in the Easton newspaper three times before the first day of June next. The Report states, that part of a tract of Land called "Wellern Fields" sold for £430, 12, and a tract of "11 Neighbourhood" sold for £50. Test.
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
REG. C. R. CAN.
April 21, 1805. 3

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership at the subscribers, trading under the firm of **Owen Kennard & Neplew,** being this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons having claims against them, will please to apply to Owen Kennard, for payment, and those indebted will make their respective payments to either of them.
OWEN KENNARD.
SAMUEL GROOMS.
Easton, Talbot county, Mary-land, May 18, 1805. 4

New Store.
The subscriber having entered into Copartnership with an extensive IMPORTING HOUSE at Baltimore,
INFORMS the public, that the business will be carried on under the firm of **THOMAS & CO.** at Queen's-town, who have now on hand, and will constantly be supplied with an extensive and general assortment of
Seasonable Goods.
And from the many advantages they possess, they are enabled and are determined to sell at reduced prices.
RICHARD THOMAS.
Queen's-town, April 16, 1805. 16

Loft,
ON Friday the 10th instant, either in Easton or on the road leading to Hillsborough, a red Morocco **POCKET BOOK,** containing a variety of papers, among which are two promissory notes, the subscribers name is indorsed on some of the papers, which can be of no use to any person but the owner. A reward of three dollars will be paid on delivery of the book, with its contents to the subscriber, living near Hardcastle's Mill, Talbot county.
ABRAHAM STUART.
May 21, 1805. 2

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centerville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the plaster of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are likewise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.
Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.
The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.
JOSEPH M. NICHOLSON.
Centerville, Queen Ann's county, May 14, 1805. 16

TO SETTLERS.
FOR SALE.
A Body of unimproved land of the first quality, situated in Lyncoming county, Loyal Sock town ship, and on the waters of Loyal Sock creek in the state of Pennsylvania. The tract contains 15,000 acres, and is equal, if not superior to any body of Birch and Maple lands in Lyncoming county, or in the state of Pennsylvania.—Large quantities of white walnut, hickory, and chestnut timber, are found on these lands.—There are also two or three salt springs, and a number of excellent mill seats on the tract, and iron ore has recently been found on it, or in its immediate neighborhood. It lies within about 18 miles of the county town of Lyncoming, and about 26 miles from Mr. Benjamin W. Morris's improvements. Other flourishing settlements have been made within 8 miles of this tract. To persons desirous of removing and forming an extensive settlement in Pennsylvania, these lands are an object of the first attention, as also to those who are anxious to possess a fine body of land in a country rapidly progressing in improvement.
The title to these lands is indisputable. For terms apply to **Dr. EDWARD EARLE,** Easton; or to
RICHARD PETERS, Junr.
No. 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 20, 1804. 16

For Sale,
A TRACT of fertile land, consisting of 900 acres, situated on Bohemia river, in Cecil county. On the premises is a handsome brick Mansion house, of ten rooms, some of which are elegantly finished. There is also a good brick stable and carriage house, with granary, corn houses, and other buildings necessary for a large farm.
There are many admirable springs of water on the tract, several of which are convenient to the mansion. In the proper season, the river abounds with fine fish and wild fowl, particularly the canvas back duck. The situation of the house is elevated, and the surrounding country highly cultivated, and picturesque.
On giving proper security the purchaser may have a liberal credit. For further terms apply to the subscriber in Wilmington, state of Delaware.
ROBERT MILLIGAN.
April 23, 1805. 64

PRINTING
In its usual variety, executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the **STANDARD**.

Valuable Lands for Sale.
To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 13th day of June next ensuing.
ALL that well known tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Caroline county, in Hunting Creek Neck, adjoining the lands of Charles Goldborough, late the property of James Edmondson, deceased, containing about 260 acres, one third of which is heavily timbered with white and red oak, hickory, &c. also a portion of excellent meadow ground, which, with a little expense, might be rendered very productive. There is on said farm a good frame dwelling house, a large barn, and other convenient out houses, all in good repair; there is likewise a large apple and peach orchard of excellent fruit, with other fruit trees. The soil of this land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and other grain; and the situation is very convenient to several places of worship, mills and navigable water, which renders it an object worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase. As we presume no person will buy without viewing the property, it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing it. Possession to be given on the first day of the ensuing year, and privilege of feeding wheat this fall. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
ISAAC ATKINSON.
ISAAC POITS.
Caroline county, 14th of 5th mo: 1805. 15

FOR SALE,
A very valuable FARM,
ON the tide water of the River Susquehanna, opposite to Havre-de-Grace, and upon the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—It consists of about 600 acres of very valuable land, with a full proportion of woodland, and may very conveniently be divided into two farms of about 300 acres each.—The soil is generally of an excellent quality for either grain or grass, and the situation very desirable. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms and further particulars by applying to **Henry Hellyday,** Esq. near Easton, Maryland, or the subscriber near the premises.
GEORGE GALE.
Nov. 27, 1804. 16

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the books of the **CHESTER BRIDGE COMPANY** will be opened on MONDAY the 15th inst. of July next at Chestertown, under the superintendence of **William McKenney,** and **Richard Tilgman,** Esq. and at Centerville, under the superintendence of **William Chambers,** where subscriptions will be taken for shares by person or by proxy; the said shares to consist of fifty dollars each; one dollar to be paid for each share subscribed for, at the time of subscribing; four dollars for each share subscribed for, to be paid in two months thereafter; and the residue from time to time, by five dollars on each share, on two months notice. The said books will be kept open for three weeks, unless the whole number of shares shall be sooner subscribed for.
By the authority of the Commissioners.
May 7, 1805. 10W

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Thomas Hughes,** Esq. late of Caroline county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, either in his private capacity or trading under the firm of **Thomas Hughes & Son,** are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at Denron, in Caroline county, on or before Tuesday the third day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, April 30, 1805.
WILLIAM HUGHELT.
May 7. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward,
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, about the first of November last, a Negro man, named **DANIEL,** late the property of Mr. John Dickinson, deceased, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, a little bow-legged, and otherwise well made—a large scar on one of his hands, prominent mouth, and a good set of teeth; his clothing is not remembered. He is supposed to be lurking in one of the adjoining counties, as he has been often seen. The above reward will be paid if taken up in the state, and thirty dollars if taken up out of the state, and delivered to the subscriber.
PERRY LLOYD.
Talbot county, May 14, 1805. 3

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man called **PERRY,** about 24 years of age, of a black complexion, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, and is of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and pantaloons of white country kersey, but am informed that he had not taken with him some other clothing, and may change his dress and name, and may want to pass for a free man, as I am of the opinion that he has obtained a pass from some person or other. Whoever will take up the said negro and secure him in any goal and give me information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, by
THOMAS CECILL.
Head of Wye, Queen Ann's county, April 16, 1805. 39 6m

Easton and Baltimore Packet FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will dispose of his **PAKET** and **SAILED** boat, on accommodating terms. Among which is the
New fast sailing Schooner
LOUISIANA,
burthen upwards of fifty tons, now in complete order, built of the best materials, and well rigged with boats, anchors, cables, &c. Also two **SCHOONERS,** upwards of twenty tons burthen, nearly new, now in good order, with boats, sails, anchors and cables.
Should the subscriber meet with a purchaser he intends to decline running a packet from this place; and as the business has increased, and become such an object to the two shores, any person inclined to engage in that line, might make it worth their attention, by an early application to him, living at Easton Point, where the packets may be seen, and the terms fully made known.
SAMUEL THOMAS.
May 14, 1805. 16

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent County, in the State of Maryland—Letters of Administration on the personal estate of **William Geddes,** Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or either of them, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this third day of December, 1804.
TRISTRAM THOMAS, } *Admin'r*
GEO. GILLASPY, } *Admin'r*
Easton, }
Philadelphia, }
December 1804. 16

To be rented.
THE Dwelling House, Store Houses, Granaries and other convenient Houses and Gardens, lately occupied by **Francis Sellers,** Esq. deceased, and **Mr. William Claydon,** deceased, the whole in good repair, and well calculated for the retail business, and accommodation of genteel families, there being but two retailers in a neighborhood of considerable extent and fertility.
HENRY NICOLS.
HENRY DOWNS.
May 7, 1805. 16 6W

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY on the 12th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near Princeps Anne, a likely young negro man named **DANIEL,** aged twenty years, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a bright yellow complexion, and has a considerable impediment in his speech. He had on when he went away a brown long coat, with metal buttons, blue and white linen pantaloons and vest of the same, boots, and took with him flannel and other clothing. His linen on examination will probably be found marked A. E. J. his cravats the same or W. J. He has been bred a waiter, and will, no doubt, offer himself in that character.—Whoever will apprehend said boy out of the county, shall receive the above reward, twenty dollars if taken in the county, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
WILLIAM JONES.
May 14, 1805. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, state of Maryland, a negro man, who calls himself **WILL HOPPER,** formerly the property of Mr. John Singleton of said county, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, his clothing unknown. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal in this state so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
ROBERT SPEDDIN.
April 13, 1805. 16

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

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

Drifted on Shore,
SOME TIME in February last, near the subscribers house, on the Bay shore, within two miles of Hddaways Ferry, a Bateau, seventeen feet long, and four feet wide. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
RICHARD LARRIMORE.
Talbot county, May 21, 1805. 3