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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land, within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, and the legal representatives of any person or persons, who on the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred, were resident in the territories ceded by the French Republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, and who had prior to the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, obtained from the French or Spanish governments respectively, during the time either of the said governments had the actual possession of said territories, any duly registered warrant, or order of survey for lands lying within the said territories, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and which were on that day actually inhabited and cultivated by such person or persons, or for his or their use, shall be confirmed in their claims to such lands in the same manner as if their titles had been completed: *Provided*, however, That no such incomplete title shall be confirmed, unless the person in whose name such warrant or order of survey had been granted, was at the time of its date, either the head of a family or above the age of twenty-one years; nor unless the conditions and terms on which the completion of the grant might depend, shall have been fulfilled.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to every person, or to the legal representative or representatives of every person, who being either the head of a family or twenty-one years of age, had prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, and in conformity with the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government made an actual settlement on a tract of land within the said territories, nor claimed by virtue of the preceding section, or of any Spanish or French grant made and completed before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, and during the time the government which made such grant, had the actual possession of the said territories, and who did on the said twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; the tract of land thus inhabited and cultivated shall be granted: *Provided*, however, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the time shall not contain more than one mile square, together with such other and further quantity as heretofore has been allowed for the wife and family of such actual settler, agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government: *Provided* also, That this donation shall not be made to any person who claims any other tract of land in the said territories by virtue of any French or Spanish grant.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of more conveniently ascertaining the titles and claims to land in the territory ceded as aforesaid, the territory of Orleans shall be laid off in two districts, in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct: in each of which, he shall appoint, in the recess of the Senate, but who shall be nominated at their next meeting for their advice and consent, a register; who shall receive the same annual compensation, give security in the same manner, and in the same sums, and whose duties and authorities shall in every respect be the same in relation to the lands which shall hereafter be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided with respect to the registers in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States, north of the River Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river. The President of the United States shall likewise appoint a recorder of land titles in

the district of Louisiana, who shall give security in the same manner and in the same sums, and shall be entitled to the same annual compensation; as the registers of the several land offices.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person claiming lands in the above mentioned territories, by virtue of any legal French or Spanish grant, made and completed before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, and during the time the government which made such grant, had the actual possession of the territories, may, and every person claiming lands in the said territories, by virtue of the two first sections of this act, or by virtue of any grant or incomplete title bearing date subsequent to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, shall before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, deliver to the register of the land office, or recorder of land titles, within whose district the land may be, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plat of the tract or tracts claimed; and shall also, on or before that day, deliver to the said Register or Recorder, for the purpose of being recorded, every grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance or other written evidence of his claim; and the same shall be recorded by the Register or Recorder, or by the translator herein after mentioned, in books to be kept by them for that purpose, on receiving from the parties at the rate of twelve and a half cents for every hundred words contained in such written evidence of their claim: *Provided*, however, That where lands are claimed by virtue of a complete French or Spanish grant as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary for the claimant to have any other evidence of his claim recorded, except the original grant or patent, together with the warrant or order of survey and the plat; but all the other conveyances or deeds shall be deposited with the Register or Recorder to be by them laid before the commissioners hereinafter directed to be appointed, when they shall take the claim into consideration. And if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice in writing of his claim, together with a plat as aforesaid, or cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, all his right so far as the same is derived from the two first sections of this act, shall become void, and forever thereafter be barred; nor shall any incomplete grant, warrant, order of survey, deed of conveyance, or other written evidence which shall not be recorded, as above directed, ever after be considered, or admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States. The said Register and Recorder shall commence the duties hereby enjoined on them, on or before the first day of September next, and continue to discharge the same, at such place in their respective districts, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That two persons to be appointed, by the President alone, for the district of Louisiana, and two persons, to be in the same manner appointed for each of the districts directed by this act to be laid off in the territory of Orleans, shall together with the Register or Recorder of the district for which they may be appointed, be commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining within their respective districts the rights of persons claiming under any French or Spanish grant as aforesaid, or under the two first sections of this act. The said commissioners shall previous to their entering on the duties of their appointments, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before some person qualified to administer the same: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially execute and discharge the duties imposed on me by an act of Congress, entitled, 'An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana, to the best of my skill and judgment.' It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet in their respective districts, at such place as the President shall have directed therein, for the residence of the Register or Recorder, on or before the first day of December next, and they shall not adjourn to any other place, nor for a longer time than three days until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, and until they shall have completed the business of their appointment. Each board, or a majority of each board, shall in their respective districts, have power to hear and decide in a summary manner

all matters respecting such claims, also to administer oaths to compel the attendance of, and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be adduced to demand and obtain from the proper officer and officers, all public records in which grants of land, warrants, or orders of survey, or any other evidence of claims to land, derived from either the French or Spanish governments may have been recorded; to take transcripts of such record or records, or of any part thereof, to have access to all other records of a public nature, relative to the granting, sale, transfer, or titles of lands, within their respective districts; and to decide in a summary way, according to justice and equity, on all claims filed with the register or recorder in conformity with the provisions of this act, and on all complete French or Spanish grants, the evidence of which, though not thus filed, may be found of record on the public records of such grants; which decisions shall be laid before Congress, in the manner herein after directed, and be subject to their determination thereon: *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed so as to recognize any grant or incomplete title bearing date subsequent to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, or to authorize the commissioners aforesaid to make any decisions thereon. The said boards respectively shall have power to appoint a clerk whose duty it shall be to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, full and correct minutes of their proceedings and decisions, together with the evidence on which such decisions are made, which books and papers, on the dissolution of the boards, shall be deposited in the respective offices of the registers of the land offices, or of the recorder of land titles of the district; and the said clerk shall prepare two transcripts of all the decisions made by the commissioners in favor of the claimants to land; both of which shall be signed by a majority of the said commissioners and one of which shall be transmitted to the officer exercising in the district the authority of surveyor general; and the other to the secretary of the Treasury. It shall likewise be the duty of the said commissioners to make to the secretary of the treasury a full report of all the claims filed with the register of the proper land office, or recorder of land titles as above directed, which may have been rejected, together with the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof, and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which reports together with the transcripts of the decisions of the commissioners in favor of the claimants, shall be laid by the secretary of the treasury before Congress at their next ensuing meeting. When any Spanish or French grant, warrant, or order of survey, as aforesaid, shall be produced to either of the said boards, for lands which were not at the date of such grant, warrant, or order of survey, or within one year thereafter, inhabited, cultivated, or occupied, by or for the use of the grantee; or whenever either of the said boards shall not be satisfied that such grant, warrant, or order of survey, did issue at the time when the same bears date, but that the same as antedated or otherwise fraudulent; the said commissioners shall not be bound to consider such grant, warrant, or order of survey, as conclusive evidence of the title; but may require such other proof of its validity as they may deem proper. Each of the commissioners and clerks aforesaid shall be allowed a compensation of two thousand dollars in full for his services as such; and each of the said clerks shall, previous to his entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation—to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of a clerk to the board of commissioners, for examining the claims to land, as enjoined by an act of Congress entitled, 'An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana.' Which oath or affirmation shall be entered on the minutes of the board."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to employ three agents, one for each board, and whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars each for the purpose of appearing before the commissioners, in behalf of the United States, to investigate the claims for lands, and to oppose all such as said agents may deem fraudulent and unfounded. It shall also be the duty of the said agent for the dis-

trict of Louisiana, to examine into, and investigate the titles and claims, if any there be, to the lead mines within the said district to collect all the evidence within his power with respect to the claims to, and value of the said mines, and to lay the same before the commissioners, who shall make a special report thereof, with their opinions thereon to the secretary of the treasury, to be by him laid before Congress at their next ensuing session.—The said board of commissioners shall each be authorized to employ a translator of the Spanish and French languages to assist them in the dispatch of the business which may be brought before them, and for the purpose of recording Spanish and French grants, deeds, or other evidence of claims on the registers books. The said translator shall receive, for the recording done by him, the fees already provided by law, and may be allowed, not exceeding fifty dollars, for every month he shall be employed; provided that the whole compensation other than that arising from fees, shall not exceed six hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the powers vested by law in the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, shall extend over all the public lands of the United States, to which the Indian title has been, or shall hereafter be extinguished, within the said territory of Orleans; and it shall be the duty of the said surveyor, to cause such of the said lands as the President of the United States shall expressly direct, to be surveyed and divided, as nearly as the nature of the country will admit, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as is provided by law, in relation to the lands of the United States north west of the River Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the location or locations of lands which Major General La Fayette is by law authorized to make on any lands, the property of the United States, in the territory of Orleans, shall be made with the Register or Registers of the land offices established by this act in the said territory: the surveys thereof shall be executed under the authority of the surveyor of the United States, south of Tennessee; and a patent or patents therefor shall issue, on presenting such surveys to the secretary of the treasury, together with a certificate of the proper registers, stating that the land is not rightfully claimed by any other person: *Provided*, That no location or survey made by virtue of this section shall contain less than one thousand acres, nor include any improved lands or lots, salt spring or lead mine.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the treasury, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

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.

A Bargain in Lands.
FOR SALE.

ABOUT nine hundred acres of LAND lying and being in Kent county, in the state of Delaware, within six miles of Choptank bridge, ten miles of Denton, in Caroline county and state of Maryland—within twelve miles of Frederica Landing, and fourteen miles of Millford, on the waters of Delaware. This land is divided into three tenements, on one of which the subscriber resides. In the whole, there are about three hundred acres of arable land, which is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, hemp, clover, or any kind of grass; the remainder is woodland, well covered with white oak timber. A person wishing to pursue the farming business, may now have an opportunity to purchase land to advantage—the lands are very strong, and when improved, bring very luxuriant crops. Only one sixth of the purchase money will be required, in hand, and the residue, with interest at very convenient annual payments, to suit the purchaser. The subscriber willing to remove to a commercial city, prefers bonds to land to tenant out. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of
W. HUGLETT.
June 18, 1805.

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the plantation of Mr. John Browne, in the neighborhood of Centerville, Queen Anne's county, on Saturday the 25th ult. negro ISAAC, the property of the subscriber, living near Queen's town, in said county.—He is a remarkable short, stout fellow, very black, with thick lips and down look, about the age of 27 or 28 years; is thought to have gone to the city of Baltimore, where he has been several times; the clothing taken with him are chiefly linen of country manufacture. The subscriber will give 50 dollars for taking up and bringing home said runaway if found within the county, thirty dollars if out of the county and within the state of Maryland, if secured in jail so that his owner gets him again, and the above reward if apprehended and secured as aforesaid if found out of the state of Maryland.

ELEANOR TILGHMAN.
July 2, 1805.

One hundred Dollars Reward.

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

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th day of last June, a negro man who says his name is BEN JOHNSON: He is about 30 years old; is 5 feet one inch high; and has a scar above his left eye. His clothes are one check and two linen shirts; one red cassimere and one striped jacket; one pair of blue, one pair of nankens, and one pair of Osbnburg overalls; two pair of stockings; one brown cloth coat; two round about jackets with sleeves; and one fur hat. His owner is desirous to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CRAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.
July 23, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of May last past, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, who says he is the property of a certain John Chew Thomas. He is about 25 years of age, five feet three inches high; has thick lips and long woolly hair; his left hand and wrist have been considerably injured by a waggons. His clothes are, a striped gingham sailor jacket, a swansdown waistcoat, white cassimere small clothes, woolen stockings, an old fur hat, and a muslin shirt. His owner is desirous to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CRAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
June 18, 1805.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

VINCENNES, (I. T.) June 19.

The following is a letter from Captain Clark, to his excellency, governor Harrison.

Fort Mandan, 1600 miles up the Missouri, lat. 47. 21. 47. 47. N. long. 101. 25. — April 2d, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

By the return of a party which we send from this place with dispatches, I do myself the pleasure of giving you a summary view of the Missouri, &c.

In ascending, as high as the Kansas river, which is 364 miles up the Missouri on the S. W. side, we met a strong current, which runs from five to 7 miles an hour, the bottoms extensive, and covered with timber, the high country interspersed with rich handsome prairies, well watered and abounds in deer and bear; in ascending as high as the river Plate, we met a current less rapid, not exceeding six miles an hour; in this distance we pass several small rivers on each side, which water some fine diversified country, principally prairie as between Vincennes and the Illinois, the bottoms continue wide and covered with timber, this river is about 600 hundred yards wide, at the mouth, not navigable, it heads in the rocky mountains, with the North river, and Yellow Stone river, and passes thro' an open country; 15 leagues up this river the Ottos and 50 Missouries live in one village, and can raise 200 men, 15 leagues higher up the Panecas and Panca republicans live in one village, and can raise 700 men; up the wolf fork of this river the Pania Loufs live in one village and can raise 280 men; these Indians have partial ruptures frequently. River Plate is 630 miles up the Missouri on the fourth west side. Here we find the antelope or goat; the next river of size ascending, is the Stone river, commonly called by the Ingafex, Little River Desfous, it takes its rise in lake Despie 165 miles from the river Demoir, and is 64 yards wide; here commences the Sioux country, the next river of note is the big Sioux river, which heads with the St. Peters and waters of lake Winnipeg in some high wooded country; about 90 miles still higher up, the river Jacques falls in on the same side, and about one hundred yards wide, this river heads with the waters of lake Winnipeg, at no great distance east from this place; the head of the river Demoir is in Pili-can lake between the Sioux rivers and the St. Peters, the country on both sides of the Missouri from the river Plate to that place has very much the same appearance; extensive fertile plains containing but little timber, and that little principally confined to the river bottoms and streams, the country east of this place and off from the Missouri as low as Stone river contains a number of small lakes, many of which is said to be so much impregnated with glauber salts as to produce all its effects: certain it is that the water in the small streams from the hills below on the fourth west side possess this quality. About the river Jacques Bruffa country contains great quantity of mineral, Cobalt, Cinnabar, allum, copperas, and several other things; the Stone coal which is on the Missouri is very indifferent. Ascending 52 miles above the Jacques the river Quicum falls in on the fourth west side of this river is 1026 miles up, 150 yards wide, not navigable, it heads in the black Mountains, which run nearly parallel to the Missouri from about the head of the Kansas river and ends S. W. of this place. Quicum waters a broken country 122 miles by water higher. White river falls in on the fourth west side, and is 300 yards wide, and navigable, as all other small streams are, which is not particularly mentioned, this river heads in some small lakes, north of the black mountains. The Mahan and Poutan nations rove on the heads of this river and the Quicum, and can raise two hundred and fifty men, they were very numerous a few years ago, but the small pox and the Sioux, have reduced them to their present state—the Sioux possess the fourth west of the Missouri, above White river; 132 miles higher, and on the west side. Teton river falls into it, it is small, and heads in the open plains; here we met a large band of Sioux, and the second which we had seen, called Tetons, those are great rascals, and may be justly termed the pirates of the Missouri, they made two attempts to stop us, they are subdivided and stretching on the river to near this place, having reduced the Ruraras, and Mandans, and drove them from the country they now occupy, the Sioux bands rove in the country to the Mississippi. About 47 miles above the Teton river, the Chyanne river falls in from the fourth west, 400 yards wide, and navigable to the Black mountain, in which it takes its rise, in the 3d range. Several bands of Indians but little known, rove on the heads of this and the river Plate, and are fitted to be as follows:—Conenaviech 400 men, Cayanwa and Wesheto, 200 men, Cataha, 70 men, Detame, 30 men, Mcmeroon, 50 men, Callahars, 1300 men. It is probable that some of those bands are the remains of the Padoucar nation; at 1440 miles up the Missouri, (and a short distance above two handsome rivers which take their rise in the black mountains) the R-

cars live in three villages, and are the remains of ten different tribes of Panecas, who have been reduced and drove from their country lower down, by the Sioux, their number is about 500 men, they raise corn, beans, &c. and appear friendly and well disposed, they were at war with the nations of this neighbourhood, we have bro't about a peace; between the recars and this place two rivers fall in on the south west, and one on the north east not very long, and take their rise in the open country; this country abounds in a great variety of wild animals, but a few of which the Indians take, many of those animals are uncommon in the United States, such as white, red, and grey bears, long eard mule or black tail'd deer, (black at the end of the tail only) large hare, antelope, or goat, the red fox, the ground prairie dogs, (burrow in the ground) the braroca, which has a head like a dog, and the size of a small dog, the white brant, magpye, calumet eagle, &c. and many others are said to inhabit the rocky mountains.

I have collected the following account of the rivers and country in advance of this, to wit: at two days march in advance of this, the Little Missouri falls in on the south side, and heads at the northwest extremity of the black mountains, six days further a large river joins the Missouri, affording as much water as the main river, this river is rapid without a fall, and navigable to the Rocky mountains, its branches head with waters of river Plate, the country in advance is said to be broken.

The trade of the nations at this place is from the N. W. and Hudson's bay, establishments on the Affineboin river, distant about 150 miles: those traders are nearly at open war with each other, and better calculated to destroy than to promote the happiness of those nations to whom they have latterly extended their trade, and intend to form an establishment near this place in the course of this year.

Your most obdt. serv't.

Wm. CLARK.

From the Boston Chronicle.

The federal faction have become so ridiculous in their conduct, and are guilty of so many absurdities, that they are the objects of ridicule, rather than of serious notice. They are mere Quixottes of political fanaticism; they rave, scold, coax, and flatter, just as suits their purposes.—If they find Duane opposed to M'Kean, they will eulogize the latter, and anathematize the former. If Elliot apostatizes from first principles, or Lyon calls hard names in a controversy with his opponents then forsooth, they take sides with the man whom they heretofore persecuted, and receive him with cordiality as a profelyte to their measures. Mischief is their object, and they don't care whence it arises.

The republicans regard principles, and not men. If a man was once a friend to the people, and advocated measures which tended to general utility, so far he ought to be regarded; but if he falls away from his original principles, and reflects with unbecoming language on the individuals who honored him with their suffrages, he has no claim on their former patronage. It is but of little consequence, by whom the injury is inflicted; a nominal friend may do as much mischief as an avowed enemy. Sampson when thorn of his locks was slumbering in the lap of Delilah. He confided in her honor and integrity, but the party who bribed her to their purposes, had obtained too powerful an ascendancy over her venality to protect her lover from her perfidy.

We have of late, some republicans, who differ so little from the federalists, that we are at a loss in what predicament to place them; their conversation is so exactly conformable to all the ideas of the federalists, that when they converse in company, they receive their full approbation in every particular. Persons of this description are called in Pennsylvania "quid," but in Massachusetts, they more properly may be denominated quid nuncs. What more?—Is it a proper question to ask them. They appear very solemn in their deportment; very austere in their manners; very arbitrary in their opinions; and very accommodating to their former enemies. If any great purposes are to be effected by such conduct, we would wish to know them. Political questions are subjects of investigation. Calling men fools and rogues, proves nothing satisfactory. At this period of political information, we are not to be led by the ipse dixit of any one. Anger is not argument, nor superciliousness conviction.

The prosperity of our country is supposed to be the wish and desire of every republican. We have those among us who have given unequivocal evidences of their attachment to the cause of freedom, detached from every disposition to introduce anarchy, among the citizens. Such men will have their opinions, however disagreeable to those who may here before have been in friendship with them. Liberty of thinking is an essential quality of a free citizen, and when any person pretends to censure men for exercising this unalienable right, it gives a

incture of despotism, which will ever be disgusting to an independent mind.

The cause of American freedom so essentially depends on the wisdom and deliberation of the citizens, that we can trust to the issue of their determinations. If Duane proposes, thank God, the people are to judge. Edes and Gill were as much reprobated as Duane, by the Tories. But Edes and Gill did not carry the point in controversy by their personal influence; they only proposed the questions, and the people ratified them. Why should we not suppose, that the people have as much prudence and discretion now as formerly? If the proposition of Duane is repugnant to the general happiness, it will be negatived in convention. If salutary why should it not be adopted? That the senate of Pennsylvania should not have a constitution analogous to Massachusetts, is a question hard to be solved. We however would not wish to judge on the important subject; we recommend moderation to the parties.—

The character of governor M'Kean we venerate for his former adherence to just principles, and we hope that no improper measure will be taken to displace him from his present station. We also respect his opponents, and in this case, as in all others, when difference of opinion arises, we hope a fair, dispassionate candid and deliberate decision will reconcile those who are now at variance. The friends to amendments to the constitution, we trust will not refine so far on theory, as to render their system a nullity in practice. The stability of a constitution depends on the practicability of its administration, as all visionary projects, however pleasing on paper, will fail in their salutary operation. May the good sense of the citizens of Pennsylvania, prove to the world that the people can govern themselves.

A letter from Jonathan Cowdery, Esq. Surgeon of the late frigate Philadelphia, now a captive in Tripoli, to Dr. Mitchell, dated 24th November, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

"I hope you will excuse me for the liberty I take in suggesting to you a few remarks which have occurred since my captivity. The Balthaw has taken me from the prison where my fellow officers are confined, and ordered me to attend his sick slaves, who are principally Neapolitans, negroes, and our unfortunate crew. Some of the latter I saw this morning chained to a cart loaded with stones, which they were dragging through the town to repair the fortifications. They complain much of hunger, cold, hard labor and the lash of the whip. I confess I never saw any thing that wounded my feelings equal to the sight of those poor fellows.—I have liberty to walk in the town, but am attended by a Turk, who is loaded with weapons of war. I am not allowed to visit any of the fortifications, nor any of the foreign consuls. Captain Bainbridge's endeavors to relieve the wants of his crew, are often counteracted by our new masters. Five of our countrymen have turned Turks, and five have paid their last debt to nature. Diarrhoea and dysentery have often appeared among our crew, but on a free use of Carbonate of Soda (Natron) which is found in abundance in this country, and often white-washing the walls of the prison with lime where they sleep, it soon disappears. Our crew are now very healthy.

During the several attacks upon this town by our Squadron under the command of commodore Preble, many Turks were killed and wounded, and several men much burnt by the explosion of their own powder. I had an opportunity of seeing their method of curing burns in particular, many of which extended over the whole body. The Balthaw has all his wounded brought into an apartment in the castle, where he visits them and makes them a present of 10 dollars each. He then orders his surgeons and Mamelukes to dress their wounds; he often assists with his own hands. The Mamelukes are his body guards; the Marabouts are employed to expel evil spirits, and make intercession with Mahomet their prophet, for their recovery. Those that were burnt, were first anointed with honey, carefully preserving the skin as much as possible, and keeping the parts exposed to the air. They then sprinkle the ulcerated parts, if any, with a fine powder of white lead, (Ceruse)—this is repeated at short intervals, until a scab is formed, that is carefully preserved until a cure is accomplished, which is remarkably soon.

"I hope and expect that in due time my country will honorably, and to the astonishment of barbarians and tyrants, liberate us from the chains of slavery, and restore us to our native land, that happy land, the thoughts of which is a healing balm to our souls in this miserable bondage."

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for a bill to relieve him from debts which he finds himself wholly unable to pay.

BENJAMIN WAILES. Somerset county, August 6, 1806. 6

From the Republican Advocate.

FARMERS' BANK.

Recent circumstances speak a language with respect to the influence of the banks of Baltimore, that ought to alarm and rouse the indignant feelings of every friend to the agricultural and mechanical interests of Maryland: and when once roused, those feelings ought not to be suffered to allay until some very strong and decided measure has been adopted to restrain within its proper channel, that torrent of influence, which, originating with the money dealers at Baltimore, threatens to sweep before it the power and wealth of the whole state. Concentrating within itself an active bank capital of at least five millions of dollars real, and an artificial one of perhaps twice the amount, the city of Baltimore holds all the counties of the state tributary: and so scrupulous and nice are the men who have the direction of this prodigious pecuniary engine, that no one residing without their city sphere, although he be as rich as Cæsar, and offer unexceptionable security, can have access to a cent of all those dollars, however much he may stand in need of it. To be a countryman and a farmer, is at all times sufficient to insure a man the refusal of a loan from the city banks, and whilst the shavers of notes and speculators in produce are favored by the presidents and directors of the banks with just what sums they choose to call for, and that perhaps only for uterious purposes and on the most slender security, the honest, independent and wealthy landholder and farmer, who wants a little ready money to suit his convenience, is refused to be admitted to a share of the advantages to be derived from a temporary loan.

It was such conduct that gave birth to the idea of the Farmers Bank. This last was truly intended to be a sincere friend to the farming and landed, as well as the mechanical interests of Maryland. The banks of Baltimore, however, thro' the medium of their sagacious directors, perceived in the Farmer's Bank an institution hostile to their own local views; and when the books came to be opened on the 16th instant for the sale of shares there, the alarm-word is said to have been thus given—*Whoever purchases stock in the Farmer's Bank must expect no favors from the Baltimore Banks.*—This broad hint, it seems, was sufficient: It paralyzed nearly the aggregate population of the city, from the wholesale merchant to the draymen and porters. A few individuals only, out of so large a number of people as Baltimore contains, could be found to subscribe for shares; and they did not take a great number. Another mode of operation was adopted with respect to the counties, which the bankers and speculators could not immediately intimidate by threats. A swarm of clerks and collectors were hurried into the country to dun those who owed money in the city. This was the case with respect to Frederick county. On the day the books were opened, and on that which preceded it, an uncommon number of these duns were very pressing in this and some adjacent towns. Some persons may imagine that this was an accidental circumstance; but those who are acquainted with the calculating policy of the Baltimore bank-men, shavers and speculators, will not credit the suggestion. To the credit of Frederick county, however, let it be remembered, that notwithstanding the dunning scheme, upwards of four hundred shares were subscribed for; which shews clearly that this section of the State is not completely under the Baltimore bank influence, and that if the monopolizing springs of that city is to be checked at all, it is the wealth and independence of Frederick county that will be able to withstand her arts and wiles with the greatest effect.

This ungenerous deportment towards the Farmers Bank at the moment of its birth, is dishonourable and truly mean.—The intended inhibition ought, at least, to have had a fair chance, and if the banks of Baltimore did not encourage they should not have interferred to prevent subscriptions of the stock being made. Even the presses were muzzled: Those Gazettes which had teemed with recommendations and encomiums when the Union Bank was in agitation, were, on this occasion, as silent as the grave. Bank influence at Baltimore, I apprehend, has more control over the press than a sedition law.

But is not this unmanly hostility on the part of the Baltimore Banks a strong evidence of the utility of a Farmers Bank? Did not the stockjobbing gentry of Baltimore elphy something like danger & ruin to their shaving and speculating schemes if the latter went into operation? Did not the merchants fear that the Farmer's Bank would place the cultivators of the soil and country flower-keepers too much out of their reach? The proper answers to these interrogatories will furnish a solution of the reasons for the conduct of the Baltimoreans towards a monied institution which was to be free from their control.

On the contrary, let it be asked, that if the Baltimore Bank-men had verily believed that the Farmers' Bank would not have injured their stockjobbing and speculating schemes, that would have proved a weak and insufficient establishment,

they would have aided at its infancy. The answer must be plain to every man of common sense.

The contemplation of the monopolizing spirit of the principal commercial mart of Maryland, fills the mind with dark and gloomy apprehensions for the future independence and welfare of our state. If at this early day Baltimore is enabled, by direct and indirect means to give life to, or destroy whatever her inordinately wealthy citizens may conceive to be proper or improper, the period may come when our very laws shall be subjected to the same control; and the nineteen counties of the state become the lowly vassals and humble dependents of the corrupt and corrupting mistle of their destiny. It is not long since one of the Baltimore newspapers, speaking of the choice of managers of the turnpike road, had the impudent audacity to avow, as that city had been the means of the shares being purchased, the ought to elect whom the pleased for managers. Sentiments like this loudly proclaim the necessity of a country Bank. If money is to confer right, freedom and equality to are a despicable farce.

To conclude, it is time for the legislature of Maryland to set its face against the encroaching influence of Baltimore. Favors should be granted to that city with a sparing hand until her citizens learn to treat the agricultural interests with more liberality, and until the good of the whole community, and not these little self-interested projects of a set of sharpening speculators and shavers shall become their objects of pursuit.

AGRICULTURAL.

A method to prevent smut damaging wheat, with some remarks on the culture of the same.

I have found that three pecks of seed is sufficient for one acre of ground of all kinds of soil and strength; if more be sown on the acre, the stalks of a great number of them will not grow to the proper height, the ear to its proper size, nor kernel to its full bigness, and the weight will be from 2 to 5 pounds less in the bushel.

I am sensible many farmers will oppose this practice—but they will see the utility of it if they will try it; for it is certain that land will bear about the same quantity yearly, and if in straw, then the kernels must be fewer and smaller.

There is another particular that the farmers fail in very much—that is, in cutting their Wheat before it is perfectly dry; which is almost the only reason of the smut troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbors, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I bought my seed; from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from damaging flour.—About thirty years since I bought a crop on the ground: it proved to be very smutty; nearly one 8th. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour; accordingly I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding the ground was checked under the sheaf.—When I thrashed it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, have found the same good effect. Wheat that is harvested after this manner will be as good for seed as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding there is a great loss; but they are mistaken; there is greater loss in threshing wheat that is harvested before it is dry than is washed in harvesting when it is over dry (so termed.) If there is any smut in wheat that swats in the least degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects a great quantity of green weeds, &c. which before it is dry is put into the mow or stack, and will certainly (wheat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the steam thro' the whole mow or stack. Besides, the cradle cuts off that, which if left standing would enrich the ground.

I have but little expectation that these remarks will at perfect answer my honest intentions; for we find that education and tradition have so bound down people, that there is no moving them, let their principles or practice be ever so absurd.—But as interest is the great spring in all our actions, I hope some will be induced to pay attention to the experiments made forty years by a

FARMER.

Captain Robinson from Digby, informs, that on the 13th inst. the schooner, Argos, arrived there from Antigua, in distress; that she failed in company with the homeward bound Antigua fleet, consisting of about 30 sail, and that the next day after failing, the whole fleet was captured by 4 frigates detached from the combined French and Spanish fleets, and were all burnt. The schooner Argos was bound to New-York, but having been robbed by the frigates of most of her cargo, and nearly the whole of her provisions and two of her scowen, after 4 days detention, they released her on account of her having an American letter. The frigates then stood off to N. E.

STAR
No. 2,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
August 6, 1805.

Early on Thursday morning last, the horizon was considerably darkened by clouds from S. S. W. from which lumbering thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain, was almost incessant. About half past six o'clock the citizens of this town experienced the most vivid flash of lightning, accompanied by a peal of thunder, seldom, if ever, witnessed by them—the lightning passing down the conductor belonging to the court-house, to the first story, when the rod stopped (a piece having been removed a short time before) and penetrated the west side of the wall, near the judge's seat, went through, tore up a part of the benches, and knocked down some of the plastering—then re-entered the wall, and came out near the surface of the ground, bringing with it some bricks, though not materially injuring the house. This probably is among the most striking instances of the valuable efficacy attending the exertions of our ever memorable BENJ. FRANKLIN, whose theory but brought in to practice, would render harmless one of the most alarming emotions incident from a concussion of the elements.

The remarks from the Republican Advocate, which will be found in the opposite page of this morning's paper, are particularly interesting to the friends of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore; they are not only founded on facts collected by the industrious editor of the Advocate, but are strongly supported by corroborating accounts received in this town from Baltimore—some of which go further, and give evidence of orders being sent from Baltimore to purchase shares out of the city, not wishing to have their "names erased from where they now are, in case they should appear on the books of the Farmers' Bank." That said Bank will go into operation early in the next month, we have the strongest assurances—on the fifteenth instant Directors will be elected, by which time all the apparatus will be received, when no time will be lost in convincing the Baltimore speculators and shavers that their opposition to the Bank only serves to rouse the independence of the State.

Mr. John Peter, an officer of the Bank of Columbia, was shot through the body on Tuesday last, by some villain between George Town and Alexandria, and robbed of eighteen thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty five cents, which he was conveying from the former to the latter place to change—a reward of fifteen hundred dollars is offered by the cashier of the bank for apprehending the thief and the money—Mr. Peter is likely to recover, a partial description of the ruffian can only be given. The money was chiefly in Post Notes.

On the 27th ult. the Office of District and Deposit in Baltimore, was forcibly entered and an iron chest was taken out containing money of different kinds—sum not exactly ascertained. A reward of 1000 dollars is offered by the cashier for apprehending the perpetrators with the money.

Charleston, July 14.
A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a respectable character in Santo Domingo, dated the 25th of June, states that it was reported there, that the French and Spanish fleets had taken the Cape and Port au Prince; and that the brigands had retreated to the mountains with great loss, without burning these cities.

Louisville, June 6.
We are able to inform the public that the subscription books for the Ohio Canal Company were opened on the 1st instant in this town, agreeable to the provisions of the law incorporating said company, and that near 200 shares are subscribed for.

Bowles taken.—A letter from Benj. Hawkins, dated at Ochapofo, on Colfax river the 30th of May, says, "The chiefs of the Creek nation convened on the 20th at this place and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Chickataws—on the 24th the Seminole and other chiefs in opposition, with the leader, W. A. Bowles at their head, arrived and on the 28th he was apprehended, confined in irons, and sent under a strong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to governor Folen, of Pensacola to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty in East and West Florida." N. Y. Gaz.

Captain Elze, arrived at Salem, in 59 days from Leghorn, informs, that the American Squadron of Gun Boats had arrived safe at Gibraltar.

Philadelphia, August 1.
A letter received in this city from captain George, of the ship New-York, bound from Cadiz to this port, mentions that Gen. Moreau had taken passage to Philadelphia on board his vessel.

We have seen a letter from the Mediterranean, which contains the following agreeable information with respect to our operations against the barbarians of Tripoli. Consul Eaton, who has assumed the command of the deposed bashaw's troops, had marched from Alexandria with 6000 troops, and proceeded as far as Derne. His force continued to augment. The reigning bashaw was preparing to meet him. It was confidently hoped that this enterprise, in co-operation with the attack to be made by our Squadron, would terminate in the vindication of the rights of nature and nations, and restore our unfortunate countrymen to the blessings of freedom.

Extract of a letter from an American officer at Malta, dated April 5th, 1805.

"In my last I believe I informed you that captain Eaton had gone to Alexandria in Egypt, to meet the aidevant bashaw of Tripoli, brother to the reigning bashaw, since which the Argus has returned, and brings letters from Eaton. He was received with much attention, and appointed generalissimo by the bashaw; he is now at the head of about six thousand men, on his march for Tripoli, a distance of one thousand miles; he is supposed by this time to be at Derne, a province of Tripoli, about half way from Alexandria.

"The Argus has been dispatched to Derne with provisions, and the commodore has sent to Messina to purchase field pieces, &c. Great hopes are entertained from this expedition. The reigning bashaw is much alarmed, and has put himself at the head of his army to oppose them.

"Commodore Barron continues very ill yet. The Constitution, Constellation, and brig Vixen, are now off Tripoli, from which place we have just returned; the Essex and Enterprise at Venice and Trieste, expected here daily—the Congress and Nautilus at Syracuse, or on their passage to this place—the Syren cruising off Tangier."

Extract of a letter from an American officer, dated Malta, April 7.

"A letter dated January 27th, was received a few days since from captain Bainbridge by way of Tunis. The officers were all in good health, notwithstanding their rigorous confinement. Arrangements are making for entering an offensive operation against the barbarians. It will be needless to assure you that the officers and crew of the Squadron are full of zeal and ardor, and that every thing will be done to insure success, and to restore our unfortunate prisoners to their country and friends."

Letters have been received in this city from our captive countrymen in Tripoli, from which the following are extracts.

"By an arrival from Malta, we have received the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of Commodore Barron, with a strong reinforcement, which I trust will accomplish our liberation. We also learn, that the undaunted Preble has been superceded, owing to the want of a sufficient number of junior captains.—The attacks on the enemy last summer, were numerous and successful; but I am sorry to find our loss considerable in an infant navy; seven or eight young heroes, who bid fair to be an ornament to their profession, and an honor to their country, snatched off while nobly supporting the dignity of their nation. Among those unfortunate young men, I am sorry to find several of my intimate acquaintances. The only consolation left their afflicted friends will be the encomiums bestowed on their memory by a grateful country. I am exceedingly gratified to hear of the rapid promotion of captain Decatur who I find is, made a post captain, and appointed to a fine frigate, in consequence of his meritorious conduct in destroying the late frigate Philadelphia. It is now more than a year since I heard from you. In the event of our ransom, it is very improbable whether I shall immediately return home, as captain Bainbridge will have an investigation of his conduct at Malta and I have no doubt he will be honorably acquitted, and placed in a fine ship."

ANOTHER EXTRACT.
"Our days drag heavily on, we are still closely confined, not having enjoyed a light of the Heavens (but once) excepting through a small grated hole in the terrace, since May last. We are secluded in a loathsome prison, surrounded by vermin, without the enjoyment of pure air, and debarred from holding converse with any person outside the walls of our prison—the policy of concealing the operations of the fleet from the enemy cuts off the intercourse with our countrymen, and keeps us in ignorance and constant suspense—the letters from our friends in America are intercepted, opened, and sometimes never reach us—after spending a tedious day, sleep, the solace of the wretched, comes to ease the burden of our minds, and sometimes transports us by a visionary flight to our beloved friends, but the return of light awakens us to the dreary realities of our prison. Even hope has now almost de-

serted us, and though we struggle to support with fortitude the horrors of our situation, yet human nature is scarcely equal to the conflict. [Phil. Gaz.]

War with Tripoli.—A letter from Malta of April 19, lays preparations for the Tripoline Expedition were then making with great activity. A vessel had been dispatched with military stores for the claimant of the Bashawship, who was to be enabled to attempt to regain his rights, and was to attack Tripoli by land, while the American Squadron bombarded it from sea. The united effort against the hostile usurper, the present Bashaw, was probably made in June. Boston paper.

Died on Thursday evening last in Easton, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell, of this county, with a lock-jaw, which proceeded from her finger being broke by her carriage upsetting in turning a corner of the street—to relieve which amputation was tried, united to the skill of most of the physicians of the town, but without effect. Mrs. Sewell has left several children, and a number of relatives and friends to lament her sudden death.

X. Z. is received, and under consideration—the subject is delicate, but from our previous impressions it will shortly appear.

The editor presents his compliments to his selecting correspondent for his politeness; and informs him the most of the terms of his labour were previously on file, which will appear in due time.

Some communications relative to the long-promised account of the receipts and expenditure by the commissioners of Easton, for the last six years, are laid over for the present, as we do not wish to hurry them.

To be sold at Public Sale,
ON Saturday the 24th instant, that FARM, late the property of Thomas Rigby deceased, beautifully situated on the waters of Irish creek, containing 97 1-8 acres. The handsome situation, together with the abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl that are convenient to this farm in their different seasons, renders it an object worthy of attention. The terms of sale are, one and two years credit on the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

—ALSO—
WILL be sold at the same time, some personal property, consisting of hogs, sheep, and some household and kitchen furniture, on a credit of six months on all sums above ten pounds, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ELIZABETH RIGBY.
SARAH RIGBY.
Talbot county, Deep Neck, 1
August 6, 1805: 3

For Sale,
MY FARM in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, containing about one thousand acres of land. It lies about two miles from the Head of Chester, on the road leading from thence, (by Jonathan Jetter's valuable mill, and a place called Grog-town,) to Dover and Duck Creek Roads, and is about nine miles from the latter place, which affords an excellent and uniform market for all kinds of produce. The situation is high and healthy, the soil fertile, and well adapted to farming, and there are about 350 acres of the tract in wood and timber.

If not sold at private sale before the 14th day of September next, it will be offered on that day at public auction, on the premises, by Joseph Thompson, Esq. of said county, who is authorized to sell the same, or in such parcels as may be convenient to purchasers. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, and any person wishing for information, or to view the premises, will be please to apply to Joseph Thompson, Esq. who lives near the premises, or to the subscriber in Annapolis.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.
August 6, 1805. 6

To be Sold,
A FARM in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, about two miles from the Nine Bridges, containing between two and three hundred acres of LAND, now rented to Mr. John Patrick, who will take the trouble to show the premises. As any person wishing to purchase will view the property, a particular description is deemed unnecessary. If not sold before the 10th of September next, it will be rented.—For terms of sale or rent, apply to William Richmond, near Centerville, or to the subscriber in Jersey.

WILLIAM TOD.
August 6, 1805. 6

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

WILLIAM PATTON.
Easton, August 6, 1805. 11

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers fees for the year 1804, are earnestly solicited to discharge the same on or before the 10th day of August next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. And all persons indebted for Fees due prior to that time, need expect no farther indulgence.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff
of Talbot County.
Easton, July 9, 1805. 11

To the Editor of the Republican Star.

SIR,
In a late publication of A. Stuart, a certificate is introduced signed William Douglass, relative to a meeting between said Stuart and myself at Dover in March last, it was my determination immediately on seeing the certificate, to call on Douglass for satisfaction for the offence; and as soon as I could prepare myself for that purpose, I sent him a note to that effect. The following is a certificate given by Douglass in contradiction to the one published by Stuart.

Mr. Douglass' Certificate.

Being called on by Mr. Jervis Spencer for an explanation of a certificate I gave Mr. A. Stuart, junr. some time ago, I do declare that I had no intention to convey an idea that Mr. Spencer was scared by Mr. Stuart, or that he in any manner acted an unbecoming part. And I further declare, that if any expression of my certificate has made such an impression upon any person, I am sorry for it.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Mordington Mills, July 30, 1805.

To comment on this document would be entirely unnecessary. From motives of compassion I forbear to apply any remarks to Douglass; and I scorn to make a further exposure of Stuart, who is already sunk in infamy so low that the very dogs of party now disdain to bark in his defence. JERVIS SPENCER.

Kent county, August 2, 1805.

MRS. NEALE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Queen Anne's county and Centerville, that she has brought from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of LONDON MILLINERY, consisting of Spitz, Straw, Leghorn, and chip Bonnets and Hats; also a variety of Dress Bonnets and Caps, Crape and Lianoi, Lace Veils, Shades and Shawls, Artificial Flowers, and Ribbons—an assortment of India Mulmul Muslins worked, and a variety of Gold Necklaces and Chains.

As Mrs. Neale intends leaving Centerville in three or four weeks, she is determined to dispose of her goods on moderate terms.

Centerville, August 6, 1805. 3

Ingratitude.

TUESDAY, 23d July, there appeared in this paper, a notice, bearing the signature of my husband (Thomas Fountain) in which was declared, that I had forsaken his bed and board, without any known cause; and also forewarning any person of entertaining me or my child, or dealing with me on his account, &c.—I am conscious he did not dictate for himself; yet it becomes necessary for character sake, to give a brief statement of the cause by which our separation took place, the ingratitude of my husband, and how far his estate was endangered by me.

About three years since, he visited my father's, quite a stranger, and from his declarations of present love, future indulgence, and the character of his brother (two pious Methodist preachers) I thought at least that he was a rational being. But two weeks had not succeeded our marriage, before I found myself tied to an intolerable drunkard, and four months had not elapsed, before, at the risk of my own life, I caught his arm, which otherwise would inevitably have put a period to the life of a *marriage*; for he had made two strokes across his throat with a keen knife, which laid his wind-pipe open to view, and caused a profuse flow of blood—had got the knife a third time almost to his throat, when I caught his arm. And from that time to the time I left him, there are but few, if any, that ever experienced as much abuse, either by words or deeds, as I have done from him. At the time I eloped he was pursuing me with a gun, and would no doubt have murdered me, had it not been for the interposition of a gentleman (Mr. W. C.) to whom I look up as preserver of my life. It would be impossible for me to relate even the particular maltreatment that I have received from him; but I aver that for weeks together, I have not slept twelve hours; for he was not often disposed to sleep at nights; and even when he was asleep, I was afraid to close my eyes, lest he should assassinate me, which he often threatened to do. But notwithstanding his threats and frequent attempts to take my life, and which I had no reason to disbelieve from his conduct towards me, I have for weeks fed him like an infant, which was at times when drink made him incapable of hurting me. From the above it may be asked why I bore his abuse so long? I answer, that we have a child, and he a brother who is gazing for his property, and who has since our separation, took the advantage of my husband's idiocy, and prevailed on him to convey every iota of his estate to him (William Fountain) leaving me and my child quite poor—My clothes did not escape; even my ear-rings, and some garments that I should blush to name, were taken off by pillage, although they never cost my husband a groat, for the three years of our living together, he has never been out three times that number of dollars on my account, neither in clothes nor ear-rings.

From the above, it is easy to discover how much his property was endangered by me which was at the time he forewarned people from dealing with me, all made over to his brother Billy. And if this does not silence my husband's agent, the relation of some more particular circumstances when brought to public view will have that effect.

ELIZABETH FOUNTAIN.

August 6, 1805. 3

Advertisements that are unavoidably omitted this morning, shall appear on Tuesday next.

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE elegant three story Brick HOUSE, in which the subscribers now reside, situated on Chester river, in Chester town. The water for on which the building is erected, is upwards of one hundred and twenty five feet in front, and one hundred in depth, and is inclosed chiefly with brick and stone walls and buildings. The habitation is forty-two feet by twenty eight, has two kitchens, a clove and open pantry, two servants' rooms, with the necessary closets. On the first floor are two commodious rooms, with a passage through the center; another, including a stair case leading into the kitchens and upper part of the building, a piazza looking to the fourth east, and commanding a fine prospect of the river. In the second story are three neat commodious rooms, and another piazza over that of the lower floor. In the third or attic story are four rooms and a clothes press, with passages as in the second story, and a flush garret above. The house is composed of the choicest materials, and finished according to the most approved style in modern architecture. On the premises are a meat house, a garden formed on piles, and on the opposite side of the street is a stone stable and coach house, thirty feet by twenty, and stands on the front of a beautiful garden, containing the third of an acre, stored with delightful fruit trees, &c. The subscribers would rather exchange the premises for lands either in Kent or Queen Anne's; but if sold, will give a reasonable credit, securing the annual payment of the interest.

We will also sell a mortgaged right in a TRACT of LAND, lying on Langford's Bay, in Quaker Neck, Kent county, the soil of which is of the best quality. Very little money will be wanted, but security for the principal and interest will be expected. For terms and further particulars apply to

GEORGE W. THOMAS, and MARY S. THOMAS.
Chester Town, August 6, 1805. 2m

I will Rent for the ensuing year,

Or a term of years,

A PLANTATION within four miles of Chester town, containing near six hundred acres. The soil is kind for wheat, corn, rye, and other small grain, natural to grass, and convenient to the market either of Baltimore or Chester town. The premises are well watered. There will be leaved about one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, upwards of an hundred of which will be sown in fallow. The buildings on this farm are very good, the dwelling house thirty four feet by eighteen on the first floor are two commodious rooms, and three above; there is also an excellent kitchen, milk house, corn house, granary, stable, carriage house, &c. Should any person be disposed to rent, they can be accommodated with stock of all kinds, farming utensils, &c. For particulars apply to

GEORGE W. THOMAS.
Chester Town, August 6, 1805. 2m

An Overseer Wanted.

ONE well recommended, will receive two hundred dollars per annum, and the usual accommodations.

EDWARD HARRIS.
Queen Anne county, Aug. 6, 1805. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber on the night of the 28th ult. a bright man named PERRY BENTLEY, aged about 30 years; but not more than two or three and twenty in appearance. He is a straight made handsome fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and rather slender; his visage long and features small; with a straight, steady look, when addressed. He took with him a change of coarse summer and winter clothing. Any person securing the above described fellow, so that the subscriber can obtain him, shall receive 20 dollars if taken in the State; and 40 dollars if taken out of it, with all reasonable charges.

PEREGRINE TILGHMAN.

Talbot county, August 6, 1805. 11

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of July last, a negro man by the name of JERRY, the property of Mrs. King of Easton—he is about 22 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, five feet 6 or 8 inches high; had on and took with him common country clothing. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to the subscriber, living near Dover Ferry, Talbot county.

JAMES EDMONDSON.

August 6, 1805. 3

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Broff, 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 phisick 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 also 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 held for cash, or on government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.
Centerville, Queen Anne's county, May 14, 1805. 11

Public Sale.
ON FRIDAY the 9th of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at **PUBLIC VEDUE**, at the late dwelling house of Col. John Hughes, deceased, in Talbot county, the personal property belonging to his estate, consisting of Hauls and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Carriages, Farming Utensils, &c.
SAMUEL HUGHES, Ex'or.
July 23, 1855. 3

Public Sale.
TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of August next, the personal estate of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, at his late dwelling house in Easton, consisting of several valuable Negro servants, held for a term of years according to their respective ages; House hold and Kitchen Furniture, some Horses, implements of H. Bandry, Cattle, and one hundred barrels of Indian Corn. The Negroes will be sold on a credit of three years; and the residue of the property on a credit of eighteen months. The Corn will be delivered on a convenient Landing on Choptank river, near Dover Ferry. And on the FRIDAY following his personal estate in Carroll county, consisting of the like articles, will be sold in like manner and upon the like terms, at his late plantation in that county. The purchasers before the removal of the property are to give bond with sufficient securities for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.
**ENNELLS MARTIN, } Ex'ors.
PETER EDMONDSON, }**
July 30, 1855. 3

To be sold at Private Sale.
FARM valuable and well known, formerly the property of Basil Sewell, deceased, on the Bay Shore, opposite Poplar Island, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Farland, containing about 257 acres. The terms will be made known by applying to James Barnes, living in the Bay Side, or to William E. Sewell, living in Baltimore. If not sold by the first of September, it will be rented for the ensuing year. Apply to James Barnes—Also, about 50 acres of land adjoining the above, will be offered for sale together or separate, as may best suit purchasers.
**JAMES BARNES,
WILLIAM E. SEWELL.**
Talbot county, July 23, 1855. 3

To be Sold at Private Sale.
FARM well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by **ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN**, known by the name of *Peach Bluffs*, containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land, well timbered and inclosed with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The houses are in good order; and as it is, returned purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to **ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN**, on the premises, or to
GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, July 16, 1855. 3

For Sale.
TWO houses and one acre of ground, well inclosed with a palisade in garden, and the residue well inclosed with post and rail fence; together with two stables, two smoke houses, and other convenient out-offices, in the growing town of Newmarket, Dorchester county; the remainder of the lot well laid down in clover this spring. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in two years, with interest from the day of sale (see simple.) For terms apply to
JOHN MACKAY.
July 23, 1855. 51

For Sale.
THE subscriber wishing to leave the State of Maryland, offers for sale his **HOUSE and LOT**, situated at Easton Point, Talbot county, containing one quarter of an acre of ground, with a wharf and ship yard. There are on said premises a good dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms and a passage on the second floor, all of which are well finished with kitchen, corn and carriage house, and other buildings, which were built during the last summer, which he recommends to the particular attention of a shipwright, as he conceives it is the best stand for that business on the Eastern shore of Maryland, for carrying on the trade to advantage, from the proximity of timber, and the metropolis of the Shore. Any person wishing to engage in so profitable and growing kind of business will do well to make immediate application to him living on the premises, from whom the most accommodating terms may be known, and possession of the whole may be had early in the ensuing fall.
JAMES STOKES.
Easton Point, June 11, 1855. 3

To rent for the ensuing Year.
A NEW two-story brick dwelling house, on Washington Street, with two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, stable and granary, with a well of excellent water in the yard, at present occupied by William Thomas, Esquire. For terms apply to
JAMES WILSON, junr.
Easton, July 30, 1855. 3

Overseer's place Wanted.
THE subscriber having been regularly bred to the Farming business, and having a general knowledge of it, wishes to engage with some gentleman in this or the neighboring counties in the line of an **OVERSEER**—he can get sufficient recommendations; and has no other family than a wife. A free letter at the Star Office will be attended to, by
GREENBERRY COLLINS.
July 30, 1855. 3

FARMERS BANK.
STOCKHOLDERS in the **FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND**, are requested to take Notice, that their second payment of five dollars on each share, must be made on **THURSDAY** the 15th day of August next, to the Commissioners for the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, for the Western Shore, and at Easton to the Commissioners for Easton and Talbot county, for the Eastern Shore; and the Stockholders are also to take Notice, that on the aforesaid day Directors are to be balloted for, which is to be done in person or by proxy, at the places before named.
Easton, July 30, 1855. 3

John Kennard, junr.
Has received from Philadelphia, a hand some assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present season, which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash, or country produce.
Easton, M. & 21, 1855. 3

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 Cassimers, Laced Cambric Muslin, do. do. Shawls, Chamberly Muslin, 7.8 and 9.8 Fancy Colicoes, 9.8 and 6.4 Cambric Muslin, 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, 1855. 3

New Drug Store,
In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire **STOCK** in the **TRADE** of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment of **DRUGS and MEDICINES** complete, respectfully offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured.
WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
Easton, July 23, 1855. 3

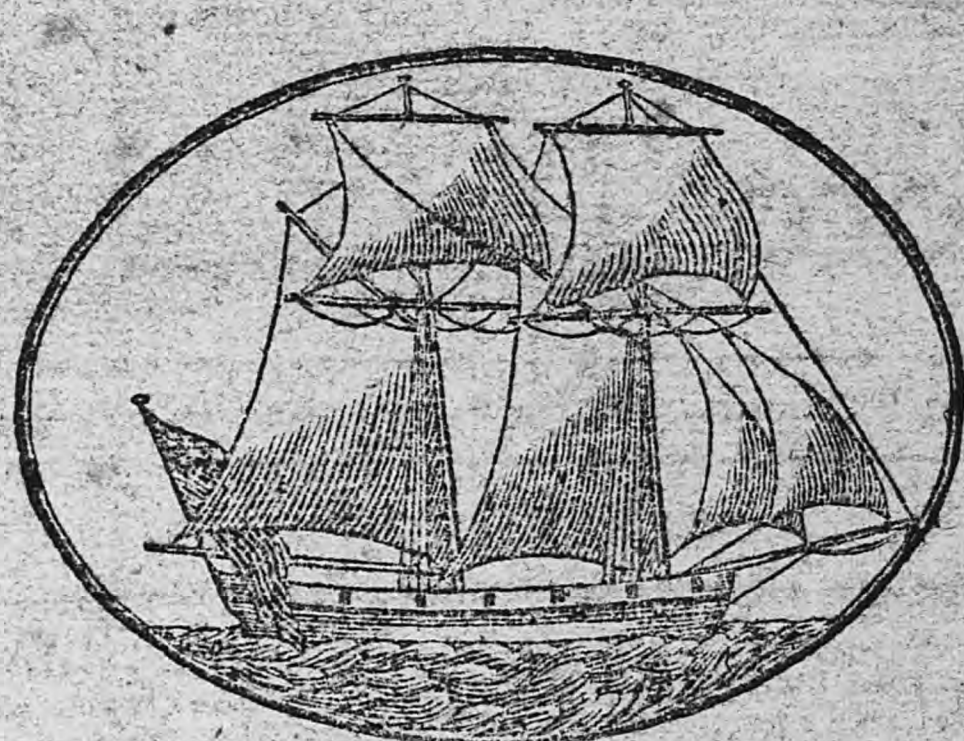
A Bargain.
THE subscriber having a part of his **STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of Hardware, Crockery Ware, and a few Dry Goods and Groceries remaining, wishes to sell or barter the same—Any person looking out for a **GREAT BARGAIN** may meet with one by calling at the house lately occupied by Peter Reddick, nearly opposite the Post Office.
DAVID KERR, junr.
July 23, 1855. 3

To the Public.
IT being represented to me, that it is reported on the Eastern Shore, that since my brother Richard Nicolls's absence for the benefit of his health, there has been a suspension of his business as a **COMMISSION MERCHANT**, &c. I take the liberty to inform his friends and correspondents, that previous to his departure he entrusted the management of his said business to Mr. **Percegrine Barnes** and myself; and that they may rest assured we will use every exertion in our power to promote their interest in the disposal of any produce which they may think proper to consign to my brother during his absence.
PERCEGRINE BARNES, junr.
Baltimore, July 3, 1855. 3

The subscriber
HAVING declined **BUSINESS**, requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him to render their accounts for settlement.
EDWARD EARLE.
Easton, July 30, 1855. 3

The subscriber
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a room in **Spaulding's Warehouse**, No. 13, Chesapeake, Baltimore, where he intends to give attendance to receive and execute orders for the **COMMISSION LINE OF BUSINESS**, on customary terms. Gentlemen who will favor him with their business in that line, may be assured of the most punctual attention being paid to all orders they may be pleased to charge him with. He has the advantage of having the use of very extensive and secure granaries and warehouses under the same roof of his Commission room, for the deposit of all kinds of merchandise or country produce. (A keels should not justify a false immediately on their arrival) which circumstance will enable him to attend more immediately to the preserving them in merchantable condition. Having for many years been in the habit of dealing in merchandise, (as also the different kinds of country produce on his own account) he flatters himself that merchants and others at distance, will find an interest in favoring him with their orders when temporary supplies of goods are wanted, or in relying on his judgment and management in the sale of their produce.
JAMES CLAYLAND.
July 23, 1855. 3

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

WILL sail from Easton every **Wednesday morning** between the hours of nine and ten o'clock; and leave Baltimore every **Saturday morning** about the same hour. The above mentioned Packet is new, sails fast, and in nice order for the reception of Freight or Passage. The subscriber has two other **BOATS** in good order, which will run with Wheat, Corn, and other Freight that may offer either from Choptank or Miles River, by a line or orders being left at his Packet Office, Easton Point. Experienced and skillful Skippers are employed for the Grain Boats; and every attention shall be paid to the orders of his friends, and the public in general; and personal attention given to the Packet, by
The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL THOMAS.
Easton Point, July 23, 1855. 3

Easton, Friday, July 19, 1855.
IN PURSUANCE of a Notification, which appeared in the newspaper published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, on the ninth of July instant, proposing that such gentlemen, who were disposed to advocate the measure, should meet for the purpose of considering the means of establishing an **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**, several gentlemen accordingly assembled on Friday the Nineteenth day of July, in the year Eighteen hundred and five at the Court House in the Town of Easton, and were present
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Esquire, President,
Messrs. **Henry Holaday, Robert Moore, Lloyd Nicolls, James Goldsborough, George R. Hayward, Bennett Wheeler, John Harwood, William A. Smyth, Edward Roberts, Robert H. Goldsborough, Nicholas Hammond and Samuel Abbott.**
The gentlemen present proceeded to appoint a President of the meeting; and **WILLIAM HAYWARD** was duly elected. They then proceeded to appoint a Secretary of the meeting; and **Robert H. Goldsborough** was duly elected.
The following propositions were made and submitted to the meeting, viz:
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a **SOCIETY**, formed upon liberal principles, for the promotion and improvement of Agriculture in this and the neighbouring Counties, will be highly useful, and tend to increase the value of lands, and the general interests of the inhabitants:
Resolved, that the plan of such a society be forthwith prepared, to be submitted to the gentlemen now present, and such others as may choose to attend, at a meeting to be held for the purpose of receiving the same, on **Tuesday the twentieth day of August next**, in the afternoon at the Court House in Easton: And that the said plan shall comprehend a form of Constitution, and express in general terms the objects to be proposed by the Society.
Resolved, that a Committee be now appointed to prepare the same, and that they make a report thereof at the said meeting.
And the said propositions, being read and duly considered, were unanimously adopted: And Messrs. **Nicholas Hammond, Robert H. Goldsborough, Henry Holaday, George R. Hayward, and Robert Moore,** were appointed a Committee.
Ordered, That the proceedings of the present meeting be published in the Star, and continued therein for three weeks.
Test,
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.

Cook Wanted.
A MIDDLE AGED woman of good character, who understands cooking and house-work in general, that can come well recommended, is wanted for the remainder of the year. Apply at the Star Office, Easton.
July 9, 1855. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.
FOR apprehending a man who calls himself **WILLIAM BROWN**, and who borrowed a horse, bridle, and saddle of me to go to Oxford on the 15th instant, to see if (as he said) his trunk had arrived from Baltimore. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well made, and says he was born in London, short black hair, grey coat, buckskin breeches, and long boots; a drab frock (furlough coat), with pockets at the breast. The horse a very dark brown, four years old last spring, with short tail, and some grey hairs at the root of it and in his flank—a scar on the front of his right hind foot—the saddle about half worn, with a rip in the seat of it. Whoever will take up said Brown, and horse, and secure them to that I get them, shall receive the above reward if in the county, with all reasonable expenses, and fifteen dollars if out of the county.
MORDICA SKINNER.
Talbot county, Md. July 23, 1855. 3

In Council.
ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1855.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Fredericktown; Griever's paper, at Hagar's town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at 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, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of 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's 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 never-

theless, 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 impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the State, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this State, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this State shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour 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 vacant 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, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is to give Notice.
THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the County Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the person of late of **William Hickman**, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1855.
MARY HICKMAN.
July 23. 3



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

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

EXTRACT FROM AN ORATION. Pronounced at Worcester, July 4th, 1805. By DANIEL WALDO LINCOLN, A. B.

"America pursued her course rejoicing. Implicitly confiding in her political guides, she followed their wanderings unhesitatingly. She sported within the jaws of the pit, heedless of danger, till warned by the growing shadows of impending darkness. The mists of error and delusion encompassed her about. Frequent snafes beset her feet. Conductors more wise rescued her from destruction, and restored the lost Eurydice to light."

"The enemy came, and the sentinel kept at his post. The spoiler was at the gate, and the watchman loitered in his patrol. Well nigh was our citadel betrayed to the foe by remissness, and our liberties made the booty of lawless ambition. Well nigh, with toil and blood, had we erected a splendid trophy for remorseless tyranny—Was Liberty wooed and won to us with a smile, that we tolerated the impious profanation of her altars? Were our treasures of so little price, that we left them unguarded? Shall I waken in your ears the cries of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the shrieks of violated chastity, and the screams of murdered helplessness? Shall I call to your view towns, the prey of hungry flames, and villages, the victims of savage and devastation, with all the horrors of the fabled field? Shall I direct you to the dungeons of despotism, the nurseries of pestilence, where the gorged culture snuffs the tainted wind? where rank contagion withers the vigor of the arm, extinguishes the lustre of the eye, and stifles the expiring sigh of bravery enthralled? Shall I lead you to the wigwag of the merciless savage, the instrument of royal vengeance—show you the scalps that decorate his hall where the breathing of the mournful blit waves the dresses of your butchered wives—and there compute the wondrous purchase?"

"O! tell it not to posterity that this asylum of the oppressed, this sanctuary of freedom was thus against the objects of persecuting violence!—Let it not be known to future generations, that American Citizens who were not a seal on their lips, languished in the prisons of usurping power, while echo dared not repeat their complaints!—Let it not be heard by the children of after time, that the Citizens Soldiers of Columbia have hidden behind the ranks of a provisional army from the terrible name of the 'great nation'! Let not the bards of the days to come remember this *bias* in the song of our praise! Let these shaded pages be blotted from the history of our country, and there be no memorial of political apostasy!"

"We pause in contemplation on this terrific portentous crisis, which, like the previous crash in the successive roar of a mighty hurricane, but spares the trembling victims for the next. Let us leap the gloomy chasm, the cheerless view of late events, gladdened by the bright realities of present times."

"Happy are the birth days of nations. Memorable are the achievements of heroic patriotism.—Truly to be envied are the fathers and founders of their country's freedom!—But its salvation, the work of redeeming love and wisdom, as far surpassed the fruits of war and contention, as does the genial beaming of the vernal sun, the destructive chill of a blighting frost. We proclaim the thepredominance of reason and philosophy the regulations of peace and religion, the glad tidings of great joy to 'OPRESSED MANKIND!'"

"No longer do we lament accessions of debt; additional taxes and accumulated burthen. No longer do we deprecate crowded prisons, insurrections, and seditions. No longer do we bewail the mangled victims of criminal laws, and criminal courts. No longer denouncing 'exterminating war,' against the conquerors of a world, our minutes are received and honored in their country's right, with tokens of friendship and pledges of peace. Our captured flag no longer waves a trophy in the courts of an enemy. For foreign necessities we pay no more enhanced price

of a war insurance, nor withhold from the Barbary powers their stipulated and merited dues. Our frontiers shudder no longer at the savage warhoop. The stain of blood is obliterated from the council caves of our red brethren. The hatchet is buried and the scalping knife become a trifle. For death the destruction, we give them civilization, vintages and harvests. Instead of threats we give them treaties, ploughs and pruning hooks for bayonets and swords. We received their submission to the mild reign of benevolence and love, their homage to reason and their reverence for their great father, our ruling benefactor. The tide of feeling and pursuit is changed. On its swelling bosom is proudly borne the precious freight of numberless felicities.—The Mississippi, the Missouri, the Arkansas, have become carriers of our goods. Their tributary dreams, their boundless margins, and sources unexplored are ours. These are the fruits of the event we this day celebrate—but these are the acquisitions of yesterday."

From the Richmond-Enquirer.

Should Mr. Jefferson decline a re-election at the end of his present term, as is generally believed, a new duty will be imposed upon the republicans of electing some competent candidate to fill the office. We hope, and we entertain no doubt, that in this duty, they will be calm, dispassionate and discreet. Political quids like J. Elford, who with to conjure up phantoms that they may exculpate their own apostasy, of federalists who wish to excite jealousy and resentment between republicans, may indeed declare that there is a balance of interest between the northern and southern states and that Virginia is laboring to oppress the north. But these politicians deceive themselves or they wish to deceive others. Virginia is animated by the sincerest regard for her northern brethren: she can never wish to oppress them, to claim for her inhabitants the exclusive honors of the Presidency or to devolve its important duties upon any man whose official qualifications do not entitle him to a preference. Let the republicans of the north consider who are the men, that attribute to us a different character, and they will need no assurances from us that their opinions are without any foundation.

Mean while the federal editors are employing every little expedient in their power, to induce the republican party to commit themselves by nominating different candidates. They wish to know who is the man that will be principally supported by the people, that they may know against whom they are to direct their principal blow. But, above all, they wish the republican party to fall into schisms and divide into sects, from the anxiety which each party may feel for the election of their favorite candidates.—When such a state of things has arrived, the federalists cannot easily mistake the path of their interests; a path, pointed out to them by despair. They will attempt to array the candidates of the north against those from the south; and to play off the passions of different candidates against each other.

Let the republican party disappoint these futile expectations. There is time enough before them for the election and much more for the nomination of candidates. While the federal party are intruding themselves into our business and holding a different men for our support, let us calmly and dispassionately wait till the period arrives, when a nomination becomes necessary.—I HEN, let us impartially weigh the merits of our republican friends with out any local jealousies or personal ambition and let us elect the man, who has proved himself best qualified to conduct the administration of our country.

Ramsay, in his History of the American Revolution, records the following instance of Patriotism.

Among the Americans who were killed in the action near Charleston, on the 20th June 1779, was Col. Roberts, an artillery officer of distinguished abilities. In the short interval between his being wounded and his dying, he was visited on the field of battle by his son Capt. Roberts, of his own regiment. The expiring father presented his sword to his son, with an exhortation to behave worthily, of it, and to use it in defence of liberty and his country. After a short conversation, he desired him to return to his proper station adding "that there he might be useful, but to him he could be of no service."

FARMERS BANK.

STOCKHOLDERS in the FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, are requested to take Notice, that their second payment of five dollars on each share, must be made on THURSDAY the 15th day of August next, to the Commissioners for the city of Annapolis and Ann Arundel county, for the Western Shore, and at Easton to the Commissioners for Talbot and Talbot county, for the Eastern Shore. and the Stockholders are also to take Notice, that on the aforesaid day Directors are to be balloted for, which is to be done in person or by proxy, at the places before named.

Easton, July 30, 1805. 3

New Drug Store,

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

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

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

Balton, July 23, 1805. 11

A Young Man

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

MRS. NEALE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Queen Ann's county and Centreville, that she has brought from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of LONDON MILLINERY, consisting of hats, straw, Leghorn, and chip Bonnets and Hairs; a variety of Dress Bonnets and Caps, Crapes and Lashes, Lace Veils, Shawls and Shawls, Artificial Flowers, and Ribbons—an assortment of India Malum Mullins marked and a variety of Gold Necklaces and Chains.

As Mrs. Neale intends leaving Centreville in three or four weeks, she is determined to dispose of her goods on moderate terms.

Centreville, August 6, 1805. 3

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a room in Mr. Spalding's Warehouse, No. 13; Cheap side, Baltimore, where he intends to give due attendance to receive and execute orders in the COMMISSION LINE OF BUSINESS, on customary terms. Gentlemen who will favor him with their business, that line, may be assured of the most punctual attention being paid to all orders they may be pleased to charge him with. He has the advantage of having the use of every extensive and secure granary and warehouses under the same roof of his Computing room, for the deposit of all kinds of merchandise or country produce, (if merchants should not justify a file immediately on their arrival) which circumstance will enable him to attend more immediately to the preserving their in merchantable condition. Having for many years been in the habit of dealing in merchandise, (as also the different kinds of country produce on his own account) he flatters himself that merchants and others at a distance, will find an interest in favoring him with their orders when temporary supplies of goods are wanted, or in relying on his judgment and management in the sale of their produce.

JAMES CLAYLAND.

July 23, 1805. 8

To the Public.

IT being represented to me, that it is reported on the Eastern Shore, that fine young brother Richard Nicolls's absence for the benefit of his health, there has been a suspension of his business as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c. I take the liberty to inform his friends and correspondents, that previous to his departure he entrusted the management of his said business to Mr. Peregrine Barnes and myself; and that they may rest assured we will use every exertion in our power to promote their interest in the disposal of any produce which they may think proper to consign to my brother during his absence.

JEREMIAH NICOLLS, junr.

Baltimore, July 3, 1805.

The Subscriber

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

WILLIAM PATTON.

Easton, August 6, 1805. 11
N. B. Any persons having good TANNERY to dispose of, will meet with a generous price by applying to W. P.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS, HAVING sometime since declared myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office of this county at the next election; and having still a desire to serve you if elected, I am induced to make you further acquainted with my wish, thus early, more with a view to do away a report that I understand is in circulation, that if I should be elected that the business would be done by another person—which I assure the public would not be the case, as it would be solely for my self, and no other; and that every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction.

By the Public's obedient And very humble servant, SAMUEL THOMAS. Easton Point, July 25, 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 Cassimers, 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. 11

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers fees for the year 1804, are earnestly solicited to discharge the same on or before the 10th day of August next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. And all persons indebted for Fees due to that office, need expect no farther indulgence.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County. Easton, July 9, 1805. 11

The subscriber

HAVING declined BUSINESS, requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him to render their accounts for settlement.

EDWARD EARLE. Easton, July 30, 1805. 3

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year, the farm, near Port's Mill, at present occupied by Mr. Jonathan Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL GROOME. Easton, July 16, 1805. 4

To be Rented,

A HOUSE and lot, one mile from Easton, on the Philadelphia road, containing half an acre of ground, with a well of excellent water in the yard; and the whole will be enclosed by the first of September, when possession may be had. Apply at the Star Office.

July 30, 1805.

The Subscriber

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

JOSIAH BAYLY. April 30, 1805. 11

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th inst. an apprentice boy, named ANDREW RUSSEL; he is about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black eyes and hair; he wore away of nankkeen pantaloons and vest coat, a short purple stuff coat, with other coarse apparel. I suspect he has gone to Baltimore, with captain Samuel Oram, as he was seen on board his vessel just before he sailed for that city. Any person who will secure the said boy, may receive the above reward, and their trouble for their pains.

ADAM BROWN, Talbot county, Bolingbrook, } July 30, 1805. 3

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. 11

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. John Browne, in the neighborhood of Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on Saturday the 25th ult. negro ISAAC, the property of the subscriber, living near Queen's-town, in said county.—Isaac is a remarkable short, stout fellow, very black, with thick lips and down look, about the age of 27 or 28 years; is thought to have gone to the city of Baltimore, where he has been several times; the clothing taken with him are chiefly linen of country manufacture. The subscriber will give 50 dollars for taking up and bringing home said runaway if found within the county, thirty dollars if out of the county and within the state of Maryland; if secured in jail so that his owner gets him again, and the above reward if apprehended and secured as aforesaid if found out of the state of Maryland.

ELEANOR TILGHMAN, July 9, 1805. 21

One hundred Dollars Reward.

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

EDWARD COURSEY, Wye River, Queen Ann's county, Md. July 23, 1805. 11

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS CECIL, Head of Wye, Queen Ann's county, April 16, 1805. 331161

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th day of last June, a negro man who says his name is BEN JOHNSON; He is about 30 years old; is 6 feet one inch high; and has a scar above his left eye. His clothes are one check and two linen shirts; one red cassimere and one striped jacket; one pair of blue, one pair of nankkeen, and one pair of Osnaburg overalls; two pair of stockings; one brown cloth coat; two round about jackets with sleeves; and one fur hat. His owner is desirous to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county. July 23, 1805. 8

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOPED from the subscriber on the night of the 28th ult. a bright mulatto man named PERRY BENTLY, aged about 30 years; but not more than two or three and twenty in appearance. He is a straight made handsome fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and rather slender; his visage long and features small; with a straight, steady look, when addressed. He took with him a change of coarse summer and winter clothing. Any person securing the above described fellow, so that the subscriber can obtain him, shall receive 20 dollars if taken in the state; and 40 dollars if taken out of it, with all reasonable charges.

PEREGRINE TILGHMAN, Talbot county, August 6, 1805. 11

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of July last, a negro man by the name of JERRY, the property of Mrs. King of Easton—He is about 22 years of age, of a yellow complexion, five feet 6 or 8 inches high; had on and took with him common country clothing. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to the subscriber, living near Dove

JAMES EDMONDSON, August 6, 1805. 4

From the Boston Chronicle.

An invidious attempt has been recently made by the *Boston Juno*, to arraign the wisdom and consistency of Mr. Jefferson in his governing capacity. The shafts of calumny have been long directed against his private honor, with a wanton and unprofitable temerity: but they have proved only ruinous to the party who gave them action; they have now referred to another mode of attack, which is more manly, although it is equally fallacious.

As this is the only nation upon the habitable globe where the deeds and principles of the government can be duly canvassed, we might presume that a desire to maintain that privilege would prevent a misuse of such an enviable superiority: with the good and the great it certainly would; but with the base and the illiberal, and treasonable part of society it certainly will not. The reason of this defection from true policy is obvious, as the promulgation of truth would defeat their dishonest purposes. The political existence of their faction is guarded by sophistry and defamation, and their mischievous importance is interwoven with guilt and folly.

The Anglo-federal editors have recently changed their ground of abuse, and now inveigh in silly malignity against Mr. Jefferson because a few French privateers have infested the coasts of the Carolinas, and exercised a spirit of marauding that has been uniformly common to the pursuits of privateers of all nations; but in this spirit of naval speculation, the federal governments to which such privateers belong, have never been considered as responsible, in any other way, than as private actions for individual malefaction, could be enforced by evidence, and the perpetrators mulcted or punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. Then wherefore is this hue and cry raised against the wisdom of the executive authority, for suffering this diminutive evil, and laboring to attach the despoliment to the government of France? The answer will be brief and clear. It arises from a tremulous hope in this monarchic junto, to make the people unmindful, or forgetful, of the numerous insults and injuries that have been committed against their dignity and prosperity, by the frigates of his Britannic majesty, whose depredations and insolence have not merely been winked at, or countenanced by the British administration, but the very insulters have been raised to higher credit and advantages in their fatal navy, against whom the most heavy complaints were made by the American government, at the common desire of the aggrieved citizens of America.

The *Centinel*, in speaking of such depredations and offences, affects a squeamish regret, that we have not a naval establishment, equal to the resistance of these enormities; and would infer, from its non-existence, that Mr. Jefferson was regardless of the public good; yet this loud yell among the royalists, for the formation of a navy, never occurred when the Cambrian frigate of England, and other British ships of war of the same country, were anchored within our harbor at New York, to menace our constituted authorities, and to carry our seamen into an infernal captivity. On these trying occasions the federal lambs were either silently enjoying these degrading offences, on the part of their beloved friends and allies, the British, or extenuating or apologizing for such harsh measures, by every artifice, that fraud, or falsehood, or subtlety could suggest. Nay, some had the effrontery even to dare our government on those unpleasant occasions, and threaten us with the vengeance of those tyrants, whom we had previously overthrown in the contents of popular virtue.

Diveesting these insidious labors of their false coloring, their spirit and meaning amounts to this plain fact—they wish, (to use the language of the *Centinel*) to have such a navy only put in commission, "as will prevent the buccaners of the present day from committing their depredations in the mouths of our harbors and on our coast." That is, they wish to have force enough to embroil our government with France, for the unauthorized depredations of its subjects; but do not wish for a naval establishment that could counteract the authorized depredations of the British government's immediate officers and agents. The Anglo-federalists contemplate the attainment of two points by this partial manoeuvre: the first is to create an inextinguishable antipathy between America and France, by a second edition of John Adams' childish crusade against French happiness; and the second is, to create the basis of an inextinguishable debt, by the introduction of taxes, upon Mr. Pitt's accursed model; well knowing that our liberties would be lost in the influx of corruption, if it succeeded, and, if it did not, that the popularity of the government would be endangered by the proceeding.

The Bishop of London has written a circular letter to all the females of fashion, requiring them to discontinue their Sunday parties in future, unless they mean to subject themselves to the penalties of the Ecclesiastical court.

From the Trenton True American.

There is no point on which a great portion of our farmers err so much, as in tilling such large quantities of land as they do.—Four acres closely fenced, well manured, and kept clean and stirring will produce more corn than ten acres in the common mode of fencing, manuring, and tending. Further, these 4 acres of ground will be enriched with the manure not absorbed by the crop of corn so as to produce more grass or grain the ensuing year than the ten acres, that are planted without, or with but little manuring.—Add to this the personal labour, loss of time wear of implements, waste of seed and loss of flesh in horses are cultivated for the produce of four, and the balance in favor of tilling only a small portion of what is now usual to till, will appear surprisingly great. Farmers who have never made an experiment of this kind, will find their advantage in so doing.

By a late arrival at Baltimore, we are furnished with "a list of American vessels captured and sent into Jamaica," between the 8th of April and 20th of May," out of which, 3 had been taken by the French and retaken by the British, whilst the remaining 10 bound for different ports and freighted with valuable cargoes, had been captured and carried in by British cruisers! Of these 3 had been already tried and condemned by the court of vice-admiralty; and the rest were likely to meet with a similar fate. Thanks to the uniform policy of the British government, we have no occasion at this late time of day to acquire any new information about the lawless rapacity of British cruisers, or the no less infamous injustice of their courts of admiralty! Thanks to that experience by which we have so grievously suffered, we have at least discovered that the British monarch, "is the curse of his own people, the tyrant of the ocean, and the scourge of the world!" The present war cannot however last for ever; and when the period of pacification comes; we shall see the same tedious and disgusting scenes renewed, which succeeded the last war. Commissioners will once more be appointed by two governments; a list of lipoations will be laid before them; and after months of tiresome and laborious enquiry, our merchants will at least obtain some indemnification for their vessels and cargoes. Enquirer.

From a late English paper.

Last month we inferred from the Liverpool papers an account of some large importations of gold and silver specie from Philadelphia chiefly the coins of the United States. We are glad to say it still continues from different ports of America into Liverpool, so that we shall be able to import the gold and silver eagle of America as fast as the mint of the United States can coin them. The importation of British goods in America is still increasing, and the exchange is five per cent. in favour of Britain. We are happy to inform our readers that the Glasgow manufacturers have also received remittances of late from America in gold and silver eagles. The following we extract from the Glasgow paper: "Arrived the Sarah capt. Snowden, from Charleston, with 650 bags cotton, and 19 boxes of specie; the boxes of gold and silver are addressed to sundries, viz. Lindsey, Dalrymple, Dickson, Arnott, Austin George, Wilson, &c. all manufacturers in Glasgow."

PETER PINDAR.

Dr. Wilcoit, better known by Peter Pindar, called one day upon a bookseller, at Paternoster Row the publisher of his works, by way of enquiring into the literary and other news of the day. After some chat, the Doctor was asked to take a glass of wine with the seller of his wit and poetry. Our author consented to accept of a little *negus*, as an innocent morning beverage; when instantly was presented to him a cocoa-nut goblet with the face of a man carved on it. "Eh! eh!" says the Doctor, "what have we here?" "A man's skull replied the bookseller; "a poet's for what I know." "Nothing more likely," replied the facetious Doctor, "for it is universally known that ALL you booksellers drink your wine from our skulls."

Female play.—The whole fashionable world is absorbed in the discovery of the immense losses of the Dutchess of —, at play, principally with gamesters of her own sex, and some of them nearly her own rank and distinction. Her Grace's whole loss (chiefly at Faro) amounts to one hundred and seventy thousand pounds, of which a *gentlewoman* and *bohemian friend*, Mrs. — is said to have won no less than 30,000l. The discovery was made to the duke on Sunday last: The Dutchess rushed into the library, and, in a flood of tears, told him, "That she was ruined in fame and reputation, if these claims of honor were not instantly discharged." His grace was thunder-struck when he learned the extent of her requisition, and the names of the *female friends* who had contributed in so extraordinary a manner to such extreme embarrassments; having soothed her in the best manner he was able, he sent for two confidential friends, imparted to them all the circumstances, and asked them

how he should act? Their answer was promptly given—"Pay not one guinea of any such infamous demands!" and this advice it is supposed, will be strictly adhered to by the Duke. Her Grace is said to have executed some bonds, to satisfy for a moment those gambling claimants; but, of course they can be of no avail. Two gentlemen and five ladies, formed the snug *jack* of Rooks, that have so unmercifully stripped this *female Pidgeon* of distinction. Lond. pap.

Alexander Hamilton the late oracle of Federalism in a report made as Secretary of the treasury in 1762, gave his opinion to Congress, that "Ideas of a contrariety of interests between the Northern & Southern regions of the Union, are in the main as unfounded as they are mischievous. The diversity of circumstances, on which such contrariety is usually predicated, authorizes a directly contrary conclusion. Mutual wants constitute one of the strongest links of political connexion; and the extent of these bears a natural proportion to the diversity in the means of mutual supply.

Suggestion of an opposite complexion are ever to be deplored as unfriendly to the steady pursuits of one great common cause.

Reader, compare these sentiments with the ravings and railings, which you read and hear from our northern federalists at the present day, against the Southern States in general and Virginia in particular; and learn what a mutable consistent thing federalism is. Pitts. Sun.

When Mr. Granger came into office the mails were carried in coaches about 6000 miles, he has already (exclusive of the arrangements made for extending the carriage line thro' the state of Ohio and Kentucky) extended this safe and efficient mode of carriage to upwards of 15,000 miles. When the Pittsburgh line was contemplated it was thought impossible for it to succeed and the project ridiculed as romantic. It has however now been many months in successful operation, and doubtless will receive very considerable support from the contemplated extension. Good taverns are every where met with, where the stages stop, nor ought the public spirit of Messrs. Davis and Taminson, the contractors, to be omitted, who have by their exertions overcome such heavy difficulties—Altho' the horses are as good on this line as any perhaps in the world, yet, in some places the roads are very bad. It behoves the legislature of Pennsylvania to attend to this subject, otherwise the efforts making by New York will in time injure the trade of Philadelphia—Should the treaty succeed now negotiating with the Wiandot and other Indians (which is however rendered somewhat doubtful by the treacherous conduct of the British agents) it probably will not be long ere a line of stages will run thro' the county of Trumbull to Detroit—Such are the exertions which have been made and are contemplated, let them speak for themselves. Alexandria Examiner.

SILK.—The Windham Herald contains an account of the progress of the manufacture of silk in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, by which it appears that in the last year, 1804, there was produced in that town "between twelve and thirteen hundred pounds weight of well dried raw silk, every pound of which when made into sewing silk was worth seven dollars, and found a ready market." This silk is stated to be far superior to that imported in strength and durability. It is principally attended to by women and children, and therefore interferes very little with agriculture or other pursuits. Would not the manufacture of this article be worth attention in other places than Mansfield?

Aviation.—Professor Robertson, now at Petersburg, proposes in the second volume of the *Archives du Nord*, to make a balloon which shall be 103 feet in diameter, shall bear 74,400lb. and in which fifty persons, provided with provisions and other necessities may embark for several months, and thus be enabled to make physical and astronomical experiments, at every height of the atmosphere, in all weathers, and upon every point of the earth, that may be judged suitable.

GALVANISM.—Doctor Albin, now in London, lately exhibited at the house of Mr. Hunter, some curious experiments on the body of a dog newly killed, by which the company then present were exceedingly astonished by the powers of Galvanism. The head of the animal was cut off. The head and body were put beside each other on a table previously rubbed with a solution of ammonia. Two wires, communicating with the Galvanic through, were then applied, the one in the ear, the other at the anus of the dead animal.—No sooner had these applications been made than both head and body were thrown into the most animated muscular motions. The body started up with a movement by which it passed over the side of the table. The head equally moved; its lips and teeth grinding violently. A curiosity

has been expressed to have these experiments tried on a criminal newly executed. Dr. Albin communicated his discoveries in an ingenious paper, to the Royal Society.

How to preserve FRUIT TREES in blossom from the effects of frost.

[Extracted from the Encyclopedia.]

The Chevalier de Bienenberg of Prague, we are told, has discovered a method of effectually preserving trees in blossom from the fatal effects of those frosts which sometimes in the Spring destroy the most promising hopes of a plentiful crop of fruit. His method is extremely simple. He surrounds the trunk of the tree in blossom with a wisp of straw or hemp. The end of this he links, by means of a stone tied to it, in a vessel of spring water, at a little distance from the tree. One vessel will conveniently serve two trees; or the cord may be lengthened so as to surround several, before its end is plunged into the water. It is necessary that the vessel be placed in an open situation, and by no means shaded by the branches of the neighbouring trees, that the frost may produce all its effects on the water, by means of the cords communicating with it. This precaution is particularly necessary for those trees the flowers of which appear nearly at the same time as the leaves; which trees are peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the frost. The proofs of its efficacy, which he had an opportunity of observing in the Spring of 1787, were remarkably striking. Seven apricot espaliers in his garden began to blossom in the month of March. Fearing that they would suffer from the late frosts, he surrounded them with cords as first directed. In effect, pretty sharp frosts took place six or eight nights;—the apricot trees in the neighboring gardens were all frozen, and none of them produced any fruit, whilst each of the Chevalier's produced fruit in abundance, which came to the greatest perfection.

The following Extracts from Mr. Arthur Young's tour through Catalonia, are well worthy the attention of our agricultural readers.

"The land is prepared for irrigation with a nicety as curious as for making a bowling green; this general level is divided into oblong beds from 6 to 3 feet wide, by little ridges of fine mould, drawn up nicely with a rake every time the ground is sowed, in order that the water may not spread over too much at once. Lucerne is cut four, five, six and even seven times in a year—all broadcast and exceedingly thick and fine, from two and a half to three feet high when cut. It is all watered every eight days. All I saw would yield ten tons green per acre at each cutting, and much of it a great deal more. All the Lucerne I have any where seen, sinks on comparison with the vast and luxuriant burthens given by these watered grounds. The effect of irrigation is surprising, and far exceeds that of the very richest manures that can be spread on any land. Hemp in the watered lands is in many places a predominant crop. It is seven feet high and perfectly fine. Water more than doubles the rent of the land."

Dr Sibley, whose interesting account of Louisiana we lately published, has transmitted to the Medical Society of North Carolina, of which he is a member, an account of some of the medical and other productions of his newly adopted country. He says pecacua is produced there in great plenty, also all the species of snake root, ginseng, sassafras, cayenne, pepper and sage, grow wild in the woods, where there is a new species of Penny-Royal and wild wormwood.—He adds that he is informed the Lobelia and Columbo root are found there. The Ulva Ufini is common. Ginger is easily cultivated. There is a small tree which affords a yellow dye, supposed to be the saphira of India. A mine of Platina is said to have been discovered. Pit coal & spar plenty. In the interior, are immense droves of Antelope, larger than those of Africa, they are delicious food. There is besides a kind of wild hog, which the Spaniards call *evolina*, and weigh, full grown, about an hundred weight.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

With pleasure we notice a new American manufacture, equal in its utility and more beautiful than any we have ever seen of European manufactures.—BRED TICKING of the narrow blue stripe has been manufactured within a few weeks in the neighborhood of this city, of the most elegant texture from American cotton, and which besides its strength and beauty, retains both down and feather.—We understand some of this manufacture will be exposed for sale in this city soon.

News-York, July 3.

The brig Sally Tracy (arrived here on Saturday) left Bordeaux on the 9th of June, at which time no new event of importance had occurred on the theatre of European politics. The Rochefort squadron had got safe into port from the West Indies, and had failed again on a secret expedition.

FROM CADIZ.

We learn by captain Hall, of the *St. Charles*, arrived last night, that Cadiz was blockaded by five sail of the line, two frigates and a cutter, under the command of admiral Collingwood.

The United States gun boat No. 3, commanded by a lieutenant, and having 24 men on board, from New York, was attacked in the Gut of Gibraltar, by three Spanish privateers, and after a smart engagement boarded and took possession of her, and carried her into Algeiras; where in consequence of the remonstrances of the American officer, she was shortly after liberated. The day previous to her capture three gun boats, and two other United States vessels, *Ischorene*, failed to the harbor of Gibraltar to the eastward.

The ship New York, captain George, was to sail for Philadelphia in 5 days, with general Moreau and family on board. By the above vessel we have received Madrid Gazettes to the 14th June.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated June 22.

"By the inclosed papers, you will perceive the insulting stile in which the Spaniards mentioned in their public prints, an occurrence which took place a few days since of the attack and capture of one of the United States gun boats No. 3, by three Spanish privateers; the result of this business we are yet ignorant of, though it is said the boat is given up—the capture appears to have been intended more as insult than any thing else."

* Omitted.

The same letter announces the condemnation of the brig *Hudson* and cargo, by the tribunal of marine of the island of St. Leon. The reason given is "that the brig was English built, and the want of Spanish certificates to the property." This vessel is American built and owned, was bound to Naples with a valuable cargo, belonging entirely to native citizens.

Yesterday arrived his Britannic majesty's packet Princess Elizabeth from Falmouth, Eng. via Halifax, with the June mail. She sailed from Falmouth on the 14th June, and brings London papers to the 10th.

Dover (N. H.) July 13.

Dreadful Fires.—By accounts from several of the neighbouring towns, we find that the fires, in the course of last week, made dreadful ravages. In Barnstead, Barrington, Farmington, New-Durham, Middletown and Milton, the fences, for many miles consumed; the forests, and reserved woodlands, destroyed together with the adjoining fruits of the earth, such as grass, corn, &c. and many pastures wholly over run; horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, very much injured by the flames and smoke, and two cows killed. Most of the buildings, by the timely exertions of the inhabitants, and those in the vicinity, were saved, though many in great danger. On the 5th inst. the fires proved most disastrous. The high wind which prevailed on that day, drove the flames and smoke in a tremendous manner.—The large quantity of combustible matter, so natural in new settlements, tended to feed the insatiable flames; while the wind blew some of it to the distance of thirty, forty, and even to an hundred rods. Two valuable dwelling houses and barns were consumed in Farmington; one belonging to Mr. William Bennett, and the other to Mr. Isaac Leathers, both industrious and worthy citizens but little of their contents were saved. Also, a barn belonging to Mr. David Tuttle. The providential shower of rain on the 8th inst. has we trust, put a stop to further threatened desolations. The shower was preceded by heavy, wind which with the smoke, hail, and dust presented an awful scene, over-setting to heaps of ruin, a large barn belonging to Mr. Levi Young, of Alton, and another almost new, the property of Mr. Benj. Tricky, of Wakefield, and two others in said town, owners not recollected.

A suitable disposition to assist the sufferers on this trying occasion, was evinced by the inhabitants for many miles round.

Vincennes, I. T. May 29.

The first general court in and for the district of Louisiana, was opened in the town of St. Louis on the 7th inst.—Judges Vander Burgh and Griffin presided. [A grand jury was impanelled, charged at length, and found a number of indictments, which were traversed; and the court, after a session of 15 days, and doing a variety of business, adjourned.]

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict the report of a party of men being sent up the Missouri by Mr. Morrison, to go across the country and trade with the Spaniards at Santa Fe, and killed by the Indians—as that gentleman has sent no such party out.

We understand that advices have been received from Tangiers, as late as May 18, which do not countenance the intelligence recently received of a war with Morocco.

STAR
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
August 13, 1805.

Cambridge, (Md.) July 21.

We had a special court of Oyer and Terminer here last week, for the purpose of trying two negro men, accused of having attempted to raise an insurrection, under the act of 1751. One of them turned out to be a freeman, and did not come under the act—He was, however, (as perhaps it very fortunately happened) indicted for an inferior offence, for which he was tried and convicted—He was indicted for an assault with an intention to murder, and sentenced to the wheelbarrow for seven years. The testimony against him relative to the projected transaction was very strong indeed—and because a person he solicited to join him in the plot refused, he attempted to murder him to get clear of his testimony, but as Providence justly ordered it, he made his escape, and upon his testimony with other corroborating facts the conspirator was convicted; the testimony against the other fellow although strong was yet doubtful from the character of the witnesses; he was however convicted.—[He was executed on Friday the 9th instant.]

By a gentleman who arrived on Saturday evening from Washington, we are informed that the Notes, &c. taken from Mr. Peter, between Alexandria and Georgetown, on Tuesday last, have been recovered, except ten or twelve dollars. In the house of the robber the money was found, but our informant does not recollect his name. [Telegraph.

Alexandria, August 8.
FATAL DUEL.

It is with regret we announce the sacrifice of a victim at the shrine of the sanguinary practice of duelling. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, a duel was fought between Mr. Enoch M. Lyles, of this town, and Mr. John F. Bowie of Pricataway, Maryland, at Johnson's spring, about six miles from this town, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They exchanged shots at fifteen feet distance; when, unfortunately, Mr. L. received his antagonist's ball a little below the right breast, the ball passed through his liver and he expired a few minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday.

John A. Buford, the person apprehended on suspicion of wounding and robbing Mr. Peter, on Tuesday underwent his final examination before the magistrates, and was committed for trial at the next court, which commences on the 4th Monday of November next.

Boston, August 3.

The Fleet.—From an error of the longitude, as published in our last in which Lord Nelson's fleet was last spoken with, we were led to make some observations, which on a review of the subject, we find to have been incorrect. The exact longitude, in which Capt. Titcomb spoke this fleet, on the 2d July, was 34 44; and that of the combined French and Spanish, on the 29th June, 43; both steering an east, and east south easterly course. From this intelligence, which is undoubtedly correct, it appears that the English fleet have fairly got a head of their enemy; and on their arrival in Europe, may be enabled to ascertain the fact, and to dispose of the British force in those seas, as completely to intercept their return to any port in France or Spain.

Admiral Collingwood, with 6 fail of the line and frigates, was off Cadiz on the 24th June. This intelligence was brought by Capt. Waddle, arrived here on Saturday last from Cadiz, and who was boarded by one of the squadron, 7 leagues W. by S. of that place, and treated politely. The fleet was composed of the Dreadnaught 98 guns, vice admiral Collingwood, Tonnant 84, Mars 74, Colossus 74, Bellerophon 74, L'Achille 74, Endymione and Hydra frigates.

Capt. Jenkins arrived yesterday in 33 days from Cadiz, informs, that he understood at that place, that the United States Gun Boat, No. 3, was cut out of Gibraltar by the Spaniards, on the supposition of her being an English vessel—but on their discovering their mistake, was immediately given up. Capt. J. also informs, that Gen. Moreau and family had actually taken passage on board the ship New York, bound for Philadelphia, to sail the next day.

Capt. Jenkins heard nothing of any rupture between this country and Morocco.

SALEM, July 18.

Among the curious occurrences of our country, are the Camp Meetings. This religious novelty has been heard of in the southern states, but is in progress towards the northern. We lately heard of

one at Norton, and a Field Meeting has been lately held for several days at Lynn. Of the last, we have not had a circumstantial account. On the three last days of June, a Camp Meeting was held in Weathersfield, Vermont. We shall mention the principal facts as they are given from that state. On the first day 15 preachers were assembled, and about 150 hearers. At noon the number had increased to 250. The tents were in the camp on the first day. On the next day 500 persons had assembled, and at noon 1000. At 3 in the afternoon the number rose to 1200. On the Sabbath morning 2000 were together, and the number rose in the afternoon to 3000. At the Communion were 180. In the close, 50 preachers had arrived in camp, of whom 44 were Methodists, 3 Baptists, 2 Freewillers, and 1 belonging to a denomination calling themselves Christians. From the beginning of the meeting attempts were made to create confusion, and not without some success. The benefits which rewarded their zeal, are represented real, but are not given in the general account. The account says, the wicked erected a tent hard by, and foamed out wrath and malice; called upon the constables, tried to seize a falling woman, and undertook to whip a preacher; dressed themselves in women's clothing, and employed black and drunken men to pray in derision; hooting like owls and howling like wolves, and in the woods imitating savages. We leave the account without any remark, before the public.

The Society of Agriculture and Arts at Paris has lately been occupied with the improvement of the Plough, and with much ceremony and compliment have decreed the offer of a medal to our President for the valuable communications on this subject—the following is a translation from the *Moniteur* of part of the proceedings of the Society.

"The Society takes honor to itself for decreeing the 2nd medal to the illustrious Jefferson, President of the United States of America.—It is interesting indeed to see the First Magistrate of a great republic, lending his talents and name to the humble instrument of labor—and it is a circumstance worthy of remark in the history of this age, and of the new world, that America having received the Plough from Europe, returned the present perfected and complete.—The Society cannot offer Mr. Jefferson a more expressive mark of their gratitude than by sending him a collection of the memoirs of this assembly, and an account of its proceedings.—This homage indeed is the only one worthy of the friend of the plough—for an elevated mind, a generous heart, receives for the service it renders mankind its true recompense in the benefit itself."

Note.—Mr. Armstrong, ambassador to his Imperial Majesty from the United States, was invited to attend the sitting, to receive the medal destined for the President, but his health did not permit him to appear.

We think it necessary to mention, that the Gun Boats have general orders to keep their large gun in the hold, till they arrived in a certain latitude near the place of rendezvous, and that No. 3 had nothing ready but small arms to defend herself from the attack made on her by the three Spanish privateers.

Mr. G. L. GRAY, one of the proprietors of the "*Norfolk Gazette and Public Ledger*," has declined his editorial labors in consequence of bad health.

W. W. WORSLEY has also disposed of his interest in the Richmond "*Enquirer*." It will in future be conducted by Mr. Ritchie only.

"There is no country in the world where the rights and property of the people are so well secured as in Great Britain."

[David Daggett's Speech.]
Proof—"During the whole week the press gang have been indefatigable in their exertions. Persons of all professions, as well as seamen, have been occasionally taken."

[Connecticut Courant, July 4—
Liverpool Flead.]

How perfectly are the rights of the people of Great Britain secured! Subject to be torn from their business, their wives and children, hurried on board of ships of war, to contend for the barren rocks of Malta, and die for the honor of their king! This, citizens of Connecticut, is one of those rights which D. Daggett and the federal advocates of parliamentary and legislative omnipotence, would wish to secure to the good people of this State. It is a right which will be perpetuated to every commercial people who are governed by men, and not by well defined constitutional principles, and who suffer themselves to be deluded with the visionary idea of protecting commerce by a great navy.

A treaty has been concluded in the State of Ohio with several Indian tribes, by which one million two hundred thousand acres have been ceded to the United States for an annuity of eight hundred and twenty-six dollars.

FOR THE STAR.
ON SHOUTING.

IT is the indispensable duty of every one who proposes public utility as the basis of his actions, to depress folly, to elevate truth, and to pursue error through all the windings of her labyrinth—More particularly is it incumbent on each Christian to purge religion of her imperfections, and expose to the view of her votaries the defects which lie concealed beneath the semblance of piety.—We naturally express by external gestures, the agitations of the breast, and the various emotions of the soul are displayed in the tone of the voice. From this has originated the habit of shouting in Methodist assemblies. To combat this custom as pernicious to the influence of vital piety, and to oppose the progress of fanaticism, is my intention in the present attempt.

In our address to Omnipotence, reason should direct, and passion should animate. But when passion usurps the throne of reason, when imagination solely holds the helm, we are driven about irregular and wild. Incoherent exclamations are substituted in the place of devotion, and the strongest lungs are characterized as the strongest test of piety.—The "still small voice" of conscience whispers in vain, and the dictates of reason are unregarded. Is this the worship of the adorer of infinite wisdom, or the humble supplication of penitence bowed at the footstool of mercy? The adorer of Omnipotence, in silent admiration, breathes forth the fervent ejaculations of his soul, and the humble supplicant, overwhelmed with the load of his transgressions, dares scarcely lift his voice to the "Searcher of Hearts."—Let us unite then, my brethren, to root from religion this growing absurdity, and dissipate the cloud which so long has obscured the lustre of her rays. Let us teach the followers of Christ that distortions of countenance and extravagant gesticulations of body are unfuitable to that tranquil situation of the heart which religion demands.—That the shrinks from the embraces of the tumultuous, and flees from the arms of the violent.—That the passions should impel, but that the judgment should give the direction to that impulse.—That the passions should fan the fire of devotion, but that reason should allay the violence of the flame.

X. Z.

Queens Ann's county, July 30.

Singular cure for epidemic fevers.

The vapour arising from the custom of melting tallow with red hot tongs, practised in Scotland, in making candles, has been found efficacious in cases of malignant and epidemic fevers.—Mr. Read, merchant of Peterhead, was attacked by a fever, of which his brother died, and when very sick, almost fainting, and his veins and arteries violently agitated, the process of making candles was going on, and the smoke reached his bed. The smell of the burning tallow, offensive in ordinary cases, was agreeable to him, took away the sickness and tranquillized the nerves; when the business was over, his complaint recommenced when he caused tallow to be again burned, and the effluvia again relieved him. By repeating this simple and extraordinary remedy for two days he became perfectly well.

London paper.

From the Trenton true American.

The following occurrence actually took place a short time since at the house of a Federalist, in presence of a number of neighbours.

The master of the house was about whipping his child for telling a lie, and to give his chastisement the more effect preceded it by remonstrating with him upon the wickedness of telling a falsehood upon any occasion whatever, and concluded by observing it was his duty to punish him for such a sinful act.

Boy.—Why dada, you take the Trenton Federalist, and pay men for printing it, though I have frequently heard you say it was full of lies. What makes you pay them and whip me for the same thing?

The father felt this unexpected rebuke severely. He told the boy he was a saucy fellow, but he would forgive this time.—And I much doubt whether this hint from a child will not lose the printers of that paper a subscriber.

AN OBSERVER.

To the Independent Voters of
Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,
BEING solicited by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S Office, at the next election for Sheriff of Talbot county. Should I be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation, every exertion by me shall be made to give general satisfaction; but on the contrary, should you think proper to make choice of some other person, I shall bow with humble acquiescence to your better judgment.

Your obedient servant,

PRICE MARTINDALE.
August 13, 1805.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of ALEXANDER MURRAY.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers liquidate and adjust with Alexander Murray, the accounts of damages, interest and charges, in the case of the schooner Charming Betty, re-captured by him, while commander of the frigate Constellation, in the service of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred, and afterwards libelled in the district court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, in which case judgment was ultimately rendered by the circuit court, in pursuance of a decision of the supreme court of the United States; and that so much as may be necessary for satisfying the same, be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
January 31, 1805.—APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

David Kerr, junior,

HAS neatly disposed of his STOCK of GOODS, and wishes to bring his business to a final close.—All persons indebted to him for goods on bond, note, or open account, are requested to liquidate the same as soon as possible.
The GOODS remaining on hand, amounting to about 800 dollars, together with several houses and lots, in and about Easton, are still offered for sale or barter.
Easton, August 13, 1805.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the estate of Doctor MOSES ALLEN, late of Talbot county, deceased, from the orphans' court of said county. Those who are indebted to the said estate will be pleased to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, will be pleased to hand them in, properly authenticated. To the subscriber living near Easton in the county aforesaid.

MARGARET ALLEN,
August 13, 1805. 3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM CLAYLAND, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 20th of this instant. Those that neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SAM'L S. ROBINSON, Executor
of Wm. Clayland, deceased.
August 13, 1805. 3w

In Kent County Court,

JULY the 20th, 1805.
ON application to the justices of the said county court, by petition in writing of Jacob Falconar, of the said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and four, in the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jacob Falconar has resided two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said Jacob Falconar at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act:—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Jacob Falconar, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "*Republican Star*" printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks before the second Monday in October next, being the fourteenth day of the said month) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the Court house in the said county, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fourteenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Jacob Falconar's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.
August 13, 1805. 4

Advertisement.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at Miles river ferry, on the 17th day of June last, six head of CATTLE, as follows, to wit: one small dark brown Cow, about 6 years old, and one black Heifer, with white rump and tail, 4 years old; it is not recollected whether they are marked or not, but if they are, it is a swallow-fork in each ear; one small red Cow, with a white star in her face; and a large fore under her belly, about 8 years old, has a mark that is not known, one black Cow, about 6 years old; mark not known, with some white spots, and long bushy tail with a white end, one brindled Cow, with white rump and tail; clear horns, 6 years old, mark not known; and one red Heifer, with white rump and tail, 3 years old, and not marked. Any person who will give information to the subscriber, of the above-mentioned Cattle, shall receive all reasonable charges, and the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

WILLIAM MURPHY.
August 13, 1805. 3w

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of the late WILLIAM GORHAM, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesdays the 25th of September next

THAT valuable and well improved FARM, formerly the property of William Adams, etc. being in Somerset County (situated on the head of Wicomico River) within five miles of Princess Anne, and east of Salisbury—containing about 384 acres on which there is an elegant two story brick House, completely finished in the most fashionable manner; with a good cellar, pantry, and kitchen below; there is also a good cook room adjoining the house, and excellent granary with a good cellar, two large barns, and all other convenient houses and a good apple and peach orchard, and a great variety of almost all kinds of fruit. The soil is very fertile, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn and tobacco. The purchaser will be at liberty to sow a crop of wheat on the farm this present year. Bond and security, being it is the day of sale, will be required for the payment of one third part of the purchase money on the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given; and one third to be paid on the eleventh day of October, 1807, and the residue on the eleventh day of October, 1708.

William Cottman,
Levin Farrington,
Lazarus Cottman, } Executors:
August 13, 1805. 6w

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late Doctor HOWES Goldsborough of Cambridge, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved by the 1st day of March next; otherwise their claims will be considered as relinquished.
MARY GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r of Howes Goldsborough, dec'd.
August 13, 1805. 6

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year, the HOUSES and LOTS at the Cross Roads near Cambridge, where the late Doctor Howes Goldsborough used to live. The Buildings are convenient and comfortable; the lots are large, well inclosed, and in good order for tillage.—Also to be rented, the small HOUSE in Cambridge, which Doctor Goldsborough now occupies as a shop. For terms apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.
MARY GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r of Howes Goldsborough, dec'd.
August 13, 1805. 3

The Subscriber

HAVING sustained great loss, and much inconvenience from persons coming and passing through the woodlands belonging to her dwelling plantation, she at o through her farm, finds herself obliged to forewarn all persons whatever from passing in any way either through her woods or farm. Whoever shall disregard this notice and trespass in any way, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without any distinction.

ANNA MARIA TIEGHMAN.
Pliminton, Aug. 13, 1805. 3

Worcester County Court.

MAY term, 1805.
BENJAMIN BURROWS, an insolvent debtor of Worcester county having applied by petition in writing to the justices of the said county court, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Benjamin Burrows had resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said Benjamin Burrows at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act:—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Benjamin Burrows, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "*Republican Star*" printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks before the second Monday in October next, being the fourteenth day of the said month) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the Court house in the said county, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fourteenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Benjamin Burrows's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tst.
JOHN C. HARDY, Clk.
August 13, 1805. 3

The Undersigned

HEREBY notify the public, that books will be opened at Mr. William E. van's tavern; and the Maryland Insurance Office; in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the 18th day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue open until 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, to complete the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike road.

The subscriptions will be received under the terms and limitations of the act of assembly, passed by the legislature of Maryland at their last session, entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county and for other purposes." If the capital stock should be subscribed, application will be made to the legislature at their next session, for a law to ratify the proceedings of the undersigned; and to authorize the immediate commencement of the work.

W. OWINGS,
L. ETTING,
D. WILLIAMSON,
E. JOHNSON,
J. CROMWELL,
C. CARNAN.
Baltimore, August 13,

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE elegant three story BRICK HOUSE in which the subscribers now reside situated on Chester river, in Chester town. The water lot on which the building is situated is one hundred and twenty-five feet in front, and one hundred in depth, and is enclosed chiefly with brick and stone walls and buildings. The house is forty-two feet by twenty-eight, has two kitchens, a close and open pantry, two servants' rooms, with the necessary closets. On the first floor are two commodious rooms, with a passage through the centre, another including a stair case leading into the kitchen and upper part of the building, a piazza looking to the south-east, and commanding a fine prospect of the river. In the second story are three neat commodious rooms, and another piazza over that or the lower floor. In the third or attic story are four rooms and a clothes press, with passages as in the second story, and a garret above. The house is completed of the choicest materials, and finished according to the most approved style in modern architecture. On the premises are a neat house, a garden terminated on piles, and on the opposite side of the street is a stone stable and coach house, thirty feet by twenty, and stands on the front of a beautiful garden, containing one third of an acre, stored with delightful fruit trees, &c. The subscribers would rather exchange the premises for lands either in Kent or Queen Anne's; but if sold, will give a reasonable credit, securing the annual payment of the interest.

We will also sell a mortgaged right in a TRACT of LAND, lying on Langford's Bay, in Quaker Neck, Kent county, the soil of which is of the best quality. Very little money will be wanted, but security for the principal and interest will be expected. For terms and further particulars apply to

GEORGE W. THOMAS, AND
MARY S. THOMAS.
Chester Town, August 6, 1855. 2m

I will rent for the ensuing year,
Or a term of years,

A PLANTATION within four miles of Chester town, containing near six hundred acres. The soil is kind for wheat, corn, rye, and other small grain, natural to grass, and convenient to the market either of Baltimore or Chester town. The premises are well watered. There will be seeded about one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, upwards of an hundred of which will be sown in fallow. The buildings on this farm are very good, the dwelling house thirty-four feet by eighteen; on the first floor are two commodious rooms, and three above; there is also an excellent kitchen, milk house, corn house, granary, stable, carriage house, &c. Should any person be disposed to rent, they can be accommodated with stock or all kinds, farming utensils, &c. For particulars apply to

GEORGE W. THOMAS.
Chester Town, August 6, 1855. 2m

For Sale,

MY FARM in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, containing about one thousand acres of land. It lies about two miles from the Head of Chester on the road leading from thence, (by Jonathan Jester's valuable mill, and a place called Grog-town,) to Dover and Duck Creek Cross Roads, and is about nine miles from the latter place, which affords an excellent and uniform market for all kinds of produce. The situation is high and healthy, the soil fertile, and well adapted to farming, and there are about 350 acres of the tract in wood and timber.

If not sold at private sale before the 1st day of September next, it will be offered on that day at public auction, on the premises, by Joseph Thompson, Esq. of said county, who is authorized to sell the same entire, or in such parcels as may be convenient to purchasers. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, and any person wishing for information, or to view the premises, will be please to apply to Joseph Thompson, Esq. who lives near the premises, or to the subscriber in Annapolis.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.
August 6, 1855. 6

TO BE SOLD at Public Sale, ON Saturday the 24th instant, that PARM, late the property of Thomas Rigby deceased, beautifully situated on the waters of Irish creek, containing 97 1-2 acres. The handsome situation, together with the abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl that are convenient to this farm in their different seasons, renders it an object worthy of attention. The terms of sale are, one and two years credit on the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

—ALSO—

WILL be sold at the same time, some personal property, consisting of hogs, sheep, and some household and kitchen furniture, on a credit of six months on all sums above ten pounds, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ELIZABETH RIGBY.
SARAH RIGBY.

Talbot county, Deep Neck,
August 6, 1855. 3

To be Sold,

A FARM in Queen Anne's county; Maryland, about two miles from the Nine Bridges, containing between two and three hundred acres of LAND, now rented to Mr. John Patrick, who will take the trouble to show the premises. As any person wishing to purchase will view the property, a particular description is deemed unnecessary. If not sold before the 10th of September next, it will be rented. For terms of sale or rent, apply to William T. Jersey, Centerville or to the subscriber in Jersey.

WILLIAM TOD.
August 6, 1855. 6

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION on Tuesday the thirteenth day of August next, the personal estate of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, at his late dwelling house in Balton, consisting of several valuable Negro servants, held for a term of years according to their respective ages; household and Kitchen Furniture, some Horse implements of Husbandry, Cattle, and one hundred barrels of Indian Corn. The Negroes will be sold on a credit of three years; and the residue of the property on a credit of eighteen months. The Corn will be delivered on a convenient Landing on Choptank river, near Dover Ferry. And on the FRIDAY following his personal estate in Caroline county, consisting of the like articles, will be sold in like manner and upon the like terms, at his late plantation in that county. The purchaser before the removal of the property are to give bond with sufficient securities for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

ENALLS MARTIN, Ex'ors.
PETER EDMONDSON,
July 20, 1855. 3

TO BE SOLD at Private Sale; THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, known by the name of *Leach Blagom*; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land; well timbered and enclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c. The houses are in good order; and as it is a reputed purchaser would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, on the premises, or to

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, July 16, 1855. 11

For Sale

TWO houses and one acre of ground, well inclosed with a palisade in garden, and the residue well inclosed with post and rail fence; together with two outhouses, two smoke houses, and other convenient out-offices, in the growing town of Newmarket, Dorchester county; the remainder of the lot well laid down in clover his spring. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, on third in twelve months, and the remaining third in two years, with interest from the day of sale (see simple.) For terms apply to

JOHN MACKEY.
July 23, 1855. 59

A Bargain in Lands.

ABOUT nine hundred acres of LAND, lying and being in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, within six miles of Choptank bridge, ten miles of Denton, in Caroline county and State of Maryland, within twelve miles of Frederica Landing and fourteen miles of Milford, on the waters of Delaware. This land is divided into three tenements, on one of which the subscriber resides. In the whole, there are about three hundred acres of arable land, which is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, timothy, or any kind of grass; the remainder is woodland, well covered with white oak timber. A person wishing to pursue the farming business, may now have an opportunity to purchase land to advantage; the lands are very strong, and when improved, bring very luxuriant crops. Only one sixth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the residue, with interest at very convenient annual payments, to suit the purchaser. The subscriber wishing to remove to a commercial city, prefers bonds to land to tenant out. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of

W. HUGHLETT.
June 18, 1855. 31

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 considerable 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 by twenty-six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are like wise 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 Anne's county, May 14, 1855. 11

TO RENT for the ensuing Year, A NEW two story brick dwelling

HOUSE, on Washington Street, with two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, table and granary, with a well of excellent water in the yard, at present occupied by William Thomas, Esquire. For terms apply to

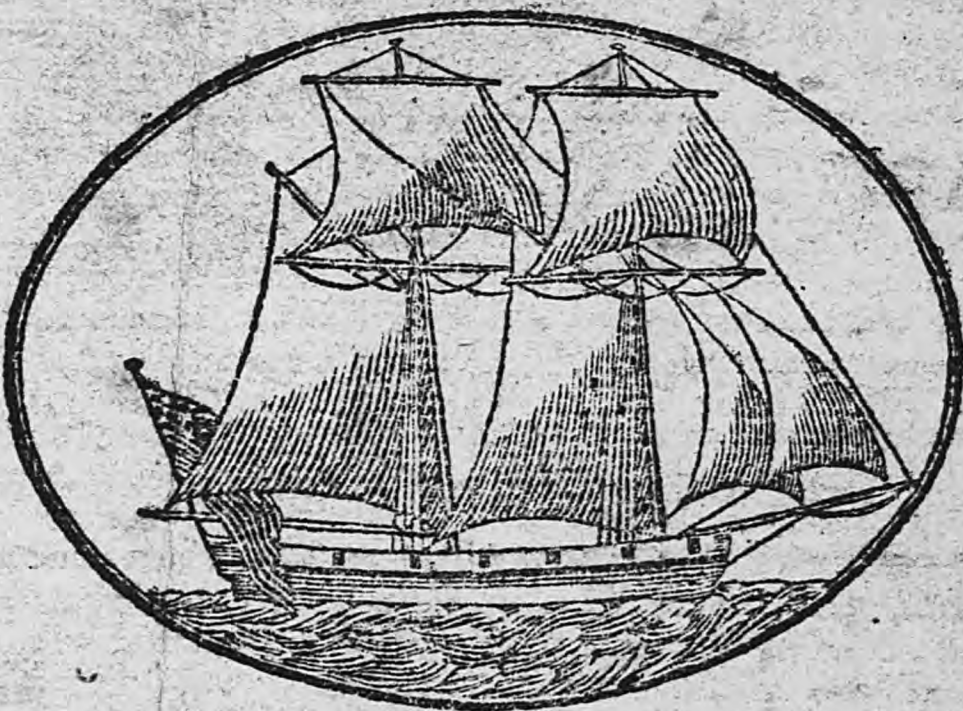
JAMES WILSON, junr.
Easton, July 30, 1855. 11

Cook Wanted.

A MIDDLE AGED woman of good character, who understands cooking and house-work in general, that can be recommended, is wanted for the remainder of the year. Apply at the Star Office, B. B. No.

July 9, 1855. 3

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET.

WILL sail from Easton every Wednesday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock; and leave Baltimore every Saturday morning about the same hour. The above mentioned Packet is new, sails fast, and in nice order for the reception of Freight or Passage. The subscriber has two other BOATS in good order, which will run with Wheat, Corn, and other Freights that may offer either from Choptank or Miles River, by a list of orders being left at his Packet Office, Easton Point. Experienced and skillful Skippers are employed for the Grain Boats; and every attention shall be paid to the orders of his friends, and the public in general; and personal attention given to the Packet, by

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1855.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1855.
ORDERED, That the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American Telegraph, and the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick town; Grievess's paper, at Hagar's town; and in Smith's and Cowan's papers, at 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, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of 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's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne'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, as so afore said 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 never-

theless, that such suggestion shall be made as afore said 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 preferred 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 impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in said prosecution to be transmitted to the judges of any adjoining county court for trial, and the judges of such county court shall hear and determine the same as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

V. And be it enacted, That there shall be a court of appeals, and the same shall be composed of the chief judges of the several judicial districts of the State, which said court of appeals shall hold, use and exercise, all and singular the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, heretofore held, used and exercised, by the court of appeals of this State, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used and exercised by the general court; and the said court of appeals hereby established shall sit on the western and eastern shores for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this State shall direct and appoint, and any three of the said judges of the court of appeals shall form a quorum to hear and decide in all cases pending in court, and the judges who have given a decision in any case in the county court shall withdraw from the bench upon the deciding of the same case before the court of appeals; and the judges of the court of appeals may appoint the clerks of the said court for the western and eastern shores respectively, who shall hold their appointments during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour 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 vacant 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, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notice is hereby Given,

I O all whom it may concern, that I, almost as my wife Elizabeth Fountain, has without any provocation known to me, eloped from my bed and board; and taken with her my daughter Marinda, this is therefore to forward all persons from harbouring them, or dealing with them on my account, from the date hereof, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by them.

THOMAS FOUNTAIN.
Caroline county, July 18, 1855. 3

Ingratitude.

TUESDAY, 23d July, there appeared in this paper, a notice, bearing the signature of my husband (Thomas Fountain) in which was declared, that I had forsaken his bed and board, without any known cause; and also forewarning any person of entertaining me or my child, or dealing with me on his account, &c. I am conscious he did not dictate for himself; yet it becomes necessary for character sake, to give a brief statement of the cause by which our separation took place, the ingratitude of my husband, and how far his estate was endangered by me.

About three years since, he visited my father's, quite a stranger, and from his declarations of present love, future indulgence, and the character of his brothers (two pious Methodist preachers) I thought at least that he was a rational being. But two weeks had not succeeded our marriage before I found myself tied to an intolerable drunkard, and four months had not elapsed, before, at the instigation of my own life, I caught his arm, which otherwise would inevitably have put a period to the life of a maniac; for he had made two strokes across his throat with a keen knife, which laid his wind pipe open in view, and caused a profuse flow of blood—had got the knife a third time almost to his throat, when I caught his arm. And from that time to the time I left him, there are but few, if any, that ever experienced as much abuse, either by words or deeds, as I have done from him. At the time I eloped he was pursuing me with a gun, and would no doubt have murdered me, had it not been for the interposition of a gentleman (Mr. W. C.) to whom I look up as a preserver of my life. It would be impossible for me to relate even the particular maltreatment that I have received from him; but I aver that for weeks together, I have not slept twelve hours, for he was not often disposed to sleep of nights, and even when he was asleep, I was afraid to close my eyes, lest he should assassinate me, which he often threatened to do. But notwithstanding his threats and frequent attempts to take my life, and which I had no reason to believe from his conduct towards me, I have for weeks fed him like an infant, which was at times when drink made him incapable of hurting me. From the above it may be asked why I bore his abuse so long? I answer, that we have a child, and he a brother who is gaping for his property, and who has fine our separation, took the advantage of my husband's distemper, and prevailed on him to convey every iota of his estate to him (William Fountain) leaving me and my child quite poor—My clothes did not escape; every ear rings, and some garments that I should blush to name, were taken off by pillage, although they never cost my husband a groat, for the three years of our living together, he has never been out three times that number of dollars on my account, neither in clothes nor ear rings.

From the above, it is easy to discover how much his property was endangered by me which was at the time he forewarned people from dealing with me, all made over to his brother Billy. And if this does not silence my husband's agent, the relation of some more particular circumstances when brought to public view will have that effect.

ELIZABETH FOUNTAIN.
August 6, 1855. 3

Overseer's place Wanted.

I HE subscriber having been regularly bred to the Farming business, and having a general knowledge of it, wishes to engage with some gentleman in this or the neighboring counties in the line of an OVERSEER—he can get sufficient recommendations; and has no other family than a wife. A line left at the Star Office will be attended to, by

GREENBERRY COLLINS.
July 30, 1855. 3

An Overseer Wanted.

ONE well recommended, will receive two hundred dollars per annum, and the usual accommodations.

EDWARD HARRIS.
Queen Anne's county, Aug. 6, 1855. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act to relieve him from debts which he finds himself wholly unable to pay.

BENJAMIN WAILES.
Somerset county, August 6, 1855. 6



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, AUGUST 20, 1805.

[NO. 41....311]

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.

SPEECH,

Delivered by his Excellency,
GOVERNOR CLAIBORNE,

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

ON PROROGUING THEM, JULY 3, 1805.

Fellow citizens of the Legislative Council:

I have attended in this hall for the purpose of prologuing your session, and thus to close, perhaps forever the political connexion now subsisting between us. The occasion has given rise to the reflections, calculated to excite on my part, a great degree of sensibility. To you, gentlemen, who have participated with me the toil of legislating for a territory situated as this has been; where a general innovation throughout the whole system of government, presented a variety of legislative objects that required the exercise of a more than an ordinary share of talent and discretion; where prejudice and former habits presented impediments to that progress of improvement, which experience had suggested, and reason sanctioned;—and above all, where party spirit, lighted up by selfish, and occasionally by unprincipled ambition, was too successful in producing distrust and disquiet; permit me to observe that to citizens, who neither influenced by any wayward impulse of the moment, or awed by the difficulties in view, attended with fidelity and remained with firmness at the post assigned them by their country, a great debt of gratitude is due, and my sincerity cannot be questioned, when for them I profess much respect, and a sincere regard.

Uncandid men have said, and may have been deceived into the belief, that this country became annexed to the United States under the most favorable auspices and that therefore every dissatisfaction manifested by the people, may be attributed to the feebleness or wickedness of the local administration. To what degree of credit this statement is entitled, you gentlemen, well know.—But let the stranger be told, that at the period of the cession, the aspect of affairs in Louisiana was not such as to justify an expectation on the part of those intrusted with the government, that their administration would for some time, be otherwise than painful and perplexing.

In a territory whose citizens are for the most part either natives, or descendants of natives of France and Spain, who had long cherished a fond remembrance of the country of their forefathers;—In a territory that had been controlled by the will of arbitrary chiefs, for near a century, and harassed by frequent change of allegiance; where the ties of birth, affinity and language;—the influence of habit and past favors, had made those impressions, which like causes every where produce, the man indeed must be little acquainted with human nature, who had supposed that in a territory thus situated the principles of the American government, could have been introduced without difficulty, or that the public functionaries could have discharged their duties in such a way, as to have conciliated the good opinion of all.—That the people have experienced inconvenience, must be admitted; but that it was inseparable from the change of dominion. During the first provisional government, probably some errors may have been committed, and these have too often been exaggerated, by the malevolent and designing. On this subject, however, I feel no uneasiness, as the errors of a good intention will readily be excused by a generous people; but in relation to the calumnies to which I have been subjected, and their authors, I look down upon them with contempt, from that eminence on which conscious innocence has placed me. I believe I may confidently assert that the provisional administration in Louisiana was commenced and conducted with confidence as to the principle by which its acts were governed; a principle of mild and conciliatory justice, resolved on at an early period, as the best policy that could be pursued in a district, where the harmony of the citizens was secured but by slender ties, and where it was the daily labor of some to rend those ties asunder. Armed as that administration

was with extensive power, it was, perhaps, difficult to avoid the character of tyranny, without being exposed to charges of defect on the other extreme.

Superficial observers and perverted minds are often unable to view the arm as otherwise than feeble, which, when clothed with power, refuses to exert it. But the principle was fixed, and if occasions did occur that might have justified a departure from it, I nevertheless look back with pleasure to the forbearance that was so happily persevered in, and I feel proud in the reflection that no unworthy spirit of resentment was at any time manifested by the government or its friends.

But whatever, upon the whole, may have been the defects of that administration, this much at least we find to be a fact, that the country has suffered no material injury from them; that through the favor of heaven and the amiable disposition of the people in general, good order was preserved, private and public rights secured, and the territory advanced in agriculture, commerce, population and wealth.

Fellow Citizens of the
Legislative Council,

I now come to the period at which your labors commenced, and permit me to assure you of my great admiration of the judgment you have manifested in selecting proper objects of legislation.—Your code of criminal law, exhibiting a system at the same time mild and energetic; the judicious innovations which you have occasionally made in the municipal arrangements of the country; the wise acts you have passed for the convenience, encouragement and protection of commerce, as well as for the internal improvement of the territory; and above all, the laudible provision you have made for the introduction of science and literature, and for the education of the rising generation, will remain lasting testimonies of your abilities, discretion and real patriotism. With respect to the laws for the organization of the militia, I have great confidence in their success; but a sufficient time has not elapsed to give the operation of them a fair trial. Within a period so limited as that of your sessions, and with such a diversity of duties before you, more could not have been expected, and it is a subject of congratulation that so much has been done, and done so well.

Another important change in the nature of our government, now awaits us. The congress of the United States, ever just to their engagements, and faithful to the interests of all within their protection, have assigned the period at which Louisiana is to become one of the sovereign and independent states of the American union, in the mean time the right of self government is extended to this district, under the like restrictions which have been laid on our fellow citizens, in the other territories of the United States. This species of temporary government has been found commensurate to the protection of society, and the advancement of the general weal, and is certainly well calculated for the gradual introduction of those representative principles, on which the future constitution of the state (when erected) must necessarily be predicated. But possibly there may be many, whom this new form of government will fail to satisfy. It would indeed, be a presumption unwarranted by experience, to calculate on universal approbation of any measure.—The best of men may occasionally differ in political sentiments, and the investigation of their opinions lead to truth, and may be considered one of the salutary incidents of political freedom. But, unfortunately, society is sometimes infested with members who argue, not to enlighten, but to mislead their fellow citizens, and who from motives of disingenuous ambition, or from malice, labor incessantly to raise themselves on the ruin of others.—That there have been, and still are, a few individuals among us of that description, is I fear too true. Under their patronage calumny may distort the most innocent actions, and pervert error into crime.—It may enter the threshold of domestic life, harrow up private feelings, and produce private distress: But the distrust of the discerning, and the contempt of the good, will sooner or later, drive the authors into obscurity.

Fellow Citizens of the Council,

After the political change, on the eve of which we now are, there remains but one more which this territory is destined to experience, and that is its complete incorporation into the American Union. We have heard idle reports of various

kinds, respecting new territorial divisions, and partial, and sometimes total retrocessions of foreign powers; but these seem to me to be the fanciful chimeras of unreflecting minds. My firm belief is that the Mississippi will cease to flow, ere the ceases to behold Louisiana attached to the empire of American Freedom.—A disposition to encroach on the territories of others, is foreign to the nature of our government; but the preservation of her own, is one of its vital principles. Just to the rights of others, the American nation will preserve her own inviolate, or perish with them.

Fellow Citizens of the Council,

I fear the range I have taken has been too extensive, and that I trespass upon your polite attention. Your duties are closed—I declare your session prorogued, *fine die*. You will retain my affectionate remembrance, and my best wishes accompany you.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans,

July 3d, 1805.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The following account of the Russian Massachusetts enterprise, along the west coast of North America, was drawn up by Jacob Crounshield, Esq. of Salem, for Dr. Mitchell. It is highly interesting, and has a near connection with the persevering attempt, making by Capt. Lewis and Clark, to penetrate by land to the Pacific ocean.

"I fear it will not be in my power, dear sir, to give you very correct information, as to the points of your enquiry. You ask, whether I am in possession of any facts, relative to the settlement or migration of the Kamtschadales, or subjects of Russia, by land or sea; along the north west coast of America." I am in possession of no facts, except from the information of others, but I believe it is certain that the Russians, for 8 or 10 years past, have been on the coast, and that they are extending their settlements, if they may be called such, to the southward. They come from Kamtschatka, and their progress is to the south, where I have no doubt they will prove troublesome, either to the Spaniards or ourselves, if we should ever take possession of that part of the coast (and we can produce better titles to the country than any European nation whatever.) Al though I am not now able to point out the place where they have made establishments, yet I have been informed, and I think correctly, that several Russian traders from Kamtschatka have fixed themselves at Queen Charlotte's Island, and in that neighborhood, where they carry on an advantageous commerce with the Indians. They remain over winter, and collect large quantity of sea otter, and other skins, which are delivered to Russian vessels that regularly visit the coast from St. Petersburg and other places on the eastern parts of Kamtschatka. Their vessels make frequent voyages, and supply their traders with such articles as will sell to advantage among the natives. I am not positive that I heard of the Russians making permanent settlements, but I am sure that the Americans have frequently met their traders on different parts of the coast to the north of Nootka Sound. It is said they mix freely with the natives, learn their language, and endeavor to conciliate them by every means in their power; and I was once informed by a gentleman who had been on the coast, that they possessed a very considerable influence over the northern tribes; and it was his opinion, as it is mine, that the Russian government contemplates making encroachments to the southward, until they shall be stopped by the Spaniards. The American traders were assuredly on the coast before the Russians, except, indeed, that a Russian vessel or two might have visited that part of the coast immediately opposite the eastern extremity of Asia, a few years before.—It is almost 20 years since the ship Columbia, capt. Kendrick, and the sloop Mary Washington, capt Gray, were dispatched from Boston to the N. W. coast of America; they made important discoveries, and took possession of a considerable tract of country, and capt. Kendrick actually received deeds of a large part from some of the principal chiefs. The river Columbia, if I am not mistaken, receives its name from the Boston ship I have mentioned. I saw the Columbia in Canton, on her return with a cargo of sea otter skins, which were advantageously disposed of in that market. The Mary Washington afterwards came to China, and made frequent voyages

back to the coast, but I believe never returned to the U. States. Capt. Kendrick having sent the Columbia home, under charge of capt. Gray, remained in the sloop, and finally lost his life on the coast, in saluting another vessel.

I was acquainted with captain Metcalf, of New-York, who commanded the brig Elenora—he was early on the coast, and told me, he had taken possession in behalf of the United States.—Captain Metcalf was either cut off by the natives, or lost on the coast, on his second trip after he had visited the Isle of France. Captain Roberts and others from Boston, soon followed capt. Kendrick. Since those voyages were made, (and they were the first undertaken from this country) the Americans have carried on a constant trade to the coast, where they collect otter skins and carry them to China, and for ten or fifteen years they may have been from five to ten vessels, principally from Massachusetts, engaged in this trade. I have only referred to their voyages, particularly to capt. Kendrick's, with a view of shewing you that the Americans have as good, if not better claims to the country than the Russians can possibly have. I with a collection could be made of all their voyages; the information to be derived from them would certainly be interesting, and perhaps important, in establishing our title to the country embraced within the limits of their discoveries. Capt. Metcalf was a very correct navigator, and has made valuable charts and drawings of the coast and harbors which he had entered, but I presume they were lost with him. The first navigators are chiefly dead, and it is doubtful whether their journals were preserved. Captain Kendrick's is said to have fallen into the hands of a Mr. Howell, who it is understood, died in Manila, where it is probable they were lost.—Capt. Ingraham, who sailed under Kendrick in the Columbia, afterwards made a voyage to the north west coast, and thence to China, and on their passage discovered a small cluster of islands, and I have heard that his journal was presented to general Washington, and it is very probable it may be found among his papers. It is possible that captain Magee's may be preserved by his friends or relations who reside in Boston, and if a copy can at any time be obtained, you may depend I will not fail to present it to you. I do not recollect a single vessel ever having performed a voyage from Salem to the western coast of America. Our merchants having generally been engaged in other enterprises, particularly to the East Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, few or none from our port, within my knowledge, have dispatched any vessel round Cape Horn, upon voyages for sea otter skins, which are only procured in high northern latitudes, on the west side of this continent.

The eastern extremity of Asia is so near the western part of North America, that the Russians have easy and frequent communication with it. I have not the least doubt but that they have views of taking possession of the whole coast, from the northern extremity of the continent (as far as the sea is navigable) to the Spanish settlements to the southward; and I am of opinion the late Russian voyage of discovery is connected with the general system of extending their settlements in that quarter of our continent. The Russians for the first time I think are now passing Cape Horn, and their ships are destined to Kamtschatka and the N. W. coast of America. We must wait the event, but if I am not very much deceived, you will find their attention principally directed to discoveries and settlements on our western shores.

The extreme point of their southern discoveries I cannot ascertain. They collect the skins of the sea otter and another animal, which they carry to Kamtschatka, and by that route they reach Europe and China, by land. I have heard of no Russian vessel making a voyage from the coast direct to China; nor do I think that any Russians have as yet undertaken any commercial voyage from the eastern shores of Asia to China, except indeed they may have passed into some of the ports on the northern and eastern coast of that country, which are not frequented by our navigators. The European and American traders are only allowed to visit Canton.—If the Russians intend to make permanent settlements on the American coast, and extend them southward, there can be little doubt that they may interfere with our claim to the western part of Louisiana, provided we secure a title to that territory as far as the great western ocean.

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM CLAYLAND, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber on or before the 20th of this instant. Those that neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SAM'L. S. ROBINSON, Executor

of Wm. Clayland, deceased.

August 13, 1805. 3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the estate of Doctor MOSES ALLEN, late of Talbot county, deceased, from the orphans' court of said county. Those who are indebted to the said estate will be pleased to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, will be pleased to hand them in, properly authenticated, to the subscriber living near Easton, in the county aforesaid.

MARGARET ALLEN,

August 13, 1805. 3w Executrix

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late Doctor Horatio Goldsborough of Cambridge, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved by the 15th of March next, otherwise their claims will be considered as relinquished.

MARY GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'or

of Horatio Goldsborough, dec'd.

August 13, 1805. 6

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all whom it may concern, that inasmuch as my wife Elizabeth FOUNTAIN, has without any provocation known to me, eloped from my bed and board; and taken with her my daughter Maria, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harbouring them, or dealing with them on my account, from the date hereof, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by them.

THOMAS FOUNTAIN.

Caroline county, July 13, 1805. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers fees for the year 1804, are earnestly solicited to discharge the same on or before the 10th day of August next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. And all persons indebted for Fees due prior to that time need expect no farther indulgence.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff

of Talbot County.

Easton, July 9, 1805. 4

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to prefer petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act to relieve him from debts which he finds himself wholly unable to pay.

BENJAMIN WAILES.

Somerset county, August 6, 1806. 6

Advertisement.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at Miles river ferry, on the 15th day of June last, six head of CATTLE, is follows, to wit; one small dark brown Cow, about 6 years old, and one black Heifer, with white rump and tail, 3 years old; it is not recollected whether they are marked or not, but if they are, it is a swallow-fork in each ear; one small red Cow, with a white star in her face, and a large fore under her belly, about 2 years old, has a mark that is not known, and a black Cow, about 6 years old, mark not known, with some white spots, and long bushy tail with a white end, one brindled Cow, with white rump and tail, clear horns 6 years old, mark not known, and one red Heifer, with white rump and tail, 3 years old, and not marked. Any person who will give information to the subscriber, of the above-mentioned Cattle, shall receive all reasonable charges, and the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

WILLIAM MURPHY.

August 13, 1805. 3w

New Drug Store,

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

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

WILLIAM S. DUNN.

Easton, July 23, 1805. 4

A Young Man

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

Messrs. Adams and Rhoades,

I send you for publication the copy of a protest made by the late captain Isaac Bridges, of this town, his mate and crew, before the American Consul at Fayal. This worthy but unfortunate man, died of his wounds at said island on the 18th April last, after languishing 19 days in extreme distress. It may be some satisfaction for his friends to learn, that the honors paid him at his interment exceeded any thing of the kind ever witnessed at Fayal. Their excellencies the governor and the grand judge, all the military and civil officers, foreign consuls and merchants—in short, all the respectable people of the place, filled with emotions of pity for the unhappy fate of the deceased, and fired with indignation against the privileged assassin who was the author of it, composed the melancholy procession.

Anno Domini, 1805.

CONSULAR OFFICE, District of
FAYAL, April 2, 1805.

BE it made known and made manifest unto all persons whom these presents may concern, that on this present day, the second of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, at the lodging house of Isaac Bridges, master of the brig Hannah, of Newburyport, where I, John Street, vice-consul for the United States of America, at the Islands of Fayal and Azores, came at his request, he, the said captain being unable to appear in my consular office, declared that he sailed from Newburyport on the 13th of March, in the said brig, sound and staunch, for these Islands, loaded with American produce, and other articles not prohibited by any treaty between the diligent powers; that nothing material occurred during his voyage, till the 13th of said March, in latitude 39, with a heavy sea running, which caused the vessel to make much water; he, the said captain Bridges, observed a vessel at the stern; that a short time after, the said vessel fired a gun to leeward; he, the said captain immediately shewed his colors and took in sail to let him come up, and soon observed that the said vessel was an English cutter. At half past one P. M. he hailed capt. Bridges, and ordered to send his boat on board of him, but the sea being very turbulent, he, the said Bridges, observed to said cutter that his boat was too small, and at the time he would not trust himself in it, particularly not knowing how to swim; and that if they wished to search his brig, they might come and do it at their own peril. They returned in answer, that if he, the said captain should not have his boat out, they immediately would fire on him, and said capt. Bridges observing such obstinacy, told them to fire and be damned, and that he knew the neutral laws and the treaty between England and the United States. Soon after, said cutter fired several muskets upon him, said Bridges, though he had the main-top sail on the cap aback, the fore-top sail eluded up; by the by, said cutter came round said brig Hannah, and fired a second time, musket and great guns, and a third time that the fired, he, the said Bridges, received two very severe wounds in his thigh and groin, and his life being in great danger, in consequence of said wounds, he, the said captain, desired me to take his protest, as he does protest against the barbarous proceedings, of the captain of said cutter, whose name he declares to be Philip Le Roux, and said cutter, "Providence of London," not only for his life, but for all loss, costs and damages whatever, that said brig may sustain in the disposal of her cargo, which he also declares to be under his consignment and care. All which being solemnly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, by said Isaac Bridges; his mate, Joseph Cagneau; Philip Pepple, Anthony Pobert, William Brown, John Colere, mariners, to the truth.

ISAAC BRIDGES, captain.

JOSEPH CAZNEAU, mate.

PHILIP PEPPE,

ANTHONY ROBERT,

WM BROWN,

JOHN COLERE,

I do hereby certify, the above is a true and faithful copy, taken from the original deposited in this consular office. in witness thereof, I have set my hand and affixed my seal of office, this 27th day of May, 1805.

[L. S.] JOHN STREET.

Portsmouth, July 30.

MORE BRITISH AMITY!

Extract of a letter from Thomas E. Oliver, late mate of the American brig Minerva, to his friend in this place, dated 17th June, on board the Diana Frigate, then by the Isle of Rofe, on a cruise.

"You will be afflicted at my misfortune when I tell you my situation on board this vessel—and the distressing means which placed me here.—On the 28th of May I was taken, and impressed on board this British frigate Dana, commanded by Thomas James Melling—who has on board his vessel no other Americans, who have had the misfortune to be placed here by the same violent means, which were made use of to constrain me—besides the interruption from our

defenses, the painful detention from our families and friends—the want of almost every comfort of life, which we should, under the most favorable circumstances, in such a situation, necessarily suffer. The usage we here meet with is peculiarly distressing. Were we prisoners to the Barbary of Tripoli we could hardly receive more savage treatment. Four or five of my men have been taken to the gangway, and, have suffered corporal punishment—two dozen lashes have been inflicted at a time—let us do what we may to excite kind treatment, we are sure to be treated worse than dogs—we are continually kicked or flogged.—I have myself been flogged three times with a cutlass, twice in my left side, and once in my left shoulder. Should we arrive in any port, I will endeavour to make my escape, let the hazard be what it may for I would rather prefer to die than to exist in such a situation.

N. B. Mr. Oliver was proceeding to give a list of the names of the Americans impressed on board, and was prevented after mentioning.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Salem, and
JOHN BARNES.

From the Public Ledger.

MR. COWPER,

I have read with pleasure the able speech of Mr. Fox on the Catholic Petition, which has suggested some reflections on the subject, as applicable to the United States.

Few of your readers I believe suppose that there is any state in the union, in which the Catholics are under any restrictions in their civil rights, and yet the fact is so, as appears by the following extracts from the constitutions of New Jersey, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

"No Protestant inhabitant of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles: but all persons, professing a belief in the faith of any protestant sect, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the government, as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit and trust &c.

Constitution of New Jersey, sec. 19. "No person who shall deny the truth of the protestant religion, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state."—Constitution of North Carolina, sec. 32.

"No person shall be eligible to a seat in the senate, unless he be of the Protestant religion."—Constitution of South Carolina, sec. 12.

"No person shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, unless he be of the Protestant religion." Idem, sec. 13.

Upon this subject a committee on behalf of the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity addressed General Washington in the year 1790, he being then President of the United States, in the reply of that great man are the following words:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are EQUALLY ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality.—And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishments of their government."

I believe however that no alteration has been made in the Constitution of those states, a circumstance that must excite astonishment if not indignation in every liberal mind.

A CATHOLIC.

All in the wrong.

As the federal papers are in the habit of finding fault with every thing done by the general government, they will certainly hit upon whatever is wrong. It would be miraculous indeed if under any human government all should be right; but we contend that nothing goes wrong by system, as nearly every thing did under Mr. Adams' administration. The whole is now calculated and intended for the public's good; not for that of half a dozen aristocracies. That government which ranges wealth, pride and religion against the rights of the body of the people, never intends to compass the people's good.

Every government must have energy enough to carry itself into effect; ours has enough for that purpose; but energetic government, so loudly demanded by the aristocracies, is a government, in which the energies are to be exercised by themselves on others. The body of the people never cry out for energetic government, and if all the federalists in the United States could be gathered into a small compass, as they might now be, and were to form a government for themselves, it would have very little energy in it. The business of energy depends on having a great many, on whom to exercise it.

Nothing can afford us greater pleasure than the Toast of Dr. Eustis of Boston: "Thomas Jefferson—The man who rises in the effluence of the nation; while his calumniators are falling beneath their contempt." Such gentlemen as have been in situations to know the worth of this immortal

man, ought as a tribute to sentiment, as well as patriotism, to appear in his vindication. The opposition have now attempted to over rule the public opinion by names. Let then such men as have a just influence in society appear and convince the world that the friends of Mr. Jefferson are numerous, well informed, possessed of abilities to distinguish good men, and possessed of virtues enough to vindicate them. We glory that such a candid man as Mr. Eustis has appeared to check the torrent of obloquy, which the hundred tongues of calumny have poured against our greatest national friend.

EXTRACT.
MARK THIS!

When Plato was told of the evil reports propagated concerning him by his enemies, he calmly replied, "They cannot injure me; I will believe as that the world will not believe them."

This noble sentiment is strikingly applicable to Mr. Jefferson. Notwithstanding the abuse and slander which has been so liberally heaped upon him, he has successfully contradicted them by an exemplary and virtuous course of conduct.—He is now managing our government in such a wife and prudent manner, and so manifestly for the best interest of his country, that men of sense and candour will not give credit to the malicious misrepresentations of his measures. After being employed in public affairs from the age of 21 years to the present time, by his native state—by the old Congress—by President Washington—and afterwards repeatedly elevated by the people of the United States to the highest office in their gift, and to the most honorable station in the world; and acquitting himself through the whole with the most splendid reputation, is it possible Mr. Jefferson can be that monster some would represent him? No—it cannot be! he has lived such a life that even his enemies do not believe the idle tales they circulate about him.

[Newburgh Rights of Man.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Concerning the mode of surveying the Public Lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the surveyor-general shall cause all those lands north of the river Ohio, which by virtue of the act passed the 2d of March 1792, providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river, were subdivided, by running through the townships, parallel lines each way, at the end of every two miles, and by marking a corner on each of the said lines, at the end of every mile; to be subdivided into sections by running straight lines from the same corners thus marked, to the opposite corresponding corners, and by marking on each of the said lines, intermediate corners, as nearly as possible, equidistant from the corners, of the sections on the same. And the said surveyor-general shall also cause the boundaries of all the half sections, which had been purchased previous to the first day of July last, and on which the surveying fees had been paid according to law by the purchaser, to be surveyed and marked, by running straight lines from the half mile corners, heretofore marked, to the opposite corresponding corners and intermediate corners, shall, at the same time, be marked on each of the said dividing lines, as nearly as possible equidistant from the corners of the half section on the same line: Provided, That the whole expence of surveying and marking the lines, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile which has not yet been surveyed, and which shall be actually run, surveyed, and marked by virtue of this section. And the expence of making the subdivisions, directed by this section, shall be defrayed out of the monies appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated for completing the surveys of the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the boundaries and contents of the several sections, half sections and quarter sections of the public lands of the United States, shall be ascertained in conformity with the following principles; any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

1st. All the corners marked in the surveys, returned by the surveyor-general, or by the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, respectively, shall be established as the proper corners of sections, or subdivisions of sections, which they were intended to designate; and the corners of half and quarter sections, not marked on the said surveys, shall be placed as nearly as possible, equidistant from those two corners, which stand on the same line.

2d. The boundary lines, actually run and marked in the surveys returned by the surveyor-general, or by the surveyor of the land south of the state of Tennessee,

respectively, shall be established as the proper boundary lines of the sections, or subdivisions, for which they were intended, and the length of such lines, as returned by either of the surveyors aforesaid shall be held and considered as the true length thereof. And the boundary lines which shall not have been actually run and marked as aforesaid shall be ascertained by running straight lines from the established corners to the opposite corresponding corners; but in those portions of the fractional townships, when no such opposite corresponding corners have been or can be fixed, the said boundary lines shall be ascertained, by running from the established corners, due north and south, or east and west lines as the case may be, to the water course, Indian boundary line, or to her external boundary of such fractional township.

3d. Each section, or subdivision of section the contents whereof, shall have been, or by virtue of the first section of this act, shall be returned by the surveyor of the public lands south of the state of Tennessee, respectively shall be held and considered as containing the exact quantity, expressed in such return or returns: and the half sections and quarter sections, the contents whereof shall not have been thus returned shall be held and considered as containing the one half, or the one fourth part respectively, of the returned contents of the section of which they make part.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes," as provides the mode of ascertaining the true contents of sections or subdivisions of sections, and prevents the issue of final certificates, unless the said contents shall have been ascertained, and a plot certified by the district surveyor, or lodged with the register, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

February 1, 1805.—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a room in Mr. Spalding's Warehouse, No. 13, Cheap side, Baltimore, where he intends to give due attendance to receive and execute orders in the COMMISSION LINE OF BUSINESS, on customary terms. Gentlemen who will favor him with their business in that line, may be assured of the most punctual attention being paid to all orders they may be pleased to charge him with. He has the advantage of having the use of very extensive and secure granaries and warehouses under the same roof of his counting room, for the deposit of all kinds of merchandise or country produce, (in markets should not justify a sale immediately on their arrival) which circumstance will enable him to attend more immediately to the preserving their in merchantable condition. Having for many years been in the habit of dealing in merchandise, (as also the different kinds of country produce on his own account) he flatters himself that merchants and others at a distance, will find an interest in favoring him with their orders when temporary supplies of goods are wanted, or in relying on his judgment and management in the sale of their produce.

JAMES CLAYLAND.

July 23, 1805.

To the Public.

IT being represented to me, that it is reported on the Eastern Shore, that since my brother Richard Nicols's absence for the benefit of his health, there has been a suspension of his business as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c. I take the liberty to inform his friends and correspondents, that previous to his departure he entrusted the management of his said business to Mr. Peregrine Barnes and myself; and that they may rest assured we will use every exertion in our power to promote their interest in the disposal of any produce which they may think proper to consign to my brother during his absence.

JEREMIAH NICOLS, junr.

Baltimore, July 30, 1805.

To be Sold,

A FARM in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, about two miles from the Nine Bridges, containing between two and three hundred acres of LAND, now rented to Mr. John Patrick, who will take the trouble to show the premises. As any person wishing to purchase will view the property, a particular description is deemed unnecessary. If not sold before the 10th of September next, it will be rented.—For terms of sale or rent, apply to William Richmond, near Centerville or to the subscriber in Jersey. WILLIAM TOD.

August 6, 1805.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

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

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, July 16, 1805.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans Court.

August Term, 1805.

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

RICHARD BARROLL,

Register of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice.

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

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'r.

of Wm Hicks, dec'd.

New Packet Resolution.

CLEMENT VICKERS, MASTER, WILL make her first trip from Easton to Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING the first day of September next, at nine o'clock. (Further particulars on Tuesday next.) August 20, 1805.

MRS. NEALE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Queen Ann's county and Centerville, that she has brought from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of LONDON MILLINERY, consisting of split, straw, Leghorn, and chip Bonnets and Hats; also a variety of Dress Bonnets and Caps; Crapes and Lianoi, Lace Veils, Shades and Shawls; Artificial Flowers, and Ribbons—an assortment of India Mummul Mullus worked, and a variety of Gold Nicklaces and Chains.

As Mrs. Neale intends leaving Centerville in three or four weeks, she is determined to dispose of her goods on moderate terms.

For Sale

TWO houses and one acre of ground, well inclosed with a palisad in garden, and the residue well inclosed with a post and rail fence; together with two stables, two smoke houses, and two convenient out-offices, in the growing town of Newmarket, Dorchester county; the remainder of the lot well laid down in clover this spring. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in two years, with interest from the day of sale (see simple.) For terms apply to

JOHN MACKAY.

July 23, 1805.

One hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st inst. from the subscriber's Farm on Wye river a negro man named JIM WYE, or Jim Smith, aged about 32 years; he is a very black, smart, active, well-made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a broad face and flat about the cheek bones, but full towards the lower parts of his cheeks; I am told that he has a scar in his face, but as I never observed it, I cannot say that it is certainly the case. He is a good humoured, cheerful fellow, and complaisant when spoken to. If the above mentioned negro is taken up in this state, and safely lodged in the jail at Easton or Centerville, thirty dollars will be paid, and if taken up out of the state and secured in the jail of either of the above mentioned places, so that I get him again, the above reward shall be paid by

EDWARD COURSEY.

Wye River, Queen Ann's county.

July 23, 1805.

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.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th day of last June, a negro man who says his name is BEN JOHNSON. He is about 30 years old; is 6 feet one inch high; and has a scar above his left eye. His clothes are one check and two linen shirts; one red cassimere and one striped jacket; one pair of blue, one pair of nankens, and one pair of Ofenburg overalls; two pair of stockings; one brown cloth coat; two round about jackets with sleeves; and one fur hat. His owner is desirous to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff

of Frederick county.

July 23, 1805.

Five Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of July last, a negro man by the name of JERRY, the property of Mrs. King of Balton—he is about 22 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, five feet 6 or 8 inches high; had on and took with him common country clothing. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to the subscriber, living near Dover Ferry, Talbot county.

JAMES EDMONDSON.



OR,
E. n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning

August 20, 1805.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank, on Thursday last the 15th inst. for the Eastern Shore.

William Meluy,	248
Thomas J. Bullitt,	743
Hall Harrison,	702
Joseph Haskins,	684
John Bennett,	584
Owen Kennard,	528
Samuel Harrison,	510
Nichols Hammond,	431

Richard T. Earle, 748 for Queen Anne county. William Potter, 724 for Caroline county. William Alexander, 722 for Cecil county. Ephraim K. Wilton, 705 for Worcester county. William Williams, 483 for Somerset county. Christopher Harrison, 472 for Dorchester county. James Scott, 426 for Kent county.

On Friday they proceeded to the appointment of a President and Cashier, when Nicholas Hammond, Esq. was elected President (Mr. Bullitt declining a pole) and Hall Harrison, Esq. Cashier, without opposition—we understand the vacancies occasioned by those appointments will be filled up on Friday next, by the board.

Annapolis June 15.

This day, agreeably to notice, an election for directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland was held in this city. On examination of the ballots it appeared, that the following gentlemen were elected:

John Gibson,	
Arthur Shaaff,	
John F. Mercer,	
Richard H. Harwood,	
James Mackubin,	
Horatio Ridout,	
William Stewart,	
Lewis Duvall,	

Joseph Wilkinson, for Calvert county. Robert Bowie, for Prince-Georges county. Henry H. Chapman, for Charles county. William Somerville, for St. Mary's county. Thomas Davis, for Montgomery county. John Tyler, for Frederick county. Frithy Wilkinson, for Baltimore county. Upton Bruce, for Allegany county. Who made choice of John Muir, Esquire, as their president.

Edward Lloyd, William Meluy, Perry Spencer, and John Turner, Esqrs. are the four gentlemen recommended to the voters of Talbot county, by the republican committees from the several districts, convened at Easton on Tuesday last—as fit and proper persons to represent this county in the next General Assembly—particulars of the meeting were prepared for this morning, but omitted for want of room.

Norfolk, August 6.

Just as this paper was putting to press, arrived Capt. Haynes, in the Schooner Paragon, 15 days from St. Bartholomews, from whom we learn the following important particulars—That the day before he sailed information was received at St. Bartholomews from Barbadoes, which advised that a Frigate had arrived at that Island after a short passage from England with dispatches which stated that the British Fleet had put to sea, and that an engagement had taken place between it and the British Channel Fleet, in which 6 ships of the line of the French were taken, 3 sunk, and the remainder returned to Brest in a shattered condition.

We learn that a part of the collection of the curiosities collected by Captain Lewis on the Missouri, has reached Baltimore. Among these are a living animal, called the wild dog of the Prairie, and one magpie. Four magpies which were sent, but one of them destroyed the other three.

Na. In.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's county to his friend in this city, dated July 25, 1805.

On the 12th of this instant there was a negro woman delivered near this of a dead child. Its head, neck and ears resembled those of the squirrel, with a piece of loose skin on its forehead, that by pulling it aside the teeth appeared resembling those of a squirrel; its body appeared like that of the flying squirrel, with membranes reaching from the fore to the hind legs, the body was covered with hair. Its tail resembled the tail of our common wild rabbits. This singular and disgusting production was viewed by a number of respectable persons of both sexes.

A letter has been received from Cadiz, dated June 28, which is altogether silent as to the remoured condemnation of one of our gun-boats. The Adriana, which brings this report, having arrived at New-York after a passage of 40 days, renders

the report very doubtful. This letter is from our Consul at Cadiz, and as it does not even mention the capture, it is probable that her immediate refutation made that circumstance, in his opinion, the less important to be stated.

A letter from Washington, received at Norfolk, says that the keel of one of the seventy four gun ships, is to be immediately laid there.

MARRIED, at Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. George Dashiell, the Rev. John Armstrong to the amiable Miss Ann Yellott, daughter of Mr. John Yellott. Married on Tuesday evening last Mr. William Roberts, to Miss Dodson, daughter of Captain Robert Dodson, all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

REPUBLICANS ATTEND!
It is proposed that a meeting of the citizens of the third district take place on Saturday 24th inst. at the Trap, for the purpose of talking a little about Federalism.

The farmers of Talbot and the neighboring counties are hereby notified that the committee lately appointed, are to report the plan of an Agricultural Society this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The sale of Thomas Rigby's farm as advertised for sale on Saturday next will be postponed from that day until further notice.

"A Friend to Slavery"—"A B"—"A B. C."—"P. W."—"A Shouter"—and "Bruins" are on file, and shall be attended to.

Eastern Shore Land-Office,

EASTON, August 20th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those whom it may concern, that pursuant to Directions and Instructions by me received from the Honorable the Executive Council, **NO SPECIAL WARRANT** will in future be issued from this Office, that shall contain more than one Location.

JOHN COATS, Reg.

Land-Off. E. Shore

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at Easton on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and 30th days of September next, for the disposal of four thousand nine hundred and three Shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, which were not heretofore taken in the several counties on the Eastern Shore of this State, and were returned to the late Commissioners. Persons inclined to take shares, will be pleased to observe, that Fifteen Dollars per share are to be paid; because original subscribers will have paid three installments before the above stated 27th September.

By order of the President and Directors,
H. HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, August 20, 1805. 9

Chancery Sale.

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

WILL be sold on the premises at **PUBLIC VENDOR**, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, (it fair, it not the first fair day after) all that undivided moiety of lands, situate, lying and being in Dorchester county, the property of Jeremiah Colton, deceased, consisting of a tract of land called *Saint Anthony's*; a tract of land called *Chance*; a tract of land called *Roswell*; and a tract of land called *Prakards*, with all the lands adjoining, including the whole point, agreeably to a deed of bargain and sale, from James Le Compte to the said Jeremiah Colton, dated the 9th October, 1797.

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

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

CHARLES EMORY, Trustee
of Jeremiah Colton, deceased.
Easton, August 20, 1805. 7

John Dixon,

COACH & HARNESS-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the above business in all their various branches, at the Shop, West side of Market Street, Wilmington, formerly occupied by *Hoopes & Dixon*.

All orders in his line will be punctually attended to, and every exertion used to give general satisfaction.

Wilmington, Aug. 20, 1805. 39

This is to give Notice,

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

JOHN KERSEY, a'm'tor
de bonis non of I. D. dec'd.
August 20, 1805. 16

Chester Town,

JUNE THE 20th, 1805.

ORDERED, by the Commissioners of the Tax for Kent County, that the following advertisement be inserted once per week for and during four weeks successively, in the "Telegraph," printed in Baltimore, and in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton.

By Order,
GIDEON PEARCE, Clerk.

A LIST OF THE TRACTS

And lots of land in Kent county charged for the payment of county taxes, and the amount of the taxes thereon respectively for the year eighteen hundred and four, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same; The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and the Collector of the county aforesaid could find no personal property in the said county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners of the tax for the said county, appears.

Persons Names. Names of Tracts. Amount of Tax due for 1804.

(FIRST DISTRICT) D. C.
Gerrell Sarah, Part of New York 9 32
Marlin John's Part of Middle Plantation, 8 69
Rowles John's Part of Sandford and part of Kemp's beginning, 4 32

Smith Hynfon's Ringgold's Forest, Ringgold's lot, Town Hill and part of Arcadia, 3 75
Williamson Mary, Lovely Neck, 1 72

(SECOND DISTRICT) D. C.
Beck Samuel, Part of Gamble's Farm, 8 83
Deford Thomas, Lot, Number 38 in Chester Town, 4 25

Hartshorn, Large, Part of Prince William, 1 32
Hadley Samuel's Lot, Number 31 in Chester Town, 1 57

Reed James, A lot in the precincts of Chester Town, and a lot in said town No. 61, 1 82

Reed Hester, A lot in Chester Town No. 61, 1 68
Ditto do. No. 60, 0 24

do. do. No. 55, 1 12
Scanlan Edward's A lot in the precincts of Chester Town, 0 57

Stone H. John, Lots, Nos. 24, 72, 73 and 74 in Chester Town, 2 25

Thomas Milcha, Part of Ashley's Green, 0 51

Thomas Samuel, Part of Peach Meadow, 0 65

Fish (widow) Part of Worton Manor, 0 23

Vidler Edward, A lot in Chester Town, No. 67, 0 45

Wiesenthal Sarah, Lots, Nos. 66 and 67 in Chester town 7 29

Bolton John's Part of Town's Relief, Harbour, Brick's Addition, part of Savouls' Farm and a lot in the precincts of Chester Town, 5 00

(THIRD DISTRICT) D. C.
Alhman William, Part of Partnership Point, Rippon and Porter's Addition, 4 50

Buchanan Robt. Part of Douches' Folly, part of Forrester's Delight and part of Drayton, 8 88

Gleaves William, 345 acres of land, name unknown, & a lot at George Town & Roads, 22 70

Gould Samuel, Part of Damels' Farm, 5 02

Jones Thomas' Lot at I. U. Church, 1 68

McCall Archibald, Part of Standaway & part of Bennett's Regulation, 0 76

Raley Charles' Part of Grantham, 3 53

Unick John's Part of Hales, part of Drayton and Sandy Hill, 0 80

Vanant Joshua's Part of Chester Grove and part of Forrester, 1 49

Woodland John's Part of Partnership Point, Kneshbury and Harbort, Chance, part of Wright's Chance, James' Addition, Plain Dealing & part of Partnership, 19 93

(FOURTH DISTRICT) D. C.
Ambrose Malachis' heirs, Partnership and Henbury, and a lot at the Head of Chester, 7 00

Banham William, Part of Cock Stall, 0 69
Bishop Rifson, Hick's Hazard, 3 06

Brown William, A lot at the Head of Chester, 3 36

Brown John, A lot near Robert (Free Negro) Moody's, 0 90

Covington John, Part of Hope, 1 91

Calder Joseph, Part of My Lord's Gracious Gift, 3 56

Calbert Isaac's A lot at the Head of Chester, 1 01

Dodson Hannah, Part of Toban's place, 0 72

Elliot Robert, A lot at George Town, 2 80

Field John, A lot at the Head of Chester, 1 59

Greenwood Part of Deer Park, 3 86
William, Part of Partnership, 2 56
Heath Frances, A lot in George Town, 0 90
Hurt Richard's A lot at George Town & Roads, 2 25
Knock Henry, Chesterfield Refurveyed, 6 46
Light Edward, A lot near George Town & Roads, 1 12
Mally John's Part of Partner-ship, 7 59
Miers Luke's Part of McDugal's Chance refurveyed, Londonbridge, and Bordley's Gift and Hope, 5 45
Miers Hannah, Bordley's Gift and Refurvey, and a lot at the Head of Chester, 0 92

Moody James, Part of Partnership, 0 45

Mally Stephen's Two lots at the Head of Chester, 4 93

Nowland Syl-vester, Forrest Adventure, 1 79

Piner Philip, A lot near George Town & Roads, 0 90

Roberts Elizabeth, Chester Grove, 2 37

Ratcliff Robert, Henrooft, 1 37

Rollinson Charles, Deer Park, 0 69

Rochester Daniel, A lot at Mally's Crofs Roads, 1 14

Rumley John, Esq. A lot in George Town, 3 36

Strawbridge James, Part of Fork's Philadelphia, New Addition, 1 56

Simpson David's A lot in George Town, 0 90

Samuel, A lot near George Town & Roads, 0 90

Free Negro, Ditto do. 1 12

Vanant George's A lot in George Town, 3 50

William A'lexander's heirs, A lot in George Town, 3 50

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to **WILLIAM MOFFETT, Esquire**, the Collector of the said county, on or before the tenth day of October next, ("or within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed,") the lands, so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the direction of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State," passed at November Session, in the year 1797.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Kent county.
GIDEON PEARCE, Clk.
Chester Town, Kent county, June 20, 1805. 4

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable *Alexander G. Hanin*, Chancellor of Maryland, will be **SOLD at PUBLIC VENDOR** on Saturday the 21st day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises, all the real estate of *Levin Gandy*, late of Somerset county deceased, supposed to contain between three and four hundred acres of LAND, well adapted to the growth of Indian corn and tobacco, and part of it well timbered.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, which ratification if made at all, will be just twelve weeks after the Trustee makes his report of the sale.

TUBMAN LOWES, Trustee.
Somerset county, August 20, 1805. 3

For Sale or Rent,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND situate near Wye Mill, on the main road leading from Centreville to Easton, at present occupied by the subscriber. The situation of this property is well known as an excellent stand for a retail store; the lot is at present well set with clover, and has the advantage of a spring of fine water. Possession can be given to any one who may desire to rent or purchase, on the first day of January next.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of September next, will be sold on the above-mentioned Premises,
HORSES, Cows, Hogs, and sundry Household Furniture, with many other articles of property, a part of which belongs to the estate of *Dennis McCormick*, deceased, on a credit of six months.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.
August 20, 1805. 54

In Chancery, July 17, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by *Ephraim King Wilton*, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Joshua Coltingham*, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of October next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern newspaper before the first day of September next.

The report states that one hundred and five acres of land, part of a tract called "Bacon Quarter," in Worcester county, was sold for 131 cure at money.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
REC. CUR. CAN.
August 20, 1805. 3

For Sale or Exchange,

REMARKABLY fine BULL, five years old, well formed and of large size. **ROBERT H. GOLD BROUUGH.**
August 20, 1805. 4

Races.

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

October the 1st a Silver Cup, value 100 dollars, given by Major Foreman, to be run for by Ranger's Colts duly entered on Monday together with 220 dols. entrance money.

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

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

BENJAMIN HATCHESON,
Secretary.
Centreville, August 20, 1805. 7

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

BENJAMIN HATCHESON,
JOHN BEARD.
August 20, 1805. 7

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Major James Handy*, late of Worcester county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 14th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, Anno Domini 1805.

NANCY HANDY, adm'r.
August 20, 1805. 29

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on the estate of *Sarah Carey*, late of said county deceased; this is therefore to warn all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to him, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TURBUTT, adm'r.
of Sarah Carey, dec'd.
August 20, 1805. 33

Notice.

A YOUNG LAD wanted to stand in a **GRACEFUL STONE**—one from 15 to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he must be of good parentage, and produce good recommendations of his industry and sobriety. None need apply without the above qualifications.

NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD,
Centreville, August 20, 1805. 4

Richard Willoughby,
WHO has been regularly bred to the **FARMING BUSINESS**, wishes to get employ in that line—A line left at the Star-Office will be duly attended to. The best recommendations can be procured if required.

August 20, 1805. 1

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on Saturday the 10th instant, *Negro Dick*, but perhaps may change his name, and may also have a pale figure by a certain Harwood, deceased, given to a family of free negroes that sometimes call them selves *Ridout*, and at other times *Chirp*; of course if Dick should have such a pale; he will take the name mentioned in it—He is rather small and slender, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion, a full eye, but rather small, and always red; took with him a short coat and pair of pantaloons of cloth, nearly deep blue, besides a large quantity of common clothes. Dick is diffident, and has very little to say only when intoxicated, and is very talkative, and rather bold—His wife, the property of a Widow *N. R.*, ran away last spring, and no doubt has a pale of the above description, as she is a sister to the above-mentioned family of free negroes, and it is very probable they will be found together. The above reward will be given if brought home from the State of Pennsylvania or New Jersey; if from Delaware, Sixty Dollars; and if from any part of Maryland, Forty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars if secured in any goal in the two first mentioned States, so that the subscriber may get him again; This is Dollars for securing him as aforesaid in Delaware, and Twenty Dollars for securing him as aforesaid in Maryland.

BAYNARD WILSON,
Head of Wye, Talbot county,
August 20, 1805. 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Bailey's Neck, Talbot county, or securing him in the jail of said county, *Negro MOSES*, who absconded on Tuesday evening last, 13th inst.—He is a black fellow, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather delicately made; he went off with no other clothes than an oldsmock shirt, and common tow linen trousers.

GEORGE R. HAYWARD,
August 20, 1805. 1

The Subscriber

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

WILLIAM PATTON.
Easton, August 6, 1805. 11

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

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

WIFE, CHILDREN, AND FRIENDS.
By MR. SPENCER.

If the stock of bliss is in stranger hands
The fund ill secur'd oft in bankruptcy
ends.
But the heart issues bills which are never
protected,
When drawn on the firm of—wife,
children, and friends.
Though spice-breathing gales o'er his
caravan hover,
And around him Arabia's whole frag-
rance descends,
The merchant still thinks of the wood-
bines that cover
The bower where he sat with—wife,
children, and friends.
Though valour still glows in his life's
dying embers,
The death-wounded tar, who his col-
ours defends,
Tosses a tear of regret, as he dying, re-
members,
How blest was his home, with—wife,
children and friends.
The day spring of youth, still unclouded
by sorrow,
Alone on itself for enjoyment de-
pends;
But dear is the twilight of age, if it bor-
rows
No warmth from the smiles of—wife,
children, and friends.

ELEGY
ON THE DEATH OF A BLACKSMITH.
With the nerves of a Sampson, this son
of the sledge,
By the anvil his livelihood got,
With the skill of a Vulcan could temper
an edge,
And strike—while the iron was hot.
By forging he liv'd—yet never was tried
Or condemn'd by the laws of the land;
But still it is certain, and can't be de-
nied,
He often was—burnt in the hand.
With the fons of St. Crispin no kindred
he claim'd.
With the last he had nothing to do;
He handled no ax, and yet in his time
Made many an excellent hoe.
He blew up no coals of fediton, but still
His bellows was always in blast;
And I will acknowledge (deny it who
will)
That one vice, and but one, he pos-
sessed.
No actor was he, nor concerned with
the stage,
No audience to awe him appear'd:
Yet oft in his shop (like a crowd in a
rag)
The voice of hissing was heard.
Though steeling of axes was part of his
care,
In thieving he never was found,
And though he was constantly beating on
bars,
No vessel he e'er ran aground.
Alas! and alack! what more can I say
Of Vulcan's unfortunate son?
The priest and the sexton have borne
him away,
And the sound of his hammer is done.

MADAM TALIEU.
The celebrated Madam Talieu—one of
the most grateful and accomplished, at
the same time, most meretricious women of
France, is now more, about to take a new
name. She was some time since divorced
from Talieu; and then married to
M^{de} Fontenay: from whom she has been
lately divorced; and is for a time
to be led to the altar, by M^{de} Caraman;
contrary to the wishes of all his family.
She has for many years supported an elegant
style of living, at Paris; and her
house has been the asylum of genius and
wretchedness. She complains loudly of
the ingratitude of the Emperor and Em-
press of France. When Bonaparte was in
disgrace, after the affair of Toulon, he was
dependent on Madam Talieu, for even
M^{de} Fontenay; and when the Empress Jo-
sephine was the friend of Barras, she was
on the most intimate terms with Madam
T., whom they have recently treated
with cold neglect.

Newspapers.—On an average, not less
than 30,000 newspapers per day, or
80,000 weekly, are printed and published
in London. For these the public pay
about 750l. sterling per day, and for ad-
vertisements about 2000l. sterling. Thus
newspaper intelligence alone costs the
united kingdom about 800,000l. sterling
annually. The tax levied upon this fa-
vorite article of luxury, swallows up one
half of the net amount here stated; and
the remaining 400,000l. is paid for the
literary information of the newspapers.

Bears.—Eight or ten of these animals,
within the two weeks, have been killed
in the vicinity of Williamport, (Penn.)
—It is supposed the cause of their leaving
the uninhabited wilds and coming into
the thick settled country on the river, is
owing to the scarcity of water, occasioned
by the present uncommon drought.

To be sold at Public Sale,

ON Saturday the 24th instant, that
FARM, late the property of Thomas
Rigby deceased, beautifully situated on the
waters of Irish creek, containing 97 1-8
acres. The handsome situation, together
with the abundance of fish, oysters and
wild fowl that are convenient to this farm
in their different seasons, renders it an ob-
ject worthy of attention. The terms of
sale are, one and two years credit on the
purchase money, the purchaser giving
bond with approved security, bearing in-
terest from the day of sale.

—ALSO—
WILL be sold at the same time, some
personal property, consisting of hogs,
sheep, and some household and kitchen
furniture, on a credit of six months on all
sums above ten pounds, the purchaser
giving bond or note with approved secu-
rity, bearing interest from the day of sale.
ELIZABETH RIGBY.
SARAH RIGBY.
Talbot county, Deep Neck,
August 6, 1805.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of
the late WILLIAM COTTMAN, will
be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday,
the 25th of September next,

THAT valuable and well improved
FARM, formerly the property of
William Adams, esq. being in Somerset county,
situate on the head of Wecomoco creek,
within five miles of Princess Anne, and ten
of Salisbury—containing about 384 acres,
on which there is an elegant two story brick
House, completely finished in the most
fashionable manner, with a good cellar,
pantry, and kitchen below; there is also a
good cook room adjoining the house, an
excellent granary with a good cellar, two
large barns, and all other convenient houses,
and a good apple and peach orchard, with
a great variety of almost all kinds of fruit.
The soil is very fertile, easily cultivated,
and well adapted to the culture of wheat,
corn and tobacco. The purchaser will be
at liberty to sow a crop of wheat on the
farm this present year. Bond and security,
bearing interest from the day of sale, will
be required for the payment of one third
part of the purchase money on the first day
of January next, at which time possession
will be given, and one third to be paid on
the eleventh day of October, 1807, and the
residue on the eleventh day of Octo-
ber, 1808.
William Cottman,
Levin Farrington,
Lazarus Cottman, } Executors.
August 13, 1805.

David Kerr, junior,
HAS nearly disposed of his STOCK of
GOODS, and wishes to bring his
business to a final close:—All persons in-
debted to him for goods on bond, note, or
open account, are requested to liquidate
the same as soon as possible.
The GOODS remaining on hand, a-
mounting to about 800 dollars, together
with several houses and lots, in and about
Easton, are still offered for sale or barter.
Easton, August 13, 1805.

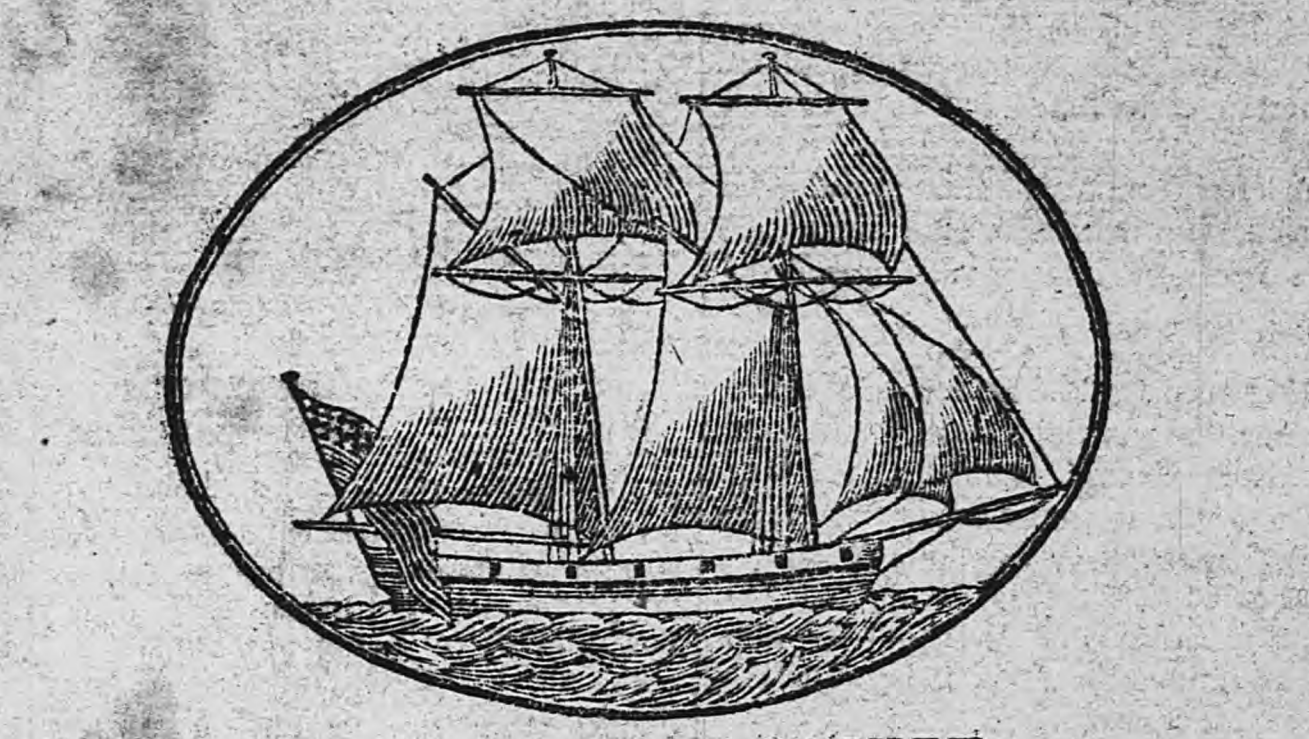
To be Rented
FOR the ensuing year, the HOUSES
and LOTS at the Cross Roads near
Cambridge, where the late Doctor Hower
Goldsbrough used to live. The buildings
are convenient and comfortable; the lots
are large, well inclosed, and in good order
for tillage.—Also to be rented, the small
HOUSE in Cambridge, which Doctor Sul-
livan now occupies as a shop. For terms
apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.
MARY GOLDSBOROUGH, adm^r.
of Hower Goldsbrough.
August 13, 1805.

The Subscriber
HAVING sustained great losses and
much inconvenience from pilfer-
ing and passing through the woodlands
belonging to her dwelling plantation, and
also through her farm, finds herself obliged
to forewarn all persons whatever from pas-
sing in any way, either through her woods
or farm. Whoever shall disregard this
notice and trespass in any way, may expect
to be dealt with as the law directs, with-
out distinction.
ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN.
Plimhimon, August 13, 1805.

The Undersigned
HEREBY notify the public, that books
will be opened at Mr. William E-
van's tavern, and the Maryland Insurance
Office, in the city of Baltimore, on Mon-
day the 16th day of September next, at 9
o'clock, A. M. and continue open until
2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiv-
ing subscriptions for a capital stock of one
hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in
shares of twenty dollars each, to complete
the Baltimore and Reifers-town turnpike
road.
The subscriptions will be received under
the terms and limitations of the act of as-
sembly, passed by the legislature of Mary-
land at their last session, entitled "An act
to incorporate companies to make several
turnpike roads through Baltimore county,
and for other purposes."
If the capital stock should be subscribed,
application will be made to the legislature,
at their next session, for a law to ratify
the proceedings of the undersigned, and to
authorize the immediate commencement of
the work.
W. OWINGS.
E. ETTING.
D. WILLIAMSON.
E. JOHNSON.
J. CROMWELL.
C. CARNAN.
Baltimore, August 13.

Wanted to Purchase
A NEGRO WENCH without chil-
dren, who understands plain cook-
ing, washing, and ironing.—For such an
one a liberal price in cash will be given.
For particulars enquire of the Printer.
July 9, 1805.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

WILL sail from Easton every Wednesday morning between the hours of nine and
ten o'clock; and leave Baltimore every Saturday morning about the same hour.—
The above mentioned Packet is new, sails fast, and in nice order for the reception of
Freight or Passengers. The subscriber has two other BOATS in good order, which will
run with Wheat, Corn, and other Freight, that may offer either from Choptank or
Miles River, by a line or orders being left at his Packet-Office, Easton Point. Expe-
rienced and skilful Skippers are employed for the Grain Boats; and every attention
shall be paid to the orders of his friends, and the public in general; and personal atten-
tion given to the Packet, by
The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL THOMAS.

E. 80. P. 1st. July 23, 1805.

To the Independent Voters of
Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,
BEING solicited by a number of my
friends, I am induced to offer myself
as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S Office,
at the next election for Sheriff of Talbot
county. Should I be so fortunate as to meet
with your approbation, every exertion by
me shall be made to give general satisfac-
tion; but on the contrary, should you
think proper to make choice of some other
person, I shall bow with humble acquies-
cence to your better judgments.
Y^r obedient servant,
PRICE MARTINDALE.
August 13, 1805.

An Overseer Wanted.
ONE well recommended, will receive
two hundred dollars per annum, and
the usual accommodations.
EDWARD HARRIS.
Queen Anne's county, Aug. 6 1805.

Ingratitude.
TUESDAY, 23d July, there appear-
ed in this paper, a notice, bearing
the signature of my husband (Thomas
Fountain) in which was declared, that I
had forsaken his bed and board, without a
known cause; and also forewarning
any person of entertaining me or my child,
or dealing with me on his account, &c.—
I am conscious he did not dictate for charac-
ter sake, to give a brief statement of the
cause by which our separation took place,
the ingratitude of my husband, and how
far his estate was endangered by me.

About three years since, he visited my
father's, quite a stranger, and from his
declarations of present love, future indul-
gence, and the character of his brothers
(two pious Methodist preachers) I thought
at least that he was a rational being. But
two weeks had not succeeded our marri-
age, before I found myself tied to an in-
tolerable drunkard, and four months had
not elapsed, before, at the risk of my
own life, I caught his arm, which other-
wise would inevitably have put a period to
the life of a maniac; for he had made two
strokes across his throat with a keen knife,
which laid his wind pipe open to view,
and caused a profuse flow of blood—had got
the knife a third time about to his throat,
when I caught his arm. And from that
time to the time I left him, there are but
few, if any, that ever experienced as much
abuse, either by words or deeds, as I have
to receive from him. At the time I eloped he
was pursuing me with a gun, and would
no doubt have murdered me, had it not
been for the interposition of a gentleman
(Mr. W. C.) to whom I look up as pre-
served of my life. It would be impossible
for me to relate even the particular mal-
treatment that I have received from him;
but I aver that for weeks together, I have
not slept twelve hours, for he was not often
disposed to sleep at nights, and even
when he was asleep, I was afraid to close my
eyes, lest he should assassinate me, which he
often threatened to do. But notwithstanding
his threats and frequent attempts to
take my life, and which I had no reason
to disbelieve from his conduct towards me,
I have for weeks fed him like an infant,
which was at times when drink made him
incapable of hurting me. From the above
it may be asked why I bore his abuse so
long? I answer, that we have a child,
and he a brother who is gazing for his
property, and who has since our separa-
tion, took the advantage of my husband's
idiotism, and prevailed on him to convey
every iota of his estate to him (William
Fountain) leaving me and my child quite
bare—My clothes did not escape; even
my ear-rings, and some garments that I
should blush to name, were taken off by
pillage, although they never cost my hus-
band a groat, for the three years of our
living together, he has never been out
three times that number of dollars on my
account, neither in clothes nor ear rings.

From the above, it is easy to discover
how much his property was endangered by
me which was at the time he forewarned
people from dealing with me, all made over
to his brother Billy. And if this does
not silence my husband's agent, the rela-
tion of some more particular circumstances
when brought to public view will have
that effect.
ELIZABETH FOUNTAIN.
August 6, 1805.

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, 1805.

Benjamin Burrows, an insolvent
debtor of Worcester county having appli-
ed by petition in writing to the justices of Wor-
cester county, praying the benefit of the
"Act for the relief of sundry insolvent deb-
tors," passed at November session eighteen
hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in said
act; a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain
them, as directed by said act, being annexed to
his petition; and the justices of said county
court being satisfied by the said Benjamin Burrows
that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two
preceding years, prior to the passage of said
act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by
the said court, that the said Benjamin Burrows
appear before the said court on Saturday in the
first week of November term next, at ten
o'clock, to take the oath prescribed by said act,
and to answer such interrogatories as may be
propounded to him by his creditors, and do such
other things as by the said act are directed; as
also to give notice of the passage of this order,
by causing a copy to be set up at three different
places in Snow Hill Town, three months be-
fore Saturday in the first week of November
term next, and cause a copy to be inserted once
a week for three successive weeks in the Easton
paper.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
August 13, 1805.

For Sale, or Exchange.
THE elegant three story Brick HOUSE
in which the subscribers now reside,
situated on Chester river, in Chester-town.
The water lot on which the building is
erected, is upwards of one hundred and
twenty-five feet in front, and one hundred
in depth, and is inclosed chiefly with brick
and stone walls and buildings. The house
is forty-two feet by twenty-eight, has two
kitchens, a close and open pantry, two ser-
vants' rooms, with the necessary closets.
On the first floor are two commodious
rooms, with a passage through the centre,
another, including a stair case leading into
the kitchens and upper part of the build-
ing, a piazza looking to the south-east, and
commanding a fine prospect of the river.
In the second story are three near commo-
dious rooms, and another piazza over that
of the lower floor. In the third or attic
story are four rooms and a clothes press,
with passages as in the second story, and a
flush garret above. The house is composed
of the choicest materials, and finished ac-
cording to the most approved style in mod-
ern architecture. On the premises are a
meat house, a garden formed on piles, and
on the opposite side of the street is a stone
stable and coach house, thirty feet by twenty-
five, and stands on the front of a beautiful
garden, containing one third of an acre,
fenced with delightful fruit trees, &c. The
subscribers would rather exchange the pro-
mises for lands either in Kent or Queen
Ann's; but if sold, will give a reasonable
credit, securing the annual payment of the
interest.

We will also sell a mortgaged right in a
TRACT of LAND, lying on Langford's
Bay, in Quaker Neck, Kent county, the
soil of which is of the best quality. Very
little money will be wanted, but security
for the principal and interest will be ex-
pected. For terms and further particulars
apply to
GEORGE W. THOMAS, and
MARY S. THOMAS.
Chester Town, August 6, 1805.

I will Rent for the ensuing year,
Or a term of years,
A PLANTATION within four miles
of Chester-town, containing near
six hundred acres. The soil is kind for
wheat, corn, rye, and other small grain,
natural to grass, and convenient to the
market either of Baltimore or Chester-town.
The premises are well watered. There will
be seeded about one hundred and fifty
bushels of wheat, upwards of an hundred
of which will be sown in fallow. The
buildings on this farm are very good, the
dwelling house thirty-four feet by eighteen
on the first floor are two commodious
rooms, and three above; there is also an
excellent kitchen, milk house, corn house,
granary, stable, carriage house, &c.—
Should any person be disposed to rent,
they can be accommodated with stock of
all kinds, farming utensils, &c. For par-
ticulars apply to
GEORGE W. THOMAS.
Chester Town, August 6, 1805.

For Sale,
MY FARM in the upper part of
Queen Ann's county, containing
about one thousand acres of land. It lies
about two miles from the Head of Chester,
on the road leading from thence, (by Jo-
nathan Jetter's valuable mill, and a place
called Grog-town,) to Dover and Duck
Creek Cross Roads, and is about nine miles
from the latter place, which affords an
excellent and uniform market for all kinds
of produce. The situation is high and
healthy, the soil fertile, and well adapted
to farming, and there are about 350 acres
of the tract in wood and timber.
If not sold at private sale before the 14th
day of September next, it will be offered
on that day at public auction, on the pre-
mises, by Joseph Thompson, Esq. of said
county, who is authorized to sell the same
entire, or in such parcels as may be con-
venient to purchasers. The terms of sale
will be made easy to the purchasers, and
any person wishing for information, or to
view the premises, will be please to apply
to Joseph Thompson, Esq. who lives near
the premises, or to the subscriber in An-
napolis.
THOMAS BUCHANAN.
August 6, 1805.

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 or which are
cleared; several acres are in good timo-
thy meadow, to which fifty more may be
easily added, and there is a tolerable pro-
portion of wood-land. The soil is well
adapted to the growth of wheat, corn,
grass, &c. and the planter of Paris has
been successfully used on it. The improve-
ments 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 excel-
lent water near the house; there are like-
wise on the premises two very thriving ap-
ple 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.
Centreville, Queen Ann's
county, May 14, 1805.

To Rent for the ensuing Year,
A NEW two story brick dwelling
HOUSE, on Washington Street,
with two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen,
stable and granary, with a well of excellent
water in the yard, at present occupied by
William Thomas, Esquire.—For terms ap-
ply to
JAMES WILSON, junr.
Easton, July 30, 1805.



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

[VOL. 3....6.]

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1805.

[NO. 42....312.]

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

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

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

We recommend the following statement
to all those who are open to conviction.
—The antidotes should be dispersed as
wide as the poison—and it would be
but fair in those who have published
the falsehood, to state the truth. If
this narrative, or any similar to it, were
ever published before—it cannot be
amiss to endeavor again to impress it
upon the minds of those, who like
their great example Mr. Pitt forget
their own hand writing. We could in
this way furnish the particulars of all
the other events in which our venerable
President and patriot, is said to
have acquired disgrace—Sed satis—
Mr. Jefferson at home, in the vicinity
of Monticello, is universally respected
—and where he is best known—calumny
hides her unblushing face—envy
is silenced in the contemplation of
his dignity—and the unanimous voice
of the neighborhood, proclaims him
altogether worthy of the confidence,
and all the honor which a free people
can possibly bestow—The character of
our chief magistrate is universally
esteemed by all those among whom he
resides.

Confirmation strong as proof from
holy writ—that the tales of federal-
ism—are calumnies—and his oppo-
sers—unworthy of the blessings which
they enjoy.

During the late revolutionary war,
while Mr. Jefferson was governor of Vir-
ginia, the assembly of that state, in order
to be secure from the enemy, held their
sessions at Charlottesville, a small village
within two miles of which, is Monticello.
As the accommodations in the town
were scarce and coarse, Mr. J. with his
wonted hospitality and readiness to re-
move difficulties, invited such of the
members as he had been particularly ac-
quainted with, to a room in his house
and a seat at his board. One night after
the family had all retired to rest, Mr. J.
was aroused by an express, who brought
dispatches to inform him that Tarlton's
troop of horse would be at Charlottesville,
in the course of a few hours; he called
up the family and awakened his friends,
and communicated to them the informa-
tion which he had just received. They
one and all proposed instantaneous flight,
and recommended the same to him, urg-
ing as reasons peculiarly forcible with
regard to himself, that should he, the go-
vernor, be taken prisoner, and the legisla-
tive body dispersed, the whole affairs of
the state, would for a time at least, be
most seriously paralyzed; that his person-
al safety was not only a matter of impor-
tance to himself, but of vast consequence
to the state, besides it was a sacred duty
which he owed his country, to avail
himself of every means of baffling the
enemy, and discharging the functions of
his office, and this could only be effected
and secured in the present crisis by flight.
Mr. J. calmly replied, that he thought
himself secure where he was, and therefore
should not leave his own plantation; but his
friends were right in taking such measures
for their own safety as they should deem best.
You certainly, said they, would not oppose
your single arms to a troop of horse;
and by what means can you expect safety
if you remain here—or of what ser-
vice will your stay be to the state? Mr.
J. replied, that so soon as he perceived
the enemy approach the house, he would
step up to the top of the neighboring
mountain, where, even should they learn
whither he had gone, it would be impos-
sible for them to pursue him on horseback,
and unacquainted as they must be with
its crags and defiles, to make the attempt
on foot. It could not, he said, be the
intention of Tarlton, to make any long
stay, and so soon as he departed, it was
of importance that he should be in the
place, to take charge again of the public
records and documents, issue the neces-
sary orders, and take such measures as the
emergency of affairs might require. His
friends then proposed that Mrs. J. should
be removed, and offered their effort and
protection to a place of safety, after some
little hesitation, it was agreed to, horse-
were prepared, and several members of
the assembly with Mrs. J. left Monticello

that night. On the ensuing morning
Tarlton appeared—Mr. J. retired to the
proposed place of safety—After alight-
ing and walking through the house, and
finding it deserted by every one but the
servants, the enemy re-mounted and rode
off without doing the least injury to any
thing whatever. One of Tarlton's offi-
cers saw a book lying on the table in
Mr. J.'s study, and being pleased with
it, took the liberty of putting it in his
pocket, but left a polite note, saying to
Mr. J. that he hoped the liberty would be
excused, and that the book should soon
be safely returned, which was done.—
Tarlton left the neighborhood, those who
had fled returned, and in a few days
things were in statu quo. This is a
plain, faithful narrative of that dastardly
flight from the enemy, with which Mr.
J. has been so often upbraided, and which
has been the foundation of so many
coarse federal jokes. The truth of the
above narrative might, if necessary, be
verified by the living testimony of W. F.
a resident of Alexandria—A good federal-
ist now, but who was at that time, a good
whig member of the assembly.

From the Centinel of Freedom.

"If we see a people obedient to the laws,
"prosperous in their industry, con-
"tented at home, and respected a-
"broad, we may reasonably presume,
"that the affairs are conducted by
"men of experience, abilities and
"virtue."

Six and thirty years ago the above per-
tinent observations fell from the pen of
the celebrated JUNIUS, whose political
writings are without a rival. Although
years have passed away since first the
sentiment was promulgated, yet age has
not diminished the truth of the remark,
nor rendered it inapplicable to the pre-
sent moment. For years past have the
federal papers been one continued stream
of abuse against the government.—The
republicans are described as illiterate
blockheads, fit only to be "hewers of
wood and drawers of water," to the
"world-be nobles" and "well born" of
the land. Those whom the people have
exalted to official stations, have been ri-
diculed, calumniated, and abused; their
talents have been cried down, their in-
tegrity impeached, and the ideas propa-
gated, in general are, that the republican
rulers are unfit for the stations they oc-
cupy. It is to satisfy these arrogant and
contumelious assertions, and to prove,
that if "obedience to laws, prosperity at-
tending industry, union at home and
respect abroad," are just criterions of the
"experience, abilities and virtue" of
men who direct the affairs of a nation,
then are the present rulers of the Amer-
ican people men answering this descrip-
tion; entitled to confidence, and deserv-
ing the esteem of their constituents. To
establish this position, we offer the fol-
lowing remarks:

The people are obedient to the laws.—
Let the most presumptuous federalists
deny this. Our present rulers pay such
deference to the interest of the people,
that no obnoxious act is sanctioned by
them. It is the duty of legislators to af-
ford protection to the citizens, and not to
merit disobedience by acts of tyranny.—
Mr. Adams' administration was impolitic,
it was oppressive. Had it not been so,
the people never would have resorted
to arms to shew their abhorrence to men
and measures—they never would have
laid so much as a straw in the way of the
peaceable execution of laws. No! this
was repugnant to their feelings—necessity
drove them to it—and necessity it is said
knows no law—Neither would the peo-
ple have murmured against a disgraceful
fedition and alien laws—they never would
have whispered a complaint against the
army establishment, had they not pow-
erfully militated against the interest of
the citizens, and presented daggers to the
vitals of freedom. But no sooner was
Mr. Jefferson placed at the helm of state,
by a discerning public, than the causes
which excited these complaints vanished—
the political horridon, long obscured
by ominous aspects, suddenly becom-
clear and tranquil. All is harmony and
concord. No disobedience is manifest-
ed to any law—no spirit of dissatisfac-
tion prevails. Some clamour indeed was
detrayed by federal printers, because of
the repeal of certain acts; but it was not
contagious; the people could not be so
foolish as to murmur at the repeal of ab-
ominable extravagance, easing their
burthens, and circumferibing executive
influence. They could not echo the fol-
ly of the federal prints, who condemn
the repeal of internal taxes. We re-

peat it then, "the people are obedient
to the laws?" they are satisfied with
their rulers, and nothing is wanting but
ascorum in the federal printers to make
them obedient to the chaotic promulga-
tion of truth.

Prosperous in their industry. Point out
the country on the habitable globe, where
the people are more prosperous, or their
labors more abundantly rewarded by ease
and affluence, ye flickers for monarchy,
ye grumbling federalists, than is the A-
merican nation at the present moment.
In vain you search the records of anti-
quity; in vain you ruminate more recent
history and events, to find an example
or a parallel. No despotism on earth,
no aristocracy in existence, embracing as
numerous a community, ever yielding
such protection, and studied more strict-
ly the well-being of the governed. Let
a stranger travel the populated parts of
our country, he beholds thrifty towns,
smiling villages, contented husbandmen,
and improving mechanics. No ravages
of war defeat the anticipated crops of
the labourer, blasts the bounty of nature,
or dye in crimson hue our fertile plains.
No infuriated usurper has seized the pro-
pitious moment, and exalted himself to
the pinnacle of power, at the expence
of the legitimate rights and privileges of
the people. If he visits our cities and
harbors, still he beholds busy enterprise
always on the wing; he beholds a people
whose industry is rewarded with ease and
opulence. If he casts an eye on the
ocean, here too he beholds our whited
sails spread, numerously wafting the su-
perabundance of our provisions and com-
modities to almost every part of the
world, and receiving in return neces-
saries, as well as many elegancies of life.
Individuals in other countries perhaps
may surpass us in luxury and parade, and
we are willing they should. But no na-
tion can boast of such universal prospe-
rity and happiness—no nation display
such unvaried equality, as that of the
Americans, under their present rulers.

To the Editor of the Political Observa-
tory.

GENTLEMEN,

I Notice in your paper some strictures
on my ninth letter, under the signature
of Franklin, extracted from the National
Intelligencer. Your candor will furnish
me with a column in your pages for the
purpose of proving that all my statements
are correct and true, and of course that
those of Franklin are incorrect and un-
true.

It has been said that the southern plan-
ter who possessed fifty slaves has thirty-one
times the political weight of the New-En-
gland farmer. Franklin denies. Here
is the proof:

The southern states are allowed a repre-
sentative for 55,000 slaves. Of course
1,100 planter each possessing 50 slaves,
would form a constitutional district, and
might be entitled to a member of Con-
gress. It requires 33,000 people posses-
sing no slaves to elect a member; and
1,100 is one thirtieth part of 33,000.

Franklin has stated a case which displays
the most preposterous attempt at decep-
tion that any man ever witnessed. He
supposes a district of 20,000 whites and
19,667 slaves. "Suppose these slaves to
belong 392 planters, each planter own-
ing 50 slaves, and the residue of the whites
having no slaves. Now says Mr. E. this
planter who possesses in the consequence
derived from 31 vot. Assume this as a
fact and what follows. Why that ev-
ery constituent has the same consequence,
&c."—Nothing can be more absurd than
this. Because I have said that the planter
who possesses 50 slaves has 31 times the
weight of the northern farmer, I have al-
so said that "every constituent" in a su-
thern district, man, woman or child pos-
sessing them, is entitled to the same weight?
No such thing. Every reader will apply
to Franklin his own exclamation—"A
way with such flimsy logic!"

Franklin allows that 50 slaves authorize
5 votes but not 30. I have proved that
he is incorrect.

Franklin denies that the southern planter
contributes much less than his proportion
to the support of government. Here we
are at issue. Let him produce the docu-
ments. Yet they are very immaterial,
as I have applied the remark to those
planters only who possess 50 slaves. Every
man of common sense knows, that it is
true, as I had stated, that "the laboring
slaves consume nothing of consequence
upon which a duty is paid," whatever
their masters may consume.

Franklin says that it was an error to
state that 15 representatives for slaves
are allowed to the southern states. I

was not an error. I calculated the number
of slaves in the southern states only at 832,
992, three-fifths of which is 499,794,
giving 15 representatives and a fraction
of 4,794."

All the statements of Franklin are
thus proved to be incorrect. Whether
he be "a deceiver and dishonest" or not,
will be left to the decision of his own
conscience, as it was intended to apply
that character to "a writer so ignorant
of his subject, as to mistake its simplest
elements."

JAMES ELIOT.

The Editor of the National Intelligen-
cer, and the other editors who have pub-
lished the lucubrations of Franklin, are
requested to republish the above.

From Paulson's American Daily Advertiser
Mr. Paulson,

The inclosed is a copy of a curious in-
tercepted letter, published in the Halifax
Gazette on the 15th of May last—I hope
you will give it a place in your Gazette.

A SUBSCRIBER.

July 20, 1805.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Napoleon Emperor of France, King of Ita-
ly, &c. &c.

Our Brother!

Being by Divine Providence placed at
the head of an enlightened, brave and ge-
nerous people, whose oppressions till late-
ly have been excessive.

Conceiving that your lot and mine have
always been and still is very similar,
speaking the same language, if it is ne-
cessary we should be bound by more than
common ties.

We think if emperors and kings, in-
stead of all those forms used at courts,
would lay aside that excess of ceremony,
and correspond freely together, we should
have few or no animosities—it is reserv-
ed to your majesty and ours, to banish
those trammels of folly and insignifi-
cance.

We write your majesty on the expecta-
tion that you will order your general
and troops from our city of Santo Do-
mingo, and leave behind all stores and
ammunition, &c. as a compensation for
having so long withheld the place—as
soon as this is done, we will immedi-
ately be prepared to negotiate a treaty of
commerce with your majesty; and re-
ceive from your subjects such articles as
ours may want, fixing only on one small
port as an entrepot for their reception.

We have written, brother Napoleon,
to our beloved nephew of Spain, and or-
dered him to forbid your majesty's cor-
vairs the entry in his ports, in the vicini-
ty of our imperial dominions, under pain
of our august displeasure—we doubt not
from the mild and complying temper of
our nephew of Spain, he will obey our
imperial mandate.

To you, first of brothers, we recom-
mend peace and amity to your neighbors;
it is high time the horrors of assassination,
plunder and rapine, should cease on the
part of your imperial and kingly person.

As soon as we are convinced of your
majesty's following our salutary advice,
we purpose sending over our cousins,
the generals Christophe, Tonnere, and others
of our loving subjects, to embrace your
imperial majesty for us, and assure you
and yours, of our affection, as also that
of our august spouse.

Anxious of receiving from your ma-
jesty some distinguished mark of your
brotherly affection, we crave your majes-
ty to transmit by your cousin Talleyrand,
the insignia of your region of honor to
decorate our imperial body with. We
are anxious to see Talleyrand, in order
to have some bishops consecrated amongst
us.

The Lord take you and yours in safe
keeping.

Your best brother,

JACQUES.

Don't at our Palace of Desalines,
1st March, year 1st of Haytian
Independence.

Lexington, June 12.

Some time during the last spring it was
announced, that a combination of the
Indian tribes east of the Mississippi, had
been formed against the Osages or Watha-
tah, up the Missouri. Since that peri-
od, the account of this expedition has
been doubted. We have now to inform
our readers, that the intelligence has re-
cently been confirmed by a Chickasaw
Indian, who, with his companion, was
in Lexington a few weeks past. He
says, that not only his own nation have
actually sent forward their warriors, but
that the Cherokee, Choctaw and all
other tribes to the north had started on
the expedition.

FOR THE STAR.

ON SHOUTING.

To assume to one's self the province of
a dictator, and prescribe not only to the
understandings, but also to the hearts of
mankind, is a task too arduous for a man
of any capacity. However bold and origi-
nal his conceptions—however exten-
sive his talents, he will find an object
which will continually elude his grasp,
and, more illusive than an *ignis fatuus*,
it will flee from the touch of his hand,
although it may dazzle his eye sight. In
what light then must we view even the
attempt of X. Z. to abolish a practice
which is sanctioned by men who are ac-
knowledgeed to feel the influence of vir-
tue and piety? Although his genius
may have been formed in "Nature's
happiest mood"—although each pulse of
his heart may beat with the purest senti-
ments of philanthropy; still will he be
inadequate to the undertaking he has as-
signed himself. The acclamations of the
Christian, if elevated above the common
tone which occurs in the palling scenes
of life, he thinks preposterous and ab-
surd.

In differing from him, I take part with
some who obey the "still small voice,"
and whose souls are responsive to this
heavenly monitor. If men who have
been long lost to themselves, should in a
moment discover the extent of their guilt,
is it extraordinary that they should, in
the first transports of their fear, "cry
aloud and spare not?" Or should those
who have felt the power of religion, be
wrapt in beatific vision, and make fur-
ther gradations to that purity they adore,
feel nothing more than the common fen-
sation of the multitude; when they dis-
cover by "an eye of faith" the supreme
felicity in reversion for the obedient?—
'Tis that which extorts the shriek of fear—
'tis this which elicits the shout of joy.
This is the intelligible, the impressive
language of the heart, which even "fools
who run may read."

This practice is not the offspring of
this forward generation; it found its
birth in the kinder age of the Patri-
archy; it had the sanction of the Apo-
stles; it was intrusted to the angels,
which flowed from the Fountain of Mer-
cy. If such were its authors and pro-
tectors, it will stand "firm as a rock,"
against which the unavailing billows may
forever beat, and when Nature has ceas-
ed to be, when she has assigned her laws
to the Giver of laws, 'tis this shout
which will distinguish the emancipated
sons of glory from the dismal throng
which, in their despair and agony, shall
call for rocks and mountains to cover
them from the presence of the Lord.

A. B.

FOR THE STAR.

Unavailing are all attempts to sup-
press the foundation of truth—it stands the test
of persecution, the poignant shafts of
calumny, and the more subtle attacks of
sophistry; it is as a mighty torrent, over-
turning all opposition, and establishing
itself wherever it enters.

A publication appeared in your paper
on Tuesday last, signed X. Z. "On Shout-
ing."—Although I do not conceive the
piece merits attention, yet, lest the au-
thor should think it unanswerable, I will
thank you, Sir, to give this a place in
your next.

X. Z. has attacked shouting, and pro-
nounced it fanaticism, without bringing
forward one text of Scripture to prove
his position, which argues that he is not
conversant with Holy Writ. I shall make
a few remarks; and draw some conclu-
sions from the Sacred Volume, by way
of vindicating shouting.

Paul says, "Let every man be per-
suaded in his own opinion." If X. Z.
does not think proper to shout, he should
not condemn those who do. "Who
art thou that judgest thy brother?" To
his God he either stands or falls. Da-
vid says, "Cry aloud and shout; O in-
habitants of Zion! for great is the Holy
One among you." Christ himself says
"One another you." "If these were to hold their peace,"
the very stones would cry out against
them." Let X. Z. recollect the cry of
Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost descended
on three thousand souls, and they all
spoke in praise of God, while the wicked
declared they were drunk with wine.
"The natural man perceiveth not the
things of the spirit; for they are spiritu-
ally discerned." The folly of a man
warned by the influence of the Holy
Spirit, and anticipating future enjoy-
ments, is raised to its greatest height
in life, and often bursts forth in loud ac-

cents of praise to the great Author of all good. Let X. Z. peruse the scriptures, and he will there find that shouting is justified. Should he intrude another piece on the public, he shall again hear from
A FRIEND TO SHOUTING.
Easton, August 10, 1805.

FOR THE STAR.

ON SHOUTING.

The same motive which influenced a writer under the signature of X. Z. to communicate his thoughts on shouting, now prompt me to offer mine. To correct error and establish truth, is certainly the duty of those who have ability equal to the undertaking. Is X. Z. such a person? Though we may have the purest intentions, though we may be actuated by the most sincere benevolence, yet it is a misfortune that we are incident to error, and often deserve correction ourselves when we are liberally bestowing it upon others. A slight perusal of X. Z.'s essay will fully explain my meaning. Shouting he ridicules. Let him reflect whether it is merely the semblance of piety, and recollect that Christianity appeared "to the Greeks foolishness."

In a cause so important as religion, what breath ought not to glow with fervour—who can be indifferent—what heart can refuse to be animated with the "glad tidings of salvation." It is sufficient to give a tongue to stones. "Cry aloud and spare not," should be the motto of every Christian. Is shouting the mark of hypocrisy? X. Z. wishes to innuendate this. We disregard the dictates of reason! Surely he would have us laugh when we are sorrowful, and at all times wear the same face?—Is a "tranquil situation of the heart" always consistent with religion? He would make us so believe. I may be guilty of an absurdity, if Aristotle says truth, that "it is absurd to refute absurdities," and therefore I have done. A. B. C.
August 16, 1805.

FOR THE STAR.

IN FAVOR OF SHOUTING.

MR. SMITH,

I have reason to rejoice that my lot is cast in a Republican government, where I can exercise my opinion on religious matters, without any cause of fear, (not so under despotism) and that I enjoy this government the more, because I can have communion with all Christians, be them of what denomination they may, not interfering with non-essentials.

I have taken the liberty to trouble you with this piece, in consequence of a piece "On Shouting," in your last paper, dated Queen Ann's, and signed X. Z. July 30, in which the author appears to have furnished the public with the propriety of it, (calling it fanaticism) which discovers to those who have experienced the religion of our blessed Redeemer, that X. Z. has not been very conversant with the Scriptures, which it is hoped, he wishes to believe; because if X. Z. is right, St. Peter must have been a fanatic, as appears in the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, 12th verse, where such men as X. Z. "were all amazed (under St. Peter's preaching) and were in doubt, saying one to another, what meaneth this? others mocking, said, 'these men are full of new wine.'" An appearance of disorder must rest on the minds of those who know nothing of that religion; or else they would not have charged them with intoxication, by drinking too much wine. No doubt shouting was then as disagreeable to the enemies of the Christian religion, as it is now to X. Z. and for the same cause they made the same complaint. "But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, ye men of Judea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be it known unto you, and hearken to my words; for these are not drunken as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day." A reference is then made by St. Peter to the Prophets—after which it appears in the 41st verse of the same chapter, that 3000 were converted to the religion of Jesus Christ. Would to God this may be the case with X. Z. before he steps into the invisible world.

V. W.

Falbot county, August 19, 1805.

A correspondent informs us that he lately had an opportunity of seeing Gen. Stark, the Hero of the North. The venerable Hero is in his 77th year, still maintains the vigor of his patriotism, and his most grateful attachments to the present administration. They who wish to observe the true spirit of our revolution in the primitive spirit which gave it birth, will be highly gratified in the ardor of this Hero, who gave the first great check to the pride of Britain. It is from such men as these we are to learn for what great ends our revolution began. And from such men we may learn the duty we owe to our country. In them we see the sincerity which regards the public happiness; the ambition which asks no reward but in the public liberty, and which has no riches equal to those which arise from a life well spent in generous services for the national glory. [Salem Register.]

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 3.

British West India Trade.—Lord Holland, after expressing his anxiety that a good understanding should be preserved with the United States of America, and his surprise at the conduct of several of the West India governors, moved for certain papers respecting the intercourse between the U. States and the islands.—Lord Stanhope supported the motion, recommending the cultivation of a close connection between G. Britain and "the wise, moderate and upright population of America."—Earl of Camden said, the system which now controlled the governors in the West Indies was the same which was acted upon at the conclusion of the last war.—That if a change was agreed to, it could not be well arranged now, as the session was very near its close; and if the motion should be brought forward early next session, ministers would give all the information that could be wished; but if the motion was now perished in, he should be obliged to move the other orders of the day. The motion not being withdrawn, Earl Camden moved the other orders, which were agreed to—yeas 14, nays 8.

July 5.

His majesty's oculist, Mr. Phelps, has communicated both to the king and queen, the afflicting intelligence that the disease of his majesty's eye is a cataract, which is formed in one eye; and that there were the most unequivocal symptoms of its extending to the other. His majesty received the information with a fortitude the most exemplary. He said that the deprivation of sight was an affliction he had long dreaded, and from which he had most fervently prayed to be exempted. But if he had to endure the calamity, he would shew the resignation which was the duty of a Christian; and if he had to undergo an operation, he trusted he should display the firmness of a man. His majesty is now in the 68th year of his age; and must not expect any permanent relief.

The Madrid Gazette, of May 24th, states, that Spain had then 32 ships of the line, the greater part of which were ready for sea, viz. ten at Cadiz, five at Corunna, eleven at Ferrol, and six at Carthagea; besides five French line of battle ships at Ferrol.

IRELAND.

HAMILTON ROWAN.

DUBLIN, July 1, 1805

This morning Mr. Hamilton Rowan appeared in the court of king's bench, the clerk of the crown, having read the record of his outlawry, asked him, what he had to say, why judgment of death and execution should not be awarded against him? Mr. Rowan in reply, pleaded that he was in Pennsylvania when he was outlawed; and that he had been instructed by his counsel that the outlawry was erroneous. After examining the writ, an error in point of fact was acknowledged, and the outlawry was reversed. An indictment for treason was read; to which Mr. Rowan pleaded his majesty's most gracious pardon: on which he was discharged. Mr. Rowan having risen from the kneeling position in which he heard the pardon read, thus addressed the court:

"When last I had the honor of appearing before this tribunal (several years ago) I told your lordship, I knew his majesty only by his wielding the force of the country; since that period, during my legal incapacity and absence beyond seas, my wife and children have not only been unmolested, but protected; and in addition to those favors, I am now indebted to the royal mercy for my life. I will neither, my lords, insist upon the rectitude of my intentions, nor the extent of my gratitude, lest my conduct should be attributed to base and unworthy motives; but I hope my future life will evince the sincerity of those feelings with which I am impressed, by such unmerited proofs of his majesty's beneficence."

To this address the chief justice replied:

"Mr. Rowan, from the sentiment you have expressed, I have not a doubt but you will prove by your future conduct that his majesty's pardon has not been bestowed on an unworthy object."

Mr. Rowan then bowed to the court and withdrew.

Notices, July 19.

COL. BUTLER.

The court martial ordered for the trial col. Butler, convened at New-Orleans on the 1st instant—col. Freeman presided in place of col. Hunt; the members were

Majors Porter and Nicholl. Captains Sparks, R. Bissell, Still, D. Bissell, Bowyer, Strong, Cooper Schuyler, Many and Fergus.

James Brown, Esq. judge advocate. Capt. Edward D. Turner, ordered as a member of the court, was objected to by the colonel.

Died in Savannah, on the 25th ult. in the 28th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Morse, a native of Connecticut, the editor of the Georgia Republican.

To the Public.

Now thou lying VARLET, mark how plain a face shall put you down.

I HAVE been favored with the perusal of a pamphlet, lately published entitled "A vindication of the character of Doctor Alexander Stuart, and stated to be written by himself." To those who have seen this lying production, I need make no apology for the few remarks which I shall obtrude on the attention of the public. Although this COUNTERFEIT has confessed to the full extent, the very facts stated in my certificate, he has yet seen proper to indue himself in such a strain of Billingsgate towards me, as could only be expected from a villain like himself: But the contumacy of a driveller, and reproaches of a scoundrel, are among the best compliments that a man can receive. Not satisfied with the disgrace and infamy he has brought upon himself, by detection in defrauding the heirs of Mr. Wilson, this arch DEMON attempts with malignant pleasure to make the reputation of others appear as black, and as deformed as his own.

If the reader will turn to the 27th page of what is called the vindication, he will find that the only certificate containing any direct charge against me, appears to be signed by George Griffin, and A. Booth. The other certificates state only, that I was said to be passionate, and contentious, and that Booth and Griffin were men of character. If therefore I shall be able to invalidate the certificate of Booth and Griffin, it is all I trust, that the public will require.—What will the reader say, if I shall make it appear, that the certificates was obtained by the most atrocious perjury, and the most iniquitous means that were ever yet put into practice. To prove this, I need only lay before the public, the following document.

GRIFFIN'S CERTIFICATE.

May 27th, 1805.

William Howard, son of Luke Howard, came and informed me, that Alexander Stuart was in possession of a certificate with my name and A. Booth's to it, speaking much in discredit of Mr. Luke Howard. When I gave that certificate I had been in company, and was intoxicated, and I went further than I ought to have done, and am sorry for it, for it all was concerning a very small trifling affair not worth any person's notice.

GEORGE CRIFFIN.

Witness, Edward Smith.

Here then is the essence of treachery and fraud. We here see this monster of iniquity, this infernal serpent, procuring by guile and circumvention, a certificate to blast the reputation of a man, who had only stated what he (Stuart) has acknowledged to be facts. Examine the annals of corruption, search the records of villainy for time immemorial, and no parallel can be found for perfidy like this.

The following Certificates, in addition to the foregoing, will I trust, not only invalidate completely, the evidence adduced against me by Doctor Stuart, but will prove the honesty, and uprightness of my general character.

Mr. G. Cummins' Certificate.

This may certify to all persons whom it may concern, that I have been acquainted with Luke Howard, now of the state of Maryland for more than twelve years past, and that during that time have had the collecting and settling of several debts due from him to sundry persons all of which were fully paid by him to me; and that at the time of his removing from the state of Delaware to the state of Maryland, he was indebted unto sundry persons which he was unable to pay; but having a small tract of land he empowered me to make sale thereof and discharge his debts, which said land was by me sold, and the money paid to his creditors, so far as they came to my knowledge; after which I paid unto him a balance that still remained in my hands; and that from my transactions with him I had no reason to doubt but that his conduct was a right and honest, and that his general character was that of an honest man.

GEORGE CUMMINS.

May 18, 1805.

Mr. James Morris' Certificate.

This may certify to all persons whom it may concern, that I have been acquainted with Luke Howard, now of the state of Maryland, for more than twenty years past, and that he has dealt with me while in trade, and I never saw any thing by him but what appeared fair and honest; and I never heard him accused with any thing that was dishonest; and his general character was that of an honest man; and he left this state publicly, for I heard him declare in my store before a number of persons, that he was going to move to the state of Maryland.

JAMES MORRIS.

Mr. Benjamin Wells' Certificate.

This may certify to all persons whom it may concern, that I have been acquainted with Luke Howard, of the state of Maryland, but lately of the state of Delaware, for upwards of twenty five years, and I have been collector of the county rates and levies, and collected taxes from

* A. Booth died before the publication of Stuart's Islander.

him, and I never saw any thing by him but what was fair and honest, and that I never heard him accused with any thing dishonest: such was his general character as far as ever came to my knowledge.

BENJAMIN WELLS.

May 18, 1805.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's Certificate.

Being requested by Mr. Luke Howard, sent to state my opinion of him, while acting in the capacity of a tenant: In justice to Mr. Howard, I do hereby declare, that in the different transactions that ever took place between us, I always believed him candid, fair, and honest; that he always appeared to me disposed to do justice, and to consult my interest; moreover, that he was not only punctual in the performance of his contract, but paid his rent before it was due, contrary to my expectation, and without my request.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Monday, May 20, 1805.

Mr. Moses Briscoe's Certificate.

Having been called on by Mr. Luke Howard respecting my becoming one of his sureties, I declare the following circumstances to be true, as also any transactions that I have ever had with him: I have always found that he acted fair and honorable.—In December 1800, Mr. Howard delivered at Turner's creek, a quantity of wheat to be forwarded on to the Head of Elk, for the purpose of raising cash to pay Doctor Stuart, for the rent of his farm. But unfortunately for him, the navigation closed, and the wheat could not be got to market, by the time the rent became due. From this circumstance, it was not in his power to pay the rent at the time it became due. The Doctor then laid a distress on his property. A few days after this, I met with Mr. Howard, who informed me what the Doctor had done, I then suggested to him, that I would enter as one of his sureties, if he should repay the property, which he accordingly did, and I became his security, and have no reason to regret my doing it.

MOSES BRISCOE.

July 2d, 1805.

Mr. John Lathim's Certificate.

Turner's Creek, May 28th, 1805.

Dear Sir,

Though disagreeable to appear in any manner in a personal dispute; yet I cannot in justice to you refuse to comply with the request contained in your message to me by Mr. Dwyer.—I do declare from what dealings I have had with you, I always found that you acted fair and honorable. I will also observe (though not at your request) that in the year 1801 I purchased from you a quantity of Indian corn; but before you delivered the corn to me it had fallen considerably: this I mentioned to you, and your answer to me was "I do not wish you to sustain any loss by me, and you may deduct what you think right and proper."

I am respectfully, your obt. servant,

JOHN LATHIM.

Having now completely cleared my character of the stigma attempted to be put on it, I must now have a few parting words with you Mr. man Mid-wife, M. D. and A. S. S. You acknowledge the truth of my certificate but say that ignorance was the cause of your conduct.—The public will no doubt duly appreciate your extreme modesty, but will not suffer you to retire with the half character you are willing to assume—they will give you full credit for a ENAVE, which has been fully proven, and allow you to be a root by confession. The foregoing documents are from men of the first respectability, and most incontestibly prove the fairness of my character; and I defy Doctor Stuart to produce a certificate of even one respectable individual, who will say, he believes the Doctor to be an honest man. As you talk much of your amor patrie, which I am told means love of country, or love for the people, I will lay before the public the following document, in order to show what a golden time we should have, were you once armed with power.

I do hereby certify, that during the presidency of general Washington, a conversation took place between Doctor Stuart and myself, in which the Doctor not only abused the administration of Washington, but wished himself President for one year with a Guillotine to work by water at his safe gates, and had particular characters whom he could mention in his power. I told him I supposed Washington was one of the characters alluded to. The Doctor replied "that he should be the first to suffer."

DANIEL LAMB.

Such would have been the conduct of this American Robespier. Cruel by nature, and nursed from your infancy in the arms of corruption, you exhibit a compound of folly, hypocrisy, vanity and villainy, which has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. If virtue and vice are hereditary property, you have undoubtedly an hereditary claim to the latter. The last words and dying confession of Michael Oronoca who was hung in Cecil county, prove how nearly connected your immaculate father was in the proximate cause of his execution. This unfortunate man who had been some years a servant of Doctor Stuart's father, after arriving at the place of execution, begged to be heard; the crowd of people

was immense and the Sheriff commanded silence. The unhappy man then acknowledged the justice of the sentence for which he was then to be hung, and stated by appealing to his God, that the father of Doctor Stuart, who was then present, was in some measure the cause, as while he was his servant he had been sent out frequently to steal grain and other things for his master. Mr. Stuart attempted to interrupt him, but he was stopped by the Sheriff, who remarked, that Michael was a lying man and should not be disturbed. The conduct of Doctor Stuart cannot appear strange when it is considered in what manner he most likely was educated. It was my intention to have laid before the public several matters, such as the story of Mark Cox's black ram, which would not make a bad episode; but having swelled my publication to too great a length already, I shall reserve my other matter which will touch on some of the Doctor's particular friends for some future occasion.

LUKE HOWARD.

N. B. The above circumstances respecting the servant of Doctor Stuart are known to almost every aged person on Bohemia Manor, and if a decent application is made, Doctor Stuart can be referred to particular characters from whom he will hear more on this subject.

JEROME BUONAPARTE.

Boston Aug. 7.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this town, dated May 23, 1805, which says, "Jerome Buonaparte, was presented to the king of Italy, at Milan, the day before his coronation, and received in full favor and grace. It is said, he is to marry the queen of Etruria, with whom I had the honor of being in public company at Florence. Jerome's wife is here called Miss Patterson; she was forbidden to land, and ordered immediately back to the United States. It is said however, the is to have a French pension."

It is known, that the pope has annulled the marriage of Jerome Buonaparte with our beautiful country-woman; and it is probable, that his brother, the emperor and king, will endeavor to strengthen his alliance with some of the continental powers, by marrying Jerome to some one of their branches. Buonaparte has shewn a singular anxiety to procure husbands for this queen of Etruria. In every personal qualification she is said to be the very reverse of Mrs. Jerome Buonaparte, and the first husband Buonaparte could procure her was the late deformed dwarf, the king of Etruria. The emperor has more than once endeavored to coax his son-in-law, prince Beauharnois, to wed the widow queen; but he has declared off; and now, it seems, Jerome is to espouse her.—We cannot think, after having sat at so fair a feast as his lovely American bride has spread before him, he will very readily consent to "batten on a moor."

We are happy to learn that the Fishermen who had been impressed on the Banks have been liberated. Six of them have reached this town. Every generous effort was made for their recovery, and with success. The British consul in Boston gave his official aid, and the vessel was sent from this town, and the papers addressed to the Governor at Halifax. Such persons as were discovered to be citizens of the United States have been given up.—So far our Government has been respected. The poor fishermen have no redress for detention, and the loss of the season.—The following are the names of the men arrived:—Francis Simons, James Parker, Isaac Cramsey, Abraham Francis, Francis Jones, George Regle.

Salem Reg.

Mr. John Peter, who was so inhumanly wounded and robbed between Georgetown and Alexandria a short time since, was conveyed to town yesterday about 1 o'clock, in a barge belonging to Geo. Washington Park Custis, Esq. who, with that characteristic humanity for which he is remarkable, went from Mount Washington to Alexandria in his barge for the purpose, Mr. Peter not being in a situation to be conveyed any other way. The barge was little more than an hour from Alexandria to Georgetown. After Mr. Peter was landed, he was placed on a litter, and carried by the bargemen up to his house—a number of his fellow-townsmen, whose sympathy was strongly excited, accompanied him. His recovery is progressing. Mr. Custis's boat returned soon after to his elegant seat a few miles below this place.

It was rather a novel sight, and excited the curiosity of many, to see a ten oared barge, with a large awning, rowed by men in red jackets and black caps, swiftly approaching our wharves.

All attempts to discover the money of which Mr. Peter was robbed, have hitherto been fruitless. [Wash. Fed.]

During the year 1805, there were 16 cases of suicide in the city of New-York. From the first of January, 1803, to the 12th of July, 24 cases; and from the 17th August, 1804, to the 24th July, 1805, 30 cases. [Cen. Adv.]

STAR
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
August 27, 1805.

For United States Laws and advertisements, see Supplement to this morning's Star.

End of the Sixth Year.

No. 312, of the STAR, which is this morning presented to the public, completes the Sixth Year since its establishment; and from original subscribers another payment in advance becomes due. To those who have adhered to the terms in this instance, the Editor presents his respects; those who have complied only in part, he hopes will benefit by the hint, that punctuality alone can insure them the paper in future; and those whose extreme diffidence have prevented them from making more than the first advance, that do not embrace the conveyance by persons coming to the ensuing General Court, will be erased from the list of subscribers, and entered on the Constables' Docket.

Those indebted for Advertisements, &c. will please to take notice, that payment will be expected at the same time from them, to prevent their names being entered on the docket where "all excuses and delays" are "set apart," &c.
Star Office, Easton, (Md.)
August 27, 1805.

On Friday last, Perry Spencer, and Edward Lloyd, Esqrs. were elected by the Directors of the Farmers Bank, for Easton and Talbot county in the vacancies occasioned by the President and Cashier. Samuel Groome, was appointed teller; and John Harwood, discount clerk, for the Eastern Shore—the other offices are yet to be filled.

On the 15th instant the following officers in the Farmers Bank, were chosen for the Western Shore:

John Muir, President; Jonathan Pinkney, cashier; Samuel Maynard, teller; Thomas Shaw, book-keeper; General John Davidson, discount clerk; Lewis Green, runner; James Cleary, porter.

In order to correct some inaccuracies on Tuesday last, we are induced to re-publish the following list of Directors for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the Western Shore.

John F. Mercer, Arthur Shaff, John Gibson, William Stewart, Lewis Duvell, James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, Richard H. Harwood, Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county, Robert Bowie, Prince Georges county, Henry H. Chapman, Charles county, William Somerville, St. Mary's county, Thomas Davis, Montgomery county, John Tyler, Frederick county, Frisby Tilghman, Washington county, James J. Wilkinson, Baltimore county, Benedict E. Hall, Harford county, Upton Bruce, Allegany county.

For the city of Annapolis & Anne Arundel county.

Proof positive will be laid before our readers on Tuesday next, to counteract some of the wanton and malicious fabrications exhibited to view by the federal papers, among which the editors of the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, cut a very conspicuous figure.

"A Voter" was received at so late an hour, that the requisite attention in preparing it for the type could not be withdrawn from other avocations.

NEGOTIATION WITH SPAIN.—We are enabled to state, on authority which we deem correct, that the matters in dispute between the United States and the government of Spain, have been amicably adjusted, and that dispatches on this important subject from our minister at Madrid, are now on their way to the executive. [Phil. Register.]

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.
Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States, at Syracuse, dated 11th May, 1805, to Commodore Preble.
"The Commodore is still at Malta—his health something better. The Enterprise is expected every day from Venice, entirely rebuilt. Capt. Barron, of the Essex, left this port yesterday for Malta, leaving a brig, called the Franklin, which I believe he purchased in Trieste, intended for a bomb. A Mr. Farquhar, arrived here a few days ago, from Alexandria: he says that Mr. Eaton had marched some days before (which was about the 4th of March) with 100 Christians, and the old Bashaw with about 2000 Turks; their hopes were very sanguine to get safe, and take possession of Derne and Bengoza. We have had no official account from Mr. Eaton as yet, but it is rumoured, at Malta, that he is in Derne. The Argus is expected to bring us news soon."

Extract of a letter from Charles Pinckney, Esq., late American Minister at Madrid, dated at Aranjuez, (six leagues from Madrid) May 4.

"It is now five months since Mr. Munroe and myself have been deeply and closely engaged in arranging some very important concerns, and, which are now nearly closing. In August last, I was ready to leave this country, having resigned my appointment as minister here; the malignant disorder which then made its appearance, prevented my departure, either by land or water, as cordons of troops were placed round the sea ports, and all intercourse was prohibited between France and Portugal and this country. As soon as these impediments were removed, Mr. Munroe arrived with a new special commission to himself and me; as it was joint and the dearest interests of our country were involved, I was obliged in honor to remain, although so eminently inconvenient to me in my affairs. You may expect me now in a very short time, as the special commission is now closing, and every moment's stay here is contrary to my wishes, and most ardent desire to be at home."

Funds have been raised by subscription in the city of Washington for establishing a permanent institution for the education of youth in that city. At the meeting of the board of Trustees of the institution on the 5th inst. Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the Board.

While the Aristocrats are unceasingly prostituting all their boasted talents to defamation and falsehoods, and waiting their time in giving vent to the personal malice or political spite—Mr. JEFFERSON is continually employed in matters of public utility—at once prosperously shaping the course of the vessel of state, and forming that first of instruments, the Plough—at the same time happily presiding over the vast and various concerns of a great and growing nation, and superintending the infantile interests of a seminary of learning—bearing away the palm among rival philosophers, and setting the world an example of unprecedented political economy.—What a wretch is this Jefferson!!! [T. T. Am.]

Mr. Bowdoin, our minister to the court of Madrid, had arrived at St. Andro previous to the 28th of June.

We are happy to inform the public, that the regulations lately adopted by government for the reception and delivery of the salt made at the Great Saline, near the mouth of the Washita, have answered the most sanguine expectations. Salt is now made in greater quantities than the ordinary supplies of the country require; a large quantity has been on hand for some time past. From the quantity and quality of the water—the extent of the works—and the regulations that have most flattering prospects, that the greater part of the western country will hereafter obtain a constant supply of salt at those licks. Ind Gaz.

Genoa, June 4.

Jerome Bonaparte, commanding the frigate the Pomona, and two brigs, is cruising before this road. The Pomona is a very fine ship, built in our port.

A Botanic Garden is establishing at Charleston, S. C. and the land is already enclosed.

Accounts from London state that the Emperor of Russia has written a polite letter to General Morau, offering him the situation of a general of Infantry with the pay attached to that rank, and 12,000 rubles to defray his expenses to Russia.

Northampton Federal Toast.

Charles Cotelworth Pinckney—"A column in the melancholy waste." A wag observed that his column of Aristocracy was only fourteen feet high, while the Jefferson Republican column was an hundred and sixty two.

The following Toast was given in Charleston (S. C.) on the 4th July last:—Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States—who pened and subscribed the declaration of our Independence. May his services never be forgotten whilst Gratitude constitutes a link in the chain of human virtues.

MARRIED.—On the 28th ult. Mr. William M. Hardcastle, of Thomas, of Caroline county, to Miss Anna Colston, daughter of Mr. Henry Colston, of this county.

DIED, on Thursday evening last, Mr. James Ruth, of Queen Ann's county, aged 61 years.

DIED—in Salem (Mass.) on the 23d ult. very suddenly, of a violent nervous fever, attended with convulsions—Mr. WILLIAM CARLETON, aged 33 years, Editor of the Salem Register. By his industry and devotion to the Constituted Authorities of our nation, he originated and preserved in increasing reputation, that excellent paper. By every sincere friend of his country, he will be regretted as an honest, upright, and worthy member of society.

FOR THE STAR.

OBSERVER, No. I.

At a time when political dissensions are fomented by designing demagogues, and circulated with alacrity by menial hirelings, it becomes the lovers of truth to search for themselves, and view with Argus eyes the proceedings of our opponents.—When men step forth to attract the notice of the public, by misrepresenting the measures of our government, and perverting the intentions of our rulers; let us view these men as ambitious and disappointed. Whoever will take a concise view of the administration of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson's administration, cannot for a moment hesitate in deciding to which of the two he gives the preference.

When Mr. Adams came to the executive chair he found a nation whose chief concern was the cultivation of our generous soil, the extension of our growing commerce, the promotion of our increasing manufactures, and fostering the liberal arts and sciences.—Our political atmosphere was unclouded, and the rays of prosperity and happiness cheered alike the peasant and the enterprising merchant. But he had scarcely began his career, before the channel and course of things were diverted, and left without a proper pilot to conduct them.

In looking back on Mr. Adams' administration, the mind shrinks with horror at beholding the awful scene. It is the policy of a wife government to encourage the manufacturing of necessary articles of use and consumption. Instead of pursuing this policy, exorbitant taxes were imposed on home manufactures, to raise a fund sufficient to support the profuse living of an army who rioted in all the excesses of disgraceful dissipation. Taxes on home articles were found insufficient to answer the extravagant expenditures of government. A loan of several millions, at eight per centum interest per annum, was contracted for and obtained. These enormities were attempted to be justified under the pretext that the French were about to invade our country. This was a flimsy cover indeed. It was easy to see the real object. The French were involved in almost a general war with Europe; intestine commotions divided her people; and her navy was insufficient to transport a regiment, let alone an army to intimidate our generous sons. With an army raised, and the officers being dependent on executive favor for their continuance, this was at once an engine calculated to guillotine the liberties of the nation.—An army to execute the laws of the land, and a fedition law being passed, whereby a free and impartial investigation of the affairs of government was restrained;—the axe of aristocracy was laid at the root of the republican tree; but, before the awful stroke was struck, the tree acquired such strength, that it remained unimpaired in the midst of the assault. By the spirited opposition of the minority, in co-operation with active private citizens, the enemies of our liberties did not long indulge their sanguinary hopes. The public began to be alarmed; the base designs of these aspiring beings were discovered; the scales which had long blinded the public eye, fell; our countrymen united, and made one bold effort to save their expiring liberties; they proved successful, and made a happy escape from the oppressive tyranny in which the federalists wished to involve them.

Let ruling men take warning of their fate, and learn not to forget, that the iron arm of the public is able to break in twain the chords of oppression, and to consign to eternal disgrace and obloquy, the man who dare invade their rights. Let the people not entrust too much in the hands of a few, who are capable of converting national calamities into their own aggrandizement. In my next I shall say something relative to the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Easton, August 24, 1805.

FOR THE STAR.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

The continued aggressions of numerous officers in the pay of Great Britain, are so notorious as to need no enumeration. We cannot say that it is a matter of surprise to us that these impositions were adopted, or that they continue, when we contemplate them as men bred up from their cradle to oppress, or feel oppression, as fortune may determine, and still preserving that rancour towards us which had its birth in our emancipation, and which is still privately cherished, it is evident that they can feel no scruple in taking advantage of our confidence. When we were acknowledged by them free and independent, we banished from our breasts that detestation they so justly merited, and considered their aberrations from reason rather in the light of human fallacy than in human depravity. When we first heard of the impression of our seamen, we thought it the act of some unprincipled villain, unauthorized by his government, and we supposed that the execration of mankind would sufficiently deter others from similar attempts. But we were deceived—

That detestation, we find, is not sufficient to avert men of that cast from deeds which procure them respect at home. 'Tis time to put a stop to these excesses; 'tis time to vindicate the sacred rights of neutral nations. We wish not the flower of our youth and the pride of our hearts, compelled to fight for royal prerogative; it is a lesson they have never learnt in our schools. We cannot see the sons of the martyrs to liberty, and of our patriots, sacrificed at the shrine of lawless dominion. It is the desire of our hearts that the venerable locks of our fathers should be free from insult, and that the sons of freedom, who have deferted the standard of oppression, should find an asylum in our country, and be protected as citizens when they are so recognized by our laws. Though these aspirations of our souls we shall never obtain; when that nation which professes to be in good fellowship with us, pays no regard to the most sacred and unalienable rights; when assurances, apparently the most candid, have no other effect but to beget confidence on one side, while they are most shamefully infringed on the other. 'Tis time to shew them that we must have respect. Let our clamors become importunate.—'Tis time that these "lords of the ocean," as they presumptuously stile themselves, should know what it is to incur our censure and detestation. Experience, fatal to their pride, would have taught them that much, if they had listened to her dictates. But if we still submit to their depredations, what other usurpations have we not a right to expect? We have seen that the detestable Cochrane, who was more than once engaged in impressing our seamen, has been made an admiral. We can then have little hope of redress from any exertions on their part; it must be sought for in the remonstrances of our own government. If representations of this kind cannot prevail, they should be taught the doctrine of retaliation.

BRUTUS.

The Virginia "Enquirer" the same paper which announced that Mr. Jefferson would probably decline another reelection, has mentioned Mr. MADISON, the present Secretary of State, as the most likely to succeed Mr. Jefferson.—Mr. Madison has always been an unwavering Republican, is of unspotted and unsuspected integrity and of first rate talents natural and acquired; and if his health would permit his acceptance of the office it is not improbable it would be bestowed upon him.

Mr. Robert Henry Goldsborough respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Talbot county, that he is a CANDIDATE for their suffrage at the ensuing election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
August 27, 1805.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Bank are requested to take notice, that their third payment of Five Dollars on each share, must be made on Saturday the 14th day of September next, to the President and Directors at Easton, for the Eastern Shore.
By order of the President and Directors,
H. HARRISON, Cashier.
August 27, 1805.

For reasons satisfactory to my mind, I publish and declare William Barroll, Esq. of Chestertown, to be a SCOUNDREL.
T. M. FORMAN.
August 27, 1805.

The Subscriber HAS obtained letters of administration de bonis non; with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXR. MC CALLAM, deceased. All persons concerned will accept of this notice.
PHIL ST. JOHN DOWNES.
August 27, 1805.

For Sale, A HEALTHY young Negro GIRL, who is accustomed to the farming business.—Enquire of the Printer.
August 27, 1805.

Notice To all persons whom it may concern, THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to open a Canal down Old Town Branch; likewise down the arm issuing out of the said Branch below.
THOMAS HARDCASTLE.
August 27, 1805.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LENOX & MEELEY, are requested to call at the store of the subscriber, and make immediate payment. Those that neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.
JAMES LENOX.
Church Hill, August 27, 1805.

Runaway Negro. WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county, on the 25th of July last, as a runaway, a negro man named JIM, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; his clothing is a velvet jacket, Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and a wool hat. He says he belongs to Mr. Evans of Natchez, and that he was purchased of Razin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. His owner offered a reward for him, or he will be sold for his gait free agreeably to law.
GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
August 27, 1805.

New Packet RESOLUTION.

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. He will dispose of the Anna and Polly, his present Packet, not two years old, in complete order, and sails well, on moderate terms.

Easton Point, Aug. 27, 1805.

MILES RIVER, AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has an elegant new Schooner, called the Daystar, Capt. Edward Auld, which he intends running as a Packet and Grain Boat, from Miles River Ferry to Baltimore, every Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, call at St. Michael's, and leave there on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore; and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, on her return. Any orders that he may be favored with shall be punctually attended to, the accommodation of passengers made agreeable, and the favor gratefully acknowledged by.

IMPEY DAWSON.

August 27, 1805.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 17th day of September next, before the Court-house in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder, on terms which will then be made known, that valuable FARM and tract of land, the property of the subscriber, situate on Miles river, at present occupied by Samuel Trath, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land—a proportion of which is cleared, and the residue heavily timbered—the land and improvements will be shown at any time previous to the sale. This tract of land is conveniently situated for two farms, and will be sold as such, or altogether, as may suit purchasers. Attendance will be given by the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment, as he intends leaving this state as early in October next, as may be convenient—those having claims against him are desired to bring them in previous to that time.

JAMES DIXON.

Easton, August 27, 1805.

This is to give Notice, THAT the subscribers, of Worcester county, have obtained from the orphan's court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM TOADVINE, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of August, anno domini 1805.

OUTTEN TOADVINE, } Exrs.
PURNELL TOADVINE, }
August 27.

To be Rented.

THE property at present occupied by Mr. Abraham Broome, next door to the Post Office, on Walling-on-street, and possession given on the first of January next. There are on said lot a two story dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage to the first floor, and three rooms and a passage on the second, with a good garret and two cellars; and a Store house adjoining the same—a large and highly cultivated garden, granary, stable, kitchen, smoke house, and a well of water in the yard.—For further particulars apply at the State Office, Easton.
August 27, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE Dorchester county jail on Wednesday the 21st instant, Henry N. Parrott, by trade a Tailor, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a good deal marked with the small pox, from 26 to 30 years of age. The said Parrott was committed for debt. Whoever takes him up, and returns him to the said jail, shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS JAMES PATTERSON
Sheriff of Dorchester county.
August 27, 1805.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 28th of July last, a negro boy named HARRY, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 18 or 20 years of age; has a scar over his left eye. His clothing is a blue cloth coat, white linen shirt and trousers, and a wool hat. He has a name in Thomas Liberty, of Fairfax county, Virginia. His owner is desired as releasing him, or he will be sold for his gait free agreeably to law.
GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick County.
August 27, 1805.

PRINTING.

In the usual manner, and in the best manner, at reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the press of J. P. A.

APOLLO'S FOUNT.

From the Virginia Argus.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH.

RANDOLPH! Virginia's youthful sage;
What themes thy active mind engage?
Scan'st thou the past, or present times,
Marked with virtues, or with crimes?
Dost thou for Caius Gracchus sigh
By troops of traitors doom'd to die?
Or while dull careless mortals sleep,
O'er Marcus Brutus' fortunes weep;
Or fill'd with patriotic fire,
Timoleon's virtuous acts admire?
Perhaps thou dost thro' Grecian lore,
The plans of Pericles explore;
Or else pervade the deep designs
Of Julius and Napoleon's minds;
That fittest means thou mayst employ,
To save those rights none would destroy.
Unequal'd youth! like Decius brave!
Like Aristides, just and grave!
As thou thy course commend'st, to end;
Virtue's and Freedom's firmest friend.
What tho' corruptive love of gain
The councils of the nation strain;
Tho' Chafe escape the lash, whose name
Is "damnd" to everlasting fame;
Tho' Hephestion (the bard who sung
A tyrant's praise) has done the wrong;
Tho' venal cowards fear and hate
Thy worth and courage, firm and great;
Yet persevere! thy country fare!
The just, the virtuous, and the brave,
Will warmly second, to the end,
Virtue's and Freedom's firmest friend.

SEPHRON.

A SWISS SONG.

From Gessner.

What beauteous vision charms my sight!
'Tis you my darling maid;
The polished helmet's trembling light
Beams from your gentle head.
A varied plume waves with the wind
Upon your lovely brow;
From which the auburn curls behind
In simple ringlets flow.
An iron breast-plate rudely feels
Your heaving bosom rise;
Ah cruel steel! which thus conceals
That bosom from my eyes,
Yet charm'd I view the graceful knee,
The slender ankle too;
Which late the robe forbade to see,
And fancy faintly drew.
At Eden's gates in arms array'd,
A blooming cherub stands;
Like him you shine, my lovely maid,
And raise your guardian hands.
As his bright looks the fiend oppose,
But joy the good to see;
Your blue eye frights our haughty foes,
Yet sweetly smiles on me.
Harmless o'er you each hostile dart
Shall lightly whistle by;
Alone to wound that tender heart
Love's gentle arrows fly.

A LIBEL ON WOMEN.

Entered from the "HONEY MOON," just published at New-York.

COUNT AND ROLANDO, MEETING.

Rolando.—"I met three women—
Three loud talking women!
They were discoursing of the new
fashions,
And their tongues went like—I have
since been thinking
What most that active member of a
woman
Of mortal things resembles—
Count.—Have you found it?
Rolando.—Umph! not exactly—some-
thing like a smoke jack;
For it goes ever without winding up;
But that wears out in time—there falls
the smile.
Next I bethought me of a water-mill;
But that stands still on Sundays; woman's
tongue
Needs no reviving Sabbath. And, besides,
A mill to give it motion waits for grist;
Now whether she has sought to say or no!
A woman's tongue will go for exercise.
In short I came to this conclusion:
Most earthly things have their similitudes,
But woman's tongue is yet incomparable.

TO LOVE.

In all I wish, how happy should I be;
Though grand deluder, were it not for
thee!
So weak thou art, that fools thy pow'r
despise;
And yet so strong thou triumph'st o'er
the wife.
Thy traps are laid with such peculiar art,
They catch the cautious—let the rash
depart—
And nets are fill'd, for want of thought
and care—
But too much thinking brings us to thy
snare,
Where, held by thee, in slavery we stay,
And throw the pleasing part of life away.

ELIZA.

EPIGRAM.

With Sylva, said a noble lord,
Few other girls can vie,
So never spoke an idle word,
Nor ever told a lie.
If what is here affirm'd for fact
Be believ'd by some,
Tell them, whenever they object,
The harmless thing was dumb.

HISTORY OF JERUSALEM.

According to Manetho, and Egyptian historians, Jerusalem was founded by the shepherds, who invaded Egypt in an unknown period of antiquity. According to Josephus, it was the capital of Melchizedek's kingdom, and built in honor of that prince, by twelve neighboring kings.

We know nothing of it with certainty, however, till the time of king David, who took it from the Jebusites, and made it the capital of his kingdom. It was first taken in the days of Jehoash, by Hazael, king of Assyria, who flew all the nobility, but did not destroy their city.

It was afterwards taken by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, who destroyed it and carried away the inhabitants. Seventy years afterwards permission was granted by Cyrus, king of Persia, to the Jews to rebuild their city, which was done; and it continued the capital of Judea till the time of Vespasian, emperor of Rome, by whose son Titus it was totally destroyed.

It was, however, rebuilt by Adrian, and seemed likely to recover its former grandeur; but it flourished for a short time only. When the empress Helena, mother of Constantine the great, came to visit it, she found it in a most forlorn and ruinous situation.

Having formed a design of restoring it to its ancient lustre, she caused, with a great deal of cost and labor, all the rubbish which had been thrown upon those places where our Saviour had suffered, been buried, to be removed.

In doing this, they found the cross on which he died, as well as those of the two malefactors who suffered with him. She then caused a magnificent church to be built, which enclosed as many scenes of our Saviour's sufferings as could conveniently be done.

This church, which stands on Mount Calvary, is still in good repair, being supported by the donations of pilgrims who are resorting to it. Here is to be seen our Saviour's sepulchre, hewn out of a solid rock; and the very hole in the rock in which it is laid the foot of the cross was fixed, with many other curiosities.

On Mount Moria stood the celebrated temple of Solomon, which was seven years in building, and employed no less than 100,300 men. The height of this building on one side was at least 960 feet; and the stones employed about the ramparts, were, according to Josephus, 40 cubits long, 12 thick, and 8 high, all of polished marble, and so well joined as to appear like one solid rock.

After the destruction of this temple, it is said that the emperor Julian attempted to rebuild it in order to falsify our Saviour's prophecy, namely, that it should be totally destroyed, without one stone being left upon another. In this, however, he was defeated by earthquakes, fiery eruptions, &c. which destroyed his materials, and killed many of his workmen.

At present Jerusalem is but a poor, thinly inhabited town, about three miles in circumference, surrounded with mountains on all sides except the north, with steep ascents and deep valleys.

Political Astronomy of England.

[From a French paper.]

England is a planet as we all know, wholly separated from the Earth—*Toldivas orbe Britannon*.—She is, however, not less anxious to exert her influence on that point. This planet seems to contain in its centre of gravitation, satellites of the following description.

Canning.—He describes a diurnal revolution round himself, and annual revolution round Mr. Pitt. He is the smallest of all the English stars. It requires an excellent telescope to discover him. He is continually lost in the rays of lord Greenville, or Mr. Pitt.

Dundas.—He describes his diurnal revolution round France, and his annual round the world. It is in Scotland and in India that you may take the best observation of him. He has laboured under a momentary eclipse; but it is still expected that he will re-appear.

Hawkesbury.—A star of much brilliancy, but which shines only with a borrowed light.—Astronomers have hitherto been puzzled to describe its course; it seems to be liable to continual aberrations.

Windham.—He belonged to the *Burkean* constellation, which has disappeared. This is a most eccentric meteor, and partakes of the nature of the comet. Astronomers are strongly of opinion, that, if he be not closely confined to his orbit, he must end in the destruction of the world.

Pitt.—A star of the first magnitude. He turns continually round George III. from which he is repelled by a centrifugal motion. It is principally at the Stock Exchange, or St. Stephen's Chapel, that a due observation may be taken of him.

Fox.—He is the polar star of England. In every storm and tempest, seamen turn intuitively toward him to enquire into their latitude.

Addington.—He is turning continually round every other star. Let him but approach in the least toward Canning, Fox, or even the smallest planet, he is carried away by their motion. *Pitt* ex-

erts over him the influence of the moon, which possesses the power of raising or lowering the tides. This star is rapidly approaching to an eclipse.

REMARKABLE INSCRIPTION ON A GRAVE-STONE.

At a burying place called Abade in the county of Donegal, in Ireland, there was lately dug up a piece of flat stone three feet by two, the device on which was a figure of death, with a bow and arrow, shooting at a woman with a boy in her arms, and underneath was an inscription in Irish characters, of which the following is a translation:

"Here are deposited, with the design of mingling them with the parent earth from which the mortal part came, a mother who loved her son to the destruction of his death. She clasped him to her bosom with all the joy of a parent, the pulse of whose heart beat with maternal affection—and in the very moment whilst the gladness of joy danced in the pupil of the boy's and the mother's bosom swelled with transport—death's arrow, in a flash of lightning, pierced them both in a vital part, and totally dissolving the entrails of the son, without injuring his skin, and burning to a cinder the liver of the mother, sent them out of this world at one and the same moment of time, in the year 1343."

A cure for the Ague.

Take of the inside of Sassafras Bark, dry it well in a common Dutch oven without burning it, and when perfectly dry beat it into a fine powder as fine as possible, the finer the easier swallowed, and better in its operation; for a grown person, take one table spoonful and mix it in about half a pint of water or tea, either warm or cold, and drink it just as the symptoms of the shake comes on, commonly the cold stretchy state of yawning and weakness preceding the shake: a child need not take so much.—This cure has proved effectual in some families in the neighborhood of this town, after the Jesuit bark failed. Myself and family were cured by it, after a long attack from this most disagreeable disorder. The friend who informed me of it offered to stake his horse on its success; from my desire to be serviceable to the community at large, I make known this valuable cure.

Zachariah Holland.

CURE FOR THE DYSENTERY.

The following simple Recipe, is said to have effectually cured the most obstinate Dysenteries and diarrhoeas, or fluxes, when every other known remedy has failed.

Make a strong decoction of the root of the running briar, which produces the common blackberry, by some called *deuberry*, and let the patient, if an adult, drink three gills thereof, at intermediate periods in the course of the day, and in proportion according to age. For a delicate taste, it may be qualified with a little loaf sugar and milk. A decoction of the leaves of this briar is said to have effectually cured the most violent flux and vomiting in children.—Probably the root would have been of superior efficacy. We earnestly recommend a trial of this article's prescription, where cases of the disease occur, and should cures be effected thereby, we with them transmitted for publication in this paper.

Political Barometer.

The inquisitive, intelligent and curious of the citizens of Boston were lately notified by a foreigner in one of their papers, that on the fourth ult. he would undertake to ascend into the air "as on eagle's wings," to the height of 150 feet. The expense however was stated to be great, and unless he could be ensured the sum of 4000 dollars he must deprive them of their entertainment. A sum little short of this is said to have been provisionally warranted to him, and the man undertook to put his flight in execution. It soon took wind that the man was not to ascend *propria persona*, but that a figure stuffed to resemble him, some ingenious piece of mechanism, was to be darted into the air and return to the ground. Some unlucky urchins having made the discovery, proceeded to destroy the ingenious workmanship of the foreigner, and a mob collecting, the man of straw was demolished. Sir Mercury himself would have given 4000 dollars as soon as a cent for a pair of actual wings to secure him from the enraged populace, and the disappointed citizens, like the distressed "mother of the small Chew Lad," took their money and returned home.

[Farmer Museum.]

DELICATE RAILLERY.

The fly humor of the subsequent sneer, says the Port Folio, could only flow from the genius of an Addison.]

"Our ladies have of late thrown aside the tucker, exposed in its primitive nakedness that gentle swelling of the breast which it was used to conceal. I observed this as I was sitting the other day by a famous friend of my lady Lizard's when accidentally as I was looking upon her face, letting my sight fall into her bosom I was surprised with beauties which I never before discovered, and do not know

where my eye would have run if I had not immediately checked it. The lady herself could not help blushing, when she observed by my looks that she had made her neck too beautiful and glaring an object, even for a man of my character and gravity. I could scarce forbear making use of my hand to cover so unseemly a sight.

A GOOD ONE!

From the Republican Spy of Northampton, Massachusetts.

A well known black coated politician of this county, in shaving himself a few Sundays ago, happened to cut his upper lip; and having no brotha paper handy, cut a small slip out of a newspaper (probably a democratic one) on which was printed, "FEDERAL LIES;" and stuck it on the wound. Happening to be in one of his *abstracted fits*, he forgot to take it off, and wore it to the Meeting house, where it was read with a great deal of astonishment by every person near him. A wag observed that his reverence only imitated the practice of trades, who put sign boards on their shops, on which is inscribed the name of the articles they deal most in;—but that the *parson* unluckily forgot to mention that he both sold at wholesale and retail.

Affected Mourner.—A gentleman was waked in the middle of the night, for the purpose of being informed that his father was dead; he turned again to sleep, saying, "Oh! how I shall be grieved in the morning, when I awake again."

Virtuous Love.—It glows, but scorches not. It enlightens, but hurts not. It burns, but consumes not. It glitters, but dazzles not. It refines, without destroying, and it is painful though pleasant.

PART OF A WELSH SERMON.

A Bride should have five qualifications beginning with the letter P, viz.—Piety Person and Parts—Parentage and Portion: but that which should be first of all and most of all in consideration, which is Piety is nowadays the least of all and with many none at all; and that which would be least of all in consideration, which is Portion, is become first of all and with many, all in all.

A lady instituted a prosecution against a youthful gallant, for seduction; but on stating her case, her Lawyer did not think she had facts enough to support it. She left him very melancholy; but, returning next day, with an air of triumph, she said, "another FACT Sir, he seduced me again this morning!"

A lieutenant of a man of war, who was very fond of fine terms, having received orders from the captain on shore, to send the cutter to him instead of the barge, told the boatswain to *postpone* the barge and *expedite* the cutter. The rough unlettered son of Neptune ruminated some time upon the lingo without making it out; at length he luckily thought it related to some of the crew, and replied to the officer, that *Postpone* was ill in his hammock and *Expedite* had gone on shore.

A singular fact.

In one of the ships of the fleet that sailed last week from Falmouth for the West-Indies, went passengers a lady and her seven lap dogs, for the passage of each of which she paid thirty pounds, on the express condition that they were to dine at the cabin table, and lap their wine afterwards! Yet these happy dogs do not engross the whole of their good lady's affection, as she has also in Jamaica forty cats and a husband!!!

[Lon. paper.]

Married.—On the 17th inst. George Devil *his*, Esq. to the amiable and agreeable Miss Rebecca Devil *his*—both of this county. What Devil *his*! that's Devil twice, To twice a Devil join'd Be gar it would be much amiss To propagate the kind— But pious Christians, cease to moan, Or with reproach to flout 'em; For of old Nick his name alone Is all they have about 'em

Hornet.

A council at the Old Baily, last session, in cross examining a witness, asked him among other questions, where he was on a particular day? To which he replied in company with two friends.—"Friends!" exclaimed the council, "two thieves I suppose you mean." "They may be so," replied the witness, "for they are both lawyers."

Artaxerxes being routed in a battle and put to flight, after his baggage and provision had been plundered, he found himself so pressed with hunger, that he was reduced to eat a piece of barley bread and some dry figs. But he found such a relish in them, that he cried out, "O God! how many pleasures has plenty deprived me of to this hour!"

Flesh colour, we learn, is the most fashionable colour at present. This must always be the case when it is the fashion to go half naked.

An Italian was accused of murdering five wives, when being carried before a judge, who asked "why he married so many," he answered, "in order to meet with a good one if possible."

Air of Ireland.—Lady Cartaret, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Swift's time, said to him one day, "The air of the country is good." Swift fell on his knees and said, "For God's sake, madam, don't mention that in England; they'll certainly tax it."

One telling Charles XII. of Sweden, just before the battle of Narva, that the enemy were three to one; I am glad of it, answered the king, for then there will be enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to run away!

Dr. Toelle, a Hanoverian physician, four weeks ago, took away the cataract on the eyes of a man from 60 to 70 years of age, who could see nothing for seven years past, so that he has perfectly recovered his sight.

David Kerr, junior,

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

The GOODS remaining on hand, amounting to about 800 dollars, together with several houses and lots, in and about Easton, are still offered for sale or barter. Easton, August 13, 1835.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the estate of Doctor MOSES ALLEN, late of Talbot county, deceased, from the orphans' court of said county. Those who are indebted to the said estate will be pleased to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, will be pleased to hand them in, properly authenticated, to the subscriber living near Easton, in the county aforesaid.

MARGARET ALLEN, August 13, 1835. 3w Executor.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act to relieve him from debts which he finds himself wholly unable to pay.

BENJAMIN WAILES. Somerset county, August 6, 1835. 6

To be Sold,

A FARM in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, about two miles from the Nine Bridges, containing between two and three hundred acres of LAND, now rented to Mr. John Patrick, who will take the trouble to show the premises. As any person wishing to purchase will view the property, a particular description is deemed unnecessary. If not sold before the 10th of September next, it will be rented.—For terms of sale or rent, apply to William Richmond, near Centerville, or to the subscriber in Jersey. WILLIAM TOD. August 6, 1835. 6

To be Sold at Private Sale,

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

GEORGE R. HATWARD. Talbot county, July 16, 1835. 1f

Advertisement.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at Miles river ferry, on the 17th day of June last, six head of CATTLE, as follows, to wit: one small dark brown Cow, about 6 years old, and one black Heifer, with white rump and tail, 4 years old; it is not recollected whether they are marked or not, but if they are, it is a swallow fork in each ear; one small red Cow, with a white star in her face, and a large fore under her belly, about 6 years old, has a mark that is not known; one black Cow, about 6 years old, mark not known, with some white spots; and long bushy tail with a white end, one brindle Cow, with white rump and tail, clear horns, 6 years old, mark not known, and one red Heifer, with white rump and tail, 3 years old, and not marked. Any person who will give information to the subscriber, of the above-mentioned Cattle, shall receive all reasonable charges, and the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

WILLIAM MURPHY. August 13, 1835. 3w

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 23rd day of last June, a negro man who says his name is BEN JOHNSON. He is about 30 years old; is 6 feet one inch high; and has a scar above his left eye. His clothes are one check and two linen shirts; one red calimere and one striped jacket; one pair of blue, one pair of nankens, and one pair of Olmsburg overalls; two pair of stockings; one brown cloth coat; two round about jackets with sleeves; and one fur hat. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county. July 23, 1835. 8

SUPPLEMENT TO THE Eastern Shore General Advertiser.

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, AUGUST 27, 1805.

[NO. 42....312.]

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.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To provide for completing the valuation of
lands, and dwelling houses, and the enu-
meration of slaves in South Carolina;
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
secretary of the treasury be, and he is
hereby authorized and directed to employ
clerks for such compensation as he shall
judge reasonable, to complete, register,
and record, under the direction of the
supervisor of the district of South Caro-
lina, the lists and abstracts of the valua-
tion of lands and dwelling houses, and
of the enumeration of slaves within the
state of South Carolina; and under the
direction of the supervisor aforesaid, to
add or deduct from the valuations aforesaid,
of each individual, such a rate per
centum as has been determined by the
commissioners appointed for the said
state, under the act intitled "An act to
provide for the valuation of lands and
dwelling houses, and the enumeration of
slaves, within the United States," agree-
ably to the provisions of the said act, of
the act intitled "An act supplementary
to the act intitled 'An act to pro-
vide for the valuation of lands and
dwelling houses, and the enumeration of
slaves in the United States,' and of the act
intitled 'An act to provide for equalizing
the valuation of unseated lands.' Which
lists and abstracts, thus completed in
conformity with the revisions and equali-
zations made by the commissioners aforesaid,
shall have the same force and effect
as if they had been completed, registered
and recorded, under the direction of the
commissioners aforesaid, agreeably to the
provisions of the above mentioned acts.
The supervisor aforesaid, shall be allowed
in addition to his annual compensation, at
the rate of three dollars per diem, for
each and every day employed by him, in
completing or superintending the com-
pletion of the lists and abstracts aforesaid.
Provided, that the whole amount
of the said additional allowance, shall not
exceed five hundred dollars; and the said
allowance, as well as the compensation
of the clerks employed by virtue of this
section, shall be paid out of the monies
appropriated, or which may hereafter be
appropriated for defraying the expenses
incident to the valuation of houses and
lands, and the enumeration of slaves,
within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the supervisor of the district of South
Carolina be and he is hereby authorized
and directed, as soon as the assessment
of the direct tax to be levied and collected
in the state of South Carolina, by virtue
of the act intitled "An act to lay and
collect a direct tax, within the United
States," shall have been completed, to
appoint for the whole of the said state,
one or more surveyors of the revenue,
who shall be authorized to make out the
lists containing the sums payable, accord-
ing to such assessment, for every dwelling
house, tract or lot of land and slave,
within the said state: Which lists shall
have the same force and effect as if they
had been made for each assessment dis-
trict, by a district surveyor of the re-
venue; the surveyor or surveyors of the
revenue thus appointed for the whole
state of South Carolina, shall likewise
perform all the other duties, exercise all
the powers, and receive the same com-
pensation, which by virtue of the provi-
sions still in force of any former act, or
acts, were directed to be performed, ex-
ercised, and received by the surveyors of
the revenue for the several assessment dis-
tricts; and so much of any act or acts,
as directed the appointment of one sur-
veyor of the revenue for each assessment
district, is so far as relates to the state of
South Carolina hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the several supervisors, or officers acting
as supervisors, may with the approbation
of the secretary of the treasury, unite
whenever such measure shall be thought
expedient for the better collection of the
direct tax, one or more assessment dis-

tricts, into one district and appoint only
one collector of the said tax, for the
assessment district thus united, anything
in any former act or acts, to the contrary
notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
the accounting officers of the treasury
be, and they are hereby authorized to set-
tle the accounts of any of the commis-
sioners, or assessors employed in making
the valuations, and enumerations, above-
mentioned, in the state of South Caro-
lina, although the same may not have been
presented to, and certified by the com-
missioners aforesaid in conformity with
the provisions of the act entitled "An
act to provide for the valuation of lands,
and dwelling houses and the enu-
meration of slaves, within the United States."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That
any of the commissioners aforesaid, who
shall on the request of the secretary of the
treasury attend for the purpose of as-
sisting the supervisor of the district of South
Carolina, in completing the lists and ab-
stracts of valuations, and enumerations
in the manner provided by the first sec-
tion of this act, shall be allowed the same
rate of compensation, as is provided by
law, for attending a meeting of the board
of commissioners.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That
a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand
five hundred and ninety-three dollars and
twenty three cents to be paid out of any
monies in the treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated, he and the same is hereby
appropriated, for defraying the further
expenses, incident to the valuation of
houses and lands and the enumeration
of slaves within the United States.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ANDERSON,
President of the Senate pro tem.
January 30, 1805.—APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

Eastern Shore Land-Office,

EASTON, August 20th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those
whom it may concern, that pur-
suant to Directions and Instructions by me
received from the Honorable the Executive
Council, NO SPECIAL WARRANT
will in future be issued from this Office,
that shall contain more than one Location.
JOHN COATS, Reg.
Land-Off. E. Shore.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books
will be opened at Easton on Friday,
Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and
30th days of September next, for the dispo-
sal of four thousand nine hundred and three
Shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
which were not heretofore taken in the
several counties on the Eastern Shore of this
State, and were returned to the late Com-
missioners. Persons inclined to take Shares,
will be pleased to observe, that Fifteen
Dollars per share are to be paid; because
original subscribers will have paid three
instalments before the above stated 27th
September.

By order of the President and Directors,
H. HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, August 20, 1805.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on
Saturday the 10th instant, Negro
DICK, but perhaps may change his name,
and may also have a pass signed by a cer-
tain Harwood, deceased; given to a family
of free negroes that sometimes call them-
selves *Ridout*, and at other times *Christo-
pher*; of course if Dick should have such a
pass, he will take the name mentioned in
it. He is rather small and slender, about 5
feet 2 or 3 inches high, light complexion,
a full eye, but rather small, and always
red; took with him a short coat and pair
of pantaloons of cloth, nearly deep blue,
besides a large quantity of common clothes.
Dick is diffident, and has very little to say
only when intoxicated, and then very talk-
ative, and rather bold. His wife, the prop-
erty of a Widow North, ran away last
spring, and no doubt has a pass of the
above description, as she is a sister to the
above-mentioned family of free negroes,
and it is very probable they will be found
together. The above reward will be given
if brought home from the state of Penn-
sylvania or New Jersey; if from Delaware,
Sixty Dollars; and if from any part of
Maryland, Forty Dollars, and Fifty Dollars
if secured in any goal in the two first men-
tioned states, so that the subscriber may
get him again; Thirty Dollars for securing
him as aforesaid in Delaware, and Twenty
Dollars for securing him as aforesaid in
Maryland.
BAYNARD WILSON.
Head of Wye, Talbot county, }
August 20, 1805.

PRINTING

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

For Sale or Rent,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE
HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND,
situate near Wye Mill, on the main road
leading from Centreville to Easton, at pre-
sent occupied by the subscriber. The situa-
tion of this property is well known as an
excellent stand for a retail store; the lot is
at present well set with clover, and has the
advantage of a spring of fine water. Pos-
session can be given to any one who may
desire to rent or purchase, on the first day
of January next.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of September
next, will be sold on the above-mentioned
Premises,
HORSES, Cows, Hogs, and sundry
Household Furniture, with many other ar-
ticles of property, a part of which belongs
to the estate of Dennis McCormick, deceased,
on a credit of six months.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.
August 20, 1805.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable
Alexander C. Hanson, Chancellor of
Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC
VENDUE on Saturday the 21st day of
September next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-
noon on the premises, all the real estate of
Levin Gunby, late of Somerset county de-
ceased, supposed to contain between three
and four hundred acres of LAND, well
adapted to the growth of Indian corn and
tobacco, and part of it well timbered.—
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser
or purchasers shall pay the purchase mo-
ney on the day of sale, or on the ratifica-
tion of the sale by the Chancellor, which
ratification if made at all, will be just twelve
weeks after the Trustee makes his report
of the sale.

TUBMAN LOWES, Trustee.
Somerset county, August
20, 1805.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable, the
Chancellor for the State of Maryland, to me
directed, dated February Term, 1805,
WILL be sold, on the premises at
PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday
the 1st day of October next, (if fair, if
not the first fair day after) all that undi-
vided moiety of lands situated, lying, and
being in Dorchester county, the property
of Jeremiah Colton, deceased, consisting
of a tract of land called *Saint Anthony's*;
a tract of land called *Chance*; a tract of
land called *Roxall*, and a tract of land
called *Prakardo*, with all the lands adjoining,
including the whole point, agreeably to a
deed of bargain and sale, from James Le-
compte to the said Jeremiah Colton, dated
the 9th October, 1799.

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

All the creditors of the said Jeremi-
ah Colton deceased, are requested to ex-
hibit their claims with the vouchers there-
of to the Chancellor within four months
from the time appointed for the first sale
mentioned above.

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

In Chancery, July 17, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by
Ephraim King Wilton, Trustee for
the sale of the real estate of Joshua Col-
lingham, deceased, shall be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be
shown before the first day of October next:
Provided, a copy of this order be inserted
in the Eastern newspaper before the first
day of September next.

The report states that one hundred and
five acres of land, part of a tract called
"Bacon Quarter," in Worcester county,
was sold for \$151 current money.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
REG. CUR. CAN.
August 20.

Notice.

A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in
a GROCERY STORE—one from 14
to 17 years of age; would be preferred; he
must be of good parentage, and produce
good recommendations of his industry and
sobriety. None need apply without the
above qualifications.

NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD.
Centreville, August 20, 1805.

Richard Willoughby,

WHO has been regularly bred to the
FARMING BUSINESS, wishes
to get employ in that line.—A fine left at
the Star-Office will be duly attended to.
The best recommendations can be procur-
ed if required.

August 20, 1805.

Races.

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

October the 1st a Silver Cup, value 100
dollars, given by Major Foreman, to be
run for by Ranger's Colts duly entered on-
ly together with 220 dols. entrance money.

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

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

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

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

BENJAMIN HATCHESON.
JOHN BEARD.
August 20.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Ma-
ryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Major James Handy, late
of Worcester county 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-
ber at or before the 14th day of February
next; they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 14th day of Au-
gust, Anno Domini 1805.

NANCY HANDY, adm'trix.
August 20.

This is to give Notice,

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

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

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration from the Or-
phan's Court of Talbot county, on the
estate of *Sarah Carey*, late of said county
deceased; this is therefore to warn all
persons indebted to said estate, to make
immediate payment to him, and all those
having claims against said estate, are re-
quested to bring them in properly authen-
ticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TIRBUTT, adm'r
of Sarah Carey, dec'd.
August 20, 1805.

John Dixon,

COACH & HARNESS-MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public,
that he carries on the above business
in all their various branches, at the shop,
West side of Market-street, Wilmington;
formerly occupied by *Hoopes & Dixon*.

All orders in his line will be punc-
tually attended to, and every exertion used
to give general satisfaction.

Wilmington, Aug. 20, 1805.

For sale or exchange.

A REMARKABLY fine BULL, five
years old, well formed and of large
size: ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
August 20, 1805.

The Subscriber

HAVING sustained great losses and
much inconvenience from persons
caring and passing through the woodlands
belonging to her dwelling plantation, and
also through her farm, finds herself obliged
to forewarn all persons whatever from pas-
sing in any way, either through her woods
or farm. Whoever shall disregard this
notice and trespass in any way, may expect
to be dealt with as the law directs, without
any distinction.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN.
Plimmington, August 13, 1805.

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year, the HOUSES
and LOTS at the Cross Roads near
Cambridge, where the late Doctor *Howes*
Goldsborough used to live. The buildings
are convenient and comfortable; the lots
are large, well inclosed, and in good order
for tillage. Also to be rented, the small
HOUSE in Cambridge, which Doctor *Sal-*
livane now occupies as a shop. For terms
apply to the subscriber in Cambridge.

MARY GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r
of Howes Goldsbrough, dec'd.
August 13, 1805.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans Court,
August Term, 1805.

ORDERED by the court, that John Ken-
nard, junr. executor of William Hicks,
late of Kent county deceased, cause the follow-
ing advertisement to be inserted for six weeks
successively in "the Star" at Easton.

RICHARD BARROLL,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

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

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

New Drug Store,

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

THE subscriber having purchased the
entire STOCK in TRADE of Doc-
tor Earle, to which he very shortly expects
a large addition, to as to make his assort-
ment of Drugs and Medicines com-
plete, respectfully offers his services to the
public, soliciting their patronage, and prom-
ising the most prompt and punctual at-
tention to all orders he may be favored
with; and a constant supply of the best
and most genuine articles in his line that
can be procured.

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

A Young Man

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

NEW STORE.

John & Thomas Meredith,
HAVE commenced the Mercantile Bu-
siness in this place, opposite the
Court House, where they are now opening
a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,

suited for the season, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Laced Cambric Muslin,
do. do. Shawls,
Chamberly Muslin,
7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Calicoes,
7-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslin,
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 pur-
chased for cash, will be sold at reduced
prices for cash or produce.
Baltimore, May 21, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of
WILLIAM CLAYLAND, late of Caro-
line county, deceased, are requested to
make payment to the subscriber on or be-
fore the 20th of this instant. Those that
neglect this notice may expect to be dealt
with as the law directs.

SAM'L S. ROBINSON, Executor
of Wm. Clayland, deceased.
August 13, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the
late Doctor *Howes Goldsbrough* of
Cambridge, deceased, are requested to
bring them in legally proved by the 1st day
of March next, otherwise their claims will
be considered as relinquished.

MARY GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r
of Howes Goldsbrough, dec'd.
August 13, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscri-
ber for Officers fees for the year 1804;
are earnestly solicited to discharge the same
on or before the 10th day of August next,
otherwise they may expect to be dealt with
as the law directs. And all persons in-
debted for Fees due prior to that time,
need expect no farther indulgence.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff
of Talbot County.
Easton, July 9, 1805.

To the Public.

IT being represented to me, that it is re-
ported on the Eastern Shore, that some
my brother *Richard Nicolls*'s absence for the
benefit of his health, there has been a
suspension of his business as a COMMIS-
SION MERCHANT, &c. I take the li-
berty to inform his friends and correspond-
ents, that previous to his departure he ap-
pointed the management of his said busi-
ness to Mr. *Perseus Barnes* and myself,
and that they may rest assured we will use
every exertion in our power to promote
their interest in the disposal of any per-
duce which they may think proper to send
to my brother during his absence.

JEREMIAH NICOLLS, junr.
Baltimore, July 30, 1805.

Chester Town,

ORDERED, by the Commissioners of the Tax for Kent County, that the following advertisement be inserted once per week for and during four weeks successively, in the "Telegraph," printed at Baltimore, and in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton.

By Order,
GIDEON PEARCE, Clerk.

A LIST OF THE TRACTS

And lots of land in Kent county charged for the payment of county taxes, and the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year eighteen hundred and four, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same; The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and the Collector of the county aforesaid could find no personal property in the said county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners of the tax for the said county, appears.

Persons Names. Names of Tracts. Amount of Tax due for 1804.

(FIRST DISTRICT) D. C.

Ferrell Sarah, Part of New York 3 32
Marlin John's, Part of Middle 0 69
heirs, Plantation,
Rowles John's, Part of Sandford 4 32
heirs, and part of Kemp's
beginning,
Smith Hynson's, Ringgold's Forest, 4 32
heirs, Ringgold's lot,
Town Hill and
part of Arcadia, 3 75
Williamson Mary, Lovely Neck, 1 72

(SECOND DISTRICT) D. C.

Beck Samuel, Part of Gamble's 0 83
Farm,
Deford Thomas, Lot, Number 58 in 4 25
Chester Town,
Hartshorn, Large, Part of Prince 1 32
and Co., William,
Hadley Samuel's, Lot, Number 31 in Chester 1 57
heirs, Town,
Reed James, A lot in the pre- 1 82
cincts of Chester
Town, and a lot
in said town No.
61,
Reed Hester, A lot in Chester 1 68
Town No. 61,
Ditto do. No. 60, 0 23

Reed Dean, do. do. No. 55, 1 12
Robert Roberts', A lot in the pre-
cincts of Chester
heirs, Town,
Scanlan Edward's, Lots, Nos. 24, 72, 73 and 74 in Chester 2 25
heirs, Town,
Thomas Milchs, Part of Ashley's 0 51
Green,
Thomas Samuel, Part of Peach 0 65
Meadow,
Fish (widow), Part of Wornton 0 23
Manor,
Vidler Edward, A lot in Chester 0 45
Town, No. 67,
Wienenthal Sarah, Lots, Nos. 86 and 87 in Chester town 7 29
heirs, Part of Town's Re-
lief, Harbour, Brick
Addition, part of
Cavolis' Farm and
a lot in the precincts
of Chester Town, 5 00

(THIRD DISTRICT) D. C.

William, Part of Partner-
ship Point, Rippon
and Porter's Addi-
tion, 4 50
Buchanan Robt., Part of Douches' 8 88
Folly, part of Por-
teller's Delight &
part of Drayton,
Gleaves William, 345 acres of land, 22 70
(Doctor), name unknown,
& a lot at George
Town & Roads,
Gould Samuel, Part of Daniels' 5 02
Farm,
Jones Thomas', Lot at I. U. 1 68
heirs, Church,
McCall Archibald, Part of Standaway 0 76
& part of Bennett's
Regulation,
Raley Charles', Part of Gran- 3 53
tham,
Unick John's, Part of Hales, part 6 80
of Drayton and
Sandy Hill,
Vanant Joshua's, Part of Chester 1 49
heirs, Grove and part of
Forrest,

(FOURTH DISTRICT) D. C.

Ambrose Mala-
chis' heirs, Partnership and 7 00
Hendbury, and a lot
at the Head of
Chester,
Banham William, Part of Cock-Stall, 0 69
Bishop Riddon, Hick's Hazard, 3 06
Brown William, A lot at the Head 3 36
of Chester,
Brown John, A lot near Robert 0 90
(Free Negro) Moody's,
Coington John's, Part of Hope, 1 01
Carter Joseph, Part of My Lords' 3 56
Gracious Gift,
Calbert Isaac's, A lot at the Head 1 01
heirs, of Chester,
Dorson Hannah, Part of Toban's 0 72
place,

Elliot Robert, A lot at George 2 80
Town,
Dido John, A lot at the Head 1 59
of Chester,
Fletcher Mary, A lot at ditto, 1 20
Gey William's, Part of Margaret's 0 94
heirs, Delights

Greenwood Part of Deer 3 86
William, Park,
Hearth Frances, Part of Partnership, 2 56
Hodgson Ro- A lot in George
berts, Town, 0 90
Horitt Richard's A lot at George
heirs, Town & Roads, 2 25
Knock Henry, Chelersfield Reur-
veyed, 6 46
Light Edward, A lot near George
Negro, Town & Roads, 1 12
Maffly John's, Part of Partner-
heirs, ship, 7 59
Miers Luke's, Part of McDugal's
heirs, Chance reserved, 5 45
Landonbridge, and
Bordley's Gift and
Hope, 0 92
Miers Hannah, Hope, 0 92
Miers William's, Bordley's Gift and
heirs, Reserve, and a lot
at the Head of
Chester, 6 41
Moody James, Part of Partner-
Negro, ship, 0 45
Maffly Stephen's Two lots at the
heirs, Head of Chester, 4 93
Nowland Syl- Forrest Adventure, 1 79
vester, A lot near George
Piner Philip's, Town & Roads, 0 90
Negro, Chester Grove, 2 37
Roberts Eliza- Henrooft, 1 37
beth, Rollinson Charles, Deer Park, 0 69
Rochester Daniel, A lot at Maffly's
Crofs Roads, 1 14
Rumsey John, eq. A lot in George
Town, 3 36
Strawbridge James, Part of Fork's
Philadelphia, New Addition, 1 56
Simpson David's A lot in George
heirs, Town, 0 90
Samuel, A lot near George
Free Negro, Town & Roads, 0 90
Vanant George's, Ditto do. 1 12
heirs, William Alexan-
der's heirs, A lot in George
Town, 3 50

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to WILLIAM MOFFETT, Esquire, the Collector of the said county, on or before the tenth day of October next, ("or within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed," the lands, so charged as aforesaid, or just part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the directions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State," passed at November Session, in the year 1797.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Kent county.

GIDEON PEARCE, Clk.

Chester Town, Kent county, June 20, 1805

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of the late WILLIAM COTTMAN, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday, the 25th of September next,

THAT valuable and well-improved FARM, formerly the property of William Adams, esq. being in Somerset county, situate on the head of Wecomoco creek, within five miles of Princess Anne, and ten of Salisbury—containing about 384 acres, on which there is an elegant two story brick House, completely finished in the most fashionable manner, with a good cellar, pantry, and kitchen below; there is also a good cook room adjoining the house, an excellent granary with a good cellar, two large barns, and all other convenient houses, and a good apple and peach orchard, with a great variety of almost all kinds of fruit. The soil is very fertile, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn and tobacco. The purchaser will be at liberty to sow a crop of wheat on the farm this present year. Bond and security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required for the payment of one third part of the purchase money on the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given, and one third to be paid on the eleventh day of October, 1807, and the residue on the eleventh day of October, 1808.

William Cottman, } Executors.
Levin Farrington,
Lazarus Cottman, }

August 13, 1805. 5w

The Undersigned

HEREBY notify the public, that books will be opened at Mr. William E. van's tavern, and the Maryland Insurance Office, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the 16th day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue open until 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, to complete the Baltimore and Reisters-town turnpike road.

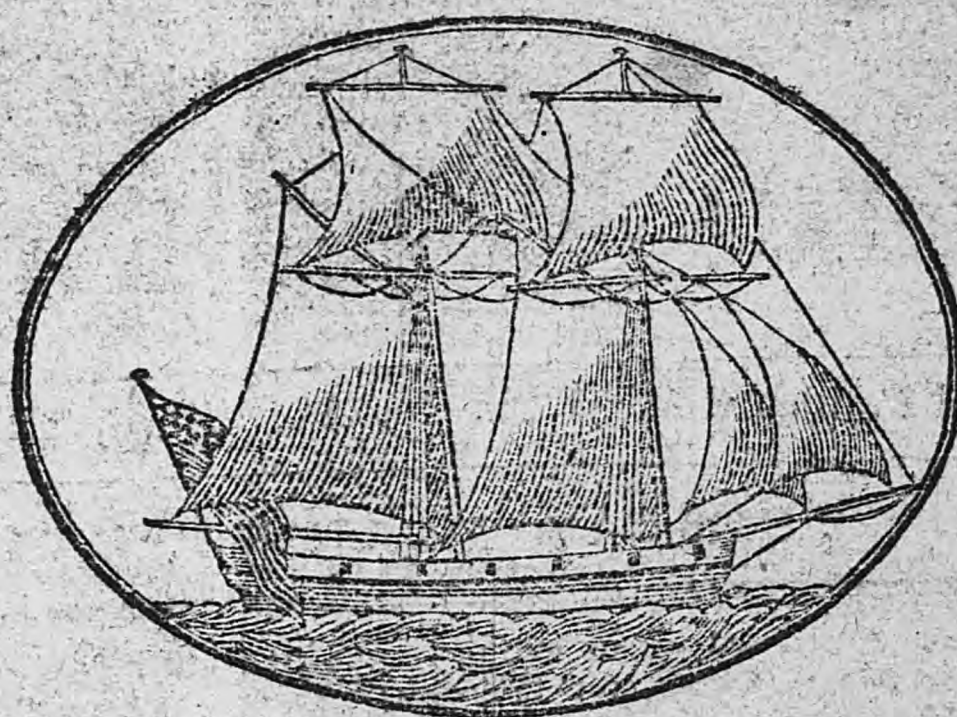
The subscriptions will be received under the terms and limitations of the act of assembly, passed by the legislature of Maryland at their last session, entitled "An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes."

If the capital stock should be subscribed, application will be made to the legislature at their next session, for a law to ratify the proceedings of the undersigned, and to authorize the immediate commencement of the work.

W. OWINGS,
E. ETTING,
D. WILLIAMSON,
E. JOHNSON,
J. CROMWELL,
C. CARNAN.

Baltimore, August 13.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

WILL sail from Easton every Wednesday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock; and leave Baltimore every Saturday morning about the same hour.—The above mentioned Packet is new, sails fast, and in nice order for the reception of Freight or Passage. The subscriber has two other BOATS in good order, which will run with Wheat, Corn, and other Freights that may offer either from Choptank or Miles River, by a line or orders being left at his Packer-Office, Easton Point. Experienced and skilful Skippers are employed for the Grain Boats; and every attention shall be paid to the orders of his friends, and the public in general; and personal attention given to the Packet, by

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL T. THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING sometime since declared myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office of this county at the next election; and having still a desire to serve you if elected, I am induced to make you further acquainted with my wish, thus early, more with a view to do away a report that I understand is in circulation, that if I should be elected that the business would be done by another person—which I assure the public would not be the case, as it would be solely for myself, and no other; and that every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction.

By the Public's obedient

And very humble servant,

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

In Kent County Court,

JULY THE 20th, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said county court, by petition in writing of Jacob Falconer, of the said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November Session eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jacob Falconer has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said Jacob Falconer at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debt due by him at the time of passing the said act;—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Jacob Falconer, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Republican Star" printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks before the second Monday in October next, being the fourteenth day of the said month) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the Court house in the said county, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon of the said fourteenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Jacob Falconer's then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

THOMAS WORRELL, Clk.

August 13.

Worcester County Court,

MAY TERM, 1805.

BENJAMIN BURROWS, an insolvent debtor of Worcester county having applied by petition in writing to the justices of Worcester county court, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and four, on the terms mentioned in said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by said act, being annexed to his petition; and the justices of said county court being satisfied the said Benjamin Burrows had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years, prior to the passage of said act;—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Benjamin Burrows appear before the said court on Saturday in the first week of November term next, at ten o'clock, to take the oath prescribed by said act, and to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and do such other things as by the said act are directed; as also to give notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy to be set up at three different places in Snow Hill Town, three months before Saturday in the first week of November term next, and cause a copy to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in the Easton paper.

Tef.

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

August 13, 1805.

An Overseer Wanted.

ONE well recommended, will receive two hundred dollars per annum, and the usual accommodations.

EDWARD HARRI.

Queen Anns county, Aug. 6 1805. 5

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO WENCH without children, who understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing.—For rich and one a liberal price in cash will be given.—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

July 9, 1805.

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE elegant three story BRICK HOUSE in which the subscribers now reside, situated on Chester river, in Chester town. The water lot on which the building is erected, is upwards of one hundred and twenty-five feet in front, and one hundred in depth, and is inclosed chiefly with brick and stone walls and buildings. The house is forty-two feet by twenty-eight, has two kitchens, a close and open pantry, two servants' rooms, with the necessary closets. On the first floor are two commodious rooms, with a passage through the centre, another, including a stair case leading into the kitchens and upper part of the building, a piazza looking to the south-east, and commanding a fine prospect of the river. In the second story are three neat commodious rooms, and another piazza over that of the lower floor. In the third or attic story are four rooms and a clothes press, with passages as in the second story, and a flush garret above. The house is composed of the choicest materials, and finished according to the most approved style in modern architecture. On the premises are a meat house, a garden formed on piles, and on the opposite side of the street is a stone stable and coach house, thirty feet by twenty, and stands on the front of a beautiful garden, containing one third of an acre, stored with delightful fruit trees, &c. The subscribers would rather exchange the premises for lands either in Kent or Queen Anns; but if sold, will give a reasonable credit, securing the annual payment of the interest.

We will also sell a mortgaged right in a TRACT of LAND, lying on Langford's Bay, in Quaker Neck, Kent county, the soil of which is of the best quality. Very little money will be wanted, but security for the principal and interest will be expected. For terms and further particulars apply to

GEORGE W. THOMAS, and

MARY S. THOMAS.

Chester Town, August 6, 1805. 2m

I will Rent for the ensuing year,

Or a term of years,

A PLANTATION within four miles of Chester town, containing near six hundred acres. The soil is kind for wheat, corn, rye, and other small grain, natural to grass, and convenient to the market either of Baltimore or Chester town. The premises are well watered. There will be seeded about one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, upwards of an hundred of which will be sown in fallow. The buildings on this farm are very good, the dwelling house thirty-four feet by eighteen on the first floor are two commodious rooms, and three above; there is also an excellent kitchen, milk house, corn house, granary, stable, carriage house, &c.—Should any person be disposed to rent, they can be accommodated with stock of all kinds, farming utensils, &c. For particulars apply to

GEORGE W. THOMAS.

Chester Town, August 6, 1805. 2m

For Sale,

MY FARM in the upper part of Queen Anns county, containing about one thousand acres of land. It lies about two miles from the Head of Chester, on the road leading from thence, (by Jonathan Jetter's valuable mill, and a place called Grog-town,) to Dover and Duck Creek Crops Roads, and is about nine miles from the latter place, which affords an excellent and uniform market for all kinds of produce. The situation is high and healthy, the soil fertile, and well adapted to farming, and there are about 350 acres of the tract in wood and timber.

If not sold at private sale before the 14th day of September next, it will be offered on that day at public auction, on the premises, by Joseph Thompson, Esq. of said county, who is authorized to sell the same entire, or in such parcels as may be convenient to purchasers. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, and any person wishing for information, or to view the premises, will be please to apply to Joseph Thompson, Esq. who lives near the premises, or to the subscriber in Annapolis. THOMAS BUCHANAN.

August 6, 1805. 6

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 plough 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.

Centreville, Queen Anns county, May 14, 1805. 1f

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

A NEW two story brick dwelling HOUSE, on Washington Street, with two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, stable and granary, with a well of excellent water in the yard, at present occupied by William Thomas, Esquire.—For terms apply to

JAMES WILSON, Junr.

Easton, July 30, 1805. 1f

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING solicited by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S Office, at the next election for Sheriff of Talbot county. Should I be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation, every exertion by me shall be made to give general satisfaction; but on the contrary, should you think proper to make choice of some other person, I shall bow with humble acquiescence to your better judgments.

Your obedient servant,

PRICE MARTINDALE.

August 13, 1805.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a room in Mr. Spaulding's Warehouse, No. 13, Chesapeake, Baltimore, where he intends to give due attendance to receive and execute orders in the COMMISSION LINE OF BUSINESS, on customary terms. Gentlemen who will favor him with their business in that line, may be assured of the most punctual attention being paid to all orders they may be pleased to charge him with. He has the advantage of having the use of very extensive and secure granaries and warehouses under the same roof of his Counting room, for the deposit of all kinds of merchandise or country produce, (if markets should not justify a sale immediately on their arrival) which circumstance will enable him to attend more immediately to the preserving them in merchantable condition. Having for many years been in the habit of dealing in merchandise, (as also the different kinds of country produce on his own account) he flatters himself that merchants and others at a distance, will find an interest in favoring him with their orders when temporary supplies of goods are wanted, or in relying on his judgment and management in the sale of their produce.

JAMES CLAYLAND.

July 23, 1805.

One hundred Dollars Reward.

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

EDWARD COURSEY.

Wye River, Queen Anns county.

19, Md. July 23, 1805. 1f

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 3 or 4 inches high, stout and well made, and is of an obedient, humble disposition when spoken to. His clothing were a round over jacket and pantalets 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 Anns county, April 16, 1805. 3qint6m

The Subscriber

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

WILLIAM PATTON.

Easton, August 6, 1805.

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

W. P.