



THE TERMS OF THE STAR

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DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of

Saml. Chase & Richard Peters.

Interrogatories on the part of the House of Representatives to William Rawle, Esquire, upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.

1. Were you present at the trials of John Fries for high treason, in the circuit court of Pennsylvania—in the years 1799 and 1800?
2. Who presided on those trials?
3. What were the circumstances, generally, which attended them?
4. Were the counsel for the prisoner, at the first trial, permitted to argue the point whether the offence charged amounted to high treason?
5. Were they prevented by the court from arguing that point on the second trial?
6. Was the prisoner condemned without counsel being heard in his defence?
7. Did any correspondence ever pass between you and the executive of the United States, on that occasion? and if any, of what nature?
8. Is that correspondence now in your possession?
9. Relate every thing within your knowledge which happened at the last trial?
10. Are you acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper for sedition?
11. Relate those circumstances?
12. Was a subpoena to summon any witness in behalf of the accused refused? how? and by whom?

The answers of William Rawle to the interrogatories exhibited by directions of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.

1st. I was present at both the trials mentioned in this interrogatory.
2d. James Iredell, esquire, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and Richard Peters, esquire, judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, presided at the trial of John Fries in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—Samuel Chase, esquire, one of the judges of the said supreme court, and the said Richard Peters, presided at the trial which took place in eighteen hundred.

3d. To relate all the circumstances which attended these trials would be a very long narrative—I will state those which appear the most material, holding myself ready to give any further information in my power when so required.
At the first trial of John Fries I had applied for and obtained the assistance of Samuel Sitgreaves, esquire, in conducting the prosecution. William Lewis, Alexander James Dallas, and William Ewing, esquires, undertook the prisoner's defence.

The counsel for the prosecution relied on the principles of law down by the circuit court, in the case of the United States against Mitchell, (2 Dallas's Reports, 348) relative to the crime of treason.

The prisoner's counsel disputed that doctrine—contended that the offence, if Fries had been guilty of any, fell short of treason, and amounted to no more than a misdemeanor. They relied much on the act passed on the fourteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "an act in addition to the act intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

Twenty-one witnesses were examined on the part of the United States, three on the part of the prisoner. I thought their testimony was not useful to him.

On the ninth day of the trial the charge of the court was given to the jury.—Both the judges addressed them—both held, that to assemble in numbers and to endeavor by force or intimidation to

prevent the execution of a law of the United States, such assembling and attempts being for general purposes and not of a private, personal or peculiar nature, was a levying war against the United States, and amounted to treason; and that the act of congress before mentioned could not, if it was intended to, controul the constitutional description of treason, but that it was not intended to and did not apply to the case.

The jury at ten o'clock in the afternoon of the same day brought in a verdict of guilty.

A new trial was moved for on the ground of one of the jury having subsequently to his being summoned, and previously to the trial, expressed his opinion on the merits of the case; and also on a supposed incorrecness in returning a greater of jurors than the venire called for.

This part of the case is correctly stated in the 3d vol. of Mr. Dallas's reports, page 315: which is only inaccurate in stating that the trial lasted fifteen days.

A new trial was ordered, and the prisoner remanded.

The prevalence of a malignant fever in Philadelphia rendered it necessary to remove the prisoner, and to hold the October session of the circuit court elsewhere.

In execution of the powers vested in the judge of the district court, by the act of the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, judge Peters therefore issued an order to William Nichols, then supposed to be the marshal of the Pennsylvania district, to remove the prisoners, and adjourn the court to Norristown, a county town about seventeen miles from Philadelphia.

This measure took place, and the court was opened there on the eleventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

But after the court had sat some days, and before the trial of John Fries could be brought on, it was discovered that the commission of William Nichols as marshal, had expired about four months before, and had not been renewed.

The session of the court was of course at an end, as the adjournment to another than the stated place of meeting could only be made by the marshal, under orders from the district judge, and no marshal then existed.

An act for reviving and continuing suits and proceedings in the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, having been passed on the twenty fourth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the court met at Philadelphia on the eleventh of April, eighteen hundred.

New indictments were sent to the grand jury against all the prisoners.

It is not within my recollection whether Messrs. Lewis and Dallas were again assigned as counsel for John Fries, or whether they were expected to act in pursuance of their former appointment, nor have I any recollection that Mr. Ewing appeared any longer in his behalf.

On the sixteenth of April the grand jury returned the indictment against John Fries a true bill.

Copies of the indictment, of the lists of jurors, and witnesses were furnished to him as directed by the act of April the thirtieth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and as had been done on the former trial.

It was intended that his trial should come on the twenty second of April.

In the intermediate time, beside a great deal of civil business, Thomas Cooper was tried for a libel on the president, and three French sailors were tried and convicted of murder.

I regret that my recollection of the circumstances which took place on the twenty second in relation to John Fries is not so distinct as I could wish, and that I have the benefit of notes to refresh it, similar to those which I took on the succeeding day, but to the best of my recollection the following is the subject of what then happened:

Judge Chase handed down to the table, round which the gentlemen of the bar were seated, several papers which he said the court had thought proper to draw up in order that their sentiments on the law, might be perfectly understood, which would tend to save time; that the counsel on each side were to have one, and the jury to take one out with them.

I am not sure whether Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas were in court at the time, or come in shortly after, but noticed that Mr. Lewis, with an air of dissatisfaction, hastily looked over the paper and laid it down. Some of the gentlemen present

began to copy the papers. It does not occur to my recollection that any thing more was publicly said about it that day—though it possibly may have been. I do not recollect that Fries was in court that day, nor can I at present say why the trial was not brought on that day—but to the best of my recollection, it was not postponed on account of any difficulty arising from the delivery of those papers.

Twenty one persons charged with seditious combinations submitted to the court that day—and the court rose.

Shortly after the court rose, the two judges came round to my house—Mr. Peters expressed his uneasiness at what had passed—his apprehension that the counsel for Fries would not go on, and his wish that the papers could be recalled, and the thing done away. Mr. Chase expressed a doubt whether the counsel would refuse to act on that account. I confirmed Mr. Peters's suggestion, stating my opinion of the independent sentiments and characters of the Philadelphia bar, and added that I concurred in thinking it would be best to recall the papers. Mr. Chase asked me if I could get them back, I said I believed I could, and would try. They then both requested me to do so. And after they had gone, I went out, and obtained from the gentlemen who had them, two or three of the papers, which I gave to Mr. Caldwell, the clerk of the court.

On the twenty third John Fries was brought up, and I am now enabled to state from my notes, the conversation which took place. I do not say that it is the whole that fell from either bench or bar, but so far as it goes I believe it to be accurate.

When Fries was asked if he was ready for his trial, Mr. Lewis addressed the court, as follows:—If employed by the prisoner at the bar, I should think myself bound to proceed; but having been assigned—Judge Chase interrupted him—you are not bound by the opinion delivered yesterday, but may correct it here. Mr. Lewis proceeded—I understood that the court had made up their minds, and as the prisoner's counsel have a right to make full defence, and address the jury upon the law and the fact, it would place me in too degrading a situation, and therefore I cannot go on.

Judge Chase—You are at liberty to proceed as fully as you think proper—addresses the jury, and lay down the law as you think proper. Mr. Lewis, I will never address the court in a criminal case on a question of law. He then stated his ideas of the propriety of going into cases before the revolution, (in England) and if precluded from shewing what those cases were; and also from shewing that English judges since the revolution, thought themselves bound by cases before the revolution, which in this country ought not to be, he must decline being concerned as counsel.

Judge Chase—You must do as you please. Mr. Dallas then stated his reasons for also declining to act as counsel for Fries. I have not a particular note of what he said, but he pursued the same course of argument as Mr. Lewis.

Judge Chase then observed—No opinion has been given as to facts in this case. I would not let the witnesses be examined in the combination cases that have been submitted, because I would not let the jury hear them before the trial of Fries came on.

As to the law, I knew the trial before took nine days. Common law cases were cited; that of wishing a flag's horn in the king's belly. A man's saying his son would be heir to the crown. Such cases ought not, shall not go the jury. No cases can come before us on which I have not an opinion as to the law, otherwise I should not be fit to preside here.

I have always conducted myself with candor, and I meant to save you trouble.

It is not respectful to the court, nor the duty of counsel to say they have a right to offer any thing they please.—What! decisions in Rome, France, Turkey!

No lawyer will say that common law cases are law under the statute of Edward 3d; nor justify those judges who overset the statute of William, overruled the necessity of two having two witnesses to the same overt act, admitted hearsay, and other things of that kind.

It is the duty of counsel to lay down the law, but not read cases which are not law.

Having thus explained the meaning of the court, you will stand acquitted or

condemned to your own consciences, as you think proper to act—Do as you please.

The court will be the attorney will open the law, state his case, produce his witnesses.

You are now informed that you will be at full liberty to controvert the law of the prosecutors, but the manner in which you shall do it, must be regulated by the court.

Judge Peters—You are to suppose that any thing done yesterday, is withdrawn.

Mr. Lewis—The paper is withdrawn; but the sentiments remain, I therefore, shall not act.

Mr. Dallas expressed the same determination.

A short pause ensued.

Judge Chase then said—You cannot put the court into a difficulty by this conduct, gentlemen. You do not know me if you think so.

Then desiring the avenue to the prisoner's bar to be cleared, he addressed the prisoner thus:

John Fries; do you wish other counsel, or are you desirous of going on to trial. The prisoner answered, that he did not know what was best for him, but believed he would leave it to the court and jury.

I then informed the court that I did not think it proper in a capital case where an incident so new and singular had occurred, to proceed without allowing the prisoner time to consider what was the best course for him to pursue, and therefore would postpone the trial till the next day.

In this the court readily acquiesced, the prisoner was remanded, and other business taken up.

On the next day, April the twenty-fourth, John Fries was again put to the bar—he told the court he relied on them for his counsel—to which judge Chase answered—then by the blessing of God we will be your counsel, and will do you as much justice as those who were against you.

The jury were called—the prisoner challenged thirty-four—the court directed those whom the prisoner passed to be severally asked whether they had ever formed and delivered an opinion concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Three of them who answered affirmatively were set aside.

A jury was sworn and the trial went on.

It was conducted with the utmost fairness and regularity. The conduct of the court was marked with tenderness and humanity towards the prisoner. On the evening of the second day the evidence was closed.

I have no notes of the charge given by the court. To the best of my recollection, it agreed in substance with that given by judges Iredell and Peters on the former trial.

After retiring for two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

After the verdict was given in, the court informed the prisoner that if he, or any person for him could point out any sufficient matter to arrest the judgment—they would be heard.

On the second day of May (the last day of the session) he was brought again to the bar with Frederic Heany and John German, who had also been convicted of treason, and being severally asked if they had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed on them and no cause being shewn, sentence was passed on them.

They were all afterwards pardoned by president of the United States.

4th. The counsel for the prisoner at the first trial were permitted to argue the point stated in this interrogatory.

5th. They were not prevented by the court from arguing that point on the second trial, unless the facts I have stated amounted to a prevention.

6th. The prisoner Fries, was on the second trial condemned in the manner I have already stated, without counsel being heard in his defence.

7th and 8th. No correspondence passed between the executive of the United States and me upon that occasion.

9th. This interrogatory is answered in my answer to the third.

10th. I am acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper for sedition.

11. Referring to my introduction to the answer given to the third interrogatory, I will state the material facts to the best of my recollection.

Thomas Cooper was indicted under the act of congress already mentioned,

passed on the fourteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, for a libel on the president of the United States.

He pleaded not guilty.

I intended to have brought on the trial on the sixteenth of April.

Mr. Cooper being called on, said that he was ready to proceed, but at the same time asked Mr. Caldwell, the clerk, if he had issued the subpoena he had ordered for the president of the United States; Mr. Caldwell answered, that he did not—by order of the court.

Mr. Cooper then observed to the court, that the constitution gave no privilege to the president to exempt him from the service of a subpoena, or the necessity of attending as a witness.

A conversation took place between the court and defendant, relative to the privileges of members of the legislature while in session, and of the president of the United States—Judge Peters appeared to differ from judge Chase as to the former: He was of opinion that a subpoena could not regularly be served on a member of the legislature in session; because if he refused to attend while the session continued, he would not be liable to an attachment; and it was improper for a court to award process which they could not enforce. He stated the practice of the courts of Pennsylvania to write a letter to the speaker of the house, requesting the attendance of the member. I do not recollect that Mr. Peters made any observations on the president being liable to be subpoenaed.

The defendant again urged that the attendance of the president was necessary for his defence, and spoke at some length. Judge Chase observed to the defendant, that every person has a right to compel the attendance of any other person in a court of justice—this was as binding by the constitution of the United States as the exemption from arrest in the cases mentioned in it—A citizen has a right to a subpoena against every member of the community. If they can not be attached cannot be subpoenaed by you in the present trial, because his testimony cannot be of service to you—you cannot call on him to prove that he has acted wrong. I relate this conversation from my notes. The trial was, to accommodate the defendant, postponed till Saturday the nineteenth.

On the nineteenth the trial came on—Several members of congress, who I understood had been subpoenaed by the defendant, were in court, but they were not examined as witnesses.

Mr. Cooper conducted his own defence. Every possible latitude was given to him. The court allowed him to read and say whatever he thought proper.—He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of four hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for six months.

12th. I know nothing further of the circumstance stated in this interrogatory than I have already mentioned.

W. RAWLE.

Monday, 30 January, 1864.

Committee met. Present 5 members. DAVID CALDWELL sworn.

Questioned by the Chairman.

Q. Were you clerk of the circuit court of the United States, for the Pennsylvania district, when Thomas Cooper was tried and convicted under the act generally called the sedition law.

A. I was.

Q. Was application made to you by the said Cooper for a subpoena to summon the president of the United States to give testimony on his behalf?

A. Such application was made to me by Mr. Cooper.

Q. Did you refuse the subpoena?

A. I told him I would shew his precept to the court. I handed the precept to the judge in court—he was on the bench—Mr. Peters was sitting by him. I told him I had delayed issuing the subpoena till I should receive the orders of the court. Mr. Chase told me that I acted very properly in refusing the subpoena, that Mr. Cooper ought to know that the president could not be subpoenaed, as being a party in the cause.

Q. Did Mr. Chase consult Mr. Peters on the subject?

A. Not to my knowledge, and when he gave the decision I believe he had not consulted him.

Q. Did Mr. Chase express any opinion to you on the subject of summoning the president, previous to the above conversation?

A. I never had any conversation with him on the subject before, to my knowledge.

2. Was any record made of this refusal?

A. There was no record made, but Mr. Chafe wrote the word, *refused*, upon the precept, opposite to the president's name.

2. Did the court make any enquiry of Thomas Cooper as to his pecuniary circumstances?

A. After the verdict, and when the court was about to pass sentence, judge Chafe enquired of Thomas Cooper what his situation in life was as to pecuniary matters. Mr. Cooper stated them, and Mr. Chafe said that some evidence of his situation should be offered to the court and he asked further, whether the fine was to be paid by himself, or by his party. Mr. Cooper answered, that he never had been employed by a party, either in England, or in this country, and that he never would be. Upon which judge Peters declared that it was not a question for the court to ask, as it could not be a matter of any consideration with them, by whom the fine was to be paid.

D. CALDWELL.

Interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the house of representatives of the United States, to *George Hay* and *Philip N. Nicholas*, esquires, touching the official conduct of Samuel Chafe, esquire.

1. Were you present at the trial of James T. Callender for sedition?

2. When and where did that trial take place?

3. Relate the circumstances of that trial?

4. Did Mr. Chafe refuse to the prisoner the testimony of a witness because he said witnesses could not prove the truth of all the facts set forth, and upon which the indictment was grounded?

Interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the house of representatives of the United States to *George Hay*, touching the official conduct of Samuel Chafe.

1. Were you present at the trial of James T. Callender for sedition?

Answer. I was present when James T. Callender was tried for a libel on John Adams, then president of the United States.

2. When and where did that trial take place?

Answer. At the capitol, in the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, before Samuel Chafe and Cyrus Griffin, sitting as judges of the circuit court. It commenced in the month of May, 1800. How many days were employed in the prosecution I do not remember.

3. Relate the circumstances of that trial?

Answer. At the session of the circuit court in May, 1800, an indictment charging Callender with libelling the president of the United States, was found by the grand jury to be a true bill. Process was soon after awarded, by virtue of which he was arrested, in or near Petersburg, and brought into court. The trial, it was understood, was to take place immediately. For this Callender said that he was not prepared. Nor was I, who had undertaken to be one of his counsel, prepared at that time, to discuss the two great questions which were involved in the prosecution. I was ready to argue the point concerning the constitutionality of the sedition law, but not to prove, what I then believed, and still believe to be sound doctrine, that the jury might acquit the prisoner, if they thought the law unconstitutional. An argument on this subject was during the trial hastily composed; but I was not permitted to deliver it, as will be hereafter stated. A motion therefore was made for a continuance, upon the facts stated in an affidavit, now among the papers filed with the indictment: The substance of it was, that witnesses were absent whose testimony was material, and that documents were wanted which could not be immediately procured. The witnesses were named, the evidence expected from each distinctly stated, and the documents wanted clearly specified. When this affidavit was presented to the court, it was urged by the counsel that the constitution secured to the prisoner a right to process to enforce the attendance of his witnesses. He had also a right, under the constitution, to the assistance of counsel in his defence; but if he were tried, when his witnesses were absent, and his counsel not prepared for his defence, without any default in him, or them, these important provisions in the constitution would be useless.

The motion was instantly over-ruled. The attorney of the United States was told, that it was unnecessary to reply. Mr. Chafe said that it would be a waste of time; that there was no reason for putting off the trial; that as the prisoner did not swear that he could prove all the charges recited in the indictment, his having testimony as to a part of them, was immaterial; he must prove all, continued Mr. Chafe, and it must appear that he can prove all, or the trial will not be postponed.

In the course of the argument, for the postponement, I took it for granted, as I yet believe I ought to have done, that the fine which might be assessed, would

be ascertained by a jury. By the laws of Virginia, fines for misdemeanors are assessed by the jury. (See Virg. laws, Revised Code, p. 112.) Mr. Chafe interrupted me, to tell me that was wrong, that the supposition might be correct as to the laws of Virginia, but that it was a wild notion as applied to the federal court.

When the court had over-ruled the motion for the continuance, the counsel for Callender claimed for him the benefit of that clause of the constitution, which was intended to secure a trial by an impartial jury: The judge (Chafe) declared that he would see justice done in that respect. When the jury were about to be sworn, the counsel wished to ask each individual composing it, whether they had formed any opinion concerning the work, called "The Prospect Before Us," from which the matter charged in the indictment to be libellous, was taken. They were not permitted to ask this question. Mr. Chafe asked them himself whether they had formed and delivered any opinion, concerning the charges in the indictment. As they had never heard the indictment read, they of course answered in the negative. The jurors stated that they knew not what was in the indictment. Indeed it was hardly possible that they should know; as I believe the indictment was not read in court until the jury were actually sworn. One of the jury, John Bassett, stated that he was unwilling to serve, having made up his mind as to the book called "The Prospect, &c.," but as he acknowledged that he had not formed and delivered an opinion concerning the charges in the indictment, because in fact, he knew not what were, his objection was over-ruled.

When the trial commenced, Colonel John Tayloe, or Caroline, was introduced as a witness for the prisoner. I believe he was sworn. The counsel wished to interrogate him. This they were not permitted to do, until they had stated the points to which his evidence related. They were then obliged by Mr. Chafe, to reduce the questions, which they wished to propound to Colonel Tayloe, to writing, and then to submit them to his inspection, that he might determine whether they should be propounded or not. Colonel Taylor's evidence was rejected.

The ground of this opinion, as stated by Mr. Chafe was this, that Colonel Taylor could not prove the whole of one charge. The charge was, he judge (Chafe) said, "that the president was a professed aristocrat—that he had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest." Proving half, he said, was doing nothing; he must prove the whole. If it was necessary to prove both facts by the same witness, the charge in both points would be proved by the testimony of Colonel Taylor. He would prove that Mr. Adams had professed aristocratical opinions; and that he had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest, in the way meant by "The Prospect, &c." by voting against the sequestration law, and the law suspending all intercourse with Great Britain. The judge (Chafe) repeated that the evidence was inadmissible, that the counsel knew it to be so, and that they only wanted to deceive and mislead the populace.

The counsel, who were associated with me, in Callender's defence, attempted to address the jury on the unconstitutionality of the law, on which the indictment was founded. They were interrupted, and obliged, by Mr. Chafe, if not ordered, to sit down. I then addressed Mr. Chafe, himself with a view, to satisfy him, that I had a right to discuss this point before the jury. I told him that what I was then about to say, was intended for the court alone: He interrupted me; he asked some question, which was answered: in a very short time, after I had resumed my argument, I was again interrupted by Mr. Chafe. How often I was interrupted I knew not; but I was interrupted, rudely interrupted several times. Having seen in the course of this trial what I had never seen before, having felt what I never felt before, and what I certainly expect never to feel again, and being impressed with a belief that Mr. Chafe was determined to silence me, if he could, my mind was overwhelmed by conflicting sentiments, and I quitted the bar, my client, and the court.

As to the manner observed by Mr. Chafe during the whole of this trial, the interrogatories propounded do not seem to require that I should say anything.

4. Did Mr. Chafe refuse to the prisoner the testimony of a witness, because he, the said witness could not prove the truth of all the facts set forth, and upon which the indictment was grounded.

Answer. This question is already answered.

GEORGE HAY.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

French Proclamation.

The following proclamation which appeared in a morning paper is said to be intended to accompany the French invading army. We give it to our readers

without comment, leaving it to them to attach to it what degree of credit they may think it deserves.

[ORDER No. 39.]

FRENCH REPUBLIC. ARMY OF ENGLAND.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.
Head-quarters of the Centre, at ———, the ——— of the month of ———, year ——— of the French Republic.

THREE GENERAL OF DIVISION ——— TO HIS COMPANIONS IN ARMS.

"SOLDIERS,
"THE sea is passed! the boundaries of nature have yielded to the genius and the fortune of the hero, the saviour of France: and haughty England already groans under the yoke of her conquerors!

"London is before you! the Peru of the Old World is your prey. Within twenty days I plant the tri-colored flag on the proud walls of her execrable Tower! ——— March! the road to victory is open. In order to render that happy victory certain and inevitable, your commander here offers you some advice, brave Centre, at the same time that he renews, upon the enemy's soil, the sacred promises, that you have already twice received from the august head of the state. I know that there are amongst you some who are intriguers and fomenters of disturbance, and I shall know how to punish such. I know also, the pretence which malice will employ to seduce you from your duties, and the path of honor. No, my children! it is not with a view to deprive you of your rewards that we exact of you a temporary and short-forbearance, which military prudence and the force of circumstances demand. It is not to defraud you of the gifts awarded to you by Buonaparte that we point out to you the only course by which you can attain the enjoyment of them. Once more I pledge the faith of government which only reserves to itself, among the enormous treasures that you are on the eve of conquering, the arms and fleets of the enemy; while it dedicates their monuments of the arts to decorate the temples of the capital of the world, and to become an eternal record of your victories. Towns, fields, provisions, cattle, gold and silver—I abandon all to you! Occupy those noble mansions, those smiling farms. The properties, the families of your enemies, are all your own; all is defined for your wealth, or for your employment. An impure race, rejected by heaven, and which has dared to be the enemy of Buonaparte, will expiate its crimes by disappearing from the earth. Yes, I swear to you, that you shall soon become terrible!

"What does malice intend? I only require from you the forbearance of some few days, and caution you not to be deceived by the artifice which the widows of the consul has contrived, to enslave the credulous natives of this miserable country. True, I have proclaimed protection and safety; I have promised to pay for provisions; rape, plunder, and devastation, are prohibited under pain of death. Soldiers! woe to the wretch, who, for the premature indulgence of his vengeance or his passions, shall dare to commit the public vengeance, or the fortunes of all. Every thing has its season. Calm, divide, disarm, the immense population, which despair alone can render invincible. This is the object for which at the present instant, all efforts and all efforts should concur. ——— This is the object prescribed by the providence of government, and the safety of the army.

"Soon—and the hour of a just retribution already strikes—the signal shall be given:—Expect it in the posture of the tyger, and observe also his silence: then spring upon your prey, give way to your feelings, take your enjoyments, and gather, without risk, the mellow fruits of victory; all will then become your duty, except senseless pity, equality unjust to your country, and cruel to injured humanity.—May the enemy of France perish to his foundation! May the name of England be lost and forgotten! Know, that Heaven and the first consul have conspired for its ruin and total oblivion. Then may that guilty island, formerly wrested by the sea from France, purged from the monsters that inhabit it, return within its legitimate boundaries, having expiated its numberless crimes. May it be regenerated by that master stroke of policy, that can only render it worthy of becoming once more a portion of the continent, and a province of France. Perhaps its proud conquerors may not disdain to carry to their generous race.—Perhaps they may derive a sentiment of joy from compelling the wives & daughters of the conquered, to give Frenchmen to France!

"Soldiers, the country is your own! My brave companions, let those inhabit it who will; it is Buonaparte himself who gives me authority to ensure to every one who desires to reside in these beautiful plains as a faithful colonist of France, a house, furniture, and lands; in short, a lot splendid and secure. All those who shall prefer to return to their private

homes, shall be henceforth exempted from every species of service parochial or military. They shall moreover, be permitted to carry off without molestation; every article of which they may be respectively possessed at the disbanding of the army, (which shall take place immediately after the conquest) not excepting the women of the enemy whom they honor with their partiality. Finally, my brave brethren in arms and fortune, I can with safety swear to you, that there shall not be found one in the army unprovided for, or discontented; and that your riches and your pleasures, joined to the respective ranks and brevets of honor, which are designated for you, shall fill up the measure of your recompence—a recompence worthy your noble achievements, and such as Buonaparte will not blush to present you.

"Remain then assured of all these benefits, dutifully obeying the orders of your commanders; delivering up those who may attempt to foment disturbances amongst you, and observing the strictest discipline and duty in the presence of the enemy.

—, General of Division.

—, Chief de l'Etat Major."

FRESH ALARMS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.

"Last night this city exhibited an appearance of the greatest alarm, the guards at the several barriers were doubled; large patrols of cavalry paraded the streets, the entire of the night while the remainder of the garrison were to a man under arms within the walls of the respective barracks. This military display did not fail of exciting the most lively apprehensions. The yeomanry flew to arms; the 26th of last July did not exhibit a more numerous meeting of citizens. The following, which I can rely on, are the only circumstances which, after the minutest enquiry, have come to my knowledge, as furnishing a cause for this extraordinary alert. Government, within the space of a very few hours, received intelligence from a Mr. Seaver, of Armagh, that a rising was immediately to be apprehended in that country, connected with a movement which was to take place as of last night in this city. They had similar information from the collector of Newry. It was reported to them that a considerable number of the fishermen of Dublin Bay had absconded from the purpose of serving as pilots to the enemy; that the county of Kildare was completely organized, and ready to obey the rebel chief at a moments notice; and finally, that a rebel committee had been taken next door to the post office in Cork, which had been discovered from the invading army. I believe that even more material information is in the possession of government."

"Corcoran, the rebel chief, who has been for a considerable time the terror of the county of Carlow, and for whose apprehension a large reward was offered by government, has at length terminated his career. The rev. Mr. Fastwood, of Killan, in the county of Wexford, having received information that Corcoran and some of his gang were concealed in a house about a mile distant from him, sent a party of yeomen of the Jamestown infantry, under the command of Wm. Ellison, Sergeant in the Rofs Guards, who approached the house with his small party in three divisions, and after receiving the fire of the rebels, closed on them; Corcoran received a shot through his body, and is since dead. An outlaw of the name of Brennam was wounded, and a noted rebel, John Fitzpatrick, who had deserted from Hompesch's Corps, and went under the name of the Hessian was secured. A blunderbus, two muskets (which had all been plundered from the Borris infantry) and several pistols, fell into the hands of the yeomen, who conducted themselves with uncommon readiness."

CORK, February 12.

Several persons who were in a public house, in George-street, were on Friday night arrested upon charges of being parties at seditious meetings. The administering of criminal oaths to a few of the populace, has been traced to an individual or two, who are publicly known; and who, the better to engage the compliance of the thoughtless and ignorant, have infamously, basely, and wickedly slandered some of the most respectable gentlemen of this city, by naming them as accomplices in the projected treason.

Distant Subscribers.

Those Subscribers to the STAR, who reside out of the county, will have an opportunity of forwarding the amount of their dues to the office, by persons coming to the General Court, at April Term. Another half years subscription from original subscribers became due on the 26th of February last.—It is to be hoped that delinquents, indiscriminate will attend to this request.

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c.
Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and the same regularly forwarded.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain BAINBRIDGE, to Commodore PREBLE, which has been handed to us by the Secretary of the Navy, Tripoli, Barbary, 12th November, 1803.

SIR,
I had the honor of writing to you on the first and sixth instant from this place, giving an account of the loss of the United States frigate Philadelphia, late under my command. I now transmit you further particulars of that unhappy event: the following bearings were taken from the place where the ship grounded.

The westernmost of the small Rocks which form the harbour, W. by S. 1-2 S. the steeple of the Mosque near the Danish consul's Flag-staff S. W. by W. fort English to the east of the town S. W. bearings taken by the point of compass! When the ship grounded, her head was N. E. After giving up the chase in pursuit of the cruiser, and bearing off shore, striking on the rocks was as unexpected to me, as if it had happened in the middle of the Mediterranean sea; immediately laid all sails aback, run all the guns aft, sounded and found a sufficient depth of water astern, and a small distance from each side. A consultation of the officers was called, when it was unanimously agreed to heave the guns overboard and start the water; this was done as expeditiously as possible, and a fire kept up at the gun-boats from our stern and weather quarter guns; In firing the lower stern chafers, the stern caught fire, which was put out without much confusion; the gun-boats carrying brals 13 and 24 pounds were keeping up a fire against us, but directed their shot at our masts. Finding that the guns and water did not lighten her sufficiently, the officers were of opinion that the fore-mast should be cut away, which was done, but without the desired effect. A reinforcement of 5 more gun-boats coming upon our lee-quarter, where it was impossible for us to fire a gun, except down in the water, and the weather guns could not be depressed sufficient to heave within the distance of the boats. At 4 P. M. every hope was fled of our being able to get her off, and not the least power whatever of injuring our enemy, and saw no alternative but our eventually becoming prisoners to Tripoli: a council of the officers was called, when they were unanimously of opinion that it was impossible for us to get her off the rocks, and that continuing in our situation would only be sacrificing lives without affecting our enemy, or rendering the least service to our country. In such a dilemma, too painful to relate, the flag of the United States was struck. I trust a want of courage can never be imputed where there is no chance of resistance. Distressing indeed to brave minds to be obliged to surrender without having had an opportunity of defence.—Some fanatics may say that blowing the ship up would have been the proper result. I thought such conduct would not stand acquitted before God or man, and I never presumed to think I had the liberty of putting to death 300 souls because they were placed under my command, and those persons who argue thus, to have been in our situation, would no doubt have had very different ideas.

Although I feel conscious that my conduct will bear the strictest investigation, yet I am no stranger to the censures of an ungenerous world, and the regrets and mortifications which are incident to a change of public opinion, which does not always follow meritorious exertions; and an accident, although occasioned by circumstances which no prudence could foresee or valor controul, may weigh against years of arduous services; yet I have a consolation in believing that my friends are too sincere to let adversity of fortune change their opinion.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the most sincere respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. BAINBRIDGE.
Commodore Edward Preble commanding the U. S. Squadron, Mediterranean station.
It will be satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Macdonough, midshipman, to learn that he was not on board of the Philadelphia at the time of her capture, having been, some days previous, transferred by commodore Preble to the schooner Enterprize.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Captain Goddin of the brig Eagle left Bordeaux on the 21st February, a few days previous to which time general Angereau passed through that city from the borders of Spain, with an army of 40,000 men, and embarked in the flat bottomed boats for Rochefort. Intelligence had been received of his safe arrival at the Ile of Rhe. These troops were to join in the expedition against England, which was said to be on the eve of taking place.

For the convenience of being near the coast, the fleet of the French government (according to a report generally believed) is to be removed to Dunkirk.—Several of the ministers left Paris for that purpose.

The vessels in the port of Bordeaux were embargoed during the embarkation of general Angereau.

STAR
OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
April 3, 1864.

Congress, on Tuesday the 27th ult. brought their session to a close, after passing SIXTY-ONE acts. At no antecedent session, has there, perhaps, been before the national legislature more important business. Among the measures adopted are;

The several acts carrying the Louisiana convention into effect.
The acts for the government of that territory and the collection of revenue therein.

The proposed amendment to the constitution respecting the mode of electing president and vice president.
The conviction of John Pickering of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The impeachment of Samuel Chase.
The imposition of two and a half per cent on articles paying ad valorem duties for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

The opening of several new land offices for the disposition of western lands.

The substitution of specific in the room of ad valorem duties, and the imposition of light money on foreign vessels.

The repeal of the bankrupt system.
A great deal of business was transacted on the two last days, of which we will give a statement in our next paper.

Nat. Intel.

The senate have recessed, yeas seven, nays seven, from their amendment to the bill respecting the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars towards progressing with the public buildings in the city of Washington, which amendment directed the application of that sum to the accommodation of congress in the president's house, and to the building a house for the president.

The bill has, therefore, passed, in the shape it was sent from the house of representatives; and makes an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars towards progressing with the Capitol.

Ibid.

By information received from New Hampshire, on which we believe great reliance may be placed, there is the greatest probability that Mr. Langdon is elected governor of that state, and that a majority of the next legislature will be republican. By the returns received from the several towns, it is ascertained that a considerable change in favor of republicanism has taken place in New Hampshire.

Ibid.

The ship Oneida Chief, arrived at New York in the short passage of 25 days from London, brings London papers to the 22d February inclusive. The most interesting articles furnished by the arrival appear in this days paper—the Oneida Chief reached the Banks of Newfoundland in 12 days after her departure from London.

It will appear from the following extract from the Kentucky Gazette of the 21st February, that the symptoms of the king's malady, (madness) have returned, under alarming circumstances:

Canterbury, February 21.

Our Correspondent, on whom we can depend, has sent us further particulars:

London, Monday night (Feb. 21)

In my last I was under the painful necessity of stating that his majesty was dangerously ill; the bulletins have since given us reason to hope that some favorable symptoms have appeared, though private intelligences speak less favorably. I am sorry to say the bulletin of to-day contents itself with observing, that

His majesty is much the same as yesterday.

As it was generally expected that some communication would be made to the house of commons this day, I have attended, but not the slightest hint was dropped respecting the king.

When I mentioned the dangerous situation of his majesty, I suppressed one fact which has since unhappily been corroborated, viz, that his former malady (madness) has returned under very alarming circumstances, for reasons which it might not be prudent to state at this moment. Dr. Willis has not been called in; but Dr. Simmons of St. Luke's, has been in attendance.

This dreadful suspension of business, and the anxious concern of all ranks may easily be conceived.

Bordeaux papers of late dates, have been received at the offices of the Mercantile and Daily Advertiser, which contain the information, that for the convenience of being near the coast, the fleet of the French government is to be removed to Dunkirk—Several of the ministers left Paris for that purpose.

The Mercantile Advertiser, states, that general Angereau embarked from Bor-

deaux, with an army of 40,000 men for Rochelle, and the Daily Advertiser says 100,000—Which of the two accounts may be correct is not for us to determine. The vessels in the port of Bordeaux were embargoed during the embarkation of general Angereau.

The last accounts of the war in India appear more favorable to the British. In a late battle between general Wellesley and the rebels, the English were victorious.

DOCUMENTS,

Referred to in captain Bainbridge's letter, published on Tuesday last.

SIR,

We, late officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia, under your command, wishing to express our full approbation of your conduct concerning the unfortunate event of yesterday, do conceive that the charts and soundings, justified as near an approach to the shore as we made, and that after the ship struck, every exertion was made and every expedient tried to get her off, and to defend her, which either courage or abilities could have dictated. We wish to add, that in this instance, as well as every other since we have had the honor of being under your command, the officer and seamen have distinguished you. Believe us sir, that our misfortunes and sorrows are absorbed in our sympathy for you.

We are sir, with sentiments of the highest and most sincere respect,

Your friends and fellow sufferers.

(Signed)

David Porter, J. Jones, Theodore Hunt, Benjamin Smith, lieutenants.

William S. Orbone, lieutenant marines.

John Ridgley, surgeon.

Keith Spencer, purser.

William Knight, sailing master.

Jonathan Cowdery, Nicholas Harwood, surgeon's mates.

Bernard Henry, James Gibbon, Benjamin F. Reed, Wallace Wormley, Robert Gamble, James Biddle, Richard B. Jones, Daniel T. Patterson, William Cutbush, Simon Smith, and James Renshaw, midshipmen.

Joseph Douglass, sail maker.

George Hodge, boatwain.

Richard Stephenson, gunner.

William Godby, carpenter.

(COPY)

List of the officers and men quartered at the American consular house at Tripoli, viz.

William Bainbridge, captain.

David Porter, Jacob Jones, Theodore Hunt, Benjamin Smith, lieutenants.

William S. Orbone, lieutenant marines.

John Ridgley, surgeon.

Jonathan Cowdery, and Nicholas Harwood, surgeon's mates.

Keith Spencer, purser.

William Knight, sailing master.

George Hodge, boatwain.

Bernard Henry, Daniel T. Patterson, James Gibbon, Benjamin F. Reed, William Cutbush, Wallace Wormley, Robert Gamble, Richard B. Jones, James Renshaw, James Biddle, and Simon Smith, midshipmen.

Joseph Douglass, sail maker.

Richard Stephenson, gunner.

William Godby, carpenter.

William Anderson, captain's clerk.

Minor Foreman, master's mate.

James C. Morris, ship's steward.

Otis Hunt and David Irvine, sergeants marines.

William Leith, cook.

James Casey, master at arms.

Peter Williams, corporal.

John Babbitt, Lewis, Heckfener, Frederick Lewis, Charles Mitchell, Peter Cooke, Leonard Foster, William James, William Gardner, William Kemperfil, seamen—43.

294 Men and boys in the Bathaws palace.

307 Total of the crew.

It will be perceived by the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Friday, that Mr. Dawson's resolutions to rescind the District of Columbia have received the virtual rejection of that body; we say rejection, inasmuch as a postponement to the next session is, in effect, the same thing. The manner in which this decision was entered into strongly indicates, not only the disapprobation of the proposed measure, but likewise of a disposition to mark the disapprobation in the most emphatic manner. The House in the first instance refused to discuss the resolutions by a majority of at least three to one, and then dismissed them by a postponement.

The amendment proposed by the senate to the bill concerning the city of Washington, which directs the sum of 50,000 dollars to be appropriated towards finishing the president's house, for the accommodation of congress, and purchasing a house for the president—instead of applying it generally to the public buildings—was carried by a majority of one. We understand that if all the members in the city had been on the floor, it would not have prevailed.

Nat. Intel.

CUMBERLAND, (Mary.) Feb. 20.
To the DEPUTY POST-MASTERS in the UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen,

A LETTER was put into my office on the 20th of Nov. last, by Mr. P. Murdoch, of this place, directed to John Swan, esq. merchant, in Baltimore, and containing ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in bank notes. This letter is missing, and as it sometimes happens, that letters are by mistake sent to places very distant from those to which they are directed, and there mislaid by accident—I request the favor of each of you to search in his office for the above mentioned letter, and forward it if found.

I am gentlemen,
your most obed't serv't,
BEENE S. PIGMAN, P. M.
Cumberland, (Mar.)

N. B.—Twenty Dollars Reward will be given to any person who can give such intelligence of the above mentioned letter, as that the money may be recovered.

P. MURDOCH.

March 27.

CLOVER HAY.

THE subscriber has a quantity of CLOVER HAY, for sale.
JAMES NABB.
Talbot county, April 2, 1864.

IN CHANCERY.

MARCH 26, 1864.
ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Robert Stevens, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is an Insolvent Debtor, and praying the benefit of the Act passed the last Session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed to his petition. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Robert Stevens by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three weeks in Cowan's newspaper, or the Star of Easton, before the end of April next; give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the fifteenth day of May next, to recommend a Trustee for their benefit on the said Robert Stevens's, then and there taking the oath by the said act required, for delivering up his property for the benefit of his creditors.

True Copy,
Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

100 Dollars Reward.

Broke jail on Saturday evening last, 3d ult. the three following NEGROES, committed on the 12th of March, for trial at May Term, for FELONY, viz.

DICK, who calls himself Dick Wilton, the property of William Thomas, esq. a black, active, young fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, his upper lip scar'd, occasioned by a fall on some bricks, also a scar on one of the fingers of his left hand by the cut of a sickle—he is well made. He has been accustomed to plantation work, and attending brick-layers, also a tolerable good shoe-maker—had on a kersey over jacket and pantaloons, dyed of an olive colour—but as he is very artful it is probable he will change his clothing and name.

CLEMENT, who calls himself Clement Roberts, the property of Dr. John Coats, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a faint or cast in one of his eyes—slender built; and a smart fellow—his dress was a blue cloth jacket and trousers—it is also probable he may change his name and clothing, as he is equally artful with Dick.

PERRY about 21 years of age; about 5 feet, 11 inches high, stout and well made, his complexion between Dick and Clement. Perry is the property of Miss M. Price, under the direction of Mr. Larimore, of Queen Ann's county—He had on a blue and white kersey jacket and trousers, with no particular mark, further than his being equally artful with his two comrades Dick and Clement.

Thirty dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending the above negroes and securing them, if taken in the county—Sixty dollars if taken out of the county; and the above reward, if taken out of the state; or in proportion for either of them, if delivered to the subscriber in Easton, with reasonable expenses.

The above Negroes were committed to jail on the 12th of March last, for breaking open Mr. Lambert W. Spencer's store, in Easton.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.
Easton, April 3, 1864.

One Hundred Dollars

ARE offered in addition to a proportion of the above, for the apprehending and securing Negro man, or slave, called Clem, or Clement Roberts; Provided, he shall not be convicted of the felony for which he was committed to the goal of Easton, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN COATS.

Easton, (Talbot County, Mary-land,) April 3, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, April 1, 1864.

A.

Benj. Anderson

Capt. John Bush

Solomon Brown

John Blake

Jona. N. Benny

Robt. Buchanan

William Bryan

James Coulston

Charles Critchet

John Cooper

Samuel M'Carty

George Dawson

Thomas Daffin

Mary Denny

Miss Margaret Den-

Peter Edmondson

Mary Fleming

Greenbury Gold-

borough

Benj. Gilbert

Littleton Gale

James Goldsbo-

rough

John Harper

P. W. Hemisley

William Hemisley

Philip Hopkins

Samuel Hoffman

Christopher Harri-

John Johnson

David Kemp

John Lucas, sen.

Edward Lloyd

Alex. Laing

Solomon Lowe—2

Foster Maynard

Dr. Ennalls Mar-

tin

Rich. Martindale

Tristram Needles

John Nock

Noah Porter

John Pokley

E. L. Pelham

Lambert Reardon

George Rage

Esther Robison

Hugh Sherwood

Andrew Skinner

Samuel Stevens

James Smith

Thomas Stevens

Nathan Thayer

George Thomas

Levin Tyler

Ann Thomas

Nicholas Vallant

Mr. Webley

John Woolford

Stephen Young

B.

Jonathan Bye

Jubah Benfon

Elizabeth Bruff

Wm. S. Bush

Thomas Bullin

Thos. Jas. Bullitt.

C.

Elizabeth Colston

Thomas Cook

James Clayland.

D.

ny

Wm. Dawson

Peter Denny

Nicholas Dawson

E.

James Earle, jun--5

F.

Jesper Floyd

G.

Charles Gully

John Goldsby

Robert Goldsbo-

rough

Miss Mary Gordon

H.

son

Wm Hemisley, jun.

Gildcroy Handy

Edward Hamilton

Col. Haddaway

Solomon Higgins

J.

Benj. Jones

K.

Sally Kemp

L.

Daniel Lambden

Patience Looche-

man

M.

Sarah Mullikin

Capt. Joseph Mir-

rick

M'Callaston

N.

Henry Nicolls, jun

P.

S. S. Pofey

Wm Potter

David E. Price

R.

David Robinson

Joseph Richardson

S.

Philemon Sher-

wood

Joseph Stringer

Arch. Serrell

T.

Ann M. Tilghman

James Tighman

Joseph Telford

V.

E. Vallant

W.

James Willson, jun

Y.

NOTICE.

THE Suspicion heretofore raised of Mr. JOHN CROZIER, of Easton, being concerned in breaking open the Store of the subscriber, in the month of March last, has been cleared up by the detection of the persons who were actually concerned—Mr. Crozier stands perfectly acquitted of the charge, and in justice to him, the subscriber makes this public notification of his innocence.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, April 3, 1864.

Washington College,

MARCH, 27, 1864.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS, having determined to enlarge the plan of Education in this Seminary to the extent authorized by their original Charter of Incorporation—hereby give notice that they have engaged Miss HENDERSON, to open a School for YOUNG LADIES, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in that large and commodious House in Chester-town, heretofore occupied for the same purpose by Mrs. Mansell.

In this School which will be under the direction and control of the Visitors; Young Ladies will be taught Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking on Samplers, Tambouring, Embroidery, Lace-Work, Flowering on Mullin, Chiffon, Filigree and Fancy Work. And at stated and appropriate hours the Professor of English and Oratory in the college will attend to instruct the Young Ladies in Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Miss HENDERSON, will take young Ladies to board, on such terms as she, and their parents may think reasonable.

By order of the Board of Visitors, and Governors of Washington College.

DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'y.
Chester-town, April 3, 1864.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Providing for the expenses of the Civil Government of Louisiana.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the monies which have been, or which shall be received, by any officer of the United States, on account of duties or taxes within the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and three, shall be paid into the treasury, and accounted for in the same manner as other public monies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of making a reasonable compensation to the person, or persons, in whom the powers of civil government, heretofore exercised by the officers of the said territories under the Spanish and French governments, have been vested by the President of the United States, and also for defraying the other civil expenses of the said territories, from the time when possession of the same was obtained by the United States, to the time when a form of government shall, under the authority of Congress, be established therein, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, and to be accounted for as other public monies, shall be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tem. pors.

March 19, 1864.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

On the 23d day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, all that very valuable body of LAND, usually called the White Marsh, lying in Sasfrass Neck, in Cecil county—containing about 1075 acres,

Congress

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, March 8.

Mr. Nicholson announced to the house, that his colleague (Gen. DANIEL HEISTER) had, after a long illness, yesterday departed this life; as a tribute of respect due to his memory, he moved that the members of the house wear crape for thirty days; and that the house should, for the purpose of attending his funeral, adjourn at 12 o'clock.

The house immediately entered into resolutions to this effect, and instructed the speaker to notify the Executive of Maryland of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Heister.

About two o'clock the remains of the deceased were conveyed from his late lodgings, attended by the speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

The body, we understand, will be interred at Hagers-town, the place where the General lately resided.

Gen. Varnum reported a bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a letter from Gov. Claiborne, respecting the importation at New-Orleans of slaves from Africa, and his impression that he did not possess power to interpose respecting the same.

Dr. Leib presented a petition fromundry inhabitants of George-Town, praying for the passage of the bill amendatory of their charter, with certain amendments.

Dr. Mitchell made a report from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who were directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to cause to be explored certain unknown parts of Louisiana.

The report contains much interesting information respecting the topography and natural history of Louisiana, and concludes with the opinion that it will be honorable and useful for the U. States to make some public provision for ascertaining the extent and boundaries of Louisiana, and to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$100,000, to make surveys on the Red River and Arkansas, or such other parts of Louisiana, as the President may see fit.

Made the order for Wednesday next. The House adjourned about twelve o'clock, in consequence of their previous vote to attend the funeral of General Heister.

Friday, March 9.

Mr. Smilie offered a resolution, directing a call of the house every morning at 10 o'clock during the remainder of the session, connected with a forfeiture of one day's pay for each neglect of duty.

Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Rhea (of Tennessee) moved the following resolution, which was referred to a committee of the whole on the bill for the government of Louisiana.

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision, by law, to declare void and of no effect, all grants for land in the territory of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by the French Republic, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, in the year eighteen hundred and three, which have been issued by any authority or pretended authority from the government of Spain, subsequent to the treaty of Saint Idefonso.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the said bill—Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved an amendment to the bill extending the right of jury trial to all criminal cases, and to all civil suits in which the sum in controversy may exceed 20 dollars.

Mr. Sloan said a few words in support of the motion, which was lost—ayes 20.

[At this stage of the business we attended the trial of Impeachment in the Senate, and cannot with perfect correctness state the further proceedings of the house on the bill. We understand, however, that the new session, some time since offered by Mr. G. W. Campbell, providing for the election of a legislature by the people of Louisiana, (instead of their being governed, according to the bill from the Senate, by a council appointed by the President) was disagreed to—ayes 37—noes 43.]

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections made a report, concluding with the opinion that Thomas M. Randolph is duly elected a member of the house.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, March 10.

Mr. J. Randolph moved the taking up for consideration the resolutions offered by him on the claims under the act of Georgia of 1795.

Mr. Elliot moved the order of the day on the bill for the compromise of those and other claims.

Mr. Gregg moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions till the first day of December next. He was, he said, perfectly prepared to act on the bill for the settlement of the claims, and to give it his decided negative; and should have no objection to consider the resolutions, but for the lateness of the session, and the great mass of important business that demanded attention.

The Speaker said the motion to consider the resolutions, being first made, must be first put.

It accordingly was put and carried—ayes 58.

Mr. Jackson then moved a postponement of the resolutions until the 1st Monday in December.

Mr. Stanford enquired whether the question of postponement was susceptible of division; if it were, he desired it to be taken on each resolution distinctly.

Messrs. J. Randolph and Rodney hoped it would be so taken.

Messrs. Varnum, Jackson and Elliot considered the question indivisible.

The Speaker said this was a new point of order. His opinion was that the question was divisible.

Such being the decision of the chair, the question was put on postponing to the 1st Monday of December the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the legislature of the state of Georgia were, at no time, invested with the power of alienating the right of soil possessed by the good people of that state in and to the vacant territory of the same, but in a rightful manner, and for the public good."

Mr. Rodney rose, and in a speech of considerable length opposed the postponement, and advocated the adoption of the resolutions. In doing this Mr. Rodney entered fully into the merits of the main question, and contended strenuously against any compromise of claims founded in fraud.

He was followed by Mr. Thomas M. Randolph (in his maiden speech) on the same side. He took a bold view of the pretensions of the claimants under the act of Georgia of 1795, depicted in terms of indignant eloquence the fraud of the transaction, and, in a strain of nervous argument opposed their allowance. The speech was replete with pathos of language, enabled by metaphorical illustrations, original, chaste and glowing. It is with a sparing hand that we mingle remarks with the reported proceedings of the house; nor should we on this occasion have deviated from our ordinary track, but for the satisfaction we always feel in endeavoring to draw modest merits from the retirement in which it delights too much to dwell.

Mr. Lyon next spoke at considerable length in defence of the settlement of the claims, and in opposition to the resolutions; intimating his readiness to act on them, and his consequent opposition to their postponement.

Mr. Elliot and Dr. Elmer made concise speeches against the postponement, and in favor of a compromise of the claims:

When the question was taken by yeas and nays on postponing the 1st resolution as above stated, and passed in the negative—yeas 51—nays 52.

The question of postponement was then put on the following resolution:

"That when the governors of any people shall have betrayed the confidence reposed in them, and shall have exercised that authority with which they have been clothed for the general welfare, to promote their own private ends, under the basest motives, and to the public detriment, it is the unalienable right of a people, so circumstanced, to revoke the authority thus abused—to resume the rights thus attempted to be bartered, and to abrogate the act thus endeavoring to betray them."

Yeas 52—Nays 51. The Speaker said he voted with the Nays; and that the postponement was therefore lost.

The question of postponement was then taken, and carried—yeas 54—nays 49—on the following resolution:

"That it is in evidence to this house, that the act of the legislature of Georgia, passed on the 7th of January, 1795, intitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state, for the payment of the late troops; and for other purposes,' was passed by persons under the influence of gross and palpable corruption practised by the grantees of the lands attempted to be alienated by the aforesaid act, tending to enrich and aggrandize to a degree, almost incalculable, a few individuals, and ruinous to the public interest."

The question of postponement was next taken, and carried—yeas 53—nays 50—on the following resolutions:

"That the good people of Georgia, impressed with general indignation at this act of atrocious perfidy and of unparalleled corruption, with a promptitude of decision highly honorable to their character, did by the act of a subsequent legislature, passed on the thirteenth of February, 1796, under circumstances of

peculiar solemnity and finally functioned by the people, who have subsequently engrained it on their constitution, declare the preceding act, and the grants made under it, themselves, null and void, that the said act should be expunged from the records of the state, and be publicly burnt, which was accordingly done; provision, at the same time, being made for restoring the pretended purchase money to the grantees, by whom, or by persons claiming under them, the greater part of the said purchase money has been withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia.

"That a subsequent legislature of an invalid state has an undoubted right to repeal any act of a preceding legislature, provided such repeal be not forbidden by the constitution of such state, or of the United States."

"That the aforesaid act of the state of Georgia, passed on the thirteenth of February, 1796, was forbidden neither by the constitution of that state, nor by that of the United States."

"That the claims of persons derived under the aforesaid act of the seventh of January, 1795, are recognized neither by any compact between the United States, and the state of Georgia, nor by any act of the federal government."

Finally, The question of postponement was taken and carried—Yeas 54—Nays 51, on the last resolution, as follows:

Therefore, "Resolved, That no part of the five millions of acres reserved for satisfying and quieting claims to the lands ceded by the state of Georgia to the United States, and appropriated by the act of congress passed at their last session, shall be appropriated to quite or compensate any claims derived under any act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia passed, or alleged to be passed, during the year 1795."

When the House adjourned.

For Sale.

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch; which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms; and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is sound and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

January 31, 1804.

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the Commission Business—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison-street, from the old Market-house up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of Easton. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

Robert Lloyd Nicols.

Easton, March 6, 1804. 8

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that agreeable to the terms of Association proposed for forming a Company by the name and style of "The President and Directors of the UNION BANK OF MARYLAND," a subscription for Talbot county, for five hundred shares, under the direction of the Subscribers, will be opened on Monday the 9th day of April next, at the Counting Room of Mr. Owen Kennard, in Easton, and will continue opened, during the time, and within the hours, specified in the Articles of Association already published.—Of which persons desirous of entering into said Association, are requested to take notice.

OWEN KENNARD.
NICHOLAS HAMMOND.
WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, 27th March, 1804. 3

THE COMMISSIONERS

Appointed for Queen-Anns County to receive Subscriptions for shares of Stock, in the

Union Bank of Maryland;

HEREBY give Notice, that on Monday the 9th day of April next, at Benjamin Hatcheson's Tavern in Centreville—Books will be opened, containing the Articles of Association, for establishing the above Bank in the City of Baltimore, and for receiving subscriptions for shares in the same, either in person or by proxy. The subscription will continue open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. for three days successively, unless sooner filled.

Queen-Anns county, }
March 27, 1804. } 2

Real Estate at Auction.

On FRIDAY the third day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

PART of two TRACTS of LAND, the one called Stratton, the other called Scotts Handship, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other in Tulley's Neck, in Queen-Anns county, near the Nine-bridges; containing six hundred acres or thereabouts, about three hundred and fifty acres are cleared and under cultivation, on which is a Dwelling-House, Barn and other convenient buildings, also a good Apple Orchard, the soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Clover, and all other kinds of country produce, a large portion of excellent Meadow may be made, as these lands partake of a large portion of rich bottom that is easily drainable; the situation of these lands render them very desirable, as they are very convenient to mills, markets, and several places of worship. The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal instalments, by giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date—But should it suit the purchaser to make a greater advance than the third, a liberal discount will be made for prompt pay.—Any person inclining to purchase, may be shown the lands by Charles Spencer, or William Taylor tenants on the premises. An indisputable title will be given to these lands. Attendance on the day above-mentioned will be given by

JOHN G. SMITH.

Queen-Anns county, March 27, dtm

WANTS TO PURCHASE,

A FEW LIKELY YOUNG SLAVES,

But to avoid unnecessary application, none need apply who has Slaves to dispose of, whose age exceed 28 years.—A letter directed to J. E. and left at the Star-Office will be attended to.

Easton, March 27, 1804. 6

To be Rented for the remainder of the Year,

A House and Lot,

On Dover-street, next door to Mr. Peter Denny's, lately occupied by the subscriber, immediate possession may be had by applying to Mr. Peter Denny, or JESSE ROBINSON.

Easton, March 27, 1804. 3

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent county, as a runaway, on Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Woman who calls herself JENNY, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on a light kersey jacket and petticoat. She says she is free and came last from Mr. James Smith's of Caroline county. She has been delivered of a child since she was committed. If she is not released she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

WILLIAMMOFFETT, Sheriff, of Kent county, Maryland.
February 20, 1804. tf

A Blacksmith Wanted,

OR A

Shop and Tools, to be Rented.

ONE that understands Ship Work, would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 28, 1804. tf

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing-Business

At the Star-Office.

To be rented, for the present

Year,

TWO two-story houses on Walling-ton-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—Also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, or WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, nine miles from Chester Town.—There is on the premises a dwelling house four rooms below—two above, with other convenient out buildings, an apple orchard, &c. There will be sown 100 bushels or more of wheat, and possession given the 1st of January next.

Stock and farming utensils of all kind may be had at the option of the purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.

Kent County, March 10, 1804

We hereby Notify,

THAT on Monday the 9th day of April ensuing, Books, containing the Articles of Association, for establishing a New Bank in Baltimore city, at Benjamin Denny's Tavern, in Denton, will be opened, for such persons as wish to become Stock Holders, to subscribe their names, either in person or by proxy, and the number of Shares by them respectively taken, and continue open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. for the term of three days, unless sooner filled. By

WILLIAM POTTER, }
WILLIAM WHITELEY, &c. Comrs.
ISAAC PURNELL, }

Caroline County, March 20, 1804. 3

THE WELL KNOWN RUNNIG HORSE COCK-FIGHTER,

FIFTEEN YEARS OLD this Spring, Fifteen hands high—His colour a beautiful sorrel, and his form the most perfect symmetry.—Will stand the ensuing season, to commence the 1st day of April, and end the 1st of July, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton; on Thursdays and Fridays at Mr. John Nabb's; and on Saturdays and Mondays at my house, on Wye-River.—And be put to mares at Eight Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the single leap, to be paid by the 1st of October next.

COCK-FIGHTER was got by Fox, who was got by the celebrated imported horse Venetian, bred by Sir James Pennymann, of Yorkshire, and got by Doge; his Dam by Jenison Shafloe's Snap, who was fire to Goldfinder, Gnapwolf, Daisy, and other good runners; his grand Dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian; his Dam by Crab; his grand Dam by Decars Dimple, who was got by Lead's Arabian; his Dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leeds Arabian was the fire of Leeds, Basso, Old Fox, and the grand sire of Childers. Venetian's performances on the Turf may be seen by referring to the Racing Callenders for 1777, 1778, and 1779. Bellair, the Dam of Fox, was got by Othello; her Dam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's stud) by Spot; her Dam by Cartouch; her great grand Dam by Old Traveller; her great, great, grand Dam by Sedbury; her great, great, grand Dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

COCK-FIGHTER's Dam was Flora, by Venetian; his grand Dam by Latona, by Fitzhugh's (of Chatham) True Whig; his great grand Dam the noted running mare, Creeping Kate, by Colonel R. Thornton's Old Cub; his great, great grand Dam by Colonel Tayloe's Yorick. The performances of Cock-Fighter, are too well known, to need repetition.—For speed and bottom, he is not to be surpassed. He has covered but two mares, from one of which I have a Filley—from the other, Major Tilghman a Colt—for size, bone, figure, and promising appearance, both of them are equal to any that can be produced in this state.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye House, March 13, 1804.

FOR SALE,

An House and Lot,

Situate on Harrison-street, which may be entered upon the first day of January next, for terms apply to the Editor of the Star. March 20, 1804. tf

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the subscriber, as sheriff, are hereby informed that unless the postage is paid (of those by the mail) on 1st. or that the same will not be taken up after the date thereof. PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of county, March 13, 1804.



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

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of

Saml. Chase & Richard Peters.

Interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the house of representatives of the United States, to George Hay and Philip N. Nicholas, esquires, touching the official conduct of Samuel Chase, esquire.
1. Were you present at the trial of James T. Callender for sedition?
2. When and where did that trial take place?
3. Relate the circumstances of that trial?
4. Did Mr. Chase refuse to the prisoner the testimony of a witness because he the said witnesses could not prove the truth of all the facts set forth, and upon which the indictment was grounded?

The deposition of Philip Norborne Nicholas, taken at the house of the honorable George Wythe, Esquire, in the city of Richmond, before the said George Wythe, Esquire, and Joseph Scott, Esquire, commissioners duly authorized by the house of representatives of the United States, to take the said deposition. The said deposition being taken on interrogatories propounded to said Nicholas by the said commissioners, which interrogatories and the answers to the same are as follow, to wit:

1. Interrogatory. Were you present at the trial of James Thompson Callender for sedition?

Answer. I was.

2. Interrogatory. When and where did that trial take place?

Answer. The trial of James Thompson Callender, on a charge of sedition, took place in the circuit court of the United States for the Virginia district, during the May term of that court, in the year 1800.

Interrogatory 3d. Relate the circumstances of that trial?

Answer. During the May term of the circuit court of the United States, for the Virginia district, in the year 1800, an indictment was sent to the grand jury against James Thompson Callender as the publisher of a work entitled "the Prospect before us"—a great many passages from the work were stated in the indictment and charged on Callender as seditious. The grand jury found the indictment a true bill. Callender was not in custody, but resided at the time in Petersburg; a warrant was issued against him, and some days afterwards he was arrested and brought to Richmond by the marshal. This deponent having previously formed a determination to appear as one of Callender's counsel, after his arrest, he, together with George Hay, esquire, had a conference with Callender to examine the charges against him, and to ascertain whether he was prepared for his defence. The charges stated in the indictment were very numerous and dissimilar in their kind, and we soon perceived that it would be impossible to be prepared for the defence without the attendance of a number of persons, several of whom resided at a great distance. We were of opinion also that many documents were necessary which it would require time to procure; and the charges were so multifarious, and required a particular examination of so many facts and events of a public nature, that we believed if our evidence was present we could not be prepared during the term to do justice to our client. Under this conviction we advised Mr. Callender to move for a continuance of the cause, and an affidavit was prepared under his directions to found the motion on. This affidavit is filed amongst the papers in the cause in the federal court. It stated that Callender expected to prove by the persons whose names were mentioned in the facts which he expected to derive from each witness were particularly stated in the affidavit. It will appear by a comparison of the affidavit with the indictment, that the facts stated by Callender as being known to his absent witnesses, apply directly to many of the charges in the indictment. Before the motion was finally decided on by the court, they directed the cause to lay over for a few days, and in the mean time that Callender might subpoena such of his witnesses as were within reach. Subpoenas accordingly issued for general Malon, colonel Taylor of Caroline, and Mr. Giles. After the time had elapsed, during which the court consented the cause might lie, it became necessary that we should urge the court for a continuance, as none of Callender's witnesses attended but colonel Taylor, and as this gentleman's evidence, though deemed by us very important, applied only to part of the charges in the indictment. We accordingly renewed the motion, and it was urged with great earnestness, under a conviction that a fair trial could not be had without Callender's witnesses, and that as many of them lived at the distance of several hundred miles and the prosecution had originated only a few days before, it was impossible that Callender could have procured their attendance. We thought also that he had a constitutional right to obtain compulsory process to compel the attendance of his witnesses. The court refused a continuance, and judge Chase declared as the reason why the continuance was refused, that Callender had not stated in his affidavit that he could prove the truth of all the charges stated in the indictment; that it was necessary that Callender should prove the truth of all the charges to obtain an acquittal, and that as the witnesses who were absent were to give evidence as to part of the charges only, their absence afforded no good reason for a continuance, and that therefore our motion should be over ruled. The court having refused to continue the cause, the jury was called, and one of the counsel for the defendant stated to the court, who was called to the book, before he was sworn, whether he had formed an opinion on the work entitled "The Prospect Before Us," from which the charges in the indictment were extracted. Judge Chase said no such question should be asked, that the only question which should be allowed was whether the juror had formed and delivered an opinion on the charges contained in the indictment, and that to exclude the juror, he must not only have formed, but also delivered an opinion. The juror answered that he had never seen the indictment or heard it read. The judge directed that he should be sworn in chief. The counsel then asked that the indictment should be read to the juror, which might enable him to decide whether he had formed and delivered an opinion on the charges in the indictment. Judge Chase said the court would not permit this—that they could, and that they ought to be satisfied. It is to be observed that Mr. Basset who had been summoned on the jury, seemed to have considerable scruples at serving, and stated that he had expressed some opinion as to the "prospect before us." Judge Chase however declared Mr. Basset a good juror, and was sworn and acted as a juror. The juror being sworn several witnesses having been examined on the part of the United States to prove the publication of the "Prospect Before Us," the counsel for the defendant asked that colonel Taylor of Caroline should be sworn. The court decided that colonel Taylor should not be examined, for reasons which this deponent will fully detail in answer to the fourth interrogatory. After the exclusion of colonel Taylor's evidence, the attorney for the United States spoke at length on the charges contained in the indictment, and after he had finished, the counsel for Callender commenced their defence. The counsel, who opened that defence, began by stating to the jury the embarrassed situation in which he and his coadjutors stood; that the prisoner during the same term was presented, indicted, arrested, arraigned and tried, and that this precipitation precluded the possibility of obtaining witnesses or making preparation for a subject of such extent. He was here interrupted by Judge Chase, who said he would not suffer any thing to be said which reflected on the court. The counsel then attempted to demonstrate to the jury that the act of congress usually styled the sedition act was unconstitutional and void, and the jury were not bound to consider it as law. Judge Chase interrupted the counsel and stated that arguments might be addressed to the court on the right of the jury to consider the constitutionality of the sedition act, but that such arguments should not be addressed to the jury. The counsel then

attempted to demonstrate to the court the right of the jury to inquire into the constitutionality of an act of congress. In the course of the discussion of this point the counsel were frequently interrupted by Judge Chase, particularly Mr. Hay, and that gentleman, who spoke last, after having received several successive interruptions from Judge Chase, folded up his papers and declared that he would proceed no further in the discussion. The counsel for the defendant made no further effort at a defence, and retired from the court. The motive which influenced the counsel to abandon the defence, at least the motive which influenced this deponent, was a persuasion that in the absence of many of Callender's witnesses, after the exclusion of colonel Taylor's evidence, and the restrictions imposed on the counsel as to the manner of conducting the defence of their client, together with the decision of the court on the points which have been stated, that he could render no possible service to the defendant.

Interrogatory 4th. Did Mr. Chase refuse to the prisoner the testimony of a witness, because he, the said witness could not prove the truth of all the facts set forth, and upon which the indictment was grounded?

Answer. After the jury in Callender's case were sworn, colonel Taylor, of Caroline, who attended as a witness, in consequence of a subpoena served upon him in behalf of Callender, was called to the book and sworn in the usual form. Judge Chase at this moment asked, with considerable haste and eagerness of manner, what the counsel expected to prove by the witness? He was informed that they meant to ask him whether Mr. Adams had not avowed in his presence, sentiments inimical to a republican form of government, and whether he did not, whilst vice president, give the casting vote in the senate against the sequestration of British debts, and against the suspension of intercourse with Great Britain. Judge Chase demanded that the counsel should state in writing the questions meant to be asked. The counsel for the defendant opposed this, because, although a number of witnesses had been examined on the part of the United States, no similar requisition had been made with respect to them, because it was contrary to the practice in the state courts, and because also it was unreasonable in itself, and calculated to subject every question of fact to the contrivance of the court. Judge Chase, however, insisted that the questions should be submitted to his previous decision. They were accordingly put in writing, and were as follow, to wit:

1. Did you ever hear Mr. Adams express any sentiments favorable to monarchy or aristocracy—and what where they?

2. Did you ever hear Mr. Adams, whilst vice president, express his disapprobation of the funding system?

3. Do you know whether Mr. Adams did not in the year 1794, vote against the sequestration of British debts, and for stopping all intercourse with Great Britain?

After having examined the questions, judge Chase declared that col. Taylor's evidence was inadmissible. He declared that no evidence could be received that did not justify the whole charge. The charge, said he, is, that the traverser said of the president, he is a professed aristocrat and has proved faithful to the British interest;—now you must prove both points, or you prove nothing; and as your evidence relates to one only, it cannot be received—you must prove all or none. This was in substance, and it is believed the precise words in which judge Chase stated his objection to col. Taylor's evidence. The counsel asked the judge whether they could not be allowed to prove part of a charge by one witness and part by another? To this judge Chase replied, that if the counsel could prove the whole of any one charge by colonel Taylor, that they might do it, otherwise they should not examine him. The counsel contended that col. Taylor's evidence applied to the whole of the charge which the judge had stated in his opinion. That they meant to prove by him, that the president had professed anti-republican sentiments, and had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest, in the sense in which those expressions were used in the Prospect. The judge, however, adhered to his determination to exclude the evidence; and col. Taylor retired from the court with evident marks of astonishment. It is necessary it should be stated that Judge Griffin sat in Callender's trial as well as

judge Chase: but throughout the trial judge Chase delivered the resolutions of the court, and assigned the reasons on which those resolutions were founded; and with respect to the particular points which have been stated by this deponent, as decided by the court, judge Chase delivered the opinions and assigned the reasons which have been attributed to him.

PH: NORBORNE NICHOLAS.

Monday, 19th January, 1804.
Committee met.—J. T. MASON sworn.

I was present on the 1st Monday of May, at the circuit court held for the district of Maryland, in Baltimore, and heard Mr. Samuel Chase, the presiding judge in that court, deliver a charge to the grand jury who were summoned to attend and did attend that court. In that charge there was much political matter: he spoke of the act of congress entitled "an act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States: and for other purposes," as alarming and dangerous in its tendencies, as it went to destroy the independence of the judiciary. He inveighed in very strong terms against the amendment made by the legislature of Maryland to their state constitution, by altering that part of it which required that a voter should be possessed of property to the amount of thirty pounds in value, and also expressed in terms as strong, his disapprobation of the proposed amendment to the constitution of Maryland, respecting their state judiciary, then submitted to the people for their consideration, and in very strong terms recommended it to those whom he addressed to return to their respective homes, and at the approaching elections for the state legislature to exert themselves in preventing the re-enacting in the mode prescribed by the state constitution that law under the consideration of the people. The room in which the court was held was crowded; there were in it many of my friends and acquaintance, whom I had not seen for some time previous to this, and the ordinary interchange of civilities which passed between us, prevented me from attending to the charge in such a manner as to be able to detail it with particularity, if I had been disposed so to do, which according to my present recollection was not the case. I have seen in the National Intelligencer, edited by Samuel H. Smith, under the date of the 20th May, 1803, an account given of that charge. It appears to me to be, as far as it goes, a correct statement of what fell from judge Chase on that occasion. I have before said my recollection does not enable me to speak with particularity and certainty. I mean to be here understood as expressing my opinion that it is generally correct. I have also seen in the same paper under the date of the 5th of August, 1803, a publication purporting to be an account given of the charge by judge Chase himself—upon this I must observe as upon the other, that according to my general recollection of what then fell from the judge, this statement of it is also correct as far as it goes—indeed I do not perceive any substantial difference between the two; if there be a difference it is not my intention to express an opinion which is the most correct.

JOHN T. MASON.
Sworn to before me this sixteenth day of January, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Chairman of the Committee appointed, &c.

JOHN CAMPBELL'S DEPOSITION.

J. Campbell appeared before the committee appointed to enquire into the judicial conduct of Samuel Chase, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and Richard Peters, district judge for the district of Pennsylvania, and made oath, that he was one of the grand jury summoned to attend the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Maryland, on the first Monday in May last, and was appointed by the court foreman of the said jury—That a charge was delivered to the grand jury by judge Chase, a part of which he (the deponent) hath since seen and read in the National Intelligencer, published on Friday, the fifth of August, 1803, and extracted from the Anti-Democrat, edited in Baltimore, and that the said extract, to the best of the deponent's recollection, is a true copy as far as it goes, of the charge delivered by the aforesaid judge to the grand jury—This deponent being asked by the committee, whether

he recollects, the judge's having recommended to the jury, to use their exertions when they returned to their homes, and at the approaching election, to prevent the passage of the law for altering the judicial system of Maryland—and answers, that he has not a perfect recollection of the words used by the judge in that part of his charge—but believes that judge Chase expressed a hope that the jury would consider the effects of the proposed law, in the same manner that he did, and if so, that they would exert themselves in convincing the people, that the law would be pernicious, and ought not to be passed.

J. CAMPBELL.
January 17th, 1804.

DEPOSITION OF JONATHAN SNOWDEN.

Friday, 3d February, 1804.

The committee met.—JONATHAN SNOWDEN sworn.—He deposed as follows:

I was accidentally in company (in the public room at Stelle's hotel some time during the sitting of the supreme court last winter) with Mr. chief justice Marshall, judge Washington & judge Chase. The publications of Callender against the character of the president of the United States (Mr. Jefferson) and certain letters which purported to be written by Mr. Jefferson to Callender, became the subject of conversation—and judge Washington said to judge Chase, "Mr. Chase, if you had known this, you would scarcely have fined Callender so high at Richmond" or words to that effect. When Mr. Chase replied, "to tell you the truth if I had known then, as much as I do now, I should not have fined him so high."

JONATHAN SNOWDEN.

Questioned by the Chairman.

This conversation was probably of a jocular nature. Did it appear so to you?

Answer. Judge Chase appeared to me, to be as much in earnest, as any one that I ever saw. The conversation commenced with him, in consequence of a late publication in the Richmond Recorder. The other gentlemen might no have been serious. Mr. Washington put the question as if to draw forth Mr. Chase's opinion. I was struck with the conversation, and mentioned it the next day, if I did not that night, as a very extraordinary expression from a judge.

Question. Were there any other persons in the room?

Answer. Nobody, I think, but the three judges and myself. I am very sure there was nobody else.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of February, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH, Chairman.

(To be Continued.)

Congress

OF THE
UNITED STATES.
House of Representatives.

Monday, March 12.

JUDGE CHASE IMPEACHED.

The house went into committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the following report:

The committee REPORT—

That in consequence of the evidence collected by them, in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the house, and which is herewith submitted, they are of opinion:

1. That Samuel Chase, esq. one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

2. That Richard Peters, district judge of the district of Pennsylvania, hath not so acted in his judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house.

On reading the first resolution for the impeachment of Samuel Chase:

Mr. Elliot spoke at considerable length; went fully into a view of the testimony contained in the report of the committee; and concluded with expressing the opinion that judge Chase had not rendered himself liable to impeachment, in any case stated therein, but that of the trial of Callender. From the dispassionate and deliberate consideration of Mr. Chase's conduct on this occasion, though not prepared to ascribe to him corrupt motives, or to view him as guilty of high crimes, he considered him as guilty of misdemeanors for which he was impeached.

able. On this ground therefore, he should vote for the report.

"The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution and carried—ayes 74.

The committee then agreed, without a division, to the second resolution relating to Richard Peters.

The committee rose and report their agreement to the report of the select committee.

The house immediately took the report into consideration.

The first resolution respecting Mr. Chase having been read.

Mr. R. Griswold observed that in the select committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase there had been no discussion, and no points settled, except those contained in the resolution—No part of the documents, contained in the report, had been taken up and discussed. I would, said Mr. G. myself have undertaken on this occasion to enter minutely into the testimony, were I not of opinion that the sentiments of the house are already formed—I have examined the depositions critically, and I am ready to say that they constitute no grounds for impeachment. But I have been lamentably convinced, by a mournful experience, that nothing which can be said in the case of impeachments will have any effect on this house. I shall therefore, say nothing, on this resolution, at this time; but shall content myself with calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. J. Randolph. Like the gentleman from Connecticut, it is no part of my intention to enter into a consideration of the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Mr. Chase and Mr. Peters. On this occasion as on another, in which I had the honor of being one of those to whom was confided the management of an impeachment, I am willing to rest the decision which I shall give on the testimony before the house. But I think the observations which have fallen from the gentleman from Connecticut require, in justice to himself (for he was a member of the committee appointed on this occasion) and as an act of justice to that committee some remarks in reply. For what purpose he has made these observations I shall not undertake to determine. From them it would appear as if a discussion had been particularly invited. The committee consisted of seven members. On the motion of different members, sometimes in consequence of personal application, at other times by letters addressed to the committee, testimony was ordered to be taken. A day was then appointed for the meeting of the committee; they did meet. At the time appointed for the meeting some gentlemen of the committee were engaged in the character of managers of an impeachment before the Senate—The gentleman from Connecticut, and a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Huger) also a member of the committee, waited in the library until the other members thus engaged should be in readiness. As soon as they were ready to meet, a message was sent to the library for the two gentlemen. Before this it had been intimated to the managers that the house wanted a quorum. We, therefore, dispatched a message into the house for the two gentlemen. We received no answer. The committee decided the conduct of Mr. Chase impeachable, in relation to the trial of Fries, and the conduct of Mr. Peters not impeachable. In consequence of this decision, five members being present, the chairman was directed to draft the report. The report, however, not being presented, owing to the adjournment of the house, and the committee being unwilling to submit it before it had been considered by all the members of the committee, it was again submitted to the committee, who were summoned, for that purpose, the next morning; when it was reconsidered, and agreed to in the presence of the members previously absent.

Mr. R. concluded by expressing his regret at having troubled the house with so dry a detail; and said he had made it to them, that if there had been no discussion, it was because there was an indisposition on either side to provoke it. (To be Continued.)

Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed for that purpose, made on Monday the following report,—which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT
Of the committee appointed to prepare
ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT
against
SAMUEL CHASE,
one of the associate justices of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Articles of Impeachment.
Articles exhibited by the house of representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.
That, unmindful of the solemn duties

of his office, and contrary to the sacred obligation by which he stood bound to discharge them "faithfully and impartially, and without respect to persons," the said Samuel Chase, on the trial of John Fries, charged with treason, before the circuit court of the United States, held, for the district of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, during the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred, and whereas the said Samuel Chase presided, did, in his judicial capacity, conduct himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive, and unjust; viz:—

1. In delivering an opinion in writing, on the question of law, on the construction of which the defence of the accused materially depended, tending to prejudice the minds of the jury against the case of the said John Fries, the prisoner, before counsel had been heard in his defence.

2. In restricting the counsel for the said Fries from recurring to such English authorities as they believed opposite, or from citing certain statutes of the United States, which they deemed illustrative of the positions, upon which they intended to rest the defence of their client.

3. In debarring the prisoner from his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury (through his counsel) on the law, as well as on the fact, which was to determine his guilt, or innocence, and at the same time endeavoring to wrest from the jury their indisputable right to hear argument, and to determine upon the question of law, as well as the question of fact, involved in the verdict which they were required to give.

ARTICLE II.
That, in consequence of this irregular conduct of the said Samuel Chase, as dangerous to our liberties, as it is novel to our laws and usages, the said John Fries was deprived of the right, secured to him by the eighth article amendatory of the constitution, and was condemned to death without having been heard, by counsel, in his defence, to the disgrace of the character of the American Bench, in manifest violation of law and justice, and in open contempt of the rights of juries, on which ultimately rest the liberty and safety of the American people.

ARTICLE III.
That, prompted by a similar spirit of persecution and injustice, at a circuit court of the United States, held at Richmond, in the month of May, 1800, for the district of Virginia, whereas the said Samuel Chase presided, and before which a certain James Thompson Callender was arraigned for a libel on John Adams, then president of the United States, the said Samuel Chase, with intent to oppress, and procure the conviction of the said Callender, did overrule the objection of John Basset, one of the jury, who wished to be excused from serving on the said trial, because he had made up his mind, as to the publication from which the words, charged to be libellous, in the indictment, were extracted; and the said Basset was accordingly sworn, and did serve on the said jury.

ARTICLE IV.
That the evidence of John Taylor, a material witness on behalf of the said Callender, was not permitted by the said Samuel Chase to be given, because the said witness could not prove the truth of the whole of one of the charges contained in the indictment, although the said charge embraced more than one fact.

ARTICLE V.
That the conduct of the said Samuel Chase was marked, during the whole course of the said trial, by manifest injustice, partiality and intemperance; viz:

1. In refusing to postpone the trial, although an affidavit was regularly filed, stating the absence of material witnesses on behalf of the accused;

2. In the use of unusual, rude and contemptuous expressions towards the prisoner's counsel; and in insinuating that they wished to excite the public fears and indignation and to produce that insubordination to law, to which conduct of the judge did at the same time manifestly tend;

3. In repeated and vexatious interruptions of the said counsel, on the part of the said judges which at length induced them to abandon their cause and their client, who was thereupon convicted and condemned to fine and imprisonment;

4. In an indecent solicitude, manifested by the said Samuel Chase, for the conviction of the accused, unbecoming even a public prosecutor, but highly disgraceful to the character of a judge as it was subversive of justice.

ARTICLE VI.
That, at a circuit court of the United States, for the district of Delaware, held at New Castle, in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred, whereas the said Samuel Chase presided,—the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties of his office, did descend from the dignity of a judge and stoop to the level of an informer, by refusing to discharge the grand jury, although entreated by several of the said jury so to do; and after the said grand jury had regularly declared, through their foreman, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had

any presentments to make, by observing to the said grand jury, that he, the said Samuel Chase, understood "that a highly seditious temper had manifested itself in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless of social order,—that the name of this printer was"—but checking himself, as if sensible of the indecorum which he was committing, added—"that it might be assuming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire diligently into this matter;" and that with intention to procure the prosecution of the printer in question, the said Samuel Chase did, moreover, authoritatively enjoin on the district attorney of the United States the necessity of procuring a file of the papers to which he alluded, (and which were understood to be those published under the title of "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser") and by a strict examination of them to find some passage which might furnish the groundwork of a prosecution against the printer of the said paper; thereby degrading his high judicial functions, and tending to impair the public confidence in, and respect for, the tribunals of justice, so essential to the general welfare.

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

And the house of representatives, by protestation, saying to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any farther articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Samuel Chase, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the said articles, or any of them, and offering proof to all and every the aforesaid articles, and to all and every other article, impeachment, or accusation, which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Samuel Chase may be put to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as are agreeable to law and justice.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,
AS soon as there appeared reason for believing, that the house of representatives intended to adjourn, without preferring articles before the senate, in support of the impeachment voted against me, the inclosed memorial was prepared, and transmitted (on Saturday last) to a member, with a request, that he would present it, if such an intention should be ascertained to exist. On last Monday, the morning of the day previously fixed for adjournment by a joint resolution of both houses, articles of impeachment were reported by the committee; but it was clearly impossible for the house to act upon them; nor does the time until which they were kept back, leave the least room for opposing, that the committee, who made the report, intended that they should be acted upon before adjournment.

But whatever may have been the intention with which they were reported, at such a time, the effect undoubtedly will be, that they will pass into the public prints, under the sanction of a committee of Congress, and even under the apparent sanction of the house itself; and that as they contain the most aggravated and inflamed construction which it was possible (for passion and party spirit

to put on the ex-parte evidence, whereon the vote of impeachment was founded, they will become a very powerful engine in the hands of calumniators and party zealots, for heightening to the utmost the prejudices and odium, which all the former proceeding in this case are so well calculated to excite.

The report of these articles prevented the memorial from being presented; the member to who it was sent having been of opinion, that the case, in which it was my wish to have it presented, did no longer exist. But as these articles have not been adopted by the house, or even considered; as they must be taken up at next session, and may then be rejected, or wholly varied; as the charges which I am to answer, and against which I ought to have been placed in a situation to prepare for defending myself, are thus left in the same state of uncertainty as before the report; and as this report, far from accomplishing the object which the memorial seeks, can have no other effect than to encrease and aggravate the injuries whereof it complains; I deem it proper now to make it public, as an appeal to my country, to the world, and to posterity, against the injustice and illegality of the proceedings in this case, and as a solemn protest against the principles on which they are founded. I therefore request that you will please to insert it, with this letter, in your useful and respectable paper.

That it may be seen that my impression of the articles reported by the committee is not erroneous, I enclose a copy of them, and request that you will insert them after the memorial. It is proper to state that four (I believe) of the five members of the committee, who reported the articles, were the same members who collected and reported the testimony; and that fourteen days elapsed between the time when this committee was ordered to report articles, and the time when the report was actually made. This fact will assist in forming a judgment, as to the views, with which it was kept back until the last day of the session. Had the report been sooner, as it might easily have been, the articles might have been rejected by the house; or might at least have been deprived, by amendments, of part of their wanton venom and abuse.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL CHASE.
Baltimore, March 29, 1804.

Judge Chase requests the editors of all the newspapers in the United States to insert his letter and memorial, and the articles of impeachment reported by the committee.

To the Hon. the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

The Memorial of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

WITH a request due to a branch of the government of his country; but with the frankness which conscious and injured innocence has a right to assume, and which an early, zealous, and constant supporter of American liberty ought to use; your memorialist approaches your honorable body, to lay his complaints at your feet, and to call on your justice for redress.

He has delayed this step until so late a period of the session, because he still indulged the hope, that your honorable body would not adjourn, without reducing the charges against him to some specific form; so that he might be enabled to know of what he is accused, and to direct his attention immediately to the means necessary for proving his innocence, and vindicating his character. But finding, at last, that an adjournment is about to take place, without any thing of this kind being done; that a vote of impeachment, resting on no precise or specific charges or facts, and supported only by ex-parte testimony, is about to be left hanging, for a whole year, over his head; and that the publication of his testimony is permitted, in such a way as to render it most injurious to his reputation, without leaving to him the possibility of combating it by counter proof; his duty to that character, which he has supported unimpeached during a period of forty years, through all the troubles, difficulties, and dangers of the American revolution; to his family, whose happiness, respectability, and establishment in life, are materially implicated in whatever concerns his good name; to his country, which has honored him with many high and important trusts; to his office, which requires a reputation not only unspotted but unsuspected; and to himself—fords him to remain longer in silence.

He therefore respectfully solicits and intreats, that your honorable body will not suffer an adjournment to take place, until articles of impeachment shall have been preferred against him. Thus, although an immediate trial, which his feelings would lead him to prefer, may not be possible at this protracted period of the session, still he will be enabled, knowing the precise charges against him, to make vigorous, speedy and effectual preparations for his defence, to repel the malignant calumnies by which he is

industriously and unceasingly assailed, and fully to vindicate that innocence, for which he solemnly appeals to the Almighty Searcher of hearts, to the testimony of his own conscience, to his country, and to an impartial posterity. He is far from arrogating to himself an exemption from the usual portion of human frailty: But for the purity of his intentions, for the uprightness of his conduct, and for the faithful and conscientious discharge of his official duties, on all occasions, according to the best lights of his understanding; he confidently appeals to that dread Tribunal where he and his accusers must one day appear, where the inmost recesses of all hearts shall be laid open, the most hidden motives of conduct shall be revealed, and calumny, malice, and party-rage, shall forever be put to silence.

He is the more strongly induced to urge this request; and to express his earnest hope that it will not be refused, by those reflections which it has not been in his power to avoid making, on the course hitherto pursued in this prosecution.

The charges so weighty as to render a judge of the supreme court a fit object of impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, should have been suffered to rest in oblivion four years; although they are founded on facts perfectly notorious in their nature, and perfectly well known to the persons who after so great a lapse of time, have at length made them the ground of a prosecution the most solemn known to our laws; that this prosecution, so long delayed, should be commenced precisely at the moment when a political change supported by many, though he hopes unjustly, to be favorable to its success, had taken place; are circumstances but little calculated to impart confidence to the heart of innocence, or to quiet those alarms which she may feel when opposed to uncontrolled power.

Nor is the manner of commencing this prosecution, more consoling than the time. A formal enquiry into the official conduct of a judge, must always be to him a matter of very serious moment. It must always expose him to very great uneasiness and may render him obnoxious to the most unjust and injurious suspicions. It is wholly inconsistent with the humane and just principles of our laws, to subject a citizen to evils of this kind, without some specific accusation, resting on facts precisely stated, and supported by such proof on oath, as renders their existence at least probable. No man, however mean his condition, or however infamous his character, can be bound over to undergo the enquiry of a grand jury, without such an accusation and such proof. A grand jury cannot listen to any accusation against a man, nor enquire into his conduct, much less put him upon his trial by finding a presentment against him, unless such an accusation so supported be first adduced; and the person maliciously instigating the enquiry is liable in case it should be rejected, to a suit for reparation by the accused party. All these just and humane provisions are established by our laws, for the protection of innocence, not merely from punishment, but also from unfounded and vexatious enquiry. Every principle of reason, of justice, and of law, and every precedent, that deserves or has received the weight of authority, concur in requiring the full application of these provisions to the case of impeachment.

And yet in this prosecution all these provisions have been completely disregarded. An enquiry has been instituted, of the most serious import to the party accused, on the mere suggestion of a member in his place, unsupported by oath, or by any specific statement of facts, which if supported by oath would have justified an enquiry. This enquiry, thus instituted in a manner the most unprecedented and alarming, far from being confined to any specific charge or fact, is extended to the whole official conduct of a judge who has been above eight years in office, and authorities the most minute inquisition of his most unguarded and most inconsiderate words and actions, throughout the whole period. It cannot escape your honorable body, how formidable an engine of oppression such an enquiry must be, in the hands of persons disposed to abuse it. Your memorialist is far from insinuating that such has been the case in the present instance. This insinuation he could not make, or even suspect to be well founded, without derogating from the respect that ought to be inspired by so elevated a body; but the soundness of principles is in no manner so well tested as by the consequence to which they lead. And although it cannot be suspected that this honorable body is under the influence of party spirit, or individual malice, yet it is a melancholy truth that free governments are liable to the influence of party-spirit, and that when this fatal passion takes full possession of the mind, it completely stifles every sentiment of justice and humanity, all regard for law and right. Should the time ever arrive, which God avert! when a majority of congress, influenced by party spirit, and seeking the destruction of its opponents, shall desire to criminate a judge, in or

on his connection with the party which he is connected; when a president, at the head of this majority and guiding its passions, shall desire, from motives of private resentment, the ruin of any judge; when the schemes of the dominant party, or of its leaders, may require the removal of all firm, upright and independent judges, and the substitution of others more complying or more timid; when the necessities of a favorite partisan may require the removal of a judge in order to create a vacancy in office; should such a disastrous period ever arrive, as the history of other free governments informs us it may, in what manner will the devoted victim, however innocent, be able to shield himself against the thrusts of such a weapon as this species of enquiry, instituted in such a manner and on such principles, cannot fail to furnish? Your memorialist trembles for the honor of his country, and for the success of republican government in this her last and fairest experiment, much more than for his own safety, when he reflects on the excesses that under such a cloak may be committed.

Does the manner in which this enquiry has been conducted, present any calculated to remove or diminish the alarm excited by its commencement? For otherwise! A great mass of testimony has been taken, which though calculated to affect your memorialist in the most material manner, he has had no opportunity of confronting cross examination or explaining. This testimony, in the taking of which some individuals were allowed to divulge themselves in the most rancorous invective against your memorialist, and to cloath with the formalities and function of an oath, the malicious effusions of their unprovoked and implacable resentment; this testimony, thus tarnished with the deep stain of partiality, hatred and revenge, was printed peace meal, in the progress of the enquiry, and though not immediately published, was placed in a condition to be extensively circulated, and thus to be employed as a mean of deeply wounding the reputation of your memorialist, of exciting universal odium against him, and of preparing the way for a certain condemnation, when a clamor shall have been excited, strong enough to drown the voice of reason, truth and justice.

Your memorialist by no means wishes to be understood as insinuating that such was the intention wherewith this step was taken, his respect for the body by which it was authorized, forbids him to harbor such a suspicion. But such may be the effect, and such it must be, in his apprehension, unless your honorable body, by preferring specific charges against him immediately, shall enable him to prepare speedily and efficaciously for justifying his conduct and defending his character, against the unjust and wanton aspersions with which this testimony abounds.

The recent publication of this testimony, in a Gazette understood to be the official organ of the government, and thence communicating an official character and function to whatever of this nature appears in it, is a circumstance calculated to increase, in a very great degree, the mischievous effects of the testimony itself, and renders still more important the measure which your memorialist so earnestly solicits. From this Gazette, the publication will pass into others; and thus the most virulent misrepresentations of his conduct, and slander on his character, sanctioned too, in some degree, by the vote of impeachment, will be spread throughout the United States; and will even extend to foreign countries; while the opportunity of refuting them, made, of necessity, be delayed for a considerable time, and, if articles of impeachment are not immediately exhibited, may be postponed to a very distant period.

He is still more strongly impressed with the necessity of demanding, as a sacred right, this immediate exhibition of articles, when he reflects on the manner in which the impeachment was voted. It is in vain that he has looked, in this vote and in the report of the committee on which it is founded, for a statement or even a hint of the offences with which he stands charged. He is impeached of "high crimes and misdemeanors;" but in what these high crimes and misdemeanors consist, when, how and where they were committed, is nowhere declared. The testimony collected by the committee, does indeed state a variety of facts, which may constitute the grounds of accusation. The principles of justice and law, and the uniform course of practice, united in requiring, that each of these facts, or each that is intended to rely on, should be put, by the committee into the form of a specific charge, and made the subject of a distinct resolution. The sense of the house would then have been expressed on every charge, separately, and each would have been supported or rejected, according to the opinion entertained by the majority respecting its truth and its sufficiency. Your memorialist would then have known, even without articles, what it is, of which he stands accused, and to what points to direct his preparations for defence. His family, his friends, his country, and the world, would have known what it is that

has been called, "high crimes and misdemeanors;" and would have been enabled to judge how far the accusation is supported by the facts and the facts by the proof.

There is another point of view in which your memorialist deems it his sacred duty, a duty to his country more than to himself, a duty which no consideration shall prevent him from performing, to enter his most solemn protest against this part of the proceeding. His protest may not now be heard. His passions and prejudices of the moment may drown his voice. But it will one day be heard and seriously listened to. The American people will hear it. posterity will hear it—and the lovers of liberty, in every age and country, will unite in asserting the justice of his complaint.

He complains that by the method pursued in voting this impeachment, a majority has been obtained in favor of the general vote, while it is possible and even probable, that there is not a majority in favor of any one of the separate charges on which the vote is founded. The accusations against him, so far as can be collected from the testimony and from the speeches of members, are very various: Let it be supposed that four charges are chiefly relied on, viz. the trial of Fries, the trial of Callender, the proceedings at New Castle, and charge to the grand jury in Baltimore. It is perfectly manifest that these charges are wholly distinct, and cannot support or strengthen each other. Each is a misdemeanor in itself or it is not. Therefore there ought to be a majority in favor of each separately, before it can be made the ground of impeachment.

Let it then be supposed, which is not only possible but highly probable, that 30 members and no more, considered the conduct of your memorialist in the trial of Fries as a proper ground of impeachment. In that case it is manifest that your memorialist ought not to be impeached on that charge, there not being a majority in favor of it. In like manner there may have been but thirty members in favor of impeaching him, on account of Callender's trial; and so of the other two charges. Thus, although there might be but thirty members in favor of impeaching, on any one of the four charges, in which case it is manifest that there ought to be no impeachment, yet, when all the charges are blended into one general question, every member who considers any one charge as a proper ground of impeachment and all the other as not proper grounds, must vote in the affirmative; and thus there will appear a great majority in favor of a measure, which is actually disapproved by a great majority. This is an innovation so striking, so alarming, so repugnant to all former practice, and to all ideas of justice and law, that it may be safely pronounced to furnish, especially when combined with the principle of indefinite enquiry without previous specific allegations, and of ex parte testimony, the most formidable, the most irresistible engine of oppression, under the forms of law, that ever was placed in the hands of power; and if the time should ever arrive, which Heaven in its mercy avert! when this engine shall be wielded under the direction of party spirit, or popular passion instigated by personal malice or sinister policy, dreadful indeed will be the condition of those whom it may be the object of the moment to destroy.

Again an accusation thus prepared, and thus preferred, it behoves your memorialist to make the earliest and the most efficacious preparations for defending his character and asserting his innocence. While the accusation rests in its present vague state, he knows not to what points to direct these preparations; and in the mean time the fullest scope is given to calumny, and malice; suspicion ever alive and busy, is left free to act; and the most efficacious means are afforded, for overwhelming with public odium an innocent man, who, until the age of sixty three, has maintained an unsullied reputation; who bore an early and not an unimportant part in our common struggle for liberty, and who, after discharging with honor, many most important trusts conferred on him by his fellow citizens, was raised by Washington, the witness of his services, and often the companion of his exertions, to that high office, his conduct in which, though now the subject of accusation, has always been regulated by the most conscientious regard to his duty and his oath.

These are injuries to which he cannot suppose that your honorable body will suffer him to remain exposed. He therefore presumes to solicit, most respectfully, but most earnestly, and confidently hopes, that your honorable body will not adjourn without preferring articles of impeachment against him and thus reducing to precise form, that accusation, which in its present vague and general state, it is impossible for him to repel. Could an immediate trial be had, it would be far more agreeable to his feelings; but as circumstances render it impossible that he should be gratified in that extent, he forbears to ask it; and confines himself to that request, which it is, he conceives, perfectly easy for your honorable body to grant. SAMUEL CHASE.

Baltimore, 24th March, 1804.

STAR O R, E'n. Shore General Advertiser. EASTON, Tuesday Morning April 10, 1804.

Yesterday the books for receiving subscriptions for shares in the "Union Bank of Maryland" was opened, and the number of four hundred and sixty were subscribed for, out of the five hundred apportioned for this county—the books will again be opened this morning, and we have no doubt but the requisite number will be taken in a few minutes, as nearly double that number would have been taken yesterday, had not the prevailing opinion been that a much larger number were subscribed for, than would be requisite.

The PRESIDENT of the United States left the city of Washington on Sunday the 2d inst. on a visit to Monticello. We understand that it is his intention to return within two or three weeks.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, in Kent county, Dr. Edward Scott, to Miss Anne Maria Comegys, daughter of Mr. Cornelius Comegys, all of that county.

New-Hampshire Election.
The votes of 140 towns give Mr. GILMAN a majority of 150 over Mr. LANGDON—The result is doubtful.

Our latest accounts, from the Mediterranean, inform that commodore Preble was about to depart for Tripoli, with his squadron composed of large and small vessels, in order to make some attempt by force to retake the frigate Philadelphia, or procure favorable terms for the crew of that vessel. Further official advices may be speedily looked for from the officers on the Mediterranean station: In the mean time, we understand, the greatest exertions are making by the administration to second the decisions of congress and to comply with what is deemed the public expectation? in a short time our naval force will be fully competent to any undertaking which may be deemed advisable against the Tripolitan power, and when we recollect the effect of the menace held out to Morocco, we anticipate equal success in future.

Our opponents in politics continue to make the loss of the Philadelphia frigate a party business—in a day or two, we may repeat the charge by assailing their own lines—if they are cautious they will save their friends.

APPOINTMENTS.
Wm. Johnson, of S. Carolina, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, in the place of Alfred Moore, resigned.

John Samuel Sherburne, of N. Hampshire, to be district judge of the district of N. Hampshire.

Jonathan Steele, of N. Hampshire, to be attorney for the United States, in the district of New Hampshire.

Joseph M'Ilvaine, of N. Jersey, to be attorney for the U. States, in the district of N. Jersey.

Jonathan Russell, of Providence, in R. Island, to be consul for the U. States, at Tunis.

Wm. H. Burr, of N. Jersey, to be collector of the district and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Burlington, vice Moses Kempton.

Joseph Winner, of New-Jersey, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Great Egg Harbour, vice Alexander Freeland.

Wm. Fisher, of Virginia, to be collector for the district of South Quay.

Benj. Tupper, of Ohio, receiver of public monies at Marietta.

Willys Sillman, of Ohio, register of the land office at Zanesville.

Thomas Van Swearingen, of Ohio, receiver of public monies at Zanesville.

Wm. Bache, to be surveyor of the port of Philadelphia.

Charles Kilgore, of the state of Ohio, to be register of the land office of Cincinnati.

John Willis, of Maryland, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Oxford.

Merriwether Jones, of Virginia, to be commissioner of loans for the state of Virginia.

Hore Brown Trist, of the Mississippi territory, to be collector of the district of Mississippi.

Benjamin Morgan of New-Orleans, to be naval officer of the port of New-Orleans.

Alexander Bailey, of the Mississippi territory, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Natchez.

William G. Garland of New-Orleans, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of N. Orleans.

Charles Collins, junior, of R. Island, to be collector of the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Bristol in Rhode-Island.

The Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore next month, offers for Sale, his remaining stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, EARTHENWARE & GROCERIES, Which he is willing to dispose of on accommodating terms; also an excellent Canvas Top CHAISE finished in the best manner, (and nearly new) with Plated Harness. Likewise, a handsome young MARE, suitable for the saddle or harness, and a good work Horse large and strong. For terms apply to WILLIAM HASLEIT, Greensborough, April 10, 1804.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him are desired to present them for payment, previous to the first of May.

W. H.
A List of Letters, Remaining in the Post-Office at Centerville, on the 1st day of April, 1804.

Betton Ann C.	Burgiss, Derris & Co.
Betton Thomas	
Bateman James	
Caradine W. Christoph	Chew Anna Maria
	Copper N. Samuel
Denny John E.	Duhamell John
Downes Henry	
Fiddeman Philip	Fiddeman Margaret
	Mills
Gould William	
Harper William	Harris Richard
Hodges D. C. Mr.	Holmes Henry
Kearney William	Keene Benjamin
Kennard Joshua	
Legg William	
Morris Miss Ann	
Nicols Samuel	Newman Richard
Nelson William	Nicholas David
Patrick John	
Quemby John	
Smith Benjamin	Scott, Esquire
Swiggett James	Sudler Harriet
Smith John	Seth Sary
Seth Mary	Schwener Horatia
Sudler Emory	
Taylor William	
Voorhees S. Samuel	
Watts Samuel	Wright Thomas
White Nathl. H.	Williams Beckey
White Charlotte H	Wilson Geo & Son
Wilson Samuel	Walker Eliza
Wilson Maj Charles	

This is to Give Notice, THAT the Subscriber hath obtained Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of DAVID HULL, late of Chester-town, Kent county, (Maryland) deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefits of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 3d day April, 1804.

PHEBE HULL, Administrix of DAVID HULL.

The Subscriber takes this mode to inform his friends and former customers, and the public in general, that he has taken the farm and fishery of John Ruth, Esq. near Lewis-town, in Talbot county, and intends to use his utmost endeavours to furnish them with Fish. He has provided a new Seine and Barge, and flatters himself that he will be able to supply all those that will favor him with their custom, on the shortest notice and on good terms. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken at the highest market price in payment, by THOMAS FREEMAN.

April 10, 1804.

FOR SALE, A Negro Woman, Who is a good Cook: she has two Children, who must be taken with her. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Easton, April 10, 1804.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on the personal Estate of ROBERT FRANCIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the administrator, on or before the 25th day of June next—and all persons indebted to the said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay as the subscriber wishes to close the concerns as speedily as possible.

JAMES WALKER, Administrator.

April 10, 1804.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

(BY AUTHORITY.) AN ACT

For the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the town of Norfolk.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons who, being indebted to the United States for duties on merchandise, have given bond therefor with one or more sureties, payable to the collector of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at the town of Norfolk, shall be, and they hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties aforesaid, upon giving to the collector new bonds with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled, as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed to give up or cancel all such bonds, upon the receipt of others, as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States; Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the nineteenth day of February last.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JESSE FRANKLIN, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 12, 1804.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

A List of Letters, Remaining in the Post-Office at Chester-town, (Maryland) on the 1st day of April, 1804.

Pegge Atcheson	Unit Ainger, Esq.
James Anderson	
John Browning	John Bowen
Mrs Elizabeth Carrington	John Cox
James Collins, jun.	Mrs Nancy Cruck
	thanks
	L. Clackson
Elijah Denning	
Philip Everitt	Joseph Everitt
Mrs Margt. Fletcher	
Capt. W. Graves	Richard Graves
Thomas Gale	Joseph Garnett
James Higgins	Morgan Hurtt
Daniel & David Hull	William Hemley, Esq.
Charles Heath	
Mrs Isabella Jones	
Henry King	
Miss Sarah S. Lamb	Wm. Lindsey, Esq.
Mrs Eliza Lamb	2. A. county.
Elizabeth McCluer	Daniel Lamb
Mrs Mary Miller	Charles Maxwell
John Moore	Rev. Geo. Moore
	Thos. Mollin, jun.
Wm. Newnam	
John Page, Esq.	John Foley
Tench Ringgold	Wm. Ruth
Joseph Rumney	
Jacob Stevens	Thos. Smith jun.
Henry Stuart	Esq.
Wm. Spencer, Esq.	Thos. Smith (care of center.)
Tempe Tilghman	Joseph Turner
The hon. James Tilghman	John Tilden
The rev. James Wilmer	Mr. Simon Wilmer
Miss Phillis Woodland	Edward Wright

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, a Negro Man called ABRAHAM, about 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, rather of a yellowish complexion, had on when he went off, a blue coat, blue pants and half boots, he is an uncommon handsome well made fellow, not disposed to talk much, he has obtained a pass from a free fellow called Phill, and no doubt will endeavor to pass by that name. The above reward will be given for the securing of said fellow in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid by

CHARLES GIBSON.

April 10, 1804.

WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO MAN, For the remainder of the year—one who can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety.—Apply to the Editor of the Star.

April 10.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the first Session of the
Eighth Congress.

1. An act to enable the president of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth of April last; and for the temporary government thereof. approved 31st October, 1803.
2. An act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States, by virtue of the convention of the thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic. approved 10th November, 1803.
3. An act authorizing the creation of a stock to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, and making provision for the payment of the same. approved 10th November, 1803.
4. An act making an appropriation, for carrying into effect the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty. approved the 16th November, 1803.
5. An act to repeal the act entitled, "an act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans and therein to amend the act, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." approved 25th November, 1803.
6. An act to repeal an act, entitled, "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." approved nineteenth December, 1803.
7. An act for laying and collecting of duties on imports and tonnage within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic, and for other purposes. approved twenty-fourth February, 1804.
8. An act to incorporate the Directors of the Columbian Library company. approved 31st January, 1804.
9. An act relating to the recording, registering and enrolling of ships or vessels in the district of Orleans. approved 25th February, 1804.
10. An act for the relief of Paul Coulon. approved 25th January, 1804.
11. An act for the relief of John Co. approved 14th January, 1804.
12. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four. approved 11th February, 1804.
13. An act making appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States during the year one thousand eight hundred and four. approved 31st January, 1804.
14. An act for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed ships Methoudia and Mirbaha.
15. An act further to amend the act intitled, "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States." approved 3d March, 1804.
16. An act supplementary to an act, intitled, "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia." approved 24th February, 1804.
17. An act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned. approved 20th February, 1804.
18. An act for the relief of certain military pensioners in the State of South Carolina. approved 3d March, 1804.
19. An act for the relief of Samuel Corp. approved 25th February, 1804.
20. An act to provide for light houses and buoys in the cases therein mentioned. approved March 16th, 1804.
21. An act to amend the charter of Alexandria. approved 25th February, 1804.
22. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and four. approved March 14th, 1804.
23. An act to allow drawbacks of duties on goods, wares and merchandise transported by land, in the cases therein mentioned. approved 3d March, 1804.
24. An act to revive and continue in force an act, intitled, "an act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia. approved March 16th, 1804.
25. An act declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia therein mentioned. approved March 16th, 1804.
26. An act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the king of Spain, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two. approved March 16th, 1804.

(To be continued.)

100 Dollars Reward.

Brake Jail on Saturday evening last, 3 o'clock, the three following NEGROES, committed on the 12th of March, for trial at May Term, for FELONY, viz.

DICK, who calls himself Dick Wilson, the property of William Thomas, esq. a black, active, young fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, his upper lip scar'd, occasioned by a fall on some bricks, also a scar on one of the fingers of his left hand by the cut of a sickle—he is well made. He has been accustomed to plantation work, and attending brick-layers, also a tolerable good shoe-maker—had on a kersey over jacket and pantaloons, dyed of an olive colour—but as he is very artful it is probable he will change his clothing and name.

CLEMENT, who calls himself Clement Roberts, the property of Dr. John Coats, of a yellow complexion, about 35 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a squint or cast in one of his eyes—slender built, and a smart fellow—his dress was a blue cloth jacket and trowsers—it is also probable he may change his name and clothing, as he is equally artful with Dick.

PERRY about 21 years of age, about 5 feet, 11 inches high, stout and well made, his complexion between Dick and Clement. Perry is the property of Miss M. Price, under the direction of Mr. Larimore, of Queen Ann's county. He had on a blue and white kersey jacket and trowsers, with no particular mark, further than his being equally artful with his two comrades Dick and Clement.

Thirty dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending the above negroes and securing them, if taken in the county; and the above reward, if taken out of the State; or in proportion for either of them, if delivered to the subscriber in Easton, with reasonable expenses.

The above Negroes were committed to jail on the 12th of March last, for breaking open Mr. Lambert W. Spencer's store, in Easton.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of Talbot County.

Easton, April 3, 1804.

One Hundred Dollars

ARE offered in addition to a proportion of the above, for the apprehending and securing my negro man, or slave, called Clem, or Clement Roberts; Provided, he shall not be convicted of the felony for which he was committed to the goal of Easton, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN COATS,
Easton, (Talbot County, Mary.) }
land, April 3, 1804. }

IN CHANCERY,

MARCH 26, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of **Robert Stevens**, of Queen Ann's county, stating, that he is an Insolvent Debtor, and praying the benefit of the Act passed the last Session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed and ordered, that the said **Robert Stevens** by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three weeks in Cowan's newspaper, or the Star of Easton, before the end of April next; give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at ten o'clock on the fifteenth day of May next, to recommend a Trustee for their benefit on the said Robert Stevens's, then and there taking the oath by the said act required, for delivering up his property for the benefit of his creditors.

True Copy,
Test, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD**,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CLOVER HAY.

THE subscriber has a quantity of CLOVER HAY, for sale.

JAMES NABB,
Talbot county, April 2, 1804.

CUMBERLAND, (Maryl.) Feb. 20.
To the DEPUTY POST-MASTERS in the UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen,

A LETTER was put into my office on the 20th of Nov. last, by Mr. P. Murdoch, of this place, directed to John Swan, esq. merchant, in Baltimore, and containing ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in bank notes. This letter is missing, and as it sometimes happens, that letters are by mistake sent to places very distant from those to which they are directed, and there mislaid by accident—I request the favor of each of you to search in his office for the above mentioned letter, and forward it if found.

I am gentlemen,
your most obed't serv't,
BEENE S. PIGMAN, P. M.
Cumberland, (Mar.)

N. B.—Twenty Dollars Reward will be given to any person who can give such intelligence of the above mentioned letter, as that the money may be recovered.

P. MURDOCH,
March 27.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, April 1, 1804.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Benj. Anderson | Jonathan Bye |
| Capt. John Bath | Jubah Benlon |
| Solomon Brown | Elizabeth Bruff |
| John Blake | Wm. S. Bush |
| Jona. N. Benny | Thomas Bullin |
| Robt. Buckanan | Thos. Jas. Bullitt |
| William Bryan | |
| James Coulston | Elizabeth Colston |
| Charles Critchet | Thomas Cook |
| John Cooper | James Clayland |
| Samuel McCarty | |
| George Dawson | ny |
| Thomas Daffin | Wm. Dawson |
| Mary Denny | Peter Denny |
| Miss Margaret Den- | Nicholas Dawson |
| Peter Edmondson | James Earle, jun--5 |
| Mary Fleming | Jesper Floyd |
| Greenbury Gold- | Charles Gully |
| borough | John Goldsbury |
| Benj. Gilbert | Robert Goldsb- |
| Litleton Gale | rough |
| James Goldsb- | Miss Mary Gordon |
| rough | |
| John Harper | fon |
| P. W. Hemfley | Wm Hemfley, jun. |
| William Hemfley | Gilderoy Hand |
| Philip Hopkins | Edward Hamilton |
| Samuel Hoffman | Col. Haddaway |
| Christopher Harri- | Solomon Higgins |
| John Johnson | Benj. Jones |
| David Kemp | Sally Kemp |
| John Lucas, sen. | Daniel Lambden |
| Edward Lloyd | Patience Looche- |
| Alex. Laing | man |
| Solomon Lowe--2 | |
| Foster Maynard | Sarah Mullikin |
| Dr. Ennalls Mar- | Capt. Joseph Mir- |
| tin | rick |
| Rich. Martindale | M'Callaston |
| Tristram Needles | Henry Nicolls, jun |
| John Nock | |
| Noah Porter | S. S. Poley |
| John Pokley | Wm Potter |
| E. L. Pelham | David E. Price |
| Lambert Reardon | David Robinson |
| George Rage | Joseph Richardson |
| Elther Roblon | |
| Hugh Sherwood | Philemon Sher- |
| Andrew Skinner | wood |
| Samuel Stevens | Joseph Stinger |
| James Smith | Arch. Serrell |
| Thomas Stevens | |
| Nathan Thayer | Ann M. Tilghman |
| George Thomas | James Tighman |
| Levin Tyler | Joseph Telford |
| Ann Thomas | |
| Nicholas Vallant | E. Vallant |
| Mr. Webley | James Willson, jun |
| John Woolford | |
| Stephen Young | |

Washington College,

MARCH, 27, 1804.

THE VISITORS AND GOVERNORS, having determined to enlarge the plan of Education in this Seminary to the extent authorized by their original Charter of Incorporation—hereby give notice that they have engaged Miss HENDERSON, to open a School for **YOUNG LADIES**, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in that large and commodious House in Chester-town, heretofore occupied for the same purpose by Mrs. Mansell.

In this School which will be under the direction and control of the Visitors; Young Ladies will be taught Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking on Samplers, Tambouring, Embroidery, Lace-Work, Flowering on Mullin, Chiffelle, Filigree and Fancy Work. And at stated and appropriate hours the Professor of English and Oratory in the college will attend to instruct the Young Ladies in Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Miss HENDERSON, will take young Ladies to board, on such terms as she, and their parents may think reasonable.

By order of the Board of Visitors, and Governors of Washington College.

DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'y.

Chester-town, April 3, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Suspicion heretofore raised of Mr. JOHN CROZIER, of Easton, being concerned in breaking open the Store of the subscriber, in the month of March last, has been cleared up by the detection of the persons who were actually concerned. Mr. Crozier stands perfectly acquitted of the charge, and in justice to him, the subscriber makes this public notification of his innocence.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
Easton, April 3, 1804.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

On the 23d day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, all that very valuable body of LAND, usually called the **White Marsh**, lying in Sassafras Neck, in Cecil county—containing about 1075 acres, part of the real estate of Colonel James Brice, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased.

THIS Land is esteemed by those who are best acquainted with it, to be equal, if not superior, in quality and situation, to any in that county, and is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other grain. It is at present divided into three handsome Farms, each of which has abundance of wood, and a suitable proportion of meadow-lands. The improvements on the middle farm consist of a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and other out-houses. Those on the other two consist only of Negro-quarters, built of logs. On a corner of the middle farm is a Store-house, Granary, and a comfortable dwelling-house, situated at the intersection of two public roads. The Store, &c. with about three acres of ground, is at present under rent at 60l. per annum, and is esteemed an excellent stand for business, especially in the Grocery line.

The above land is situated about six miles from Frederick-Town, on Sassafras river, and about thirteen miles from Appoquinimink, the latter of which is a steady good market for Wheat. It is probable that the Canal, which it is in contemplation to cut between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will enhance its value. This property will be sold in one body, or divided in such parcels as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale, will be one half of the purchase money, to be paid in 15 months, the residue in two years; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and bonds with approved security, to be given for the same.—Mr. Gassaway Walkins, manager, residing on the middle Farm, will shew the Lands to those inclined to purchase.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustees
NICHOLAS BRICE, }

N. B. At the same time will be sold, on terms then to be made known, a number of fine Horses, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and all the farming utensils, but none of the Negroes.

NICHOLAS BRICE, Adm'r. of
James Brice's
Estate.

April 3.

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to
SAMUEL BALDWIN, or
WILLIAM MELUY.
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, nine miles from Chester Town.—There is on the premises a dwelling house four rooms below—two above, with other convenient out buildings—an apple orchard, &c. There will be sown 100 bushels or more of wheat, and possession given the 1st of January next.

Stock and farming utensils of all kind may be had at the option of the purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD,
Kent County, March 10, 1804.

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the Commission Business—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS,
Baltimore, August 2, 1802.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison-street, from the old Market house up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of Easton. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

Robert Lloyd Nicols,
Easton, March 6, 1804.

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

Notices.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent county, as a runaway, on Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Woman who calls herself **JENNY**, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on a light kersey jacket and petticoat. She says she is free and came last from Mr. James Smith's of Caroline county. She has been delivered of a child since she was committed. If she is not released she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

WILLIAM MOFFETT, Sheriff,
of Kent county, Maryland.
February 20, 1804.

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centerville, on Unicorn branch: which branch empties into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
January 31, 1804.

Real Estate at Auction.

On FRIDAY the third day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

PART of two TRACTS of LAND, the one called **Stratton**, the other called **Scott's Hardship**, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other in Tulley's Neck, in Queen-Anns county, near the Nine-bridges; containing six hundred acres or thereabouts, about three hundred and fifty acres are cleared and under cultivation, on which is a Dwelling House, Barn and other convenient buildings; also a good Apple Orchard, the soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Clover, and all other kinds of country produce, a large portion of excellent Meadow may be made, as these lands partake of a large portion of rich bottom that is easily drainable; the situation of these lands render them very desirable, as they are very convenient to mills, markets, and several places of worship. The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal instalments, by giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date.—But should it suit the purchaser to make a greater advance than the third, a liberal discount will be made for prompt pay.—Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the lands by Charles Spencer, or William Taylor tenants on the premises. An indisputable title will be given to these lands. Attendance on the day above-mentioned will be given by

JOHN G. SMITH,
Queen-Anns county, March 27, 1804.

WANTS TO PURCHASE,

A FEW LIKELY
YOUNG SLAVES,

But to avoid unnecessary application, none need apply who has Slaves to dispose of, whose age exceed 23 years.—A letter directed to J. E. and left at the Star Office will be attended to.

Easton, March 27, 1804.

To be Rented for the remainder of the Year,

A House and Lot,
On Dover-street, next door to Mr. Peter Denny's, lately occupied by the subscriber, immediate possession may be had by applying to Mr. Peter Denny, or

JESSE ROBINSON,
Easton, March 27, 1804.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Business
At the Star Office.



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

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of

Saml. Chase & Richard Peters.

Interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the house of representatives to *George Read, esquire*, United States attorney for the district of Delaware, and *Robert Hamilton, esquire*, late marshal of the said district, in the matter depending before the committee of the house of representatives instituted to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, esquires, or either of them.

1. Were you present at a circuit court of the United States holden at New Castle, in the month of June, 1799 or 1800, in and for the district of Delaware, before Samuel Chase, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and G. Bedford, district judge of the United States for Delaware?

2. Were you present when the grand jury, after having received a charge from the said Samuel Chase, retired to their room, and also when they returned to the bar of the court?

3. Did the said grand jury, through their foreman, upon being asked by the clerk of the said court, whether they had any bills of indictment, or presentments to deliver to the said court, answer that they had not?

4. Did the said Samuel Chase, then and there, in your hearing, observe to the said grand jury, "that he had understood that there was a great deal of faction in that state; and there was a very seditious printer, who resided in the town of Wilmington, and whose name was"—(but checking himself, said—"perhaps it might be going too far to mention his name"—or words to that effect—or what other words did he use on that subject?

5. Did the said Samuel Chase then and there further observe that he would not consent to discharge the grand jury on that day, although solicited by several to do so; and did he direct them to attend, on the next day, for the purpose of examining a file of the papers published by the said printer?

6. Did he also order the said district attorney to procure a file of the said papers, to be laid before the said grand jury, and were they procured by him and laid before them?

7. Did the said grand jury, on the next day, return into court after having examined a file of the said papers, without any bill or presentment, and were they then discharged by the court?

8. Do you know any thing further relative to the conduct of the said Samuel Chase, or do you recollect any conversation on the same subject which took place in open court between the said Samuel Chase and the said grand jury, or the said district attorney, or either of them?

9. Relate the same fully and at large, as if you were thereunto particularly interrogated.

10. Did the said Samuel Chase (at any time) express his surprise at the conduct of the said grand jury, and observe that whilst in the federal state of Delaware he could not get a seditious printer indicted, in Virginia he could not only get them indicted, but convicted and punished, or words to that effect?

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Chairman of the Committee.

GEORGE READ, attorney of the United States of America in and for the Delaware district, residing in the town of New Castle in the said district, aged thirty seven years and upwards, being produced, sworn and examined on the annexed interrogatories exhibited on the part of the house of representatives of the said United States, in the matter depending before the committee of the house of representatives, instituted to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, Esquires, or either of them,

pursuant to a commission issuing forth in that behalf, directed to Nehemiah Tilton and Archibald Alexander, of the county of New Castle, gentlemen, or either of them, before the said Archibald Alexander, one of the said commissioners, deposeth as followeth:

1. To the first interrogatory this deponent faith, that he was present in the character of district attorney of the U. States of America in and for the Delaware district, at a circuit court of the said United States, holden at New Castle, on the twenty seventh and twenty eighth days of June, one thousand eight hundred, in and for the said district, by and before Samuel Chase, one of the judges of the supreme court of the said United States, and Gunning Bedford, district judge of the said United States afore said for the said district.

2. To the second interrogatory this deponent faith, that he was present in court on the first day of the said court, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the first interrogatory, when the grand jury then and there attending, after having received a charge from the said Samuel Chase as presiding judge, retired to their room, and also when they returned to the bar of the said court.

3. To the third interrogatory this deponent faith, that the grand jury, through their foreman, upon being asked by the clerk the question stated in the third interrogatory, did answer, that they had found no bills of indictment nor had any presentments to make.

4. To the fourth interrogatory this deponent faith, that the said Samuel Chase, did, on receiving the answer from the grand jury, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the "third interrogatory," observe to that body in his hearing: "That he had been informed or heard, a highly seditious temper or disposition had manifested in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue and regardless of social order—" (Here the learned judge paused for a moment, and then observed)—"Perhaps it might be affirming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your special duty, and you must enquire diligently into this matter." That although this deponent will not undertake to say that every word, as here set forth, is precisely what the honorable judge expressed; yet he is perfectly convinced that the language is for the most part, what was used by the said judge, and the ideas conveyed by him at the time, precisely what the content imports.

5. To the fifth interrogatory this deponent faith, that several members of the grand jury on the behalf of themselves and their brethren, did, as soon as the said judge had closed the observations detailed in the answer to the fourth interrogatory, then and there earnestly request the court to dismiss them from further attendance on that duty, mentioning to the court, as a reason for the request, that they were generally farmers, and it being the season of harvest, their personal attention was most requisite on their farms—to which the judge replied, "that the business to which he had called their attention, was of a most urgent and pressing nature and must be attended to, that he could not therefore discharge them until the ensuing day, when further information should be communicated to them on the subject he had referred to,"—or words to that effect—but this deponent did not at the time hear the judge say that his detaining the grand jury was for the purpose of examining a file of papers published by the said printer.

6. To the sixth interrogatory this deponent faith, that immediately after the conversation mentioned in the answer to the fifth interrogatory had been terminated, the said Samuel Chase addressed himself to this deponent, who then also was the district attorney for the said district, and asked him whether he had any criminal charge to prefer to the grand jury; to which this deponent replied, that no indictable offence had come to his knowledge—and he had no reason to believe, that any business of such sort could occur as would require the attendance of the jury during the term—but certainly, sir, observed judge Chase, you might, by pursuing proper researches, make some discoveries. Have you no persons in this (Delaware) state who have made it a uniform practice to libel the administration of the government of the United

States; I have been told, sir, (continued judge Chase,) and the general circulation of the report induces me to believe it true, that there is a printer in Wilmington, who publishes a most scandalous paper—but it will not do to mention names—have you not two printers in that town? To which this deponent answering in the affirmative, judge Chase further observed, that if so, and one of them, if report does not much belie him, is a seditious printer and must be taken notice of: I consider it a part of my duty and it shall, or must be noticed: And it is your duty, Mr. Attorney, to examine minutely and unremittingly into affairs of this nature—the times, sir, require that this seditious spirit which pervades too many of our presses should be discouraged and repressed. Can you not procure some of this printer's papers, between this time and to-morrow morning, and by strictly examining them, find out whether he has not been guilty of libelling the government of the United States, or some of the officers thereof?

This I say, sir, must be done—I think it's your duty. That this deponent not approving of the manner in which this subject was pressed upon him, then stated to the judge in substance, that he was well acquainted with the duties of his office, and would certainly perform them, but that he had never been in the practice of hunting out offences: that he had not in his possession the papers alluded to by the honorable judge, nor had he read them; if, however, this deponent should be furnished with them, he would make the examination and communicate with the grand jury on the subject. Judge Chase then said he was satisfied, and turning to the grand jury observed, that they could not be discharged, and however inconvenient it was, they must attend on the subsequent day at the usual hour. Judge Chase then directed that a file of the said papers should be procured and laid before this deponent. The newspaper, the files of which were referred to, was then understood to be, that which was styled "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser;" but the deponent does not recollect that this title of the paper was at the time mentioned by judge Chase; and this deponent further faith, that a file of the said newspapers was procured by some person in the afternoon of that day, after the adjournment of the court, and delivered to him—that after examining the file of papers for some time, he discovered no libellous matter or any publication coming within the provisions of the federal law, that this deponent, conformable to the directions of the judge, sent on the next morning, the said file of papers to the grand jury then assembled in their room.

7. To the seventh interrogatory this deponent faith, that the said grand jury did, after examining the said file of papers, return into the said court, then convened, and in answer to the usual questions put by the clerk, said through their foreman, that they had not agreed on any bills, nor had they any presentments to make.

8. To the eighth interrogatory this deponent faith, that soon after the said court had convened on the morning of the second day of the said term, this deponent at the request of the grand jury, attended in their room—when the foreman of the jury directing the attention of this deponent to a certain paragraph, in a publication contained in one of the said papers, dated the 21st of June, 1800, and republished from the "Aurora" (a true copy whereof is contained in schedule A, annexed to these answers, and to which the deponent refers) reflecting in very strong and pointed language on former conduct of judge Chase—observed there is a difference of opinion among the members of this body, with regard to the nature of that paragraph, whether libellous or not, and although it were a libel, whether it would be proper for the grand jury to present it as such to the circuit court—to which this deponent answered—that he had adverted to the paragraph the preceding day, and further observed, it would be necessary for him to give an opinion to the jury, whether it were libellous or not, for that in whatever light it might be considered, the said court could take no cognizance of the matter of it, as it was not within the provisions of the federal law, that law not embracing cases of libellous publications against the judges of the courts of the United States, and so not being cognizable as an offence by those courts by virtue of any act of congress; the said circuit court could not take cognizance of it, as an offence at common law; judge Chase himself having decid-

ed in the circuit court, for the district of Pennsylvania, that the courts of the United States could not take cognizance of offences at common law; in the case of the United States of America against Worrel, 2d Dallas's Reports, 384, with which the grand jury declaring themselves satisfied, this deponent left them and returned into court, and the said file of papers being soon after sent and laid on the table within the bar of the court; judge Chase observed it, asked this deponent what had been done, and whether he or the grand jury had discovered any seditious publications, to which the deponent answered, none of that character which the said court could take cognizance of, unless the said paragraph, which this deponent then submitted to the inspection of judge Chase, were of that nature; and after he had read it, this deponent repeated to the said court the same observations herein before stated to have been made by him to the grand jury on the subject, with which the said court acquiescing, the business was passed over with much apparent good humour on the part of judge Chase; and the grand jury, soon after returning to the bar, were discharged by the court, without finding any bills or making any presentments.

9. To the ninth interrogatory this deponent faith, it containing only matter of reference to the eighth interrogatory, is already answered by the answer to that interrogatory.

10. To the tenth interrogatory this deponent faith, that he doth not remember to have heard judge Chase (at any time) make use of any expressions of the nature alluded to in this interrogatory.

G. READ.

The preceding answers to the interrogatories annexed, were duly taken, sworn to, and subscribed by George Read the deponent, on the thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, before

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,
Schedule (A) referred to, in G. Read's answer to the eighth interrogatory.

Extract from the Newspaper styled the Mirror, &c. printed at Wilmington, of the date June 21, 1800.

"For this time we shall dismiss Mr. Pickering, because we have about forty other friends of regular government to bring in review, and to account for themselves before the public, whom they have so long disgracefully flattered, while they betrayed.

"Judge Chase has laid down a doctrine which must cover him with infamy as durable as the history of the man and the transaction—he held up the doctrine that public records were not to be bro't forward in a court of justice, though they were alleged to contain truths, which would benefit the country, expose the hostility of persons to the government, or prevent abuses—If this judge's doctrine were to be tolerated, the servants of the people might forever hide the most enormous abuses. We are therefore determined to face the doctrine of this arbitrary judge, and to stand upon the ground of justice and the decision of the people, who have the power of depriving these men of power, who have abused or proved incompetent to the discharge of their trust.

"We hope the day is not far off, when judge Chase will be impeached for this and other arbitrary acts of his."

The additional deposition of Philip Norborne Nicholas taken before George Wythe and Joseph Scott, Esquires, under authority of the house of representatives.

The said Nicholas being asked by the said commissioners what was the general deportment and manner of judge Chase during the trial of James Thompson Callender, answer—

That the general deportment and manner of Mr. Chase during the said trial, appeared to the said Nicholas to be marked with great violence and precipitation; and that judge Chase manifested a solicitude for the conviction of the prisoner, which, in the estimation of said Nicholas, was improper in a judge sitting in a criminal prosecution. The said Nicholas further states, that the deportment of judge Chase to the counsel, who appeared for Callender, was rude and overbearing, and calculated to prevent that full and free defence, without which it was impossible for them to do justice to their client.

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
Richmond, February 7th, 1804.

The additional deposition of George Hay, who being asked, what were the manners and deportment of Samuel Chase during the trial of James Thompson Callender, deposeth and faith,

That it appeared to him at the time of the trial, and he yet believes that the manners of Mr. Chase were intentionally rude and insolent. The deponent thought and still thinks, that Mr. Chase was determined that Callender should, if possible, be convicted, and that to accomplish this purpose, he endeavored to intimate, to depress, and to silence his counsel.—He interrupted them frequently, with wanton rudeness. He ordered one, if not more, of them to sit down. He charged them with advancing doctrines which they knew to be illegal, and which they advanced, he said, only to deceive and mislead the populace. The patience of the deponent was at length exhausted, and he quitted the court and the cause, under a belief that farther exertions in the defence, would only tend to cover himself with still greater shame, and to subject him to greater humiliation.

He deponent believes that there did not escape from him during the trial, a word or gesture, that could have given offence to the judge. The conduct of his associates was, he believes, equally guarded; he does not therefore ascribe the insolence of Mr. Chase to irritation, occasioned by the conduct of the bar.

The deponent is under no apprehension, that his judgment has been much misled, by the circumstances attending his own situation. He knows, and can now name men, whose politics then differed from his own, who expressed their abhorrence of Mr. Chase's conduct in terms as strong as language affords. In fact the public mind was very much excited, and apprehensions were entertained by many, that some serious disturbance might take place. Mr. Munroe, then governor of Virginia, was so completely convinced of the danger, that he not only earnestly recommended moderation and forbearance to those who were daily crowding about him, but kept his eye constantly on the capitol, that he might be ready to command the peace, at the first appearance of commotion. To him Mr. Chase is probably indebted for the safety of his person during his residence in Richmond.

The solicitude of Mr. Monroe to preserve order, arose from causes totally unconnected with Mr. Chase. The character of the state he observed, had never been tarnished by any opposition to the laws, or any outrage on persons clothed with its authority. The preservation of this character at that period, (May 1800) was in his estimation a matter of infinite importance. He therefore urged and intreated those, who, he supposed, might come into collision with the judge, to be patient, under every outrage.

GEORGE HAY,

Richmond, Feb. 7, 1804.

Interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the house of representatives of the United States, to William S. Biddle, touching the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, esquires, or either of them.

1. Were you present at the second trial of John Fries for treason before the circuit court of Pennsylvania, at the spring term of the year 1800?

2. Have you a correct copy of the opinion of the court delivered in writing to the counsel for this prisoner at that trial?

3. How came it in your possession?

4. Are you confident that the copy, which you now produce, is exactly correspondent with the original?

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Thomas Leifer,
Mashon Dickerson.

The answers of William S. Biddle to the annexed interrogatories, in the case of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, Esquires.

1. In answer to the first interrogatory this deponent says that he was present at the second trial of John Fries for treason before the circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, in the spring term of the year 1800.

2. In answer to the second interrogatory he says that he has not a correct copy of the whole opinion delivered by the court in writing to the counsel for the prisoner at the trial. That the paper now produced to the commissioners and hereunto annexed, was written by this deponent during the trial aforesaid, and was preferred by him, among other papers, containing important law opinion

and cafes. That the following extract from said paper, is to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief, a correct copy of so much of the opinion expressed by the court before the trial of Fries, and delivered in writing, as he understood, to the counsel of the prisoner, viz. "It is the opinion of the court that any insurrection or rising of any body of the people within the United States, to attain or effect, by force or violence, any object of a great public nature, or of public and general or national concern, is a levying of war against the United States, within the contemplation and construction of the constitution of the United States. Of this general position the court was of opinion that any insurrection or rising resist, or to prevent by force or violence, the execution of any statute of the United States, for levying or collecting the taxes, duties, imposts or excises, or for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, or for any other purpose (under any pretence, whether as that the statute was unequal, burthened, oppressive or unconstitutional) is a levying war against the United States within the constitution." That the remainder of that page of the annexed paper, and the following page to the words "constitute the crime of levying war," contain the substance of the principal points of law stated by the court on that occasion, and that the residue of the contents of said paper annexed, are no part of the opinion of the court, but are authorities and cafes added by this deponent for his own use and information.

3. In answer to the third interrogatory he says, that he was at the time of said trial studying law with William Rawle, Esq. then attorney of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania. That he attended the circuit court during all most all the trials for treason in that court, in the years 1799 and 1800—and occasionally assisted Mr. Rawle in writing down the testimony delivered on these trials. That the annexed paper (except as to the latter part of it just mentioned) was according to the best of this deponent's recollection and belief, copied by him in court before the commencement of the said trial, from a paper which was then circulating around the bar, as the opinion in writing delivered by the court; and immediately after the same was delivered by the court.

4. To the 4th interrogatory he answers, that he cannot at this time recollect with certainty, whether the annexed paper was or was not copied from the original signed by the court, or delivered by them to the counsel, nor can he be positive that he saw the said original paper; but at the time he supposed the paper from which he took said copy was the original opinion delivered by the court, and he still believes it was.

W. S. BIDDLE.

Circuit Court of the United States, April 1800.

CHASE AND PETERS.

It is the opinion of the court, that any insurrection or rising of any body of people within the United States to attain or effect by force or violence any object of a great public nature or of public and general or national concern is a levying of war against the United States, within the contemplation and construction of the constitution of the United States.—On this general position the court are of opinion that any such insurrection or rising, to resist or to prevent by force or violence the execution of any statute of the United States for levying or collecting taxes, duties, imposts or excises, or for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, or for any other purpose (under any pretence, whether as that the statute was unequal, burthened, oppressive, or unconstitutional) is a levying war against the United States, within the constitution.

Military array or weapons not necessary to constitute a levying war—*Foster 208.*

The true criterion is *Quo Animo*, the people did assemble. When the intention is universal as to effect some object of a general public nature, it will be treason—*Foster 212, 211.*

To confpire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the execution of any statute of the United States by force, is only a high misdemeanor, but to proceed to carry such intention into execution by force, is a levying of war, and the quantum of force is immaterial, whether by 100 or 1000. Some force of violence must be used in pursuance of the design to levy war, but 'tis immaterial whether the force used is sufficient to effectuate the object. Any force connected with the intention will constitute the crime of levying war.

4 Bl. Com. 31—Levying war may be done by taking arms under pretence to reform the laws or to remove (public) grievances, whether real or pretended—*See 5 U. S. 121—Foster 209, 210.*

5 B. A. 121, 316, 635—5 St. Tr. 37—Assembling armed with treasonable design, is an overt act in every case of levying war; though nothing further be done.

Insurrection to raise the price of servants's wages, or to break all prisons and

set all prisoners at liberty—3 Inst. 10—*Kel. 75, 77—1 Pent. 251.*

2 Dall. 346. U. S. v. *Vigol. ib. 348.*

U. S. v. *Mitchell*—Defts convicted of treason, for an attempt to prevent the execution of the excise law.

Doughl. 576—Raising a body of men to obtain by intimidation or violation the repeal of a law, is an overt act of levying war.

Foster 215—Damaree and Purchase, an avowed intent to demolish all meeting houses. "This insurrection to be considered as a declaration by the rabble against the toleration act, and an attempt to render it ineffectual by numbers and open force."

Thomas Leiper.
Mablon Dickerson.
(To be Continued.)

- LIST OF ACTS**
Passed at the first Session of the Eighth Congress.
- (Concluded from last Tuesday's Star.)
27. An act providing for the expenses of the civil government of Louisiana.—approved March 19th, 1804.
28. An act granting further time for locating military land warrants, and for other purposes.—approved March 19th, 1804.
29. An act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the town of Norfolk.—approved 19th March, 1804.
30. An act making an appropriation for defraying the expenses incurred in enquiring into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, and in conducting the impeachment against John Pickering.—approved 19th March, 1804.
31. An act supplementary to the act, intitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States." approved March, 1804.
32. An act altering the sessions of the district court of the United States, for the districts of Virginia, Rhode Island, and for the district of West Tennessee.—approved March, 1804.
33. An act to ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia north west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishments; and to limit the period for locating the said lands.—approved March, 1804.
34. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of David Valezin, deceased; and for other purposes.—approved March, 1804.
35. An act in addition to an act, intitled, "an act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject." approved March, 1804.
36. An act for the relief of the heirs of John Habersham.—approved March, 1804.
37. An act erecting Louisiana into two territories; and providing for the temporary government thereof.—approved March, 1804.
38. An act supplementary to the act, intitled, "an act relative to the election of a president and vice president of the United States: and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices both of president and vice president." approved March, 1804.
39. An act to erect a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi river; and also, a light house at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout, in the state of North Carolina; and a beacon at the north point of Sandy Hook.—approved March, 1804.
40. An act altering the time of the next meeting of congress.—approved March, 1804.
41. An act in relation to the navy pension fund.—approved March, 1804.
42. An act to amend the act, intitled "an act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels." approved March, 1804.
43. An act to repeal a part of the act intitled "an act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice consuls: and for the further protection of American seamen." approved March 1804.
44. An act authorizing the payment of two thousand eight hundred dollars to Philip Sloan.—approved March, 1804.
45. An act in addition to the act, intitled "an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States." approved March, 1804.
46. An act in addition to "an act for fixing the military peace establishment of the United States."
47. An act to authorize the adjournment of district courts by marshals, in certain cases.
48. An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory: and for other purposes.
49. An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.
50. An act further to alter and establish certain post roads; and for other purposes.
51. An act to make further appropriations for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian claims.
52. An act for the relief of Moses Young.
53. An act relative to the compensation of certain officers of the customs,

and to provide for appointing a surveyor in the district therein mentioned.

54. An act supplementary to the act, intitled "an act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings in each state shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state."

55. An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles—and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels.

56. An act supplementary to the act, intitled "an act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the public lands south of the state of Tennessee."

57. An act for the appointment of an additional judge for the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes.

58. An act supplementary to the act, intitled "an act concerning the city of Washington."

59. An act concerning the public buildings in the city of Washington.

60. An act to provide for a more extensive distribution of the laws of the United States.

61. An act supplementary to the act, intitled "an act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes."

Congress
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
House of Representatives.

Monday, March 12. (Concluded.)

Mr. Huger.—It was not my wish and determination to have avoided saying anything on the present question, and to have contented myself with giving a silent vote—nor should I now have risen but for the allusions, which have been made by the gentlemen from Connecticut and from Virginia, to what took place in the committee of investigation.—The statement given by both these gentlemen are, as far as they go correct, but I must beg leave to add one or two additional observations on the subject.

The committee had been only summoned to meet on the morning of the day preceding that, on which the report now under consideration, was presented to this house.—Both the member from Connecticut and myself accordingly attended at, or about the usual hour of attendance; but on going to the room, in which we had always met, we found it occupied by the committee, who had been appointed to impeach judge Pickering. Most, I believe indeed, all the gentlemen, except the gentleman from Connecticut and myself, who composed the committee of investigation, were likewise members of the committee, and as they had already met on other business, we of course retired.—On my return to the house, I met the honorable chairman at the door, who expressed a wish that our committee should forthwith meet; but on my observing, that most of the members of it were in the committee of impeachment in the case of judge Pickering, which was then assembled, he proceeded to join them—intimating if, I did not mistake him, as he left me, that he would send me word should our committee meet. I received no message however, nor heard any thing further on the subject until a few minutes before the house adjourned, when to my astonishment the gentleman from Connecticut informed me that he had been told the committee had met during our absence, and come to the determination of reporting to the house a resolution recommending the impeachment of judge Chase.

The gentleman from Virginia however, has informed the house that before the committee proceeded to business, one or two messengers had been sent to summon both my friend from Connecticut and myself, and he had before given me the same information in private.—And most certainly, Sir, I have not the smallest doubt but that this was done—for the assertion of any fact, made by the gentleman from Virginia, will ever receive from me the most ready and implicit belief. It nevertheless, so happened, that neither the member from Connecticut nor myself received the summons, or attended the committee, in which it was determined during our absence, that a report should be drawn up and made to the house, recommending the impeachment of judge Chase. This circumstance did, I confess, surprise me in the first instance, and until the matter was explained to me. I still regret it; for we had never had any previous discussion in the committee, on the merits of the various charges exhibited against the judge, and I certainly did expect, that each particular case would have been thoroughly sifted and canvassed in the select committee, and a separate and distinct vote taken on each of them before any report was made. Under this impression I had intended to have objected, had I been present, to the committee's coming to any final decision until we had received the deposition of Mr. Robertson from Petersburg; and I had also (as I observed to the committee on the following morning) intended to have

requested, that the depositions of Mr. Edmund Randolph, late attorney general of the United, and some other gentlemen, (whom I had just learned, were present at the trial of Callender) might be taken, for as the only depositions before us in this case, were solely those of the parties immediately and individually concerned, and who were not merely the political opponents of judge Chase, but personally interested; as the propriety of their own conduct in the trial was involved in the question at issue between them and the judge, I did not wish to make up my mind, or to give a final vote on a case, in which there was evidently no other than perfectly ex parte evidence before us. The committee, however, having, as has been stated, met during our absence, and decided in favor of an impeachment, I was virtually precluded from making the propositions I had intended.

It is indeed true, Mr. Speaker, and the gentleman from Virginia is perfectly correct in stating, "that the whole of the committee met the next day, and the report, as it now stands, was submitted to our final decision, when every individual member was present. He is equally correct in the observation, that the report was open to the objections, which might be offered from any quarter.

But, after five out of seven members, had already on the preceding day decided in favor of the principle it contained, I certainly, Sir, had not the vanity to suppose, that any thing I could say, would effect a change of opinion; and I conceived, that after what had passed, it would be regarded as mere cavil on my part, and only done from a wish to embarrass and create unnecessary delay, to propose, when the question of impeachment was already acted and decided upon, that we should wait for further testimony. I therefore, acquiesced, and, (after having expressed, as above stated, what I should have wished to have been done; and had intended to propose, had I been present in the committee the preceding day) I deemed it my duty, (as believing the evidence in question before us, to be entirely ex parte) to give in the select committee, as I shall again do on the present occasion, my decided negative to that part of the report, which includes the resolution for impeaching judge Chase.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on concurring in the report of the committee, agreeing to the first resolution and carried—yeas 73—nays 32.

The report of the committee, in relation to the second resolution, was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that a committee be appointed to appear at the bar of the senate, to impeach, in the name of the house of representatives, Samuel Chase of high crimes and misdemeanors. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. J. Randolph and Early appointed the committee.

Mr. Nicholson moved the postponement, until the first Monday in November, of the bill for the settlement of claims for Georgia lands.

Messrs. Eustis and Jackson opposed the postponement; which was carried—yeas 58—nays 49.

From the American Citizen.

The following Correspondence was communicated to the editor, from Albany, by the mail of Monday evening. The originals are in the hands of a friend at Albany. Of this I am assured by the respectable communicator. It is published as a valuable specimen of the "useful arts." Mr. Levinus Lansing was the proprietor of the ground on which the village of Lansingburgh is built. He is an opulent and intelligent republican. His letter to Swartwout supersedes the necessity of encomium on his integrity. It speaks home to the heart, and, by the great example it holds out, cannot fail of producing good.

CORRESPONDENCE.
(COPY.)

"Albany, February 27th, 1804.

"SIR,

"Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, yet I have long known your character and influence as a republican. By the public prints and handbills you have doubtless noticed the two candidates in nomination for the governmental chair. The one nominated by the people is Mr. Aaron Burr—the other named by a part of the legislature is Mr. Morgan Lewis, a member of the Livingston family. I beg you will weigh the pretensions, talents, integrity, uniformity of political character, in short the fitness and qualification of both candidates, and after such examination if you can find it convenient with your feelings to add your vote, and influence to the respectable support already manifested in the different parts of the state, it would in my opinion insure to Mr. Burr a decided and respectable majority in the county of Rensselaer, and would promote in an eminent degree the real Plebian [Plebeian] interest. Mr. Burr stands before the community wholly on his own individual merits. His family (if elected) will consist of the great body of the people. He has no needy

friends to be supported and dignified by the executive, at the expense of the public, and in opposition to substantial justice and the obvious dictates of propriety.

"I am credibly informed that the western and middle districts will give to Mr. Burr considerable majorities, and the southern districts will certainly be divided, so that ordinary exertions in this district must afford him the most respectable majority in the state that has ever been given to a chief magistrate before.

"I beg, Sir, you will pardon the freedom I have taken, and believe me with great respect,

"Your most obedient,
"Humble servant,
"JNO. SWARTWOUT.
"Levinus Lansing, Esq.
(COPY.)
"Lansingburgh, March 19, 1804.
"SIR,

"Yours of the 27th ult. I received a few days since. I have duly noticed the contents. You will permit me to express my surprise, that you should suppose me capable of so great a dereliction of principle, as to enter the ranks of the faction which you appear to have arrayed in support of Aaron Burr for governor. I, Sir, have seen and felt too much persecution, and purchased the present happy condition of myself and fellow-citizens at too dear a rate, to resign myself into the hands of those in whose political honesty I have no reason to confide. Your suggestion that Mr. Burr will in 'an eminent degree promote the real plebeian interest' is, in my opinion, the scanty effusion of a puerile mind, the draining of a demagogue's brain, which long since had been deprived of its better materials. That judge Lewis has large and I will venture to say, respectable connections, is admitted; but that such a circumstance should be urged against his election is, to me, extraordinary. As to your majorities in the western and middle districts, I have only to say, that I do not believe it; and if I did, it would be a circumstance that would have no other influence on me, than an inducement to greater exertion in promoting the election of chief justice Lewis.

"One favor permit me to ask of you—that, when you see fit to send me another letter stuffed with such a mass of nonsense as 'Plebeian Governor,' 'Livingston family,' and 'Western and Middle district majorities,' you will be kind enough to pay the postage.

"I am, with due respect,
"Yours,
"LEVINUS LANSING.
"John Swartwout, Esq."

For Sale,
MERCHANT MILL and Farm,
situated in the Head of Queen-Anns county, Eastern-Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch empties into Chester river; & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the spring of 1802. There is a good seat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The rumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804.

CLOVER HAY.
THE subscriber has a quantity of CLOVER HAY, for sale.
JAMES NABB.
Talbot county, April 2, 1804.

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c.
Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and the same regularly forwarded.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
April 17, 1804.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Preble to Mr. Cathcart, dated fourth January, 1804, in the harbour of Syracuse.
"I have just returned from a cruise off Tripoli, where on the 23d December I captured a vessel with the Balhaw's presents to the Grand Signior, accompanied by several officers of distinction. I trust this capture will give us considerable advantages in negotiating a peace."

By the ship John Morgan, from London it is stated, that 2 ships of the line, 5 frigates and a number of cutters, under the command of Lord Keith, had failed from the Downs on the 8th March, and began a heavy fire on Boulogne, which was plainly to be seen by the people on board the John Morgan. Our commissioners had finished their business about four weeks previous to the third March, and all but Mr. Trumbel had failed for America.

DENTON, CAROLINE COUNTY.

Agreeable to public notice previously given; the Democratic Republicans of the several Hundreds of Caroline County, met on Saturday the 31st of March, 1804, at the several public places in each respective Hundred, which were in said public notice named, for the purpose of selecting four persons out of each Hundred to meet in a Committee to be held at Mr. Boon's tavern, on Tuesday the 3d day of April, 1804. Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz.

For *Done Hundred*—Robert Hardcastle, jun. Edward Carter, John Boon, and Thomas Mafon.

For *Choptank Hundred*—James Pearce, James Brody, White Turpen, and Philemon Harington.

For *Tuckahoe Hundred*—John Ruth, John Tillotson, John Hardcastle, and Solomon Cooper.

For *Bridge-town Hundred*—Col. Wm. Whiteley, James Summers, Robert Orrell, and Solomon Richardson.

For *Great Choptank Hundred*—Solomon Brown, Richard Andrew, Francis Elliott, and Beachamp Stanton.

For *N. W. Fork Hundred*—Frederick Holbrook, George Collins, Shadrach Lyden and Maffy Chaffinch—24.

Accordingly on Tuesday the 3d day of April, 1804, the Committee convened at Mr. Boon's tavern, in Denton. Present every deputy appointed, except John Ruth and John Hardcastle, esqrs. Col. William Whiteley was appointed chairman, and Robert Orrell, secretary. The committee first took into consideration the propriety of recommending to their fellow-citizens, four suitable characters to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, whereupon a number of persons were proposed.

The committee then proceeded to ballot for four persons out of the number proposed, and upon counting the ballots it appeared that Thomas Hardcastle, Peter Rich, John Tillotson, and Frederick Holbrook had a majority of votes.

The following resolutions being then proposed were agreed to.

Resolved, That this committee do recommend Thomas Hardcastle, Peter Rich, John Tillotson and Frederick Holbrook, to the consideration of their Republican fellow-citizens as fit and suitable persons to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That this committee will support the election of the four above named gentlemen (at the next election) as delegates to represent this county in our next State Legislature, to the utmost of our power.

The committee then took into consideration the propriety of selecting four suitable characters as deputies, to meet the deputies to be appointed on the part of Talbot county and the Upper District of Dorchester county, on a day and at a place to be appointed (of which due notice will be given) for the purpose of agreeing and fixing on a suitable character to be recommended to the consideration of the citizens of eight election districts as an elector to vote for the next president and vice-president of the United States;—When the following persons were nominated and appointed for that purpose, viz: John Tillotson, James Summers, Sol. Brown and Robt Orrell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this committee be published in the Republican Star.

Test ROBERT ORRELL, Sec'y.

STRICTURES

ON JUDGE CHASE'S MEMORIAL.

In the strictures, which we consider it our duty to make, we shall altogether limit ourselves to repelling a mass of misrepresentation, seldom found in an anonymous essay, and never, perhaps, equalled by a high official character in the formation of an official performance.—We disclaim all appeal to Heaven, to the

Almighty Father of all hearts, and to the dread Tribunal of another world.—We address ourselves exclusively and confidently to the honest judgment of upright men. It is through them that Deity proclaims his will, and with their suffrages in our favor we dread nothing. It would involve great prolixity to pursue the judge through his long and inflammatory remarks, though it would be no difficult task to take them in succession, and prove them individually, either inapopite, untrue, or illogical. But this would consume too much of the patience of the reader. An attempt, therefore, shall be made to generalize them.

He objects to the mode pursued, I. Because the enquiry was instituted on the mere suggestion of a member in his place, unsupported by oath, or by any specific statement of facts, which if supported by oath would have justified an enquiry.

This point has been so clearly elucidated in the debate, lately published, that it is scarcely necessary to do more than refer the reader to it. It may, however, be observed, that the representation of the judge is altogether erroneous. A member, of great respectability, did, in his place, and on oath taken as a representative of the people, make certain allegations, which he and the house considered as sufficient grounds for an enquiry, and which many of the political friends of the accused allowed would be, if substantiated, grounds for enquiry. It is not at all surprising that he who is impeached for alleged misconduct should declare that some of the groundswon which that impeachment is sustained "would not have justified enquiry."

The judge goes on to declare "this enquiry instituted in a manner the most unprecedented and alarming."

On this declaration we will make no remark, other than that the debate in the house of representatives furnished a number of precedents pointedly precise.

II. Objection is made to the ex-parte nature of the evidence collected by the committee of enquiry.

It is true that the evidence is in some measure ex-parte. The nature of the enquiry did not admit of its being otherwise. Neither time, nor the powers of the committee, admitted that full investigation which can only be had on a trial. To have gone into all the minutiae of proof, a great part of which could only be obtained in remote parts of the union, would have consumed more time than remained of the session, and might have been considered as an attempt prematurely to judge the case. All that the house required to justify their proceedings was colourable proof of misconduct, sufficient to warrant an impeachment. This the committee obtained. How? By exclusively consulting prejudiced and vindictive men? Men, who, in their own opinion, had been wronged by Judge Chase? Men, who differed from him in politics? By omitting to take the testimony of those, whose prejudices, either personal or political, if they had any, were on his side? All this is more than insinuated. And yet there is not a word of truth in it. The reverse is the truth. Take the prominent features of the testimony, which constitute the whole of the impeachable matter set forth in the articles, and you will discern a systematic and scrupulous endeavor to place along side of each other the poison and the antidote, the charge and the vindication.—For instance:

1. In the case of Fries, we are furnished as well with the deposition of Mr. Rawle, the attorney of the district, as with those of Messrs. Lewis and Dallas, the counsel of the prisoner. Of these three gentlemen, two are decided federalists.

2. In the case of Cooper, we are furnished with a detailed statement, the most circumstantial the documents exhibit, by Mr. Rawle, the district attorney, the prosecutor of Cooper, and a decided federalist. We have also the deposition of Mr. Caldwell, likewise federal.

3. In the case of Callender, the depositions of Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicholas, the counsel for Callender, are given.—These gentlemen are republican. To compare with their statement of facts, is added the trial of Callender, at full length, comprising 76 pages, taken in short hand by Mr. Robertson, whom we understand to be federal in his political opinions.

4. In the case of the address of the judge to a grand jury at New Castle, Delaware, the only testimony, which, perhaps the nature of the case admitted, is given—that of Mr. Read, district attorney, whose politics happen to be republican.

5. In the case of the charge to a grand jury at Baltimore, we have the depositions of Samuel H. Smith, who published a statement of it, of Mr. Mafon, who was present at its delivery, and of Mr. Campbell, the foreman of the jury. The two first are republican, the last federal. In addition to these depositions, is the concise statement respecting the charge given in the National Intelligencer, and the full statement of it, afterwards published by the judge himself.

It may not be improper here to state a fact. It was not the intention of the committee to publish the deposition of Mr. Snowden respecting some light ex-

pressions of the judge; but having been published, through mistake, the depositions of Messrs. Marshall and Washington were taken and likewise printed.

This concise view of the testimony published will shew to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that the committee have acted with fairness and honor; that they have in its selection (if that word can at all be appropriated to a mass of testimony the whole of which is published) exhibited the spirit of impartial justice; that they have sought for facts from all quarters; and, it is not a little extraordinary that of the fourteen deponents (omitting one whose political sentiments we do not know) seven are federal, and seven republican.

It is true, that having procured testimony sufficient, in their estimation, to establish the preferment of articles of impeachment, they did not exhaust the entire field of enquiry by defending to a tedious and useless examination of facts and opinions. This would have been to foreclose, in a great degree, that ultimate investigation which the senate are constitutionally authorized to make.

It is not less true, that the committee might have taken the depositions of Fries and of Cooper. But they declined to do it; whether from considerations of party or justice let the dispassionate decide.

III. Objection is made to the publication of the testimony. It is represented as having been printed piece-meal in the progress of the enquiry, and placed in a situation to be extensively circulated, as a mean of wounding the reputation of the accused and exciting an universal odium against him.

How true this statement, and these insinuations are, a few facts will evince. Early in the progress of the enquiry, the chairman of the committee stated to the house that several documents were received, that more were expected, and that in the opinion of the committee it was desirable that they should be authorized under an order of the house to print them as received, that when the report should be made to the house, the house might be enabled without much delay to act upon it. The authority to print was given without a dissenting voice. Under this authority the testimony, as received, was printed; but under a pointed injunction of secrecy, which, it is believed, was sacredly observed; nor does it appear that the least use was made of the testimony during this period to wound the reputation of the accused. No publication of it was made, until the report of the committee was presented, and then the whole testimony was laid on the tables of the members; and from the publicity naturally flowing from this step which is that pursued in every case where there is no positive injunction of secrecy, resulted the publication in the National Intelligencer, honored by Judge Chase with being denominated the organ of the government. Every printer in the union had access to the same source of information, which was in truth open to the whole world, and it is principally owing to local situation that that paper preceded the others in the publication.

Does the judge mean to insinuate that the ends of justice and truth would have been more successfully promoted by concealing than by publishing the testimony? Would he not have had reason in such a case to have accused his accusers? Would he not have said that those who preferred the charges were afraid to trust to public opinion; that they knew the charges to be unsupported, and dared not exhibit the proofs on which they relied? This would undoubtedly have been the language of the accused, and his friends, and it would have been used not altogether without success.

There is another view which ought to be taken of this point, fully to appreciate the force of the objection. The representatives of the people are responsible to their constituents. If they err, the people ought not to be left in the dark. If they act right, the people, whose interests they guard, ought not to be ignorant of their motives of action. Hence, except in cases of great and delicate emergency, it is the invariable practice of the legislative body to deliberate and act in public. The more important the object whereon they are occupied, the more necessary and salutary this publicity. Secrecy naturally, and with us almost necessarily, begets distrust. In the case of an impeachment the representative body should, in proportion to its importance, be under a full responsibility to the public will; left they should deviate into measures subversive of those rights they are constituted to protect.

Many other views of this point might be easily taken; but these two are conclusive. Suffice it to add that every view which can be taken leads to a conviction of the propriety of giving publicity to every step attendant on this measure.

Besides, who is there so ignorant as not to be able to appreciate the weight which ought to be attached to the testimony. All the incidents attending it are represented; if ex-parte, it is so set forth on the face of it; and names, time, place, and various other circumstances are given—so that literally he that runs may read.

IV. Objection is made to the form of the report of the committee, and to the act of the house confirmatory of it. It

ought, it seems, to have gone more into detail, and assigned the reasons for voting an impeachment; and the vote of impeachment ought to have embraced specific charges. The charges, apparently arising from the testimony, are represented as various, and it is contended that a majority of the house, though concurring in a general vote of impeachment, could not have been obtained to sanction any one charge. This objection, on first blush, is plausible; but such an impression arises altogether from omitting to consider the whole truth. A general vote of impeachment is first passed. Were this the convulsive act of the house there might be injustice in it. But it does not rest here. Immediately consequent to it is the exhibition of articles, containing specific allegations, which articles have been produced, and which must receive the sanction of the house before the trial commences. If then the judge defines specific charges, he has them; & possessed of them, his logic fails.

V. But it is contended that specific articles should not only have been exhibited, but agreed to by the house previous to their adjournment; and it is said that the bare exhibition of them, without the sanction of the house, leaves the charges they contain subject to future rejection or variation, disables the accused from preparing to defend himself, and exposes his reputation to the mercy of calumny and party malice.

Let it be remembered that the judge allows that circumstances rendered an immediate trial impossible. If impossible until the next session of congress, we appeal to the candour of any intelligent mind, whether more injury would not attach to the reputation of the accused, whether a deeper wound would not be inflicted upon his fair name by a charge hanging suspended over his head for seven months, than by the mere report of a committee of five individuals. The first would involve the solemn decision of the whole body, and would, as far as that body represents the people, involve their sentiment; the other involves only the opinion of the committee, which even the members themselves of that committee might, on more mature reflection, retract. Are not these considerations, the most obvious to every understanding? They are; and while they repel, in their widest extent, the prejudiced insinuations of the accused, they place the conduct of the house in a light, which establishes their scrupulous regard for justice, and delicacy towards the object of their interposition. Had articles been agreed to, particularly with that haste, which the late period of the session rendered inevitable, we venture to say that the thunder of party vengeance would have resounded through the land.

Further; another chance is given to Judge Chase to escape an impeachment. If he is so innocent as he declares himself, time, ample time will be allowed the body that has declared him guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, deliberately and coolly to examine the grounds of the measure, to consult the opinions of men as wise and good as themselves, and an opportunity afforded to retrace their steps, if discovered to be erroneous. Can innocence alk or desire more?

We have noticed, we believe, all the material objections urged against the mode of instituting the impeachment. Much extraneous matter, which no less for the honour of our country than for that of the highest judicial station in it we could wish had been surpassed, is mingled with them. We shall not go into a controversy respecting the boasted purity of a character that assumes an unspotted reputation of forty years, nor shall we descend to repel the envenomed insinuation that attempts insidiously to infiltrate into the public mind charges against the executive and legislative departments of our government, which it dares not openly avow. Over that frailty of human nature, which in its own vindication, ruthlessly assails the conduct and motives of men of the first respectability, and which accuses of injustice the nation to which for justification it appeals, it is our wish to drop the curtain. We repeat it; these remarks have been extorted from us. If it be a moral duty to punish the guilty, it is in our opinion, a much higher duty to protect the innocent from aspersions. To do this, however feebly, has been our sole purpose.

Nat. Intel.

EXHIBITION.

Mr. DUFF, by Particular Desire of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, will exhibit at Mr. Martindale's Tavern, sign of the Indian Queen, THIS EVENING, April 17. His most astonishing Deceptions and Experiments, by Magnetic Attractions, &c. &c.

Balancing & Wire-Dancing. After which a Farce will be performed, called,

The Doctor's Courtship.

For particulars see the bill of *This Day*. Tickets 50 Cents. Performance precisely at 7 o'clock.

N. B. So be the house should not hold all that comes forward *This Evening*, he will repeat the performance on Thursday Evening, and it will be positively the last night. April 17, 1804.

This is to give Notice. THAT the Subscriber of Queen-Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen-Ann's county, State of Maryland; Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Merchant, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to William Merchant son of the said deceased, who is authorized to pay off all just claims, or to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1804.

AARON MERCHANT, Ex'r.

April 17, 1804.

Shrewsbury Church Lottery.

BY AUTHORITY. AN Act for raising by Lottery a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing of the Church, completing the Wall, and discharging the Debts of said Church.

S C H E M E.

	Prize of	Dollars.
1 do.	of 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000
1 do.		1000
1 do.		800
1 do.		600
2 do.	of 500	1000
4 do.	200	800
10 do.	100	1000
12 do.	50	600
20 do.	40	800
40 do.	30	1200
25 do.	20	500
2882 do.	6	17,292
3000 Tickets at 10 dollars.		30,592

No Blanks.

Five Dollars only per each ticket will be demanded at time of sale. Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. If not demanded in twelve months, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

The subscribers have given bond to the State for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

James Blackiston,
William Briscoe,
Edward Wright,
James Salisbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Freeman,
George Yates.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of Benj. & John Comgys, S. & L. Withers, and James Corrie.

In Philadelphia by John Loran, sen. John Loran, jun. and Robert Hodgson.

In Wilmington by the Rev. William Pryce.

In Middletown by Robert Maxwell.

In Elkton by Samuel Briscoe.

In Georgetown Cross Roads by John Ireland, and Dr. Edward Scott.

In Dover by William Wilmer.

At Duck Creek by George Kennard.

In Cheltenham by Edward Anderson, and Isaac Cannell, jun.

In Head of Chester by William Gilbert, Groom Osborn, and Edward Rubanks.

In Centerville by James Wilmer.

In Easton by John Kennard, jun.

In Salisbury by Rev. William Stone.

In Snowhill by J. H. Handy, and of each of the Commissioners.

April 17, 1804.

Real Estate at Auction.

On FRIDAY the third day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

PART of two TRACTS of LAND,

the one called *Stratton*, the other called *Seatts Hardship*, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other in Tulley's Neck, in Queen-Ann's county, near the Nine-bridges; containing six hundred acres or thereabouts, about three hundred and fifty acres are cleared and under cultivation, on which is a Dwelling-House, Barn and other convenient buildings, also a good Apple Orchard, the soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Clover, and all other kinds of country produce, a large portion of excellent Meadow may be made, as these lands partake of a large portion of rich bottom that is easily drainable; the situation of these lands render them very desirable, as they are very convenient to mills, markets, and several places of worship. The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal instalments, by giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date.—But should it suit the purchaser to make a greater advance than the third, a liberal discount will be made for prompt pay.—Any person inclining to purchase, may be shown the lands by Charles Spencer, or William Taylor tenants on the premises. An indisputable title will be given to these lands. Attendance on the day above-mentioned will be given by JOHN G. SMITH, Queen-Ann's county, March 27. d11

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for defraying the expenses incurred in enquiring into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, and in conducting the impeachment against John Pickering.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses as may have been or hereafter may be incurred in prosecuting the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, and Richard Peters, and in conducting the impeachment against John Pickering.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to every witness summoned to attend the Senate in support of the said impeachment, there shall be allowed for every day's attendance, the sum of three dollars, and at the rate of twelve and a half cents per mile, in coming from and returning to his place of abode, for travelling expenses.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any other expense certified by the chairman of any committee appointed to conduct the said enquiry or impeachment, to have been authorized by him, shall also be allowed and paid.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 19, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

The Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore next month, offers for sale, his remaining stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a small assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, EARTHENWARE & GROCERIES, Which he is willing to dispose of on accommodating terms; also an excellent Canvas Top CHAIRS finished in the best manner, (and nearly new) with Plated Harnes. Likewise, a handsome young MARE, suitable for the saddle or harness, and a good work Horse large and strong. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HASLETT.

Greenborough, April 10, 1804. 4

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him are desired to present them for payment, previous to the first of May.

W. H.

This is to Give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of **DAVID HULL**, late of Chester-town, Kent county, (Maryland) deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefits of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 3d day April, 1804.

PHEBE HULL, Admstr.

of **DAVID HULL.**

Chester-town, (M.) April 10, 1804. 3

The Subscriber takes this mode to inform his friends and former customers, and the public in general, that he has taken the farm and fishery of John Ruth, esq. near Lewis-town in Talbot county, and intends to use his utmost endeavours to furnish them with Fish. He has provided a new Seine and Barge, and flatters himself that he will be able to supply all those that will favor him with their custom, on the shortest notice and on good terms. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken at the highest market price in payment, by

THOMAS FREEMAN.

April 10, 1804. 3

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

Who is a good Cook: she has two Children, who must be taken with her. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Easton, April 10, 1804. 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on the personal Estate of **ROBERT FRANCIS**, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the administrator, on or before the 25th day of June next—and all persons indebted to the said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay as the subscriber wishes to close the concerns as speedily as possible.

JAMES WALKER,

Administrator.

April 10, 1804. 3

B L A N K S

FOR SALE,

At THE STAR OFFICE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, a Negro Man called **ABRAHAM**, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather of a yellowish complexion, had on when he went off, a blue coat, blue pantalets and half boots, he is an uncommon handsome well made fellow, not disposed to talk much, he has obtained a pass from a free fellow called **Phill**, and no doubt will endeavor to pass by that name. The above reward will be given for the securing of said fellow in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid by

CHARLES GIBSON.

April 10, 1804. 3

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN,

FOR the remainder of the year—one who can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety.—Apply to the Editor of the Star.

April 10.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

On the 23d day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, all that very valuable body of LAND, usually called the **White Marsh**, lying in **Sassafras Neck**, in Cecil county—containing about 1075 acres, part of the real estate of **Colonel James Brice**, late of the city of **Annapolis**, deceased.

THIS Land is esteemed by those who are best acquainted with it, to be equal, if not superior, in quality and situation, to any in that country, and is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other grain. It is at present divided into three handsome Farms, each of which has abundance of wood, and a suitable proportion of meadow-lands. The improvements on the middle farm consist of a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and other out-houses. Those on the other two consist only of Negro-quarters, built of logs. On a corner of the middle farm is a Store-house, Granary, and a comfortable dwelling-house, situated at the intersection of two public roads. The Store, &c. with about three acres of ground, is at present under rent at 60l. per annum, and is esteemed an excellent stand for business, especially in the Grocery line.

The above land is situated about six miles from **Frederick-Town**, on **Sassafras** river, and about thirteen miles from **Appoquinimink**, the latter of which is a steady good market for Wheat. It is probable that the Canal, which it is in contemplation to cut between the **Chesapeake** and **Delaware**, will enhance its value. This property will be sold in one body, or divided in such parcels as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale, will be, one half of the purchase money, to be paid in 15 months, the residue in two years; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and bonds with approved security, to be given for the same.—**Mr. Gaffway Walkins**, manager, residing on the middle Farm, will shew the Lands to those inclined to purchase.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, Trustee

NICHOLAS BRICE, Trustee

N. B. At the same time will be sold, on terms then to be made known, a number of fine Horses, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and all the farming utensils, but none of the Negroes.

NICHOLAS BRICE, Adm'r. of

James Brice.

April 3.

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on **Washington-street**, in the most central part of **Easton**, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining **Thomas Prince's**, for lease or sale; and several lots on **Dover-street**. For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, or

WILLIAM MELUY.

Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 39

Notice.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent county, as a runaway, on Thursday the 9th instant, a Negro Woman who calls herself **JENNY**, about 30 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on a light kersey jacket and petticoat. She says she is free and came last from **Mr. James Smith's** of **Caroline county**. She has been delivered of a child since she was committed. If she is not released she will be sold for her goal fees, according to law.

WILLIAM MOFFETT, Sheriff,

of Kent county, Maryland.

February 20, 1804. 15

WANTS TO PURCHASE,

A FEW LIKELY

YOUNG SLAVES,

But to avoid unnecessary application, none need apply who have Slaves to dispose of, whose age exceed 28 years—A letter directed to **J. E.** and left at the Star-Office will be attended to.

Easton, March 27, 1804. 6

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at **Centerville**, on the 1st day of April, 1804.

B. Burgis, Dermis & Co.
C. Chew Anna Maria
Copper N. Samuel
D. Quhamell John
F. Fiddeman Margarett Mifs
G. Gould William
H. Harriis Richard
Holmes Henry
K. Keene Benjamin
L. Kearney William
Kennard Joshua
M. Legg William
Morris Mifs Ann
N. Nicols Samuel
Nelson William
P. Patrick John
Q. Quemby John
S. Smith Benjamin
Swiggett James
Smith John
Seth Mary
Sudler Emory
T. Taylor William
V. Voorhees S. Samuel
W. Watts Samuel
White Nathl. H.
White Charlotte H.
Wilfon Samuel
Wilfon Maj Charls
Wright Thomas
Williams Beckey
Wilfon Geo & Son
Walker Eliza

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at **Chester-town**, (Maryland) on the 1st day of April, 1804.

A. Unit Ainger, esq.
B. John Bowen
C. John Cox
Mrs Nancy Cruckshanks
L. Clackson
D. Elijah Denning
E. Joseph Everitt
F. Mrs Margt. Fletcher
G. Capt. W. Graves
Thomas Gale
H. James Higgins
Daniel & David
Hull
Charles Heath
J. Mrs Isabella Jones
K. Henry King
L. Miss Sarah S. Lamb
Mrs Elizth. Lamb
M. Elizabeth McCluer
Mrs Mary Miller
John Moore
N. Wm. Newnam
P. John Page, esq.
R. Tench Ringgold
Joseph Rumney
S. Jacob Stevens
Henry Stuart
Wm. Spencer, esq.
T. Tempe Tilghman
The hon. James
Tilghman
W. The rev. James
Wilmer
Miss Phillis Woodland
Mr. Simon Wilmer
Edward Wright.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, nine miles from **Chester Town**. There is on the premises a dwelling house four rooms below—two above, with other convenient out buildings an apple orchard, &c. There will be sown 100 bushels or more of wheat, and possession given the 1st of January next.

Stock and farming utensils of all kind may be had at the option of the purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD.

Kent County, March 10, 1804.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at **Easton**, April 1, 1804.

A. Benj. Anderson
B. Capt. John Bush
Solomon Brown
John Blake
Jona. N. Benny
Robt. Buckanan
William Bryan
C. James Coult
Charles Critchet
John Cooper
Samuel M'Carty
D. George Dawson
Thomas Daffin
Mary Denny
Mifs Margaret Den
E. Peter Edmondson
F. Mary Fleming
G. Greenbury Goldborough
Benj. Gilbert
Littleton Gale
James Goldborough
H. John Harper
P. W. Hemfley
William Hemfley
Philip Hopkins
Samuel Hoffman
Christopher Harri
I. John Johnson
J. David Kemp
K. John Lucas, fen.
Edward Lloyd
Alex. Laing
Solomon Lowe—2
L. Foster Maynard
Dr. Enalls Martindale
Rich. Martindale
M. Tristram Needles
John Nock
N. Noah Porter
John Pokley
E. L. Pelham
O. Lambert Reardon
George Rage
Ester Robison
P. Hugh Sherwood
Andrew Skinner
Samuel Stevens
James Smith
Thomas Stevens
Q. Nathan Thayer
George Thomas
Levin Tyler
Ann Thomas
R. Nicholas Vallant
Mr. Webley
John Woolford
S. Stephen Young
T. Ann M. Tilghman
James Tighman
Joseph Telford
U. Ann M. Tilghman
James Tighman
Joseph Telford
V. E. Vallant
W. James Willfon, jun
Y. Stephen Young.

Washington College,

MARCH, 27, 1804.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS,

having determined to enlarge the plan of Education in this Seminary to the extent authorized by their original Charter of Incorporation—hereby give notice that they have engaged **Miss HENDERSON**, to open a School for **YOUNG LADIES**, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in that large and commodious House in **Chester-town**, heretofore occupied for the same purpose by **Mrs. Manfell**.

In this School which will be under the direction and control of the Visitors; Young Ladies will be taught Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking on Samplers, Tambouring, Embroidery, Lace-Work, Flowering on Mullin, Chirrelle, Filligree and Fancy Work. And at stated and appropriate hours the Professor of English and Oratory in the college will attend to instruct the Young Ladies in Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Miss HENDERSON, will take young Ladies to board, on such terms as she, and their parents may think reasonable.

By order of the Board of Visitors, and Governors of **Washington College.**

DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'y.

Chester-town, April 3, 1804. 6

NOTICE.

THE Suspicion heretofore raised of **Mr. JOHN CROZIER**, of **Easton**, being concerned in breaking open the Store of the subscriber, in the month of March last, has been cleared up by the detection of the persons who were actually concerned.—**Mr. Crozier** stands perfectly acquitted of the charge, and in justice to him, the subscriber makes this public notification of his innocence.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, April 3, 1804. 3

100 Dollars Reward.

Broke Jail on Saturday evening last, 3 ult. the three following NEGROES, committed on the 12th of March, for trial at May Term, for **FELONY**, viz.

DICK, who calls himself **Dick Wilson**, the property of **William Thomas**, esq. a black, a slave, young fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, his upper lip scar'd, occasioned by a fall on some bricks, also a fear on one of the fingers of his left hand by the cut of a sickle—he is well made. He has been accustomed to plantation work, and attending brick-layers, also a tolerable good shoe-maker—had on a kersey over-jacket and pantaloons, dyed of an olive colour—but as he is very artful it is probable he will change his clothing and name.

CLEMENT, who calls himself **Clement Roberts**, the property of **Dr. John Coats**, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a squint or cast in one of his eyes—slender built, and a smart fellow—his dress was a blue cloth jacket and trowsers—it is also probable he may change his name and clothing, as he is equally artful with **Dick**.

PERRY about 21 years of age, about 5 feet, 11 inches high, stout and well made, his complexion between **Dick** and **Clement**. **Perry** is the property of **Miss M. Pice**, under the direction of **Mr. Larimore**, of **Queen Ann's county**—He had on a blue and white kersey jacket and trowsers, with no particular mark, further than his being equally artful with his two comrades **Dick** and **Clement**.

Thirty dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending the above negroes and securing them, if taken in the county.—Sixty dollars if taken out of the county; and the above reward, if taken out of the state; or in proportion for either of them, if delivered to the subscriber in **Easton**, with reasonable expenses.

The above Negroes were committed to jail on the 12th of March last, for breaking open **Mr. Lambert W. Spencer's** store, in **Easton**.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff of **Talbot County.**

Easton, April 3, 1804. 15

One Hundred Dollars

ARE offered in addition to a proportion of the above, for the apprehending and securing my negro man, or slave, called **Clem**, or **Clement Roberts**; Provided, he shall not be convicted of the felony for which he was committed to the goal of **Easton**, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN COATS.

Easton, (Talbot County, Mary-land,) April 3, 1804. 15

IN CHANCERY,

MARCH 26, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of **Robert Stevens**, of **Queen-Ann's county**, stating that he is an Insolvent Debtor, and praying the benefit of the Act passed the last Session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed to his petition. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said **Robert Stevens** by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three weeks in **Cowan's newspaper**, or the **Star of Easton**, before the end of April next; give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery-Office at ten o'clock on the fifteenth day of May next, to recommend a Trustee for their benefit on the said **Robert Stevens**, then and there taking the oath by the said act required, for delivering up his property for the benefit of his creditors.

True Copy,
Test, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the **Commission Business**—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 15

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on **Harrison-street**, from the old Market-house up to the street opposite to **Mr. Hammond's**, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of **Easton**. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

Robert Lloyd Nicols.

Easton, March 6, 1804. 8

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing-Business
At the Star-Office.



THE TERMS OF THE STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper discontinued until the same is paid for. Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

DOCUMENTS.

Accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of

Saml. Chase & Richard Peters.

(Concluded.)

City of Richmond, to wit:—

This day James Thompson Callender made oath before me, a magistrate for the said city, that William Gardner, Tench Coxe, Judge Bee, Timothy Pickering, William B. Giles, Steven Thompson Mason, and General Blackburn, he believes to be material witnesses in his defence, against an indictment found against him during the present term of the circuit court of the United States for the middle circuit, Virginia district;—That William Gardner aforesaid, resides, he believes, in Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire;—That Tench Coxe, aforesaid, resides in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania;—That Judge Bee resides, the deponent hath understood, in South Carolina, but in what part of the state he knows not;—That Timothy Pickering, aforesaid, resided of late in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, but where he resides at this time, the deponent doth not know;—That William B. Giles, aforesaid, he hath understood, since he hath been furnished with a copy of the indictment, and since the said Giles hath left town, resides in the county of Amelia, and that General Blackburn resides in the county of Bath.

The said James Thompson Callender further declares, that he expects to prove by the said William Gardner, and that he verily believes that he shall prove by the said William Gardner, that the said William Gardner was commissioner of loans for the State of New Hampshire, under the government of the United States, and that he was turned out of the said commissioner of loans, because he the said Gardner refused to procure an address circulated in the town of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, and presented to the president of the United States, in the year 1798, at the instance of several inhabitants of the said town; in which address unequivocal approbation of the conduct of the said president in the administration of the United States is expressed.

2d. The said James Thompson Callender also declares on oath;—That he verily believes, that he shall prove by the evidence of Tench Coxe, in the year 1798, held an important office under the government of the United States, to wit, commissioner of the revenue, from which office the said Coxe was ejected by the president of the United States; because he did not approve the measures of his, the said president's administration, or the principles on which it was conducted. That he verily believes he shall be able to prove by the evidence of Judge Bee, that he did receive from the president of the United States in the year 1799, a letter in which he the said president did advise and request the said Judge Bee, then acting in his judicial character, to deliver to the consul of the British nation, in Charleston, Jonathan Robins alias Thomas Nash, who had been apprehended and carried before the said judge on a charge of murder committed on the high seas on board the British frigate Hermione.

He farther depose on oath, that he verily believes that he shall be able to prove by the evidence of Timothy Pickering, that the president of the United States was in possession of dispatches from Mr. Vans Murray, American minister in Holland, containing assurances on the part of the French republic, that ambassadors from the United States would be received in a way satisfactory to the people and government of the United States, many weeks while congress was in session, before he communicated the same to congress.

The deponent further faith, that he verily believes that he shall be able to prove by the evidence of Stephen Thompson Mason and William B. Giles, that John Adams, president of the United States, has unequivocally avowed in conversation with them, principles utterly

incompatible with the principles of the present constitution of the United States, principles which could not be carried into operation under any political infiltration without the establishment of a direct, powerful and dangerous aristocracy; that he declared in express terms to the said Stephen Thompson Mason, that he had no more idea that the present federal constitution could, for any length of time, control the people of the United States, than that it could control the motions of the planets; that he also declared to the said Stephen Thompson Mason, that he had no more idea that a political society could exist without a distinction of ranks, than that an army could exist without officers; And also that he can prove by the said William B. Giles, that the president of the United States has avowed in conversation with him a sentiment to this effect, that he thought the executive department of the United States ought to be vested with power to direct and control the public will.

That this deponent verily believes that he shall be able to prove by General Blackburn that he did, on the day of in the year 1798, receive an address from John Adams, president of the United States, in answer to the field officers of Bath county, in which the said president does avow, that there was a party in Virginia which deserved to be humbled into dust and ashes, before the indignant frowns of their injured, insulted and offended country.

And this deponent further faith, that he is advised and believes that it is material to his defence against the indictment aforesaid, that he should procure authentic copies of sundry answers made by the president of the United States to addresses from the inhabitants of the United States in various parts thereof, which authentic copies he cannot procure, so as to be in readiness for trial during the present term.

He also faith, that he is advised and doth believe that a certain book, entitled "An Essay on Canon and Feudal Law," or entitled in words to that purport, ascribed to the president of the United States, and of which he believes the president is the author, is material to his defence, and that he cannot procure a copy of the same, and evidence to prove that the said president is the author thereof, without being allowed several weeks and perhaps months for the purpose.

He farther faith, that he is told by the counsel who mean to appear for him, that they cannot possibly be prepared to investigate the evidence relating to the several charges in the indictment, even if all the persons and documents wanted were upon the spot.

WM. DUVAL.

May 28th, 800.

District of Virginia, } to wit:
5th Circuit.

I certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the original in my office.

WILL MARSHALL,

Clk. Ct. of the U. S. 5th Circuit, Va. Dt.

DEPOSITION OF J. MARSHALL.

John Marshall deposes that when he first heard the fact which Jonathan Snowden is stated by the chairman of this committee to have sworn to, relative to a conversation between judge Chafe and judge Washington in his presence, relative to the trial of James Thompson Callender, he had not the slightest recollection of any conversation resembling that reported by the said Snowden. On endeavoring since to retract in his mind impressions formerly received, he has a vague and indistinct recollection of some conversation resembling that said to be stated by the said Snowden, but cannot pretend to particularize the words, or even the precise sentiment which was uttered. He does, however, positively affirm his perfect conviction, that no such conversation was ever understood by him to be serious. He should certainly have entertained opinions of both those gentlemen very different from those he really entertains, if he had supposed such motives for judicial conduct to have been acknowledged by the one, or attributed to him by the other, without even the semblance of reproach.

J. MARSHALL

Sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chafe and Richard Peters, Esquires, or either of them.

DEPOSITION OF B. WASHINGTON.

Bushrod Washington being summoned to appear before this committee to give testimony, and being first duly sworn, after hearing from the chairman thereof the substance of a deposition given before the committee by Jonathan Snowden, respecting a conversation stated by the said Snowden to have taken place between Samuel Chafe and this deponent upon the subject of Callender's trial, depose and faith that he has not the slightest recollection of any such conversation as that stated to him. That he has been in the habit for some years past to converse jocosely with the said Samuel Chafe upon a variety of subjects, and is well satisfied that the conversation now alluded to, if it ever took place, was altogether of this cast. He thinks it impossible that he could seriously have asked the question which it is said he did.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

March 2d, 1804.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chafe and Richard Peters, Esquires, or either of them.

Saturday, 14 Jan.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, sworn.
Charge of Mr. Chase to the grand jury, read from the National Intelligencer, of Friday 20 May, 1803.

Question. You were present when that charge was delivered?

Answer. I was.

Question. In what manner did you become possessor of the charge? Did you obtain a copy of it, or take it down yourself?

Answer. Neither.—The court was held in a room of a public house; it was much crowded. I was summoned as a witness. I had no intention of committing the charge to paper, or to memory, when I went there. After I heard a part of the charge, it impressed me with the opinion that it ought to be made public. I attended to it, and in the evening I committed to paper what I recollected. I could not do it sooner, having business to attend to, which occupied me until then.

Question. At what time was the charge delivered?

Answer. I believe between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. Before I committed it to paper, I applied to some gentlemen of the bar to know if the judge would, probably, grant a copy of the charge. I was informed it had been his practice to refuse such applications. This circumstance, together with a want of acquaintance with the judge, prevented my applying for a copy. I also wished to know whether an application could not be made through the grand jury—and was told that the grand jury (although they agreed in political sentiment with Mr. Chafe) thought the charge a very imprudent one, and would not, probably, assent to be instrumental in making it public.

Questioned by a member of the Committee.

Does not recollect which of the gentlemen told him so. Converted with several. Mr. J. T. Mason, Mr. Montgomery, (whom he did not know at the time) Mr. Carr of Virginia, and several others.

He understood from a gentleman who said he was a member of the grand jury, and who agreed with the deponent in political sentiment, such an attempt would be futile, as the grand jury would not make the application.

Question. Do you believe that you had such a recollection of the charge as enabled you to state the substance of it correctly?

Answer. I do, except those parts which (as believing them unimportant) I did not notice.

Question. Did the judge read the charge or deliver it extempore?

Answer. He read it from a paper.—But frequently appeared to speak extempore also: It appeared to a gentleman, (Mr. Carr,) who made the observation to me, that many of the observations of the judge were drawn forth by the presence of some of the members of the legislature of Maryland, who supported the measures which he condemned.

Question. Have you not given to the charge a higher coloring, than it received from him?

Answer. It was my wish rather to under-charge than to over-charge it.—Wherever I had a doubt I erased from my first sketch—I hoped my publication

would draw forth a full publication from the judge.

The charge as published by Mr. Chafe (National Intelligencer, August 6, 1803) read.

Question. Is this the charge which the judge delivered?

Answer. In some respects it varies from that which I heard. The judge did positively say, that the act of congress repealing the judiciary law was unconstitutional and expressly asserted the right of the court to declare the laws unconstitutional. These words "I am of opinion that every citizen should have an equal share of liberty," were not used by the judge.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chafe and Richard Peters, Esquires, or either of them.

NEW SERIES OF

Federal Misrepresentations.

The notices of "Federal Misrepresentations," originally taken in this paper were some time since suspended, under the hope that after so emphatic a decision of public sentiment as had been indicated throughout the union in favor of republican principles and republican men, their opponents would perceive the policy of abandoning that violence of denunciation and wantonness of reproach which had been so unsuccessfully used. It was sincerely believed that the common interests of our country dictated moderation and decorum; and it was hoped that those who had so unproductively violated these estimable traits would at last become sensible of the policy of pursuing a different course. In this hope, as in some others, which we have entertained, we have been disappointed. The same course is still pursued by the opponents of the administration. There is no talent, however lofty or splendid, not individually depreciated, and no worth, however pure, not reviled. The national character, in the estimation of the civilized world, is tarnished by the coarse rivalry of our public prints. However the virtuous part of society may regret this abuse of a free press, nothing but time will, in our opinion, cure it. The public sentiment, is not, we trust, so deeply and deplorably corrupted, as to ultimately to condemn and punish those disturbers of the peace of society and transgressors of decency, who at present attempt to lead it. With a view to the gradual protection of an effect so desirable, and to expose, in the mean time, in some degree, some of the falsehoods which originate in this depraved spirit, we shall occasionally notice the slanders of party violence.

Nat. Intel.

From Coleman's Evening Post.

"The man of the people—A fellow who had been excommunicated by the Methodists, and so got into favor with the president and was made chief baker of the navy, took it into his head to compliment his patron, and for this purpose on Monday, the day before congress rose, formed a procession consisting of a suitable number of the sovereign people, preceded by all the bakers in Washington, dressed in clean white frocks and aprons, and bearing something covered with a white cloth on a tier. This was actually carried into the capitol, and laid out in state in the large committee room, separated from that where the senate was sitting by a passage way, and on a level with the senate gallery. Being uncovered, it appeared to be a Mammoth Loaf of Bread, about 12 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth, and of a suitable height. Accompanying the Mammoth Loaf was a huge cold roasted sirloin, and two quarter casks, one containing wine, and the other the more republican liquor, cyder. The bakers arranged themselves on each side ready to do the honors of the table. The nobility were not, at once, admitted into the room; they therefore soon became very clamorous for their equal rights, and loud and authoritative knocks were repeated at the door; means, however, were found to sooth and restrain them till the president should appear and take the first cut. In the mean time the house of representatives (1) adjourned for two hours that gentlemen might regale themselves with a fight and taste—Some of them were witnesses to what we relate, but who thought it most prudent for them to leave the room soon after the entrance of the great personage. At

length about 12 o'clock the president of the United States sauntered in among them, in the unceremonious style of a true republican. After he had exchanged a few careless nods with one and another, the chief baker advanced and asked him if he would take a luncheon? He put his hand deliberately in his pocket, pulled out a jack knife and advancing to the loaf he cut off a large piece.—[In this particular we are concerned to state, our informants are not precisely agreed whether the piece of bread was cut by the president or the baker; on the whole we let the circumstance remain as it stood yesterday and proceed.]—then turning to the sirloin he very handsomely cut off a slice from that, after which he put up his knife, and taking his bread and meat in his fingers, he eat with apparent hunger, ever and anon dipping his meat in the salt and mustard alternately, the band all the while playing Jefferson's march! By this time as many of the sovereign people had got in as the room could contain, consisting principally of the "unhappy fugitives from justice," with a suitable mixture of "our Indian neighbors," negro brethren and several ladies of fashion as the latest and most polite London prints term them as a substitute for the vulgar phrase of ladies of the town.—(This circumstance was omitted yesterday through the extreme haste in which the article was drawn up, but we assure the reader it is one in which all our informants, to the amount of half a dozen gentlemen, agree.)—The wine was plentifully distributed to such as preferred it, but "our beloved president" it is admitted on all hands, contented himself with cyder, as being more congenial with the spirit of "genuine republicanism."—While this was going on in the committee room above, care had been taken to provide (2) a barrel of whiskey, and another of cyder in the great area below, which was sold out by the gill to those of the less favored of the crowd who could not get admittance above. By which means a suitable and corresponding degree of enthusiasm was kept up throughout all the citizens assembled on this occasion. When matters had been sufficiently prepared, and the sovereign people were quite ripe and mellow, an (3) Irishman advanced and puffed up on the door a caricature of Mr. Senator Wright from Maryland, carrying off the capitol on his back, with a label issuing from his mouth, containing the words "I can't move it," alluding to Mr. Wright's motion then pending before the senate to remove the seat of government to Baltimore; the next step was to (4) burn Mr. Wright and eight other senators, who voted with him, in effigy, and preparations were making accordingly, "the band all the while playing Jefferson's march," but, alas! like all human schemes for happiness, the duration of this presidential jubilee was but of short continuance.

(5) The mutual congratulations of each other and of the man of the people, became so enthusiastic and so noisy, that the senate, in their chamber, found it impossible to proceed in their debates, which had not been a moment suspended on the occasion. Mr. Franklin, therefore, president pro tem sent a messenger to desire the people assembled to depart. He soon returned with the information that they absolutely refused, and threatened the messenger with personal violence. On this several members expressed their opinion that the chair ought to be supported, and at the unanimous desire of all present, Mr. Franklin sent the sergeant at arms, Mr. Matthews, to disperse them, at all events. The sergeant at arms entered with much importance, and in a loud voice addressed them with "what's here? you noisy, good for nothing rascals, I command you all, in the name of the senate, to depart instantly, and remove those tables, and those barrels of liquor." While he was in the act of executing this duty, what was his consternation to encounter the president himself in the crowd, and as busy and as jovial as any of them! Awe-struck he instantly retired. Perceiving him to look extremely pale and agitated as he entered the senate chamber, some gentlemen enquired with anxiety, what was the matter or what he had seen?—All the answer he could make at first was "he's there, he's there,"—"Who's there," Mr. Jefferson—the president himself is there! The reader is left to guess at the confusion that ensued. The report spread among the members and for some minutes business was nearly interrupted.

The gallery of the senate chamber was soon perceived to be crowded with the merry makers, who becoming a little

noisy even there, the senate adjourned. In the afternoon the same audience returned, which being perceived, General Jackson rose and made a speech in behalf of privilege; in the course of which he expressed great warmth at the unworthy treatment Mr. Wright had met with in the forenoon. Turning directly to the gallery, and stretching forth his arm, he addressed them at some length, concluding with "Columbians! let me conjure you never to be guilty of such conduct in future; if you do, rely upon it we shall never tamely submit to it; we will, if necessary, call the army and navy to our assistance, and—put you all to death!" This terrible menace was heard in the most profound silence, nor was the general either interrupted or insulted. But Mr. Wright entertained such serious apprehensions for his personal safety, that when he went to the senate chamber the next morning, he thought it prudent to go armed, and accordingly entered the room with a pair of large loaded horsepistols.

"Here ends the story itself—remarks will not be indulged; every reader is left to make his own. All we shall say is, that we have not a doubt that this mob procession was framed, if not originally at the desire, at least with the connivance of the president himself, that thus he might have a fair opportunity before he left Washington to show that he was in reality and practically the Man of the people."

We should have passed over in silence the above trifling story, but for its implication of some circumstances which, if in the least degree founded, would expose those to whom they are ascribed, to deserved censure. The true circumstances attending the affair are these: Mr. Miller, a respectable baker of Washington, on the day before the rising of congress had carried into one of the apartments of the capital a loaf of bread, of probably the above dimensions, having in the paper of the morning inserted an advertisement requesting the members of congress to attend and partake of it. On that day, as well as the following, the president was at the capital, for the purpose of expediting the examination of laws sent to him for his approbation. This, however at variance it may be with affected dignity of station, has been his uniform practice ever since he came into the presidency. About one o'clock a considerable number of members of the house of representatives, federal as well as republican, entered the room where the loaf was exhibited. This was done without any neglect of duty, as the members for the two last days principally employed in receiving messages from the senate on bills previously sent from the house, and in attending to matters of form. A short time after the president entered, and did, during the short time he stayed, appear to be in very good spirits. During his stay there was not the least disorder, and when he left the room, he was immediately followed by the members of the legislature. A short time afterwards, the remainder of the loaf was taken from the capitol, accompanied by a large number of persons collected from curiosity.

We shall not attempt to enumerate all the falsehoods in the above extract. We have noted by successive numbers a few of the most mischievous.

1. The house did not adjourn until some time after the exhibition.

2. This is totally false.

3. An Irishman did paste up a caricature of Mr. Wright; but he had not the least participation with those who bro't the loaf. The act was instantly refuted in a becoming manner by the citizens of Washington, and the man committed to jail by a magistrate.

4. This, with every circumstance related, is totally false.

5. After the president and the members of congress left the room in which the loaf was exhibited, there was a momentary noise, we understand, which may have disturbed the senate, and the sergeant at arms was directed to put an end to it, which was immediately done. Every syllable stated relative to the presence of Mr. Jefferson, when Mr. Matthews entered the room, is without foundation.

We shall not spend more time in refuting the other falsehoods in the extract. They are literally too contemptible for notice.

The whole scene may have been a whimsical one. However this may be, it certainly originated in the best motive, in gratitude, which we only wish those who traduce the administration would feel, when they reflect on the unparalleled prosperity of their country. It was however, sufficient for them that the loaf was called *Mammoth*, that Mr. Jefferson was present, and that the scene passed over with no impressions other than those of pleasure, to tell a tale in which there is more malice than wit. Fallen indeed, must be the opponents of the administration, when they are reduced to the necessity of converting a festive scene, which would not otherwise have been remembered for a day, into a fruitful topic of caricature.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, March 6. PLOT AGAINST BUONAPARTE. ARREST OF MOREAU. LEGISLATIVE BODY.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

At two o'clock the councillors of State Regnaud, De St. Jean D'Angely, Segur, and Berlier, were introduced. Regnaud ascended the Tribune, and read the following report made this morning by the Grand Judge to the First Consul:—

Report of the Grand Judge to Government.

Paris, 27th Pluviose.
"Citizen First Consul.—New plots have been framed by England; they were framed in the midst of the peace she had sworn to maintain; and when she violated the treaty of Amiens, she relied much less upon her force than upon the success on her machinations. But the Government was watchful; the eye of police followed all the steps of the enemy's agents, and traced the measures of those whom their gold and their intrigues had corrupted.

"At length the plan appeared complete; already, no doubt, they thought at London that they heard the explosion of that mine which had been dug under our feet. At least the most sinister rumours were in circulation there and the most guilty hopes were cherished.

"All at once the framers of the conspiracy are seized—proofs accumulate, and of such force and evidence, that they will carry conviction to every mind.

"Georges, and his band of assassins, had remained in the pay of England—his agents still over-run La Vendee, the Morbihan, and the Cotes du Nord, and vainly fought for partisans—the moderation of the government and the laws had deprived them of them.

"Pichegru, unmasked by the events which preceded the 18th Fructidor, year 5, unmasked more than anything by that correspondence which General Moreau had addressed to the Directory—Pichegru had carried his hatred against his country into England.

"In the year 8 he was with Willoy, in the suite of the enemy's armies, in order to ally himself with the Brigands of the South.

"In the year 9 he conspired with the committee of Barentz; and since the peace of Amiens, he was still the counsel and the hope of the enemies of France.

"British perfidy associates Georges with Pichegru—the infamous Georges with that Pichegru whom France had esteemed, and whom the long believed to be incapable of treason.

"In the year 11 a criminal reconciliation unites Pichegru and Gen. Moreau, two men between whom honor ought to have placed an eternal hatred. The police seizes at Calais one of their agents at the moment he was returning to England a second time. That papers which established the reality of a reconciliation that would have been inexplicable if the ties of it had not been formed by crime.

"At the arrest of this agent, General Moreau appears for a moment agitated. He takes under-hand measures to ascertain whether government is informed upon the subject—but every thing is still and silent, and restored himself to tranquillity, he conceals from government an event which was of a nature to excite their vigilance. He conceals it, when even Pichegru is called publicly to the councils of the British ministry, when with a degree of éclat he unites himself to the enemies of France.

"Government would not see in his silence any thing but the fear of an avowal which would have humiliated him, in the same manner as they had seen in his absence from public affairs, in his equivocal connections, and in his more than indiscreet speeches, only ill-humour and vain discontent.

"Gen. Moreau, who was liable to suspicion because he treated secretly with the enemy of his country, who upon this more than legitimate suspicion, would have been arrested at any other epoch, was suffered to enjoy in tranquillity his honors, an immense fortune, and the benefits of the Republic.

"Yet events pressed—Lagolles, the friend and confidant of Pichegru, goes secretly from Paris to London, returns from London to Paris, carries to Pichegru the ideas of General Moreau, brings back to General Moreau, the ideas and designs of Pichegru and his associates. The brigands of Georges prepare in the very city of Paris all that is necessary to the execution of their common projects.

"A spot is fixed upon between Dieppe and Trepont remote from all uneasiness and all superintendence, where the brigands of England, conducted by the English ships of war, were to land without being perceived, where they were to find men bribed to receive them, men paid to guide them during the night from station to station agreed upon, and to bring them even to Paris.

"At Paris an asylum is prepared for them, in houses hired before hand, where are truly guardians; they have them in several quarters in several streets, at Chaillot, in the Rue de Bacq, in the Faubourg, St. Marceau, &c.

"A first landing is effected—it was Georges, with eight of his brigands.

"Georges returns to the coast to assist at the landing of Colfer St. Victor (condemned by the sentence passed upon the affair of the 3d Nivose), and ten other brigands.

"In the early part of this month, a third landing is effected: it is Pichegru, Lajollais, Armand, Gaillard, the brother of Raoul Jean Marie, one of the first confidants of Georges, and some other brigands of that kind. Georges with Joyan, called d'Affar, St. Vincent, and Picot, called le Petit, preceded this third debarkation—the union is effected at the farm of la Poterie.

"A fourth landing is expected. The vessels are in sight; but contrary winds prevented their approach; but a few days are passed since they made reconnoitring signals.

"Georges and Pichegru arrive at Paris; they are lodged in the same house, surrounded by some thirty brigands, commanded by Georges. They see General Moreau; we know the place, the day, the hour where the first conference is held. A second rendezvous was agreed upon, and does not take place. A third, a fourth took place in the very house of Gen. Moreau.

"This appearance of Georges and Pichegru at Paris, these conferences with Gen. Moreau are established by incontestable and multiplied proofs. The steps of Georges and Pichegru are followed from house to house. Those who assisted in their debarkation; those who, in the dead of night, conducted them from port to port; those who gave them an asylum in Paris, their confidants, accomplices—Lajollais, their principal go-between and Gen. Moreau, are seized. The effects and the papers of Pichegru are seized, and the police is following his steps with great activity.

"England wished to overturn the government, and by overturning it, to effect the ruin of France, and the abandonment of it to ages of civil war and confusion. But to overthrow a government supported by the affections of 30 millions of citizens, and surrounded by a strong, a brave, and faithful army, was a task above the power of England, and of Europe; hence England did not attempt to effect it, but by the affiliation of the First Consul, and by covering that affiliation with the shade of a man whom the remembrance of his services had defended.

"I must add, that the citizens ought to feel no uneasiness. The greater part of the brigands are arrested, the rest have fled, and are warmly pursued by the police. No class of citizens, no branch of the administration is stained by a single suspicion.

"I shall not give more ample details in this report; you have seen all the papers; you will direct that all be placed under the eye of justice.

"The Grand Judge, Minister of justice.

(Signed)

"REGNIER."

March 7.

The more we consider the subject of the conspiracy alleged to have been framed against Buonaparte, the more we are impressed with the idea that it is either a fabrication or an exaggeration of some circumstances of a comparatively slight and insignificant nature. The police of Paris, has always a plot ready made to suit any state of emergency, and though the hand of Fouché no longer wields the tremendous weapon of the police, his spirit has been fully infused into the mind of the grand judge Regnier.

But we confess we incline most strongly to the belief that the whole is a forgery. Moreau had done too many services to his country, had gained too many victories, victories equal to those of Buonaparte, to render him acceptable to a mind of such a stamp and character as the First Consul's. Buonaparte's jealousy is equal to his ambition, and the reputation of Moreau, so often and so justly called the pride of France, must have worked that jealousy to a pitch of frenzy. And another circumstance too must have contributed to produce that effect.

Moreau, conscious of the dignity of his character, and the importance of his services, never would condescend to be the tool and creature of Buonaparte. He disdained to swell the vanity of the Consul by base adulation; and retiring from his brilliant career of victory to private life, afforded by the modesty of his demeanor, a most marked and honorable contrast to the pomp and affectation of Buonaparte and his sycophants. But these circumstances, it may be said, do not prove that Moreau was innocent, or that he was not implicated in the conspiracy. He was more than indifferent, it seems, in his remarks upon the measures of government—and this, in a country which Buonaparte boasts he has given freedom, it brought forward as a charge against such a man as Moreau.

An embargo has been laid at the custom house upon all vessels bound to any other ports than the undermentioned, viz. Spain and Portugal, Mediterranean, America, Africa, East and West Indies.

MARCH 8.
The embargo which we mentioned yesterday as having been laid on the port of London extends to all the Out-ports, except upon the Convoys bound down the Channel. Various causes have been assigned for this measure, but the real one remains a secret with government. This embargo is not expected to last above ten days.

It is no longer to be doubted that the French fleet have quit Toulon. It would, indeed, be most desirable to the First Consul to collect the whole of his ships from L'Orient, Rochefort, Ferrol and Toulon, in the harbor of Brest—They would then form a respectable fleet, not fewer than from 37 to 40 sail of the line, besides frigates.—It is said, that the Toulon fleet sailed from thence on the 28th January. Its force is variously stated; but it is generally supposed to comprise ten sail of the line. Lord Nelson is slated to have been off Majorca on the 20th January, and that on the 23d he was off the Cape of Roses, the North East port of Spain, and the direct line in which the French fleet will steer, should it be destined for the Atlantic.

The Board of Admiralty have, it is said, come to a determination of ordering twenty sail of the line to be immediately laid down in our several yards, and to be built without loss of time, judging that the crafty Corsican is using every exertion to repair his navy, whilst the indispensable necessity of blockading his ports, from Toulon to the Texel, must necessarily cause great wear and tear in our men of war.

It is said that Mr. Grey will, in the house of Commons to day, give notice of his intention to submit, on Wednesday next a motion upon the state of the country. Such a debate will, of course afford as wide a field as could be wished, for the fullest development of the principles and views of the different parties.

General Moreau has been taken up, and the police are in pursuit of Pichegru and Georges.

SCHIEDAM, Feb. 24.

An embargo has just been laid here, on the part of the French government, on all outward-bound ships, in order to prevent general Pichegru from escaping.

MARCH 9.

The public curiosity has been excited not a little since the news of the recent plot against the Consular government, to know the result, and to learn whether the intelligence was correct that state Generals Moreau and Pichegru to have been guillotined. Till farther accounts be received from France, the present anxiety cannot be removed and it must be considerably heightened by accounts received this morning from Deal, which state that

ANOTHER REVOLUTION

Has taken place in France inimical to Buonaparte. The news is said to have been brought over by a Royalist General. How far it may be correct, we cannot take upon us to determine; but the thing is far from being improbable. We shall not indulge in conjectures, but content ourselves with subjoining the information that has reached us:

DEAL, March 8.

"We have just received intelligence of a very important nature, which added to the late news from France, carries with it some degree of probability, especially as great bustle prevails here at the present among the shipping in the Downs—A General and his suit attached to the monarchical party in France, who was some days ago received on board one of our cruisers from the heights above Dieppe, brings an account that a counter revolution has taken place in that country, prejudicial to the interests of the Corsican usurper.

"The whole naval department here are in the highest spirits; in consequence of this sudden change of affairs all the ships, cutters and brigs ready for sea in the Downs have received orders to get under weigh immediately—most of them have already sailed. Wind S. E. and by S.

"The firing heard the other day was a salute at Boulogne; but on what occasion we have not yet learnt."

Last night dispatches were sent off express by a messenger from the admiralty to Plymouth, for admiral lord Cornwallis, to be forwarded to him from that place by a fast sailing vessel. An express was likewise sent off to Ireland.

All ships of every description have been ordered to be got ready for service as fast as possible. Every thing seems to shew that some secret expedition is in contemplation.

Last night we received Dutch papers to the 28th ult.—The most important piece of information they contain is an open acknowledgment in The Merchant, that the Dutch officers who had been applied to, to take command in the flotilla of Flushing, destined for the invasion of this country, have refused to accept of the appointments. This shews in what a hopeless light they view the whole undertaking.

The Moniteurs are filled chiefly with

addresses to the First Consul, to congratulate him on his escape. No further mention is made of the conspiracy or of the conspirators, in the official papers.

Accounts from Vienna of the 4th February state, that the greatest bustle prevails among the ministers of that court; that the troops were in motion, and that every thing indicated an approaching change of affairs.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

We announced on Tuesday the preparations which were making for an expedition against Boulogne and some other ports of the enemy. Those preparations have been followed by an embargo in our ports, and the execution of a vigorous and decisive measure is at hand.

The plan of the intended expedition in Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, of St. Paul's Church Yard. That gentleman has, for a considerable time, proposed to government to close up and permanently blockade the ports of the enemy by sinking at their entrances old ships of various burthens, filled with chalk or stones. By varying the number and size of these vessels, and by other contrivances adapted to the circumstances of the enemy's port, he considers it to be in the power of this country to render every harbour of France, Holland and Flanders, unnavigable and totally useless.

After mature investigation, the idea has been adopted by government, and a number of old ships, filled with maid-stone rag stone, are immediately to be sunk at the entrance of the harbour of Boulogne, so as to render it impossible for the enemy's vessels to come out, which have rendezvoused in that port; consequently nothing further will be to be apprehended from that quarter!

The shallow and intricate navigation of the ports of Holland will afterwards be easily choked up and ruined, exactly in the same manner, and by chaining numbers of heavy ships together, Mr. Phillips deems it equally practicable to choke up the harbour of Brest, and all the larger ports of France, so that no ship of war can come out or go into them.

During the war, these sub-marine blockades will be rendered permanent, by sloops or small ships being stationed off each port, to destroy the machinery with which the enemy may endeavour to raise the sunken ships.

In short the plan is as efficacious as it is simple; and the power which we exclusively possess to avail ourselves of it, results from the peculiar circumstances of our being the Masters of the Ocean; a dominion which this plan alone will enable us to perpetuate during any number of ages. We have finally, to maintain our naval superiority, and the ports of every country, which may dare to insult us, are at our mercy. The malice and the rivalry of France will henceforward be harmless; we shall have nothing to dread from invasion, and the Genius of Britain may enable her to bid defiance to a world in arms opposed to her!

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

Being on Cape Hatteras, on the 25th of January last, with two other persons, we found there a drowned man, a boat, a trunk, and a brass compass. The trunk contained about fifty-four dollars, a pair of pistols, some clothes, and papers, amongst which was a journal book, purporting to be the property of John O'Brien. It states that he was charged with dispatches from the president of the United States to the government at N. Orleans; that he bought sea stores, and took passage on board the schooner Lydia, captain William Watson; that they were in the Gulf on the 21st; and that a sea struck them on the quarter-deck, stove away their companion, and obliged them to bale the vessel. Here the journal ends;—and we supposed that soon after this time the must have foundered, and it is probable every person on board perished. After taking an account of the private marks, we had the body respectfully interred, and delivered the journal book and the remainder of the goods to Quire Farrow, chief magistrate at Cape Hatteras, where they remain for the inspection of the owners of the vessel or the friends of the deceased.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
DOUGALD GRAY.
New York, April 7th, 2804.

Captain Howard, of the ship John Morgan, Rates, that on leaving the Downs the 8th of March he was visited by a lieutenant from on board Lord Keith's fleet, who informed him, that he had that morning received information of a conspiracy against Buonaparte, at the head of which was the celebrated Moreau, and several other distinguished characters—all of whom had been detected. Moreau and several others had made their escape. And further informed, that the British government had dispatched three or four cutters off to them (Moreau, &c.) assistance. Several men of war failed for the French coast, the day captain Howard left there. Some of them steered for Cherbourg, off which place he heard a heavy firing before he lost sight of the coast.



En. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
April 24, 1804.

At the annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, at Easton—The following young gentlemen were admitted to practice Medicine and Surgery in this State, agreeably to law, viz.

G. L. Mitchell, of Cecil County.
James M. Crea, of Somerset.
William Cooper, of Caroline.

On the 13th of April inst. while the schooner Friendship, Joshua Leonard master, lay at Bowley's wharf, Baltimore, a man came on board and bespoke a passage to Easton, and among others obtained it—and at two o'clock, the vessel pushed off with the passengers on board, when this stranger went below in the cabin, and remained till the next morning about sun-rise, he came upon deck, and jumped overboard in the bay, opposite Annapolis, the boat was immediately hove over and every exertion made to save him, though without effect—he never attempting to swim.

No symptoms of derangement were discovered in him until about day light, when his conversation was wild, and he appeared unhappy, during which time it was necessary to get the vessel under weigh, which called the hands on deck, leaving him in the cabin—as he came up the cabin door the captain desired him to remain in the cabin, for fear he might fall overboard, when he replied that it was "none of his business," and immediately jumped over the quarter-rail. The name of this unfortunate was not known by any person on board, he appeared to be about 30 years of age, of a middle size, slender make. No other particulars of him can be related further than one of the hands asked him the over night his name; when he replied that "may be his father was a poor man, and gave him no name." He left on board a trunk containing sundry apparel, with no papers, that would lead to a discovery of his name, a shirt marked F. G.—a set of Cordwinder's tools, and four dollars in cash. His friends (if any) are desired to apply to the captain of said schooner for them.

N. B. The day before the schooner failed—a man came sundry times on board the vessel to engage a passage for the above person, and to know the time of sailing.

The following is a list of the directors of the "Union Bank of Maryland," chosen on Monday, 10th inst. at Mr. Bryden's. The number of votes taken exceeded 18,000. The whole board of commissioners, excepting Mr. Hindman, it will be seen, have been elected. And it is stated, that Mr. Hindman would have been elected had not his residence been so far distant from the city.

The names are arranged agreeably to the number of votes given—those who had the highest, are, in regular order, first on the list.

Ebenezer Finley,
Andrew Ellicot, jun.
David Winchester,
Henry Payson,
Walter Dorsey,
Solomon Etting,
Luke Tiernan,
James A. Buchanan,
Charles Riddle, of H.
Hesekiah Clagget,
Thomas M. Elderry,
John Collins,
Solomon Birckhead,
Isaac Tyson,
Henry Schroeder,
Stuart Brown.

The directors met yesterday morning, and chose William Winchester, esq. president, and Mr. Ralph Higginbotham, Cashier.

From the Boston Democrat, of April 11.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

By accounts received in town on Monday, the aggregate number for each candidate, from 160 towns, stood thus, viz. for Mr. STRONG, 16,000, and for Mr. SULLIVAN, 13,066—But the accounts received yesterday, are more favorable to the republican cause.

New Hampshire election.

By a gentleman of respectability, who left Portsmouth last Saturday morning, we learn, that by the return of votes, from all the towns except four small ones, there remained for Mr. LANGDON, a majority of TWENTY-SEVEN; and that the votes of those four towns, would also be in his favor—it is likewise considered as certain, that there will be a democratic majority in the senate and council of the house of representatives.

MARRIED—On Sunday last, Mr. William Lambdin, to Miss Susan Corner, both of this town.

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Monday, March 26.

A Message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker: The Senate recede from their twenty-fifth amendment to the bill intitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes," to their disagreement to which this House hath intitled: The Senate also recede from their sixteenth amendment to the bill, intitled "An act further to alter and establish certain post-roads; and for other purposes;" The Senate insist on their amendment, disagreed to by this House, to the bill, intitled "An act concerning the public buildings at the city of Washington," and desire a conference thereon with this House, to which they have appointed managers on their part; The Senate have considered the bill intitled "an act for the relief of George Lee Davidson"—and have resolved that the said bill do not pass.

Ordered, That the committee who were directed by a resolution of this House, of the twenty-fourth of November last, "to enquire into the expediency of amending the several acts providing for the sale of public lands of the United States," to whom were referred, during the present session, the petitions and memorials of sundry inhabitants of Fairfield county, in the state of Ohio,—of Zachary Biggs, and others, receivers of public monies,—of sundry citizens between the great and little Miami rivers, in the state of Ohio, of sundry inhabitants of the said state of Ohio,—of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, in the Indiana territory of the United States,—of sundry claimants to lands between the great and little Miami rivers, and above what is usually termed Ludlow's line, in the state of Ohio,—of sundry citizens claiming the right of pre-emption to certain lands in the Miami country, within and above said Ludlow's line,—of sundry inhabitants of Claiborne county, in the Mississippi territory of the United States; and also, the affidavits and certificates of Jonathan Donald, and others, in opposition to the prayer of a petition presented the eighteenth of January last,—be discharged from the consideration of the same.

Petitions and memorials of sundry merchants, traders and farmers on the waters of Roanoke and Cape rivers, within the district of Edenton, and state of North Carolina, whose names are thereunto subscribed, were presented to the House, and read, respectively praying, for the reasons therein specified, that a new district may be established, by law, to comprehend all the creeks and harbors on the Roanoke and Cashe rivers aforesaid; and that a custom house for the said district, may be fixed at the town of Plymouth, for the convenience and benefit of the petitioners and other inhabitants of the said state of North Carolina.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials do lie on the table.

On motion,

Ordered, That the committee of the whole House, to whom were committed, on the eleventh of January last, the bill sent from the Senate, intitled "an act to authorize the sale of the frigate General Green, and a further addition to the naval armament of the United States," and a report of the committee of commerce and manufactures thereon, be discharged therefrom; and that the farther consideration of the said bill and report be postponed until the first Monday in November next.

On motion,

Ordered, That the farther consideration of the bill, intitled "an act for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States, together with the amendment proposed by the Senate thereto, on the twenty-eighth of November last, be postponed until the first Monday in November next.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mary Gresham, who presented a petition to this House on the 26th of January last, have leave to withdraw the said petition, with the documents accompanying the same.

Four o'clock P. M. Monday, the 26th of March, 1804.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker—The Senate have postponed until the first Monday in December next, the farther consideration of the bill, intitled "an act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late general Moses Hazen."

Tuesday, March 27.

On motion,

Resolved, That the clerk of this House be allowed out of the contingent fund of the House, the sum of three hundred dollars for extra services during the present session.

On motion,

Resolved, That the clerk of this House

be authorized and directed to pay out of the monies appropriated to defray the contingent expenses of the House, to the principal engrossing clerks in the office of the clerk of the House, respectively, two hundred dollars each, for their extra services during the present session; also, to the sergeant at arms, the door keeper, and assistant door keeper, two hundred dollars each, in addition to their present allowance; and also, fifty dollars to Alexander Claxton, out of the contingent fund of the House.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorized and directed to pay out of the monies appropriated to defray the contingent charges of this House, to the chaplain of this House, one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to his present allowance.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker—The Senate have postponed until the first Monday in December next, the farther consideration of the bill, intitled "an act supplementary to an act, intitled "an act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war."

The House proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill, intitled "an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to explore the routes most eligible for opening certain public roads;"—Whereupon,

Resolved, That the farther consideration of the said bill and amendments be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

Ordered, That Thomas Coleman, of the state of N. Carolina, who presented a memorial to this House, on the 16th ultimo, have leave to withdraw the said memorial, together with the documents accompanying the same.

Resolved, That the clerk of this House be authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House, to John Philips, a laborer employed by the door keeper to attend the committee rooms and clerk's office, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to his present allowance.

Resolved, That Mr. John Randolph and Mr. Samuel L. Mitchell, be appointed a committee on the part of this House, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the president of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress.

Resolved, That the clerk of this House be authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House, to Job Pearce and William Ewing, employed by the door keeper, during the present session, the sum of forty nine dollars each, in addition to their present allowance.

Half past four o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, the 27th of March, 1804.

Resolved, That the clerk of this House do pay to William, the wood-carrier, thirty-five dollars out of the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of this House.

Mr. John Randolph, from the committee appointed on the part of this House jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the president of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress, reported, that the committee had, according to order, performed that service; and that the president signified to them, he had no farther communication to make during the present session.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them, that this House having completed the business before them, are now about to adjourn until the first Monday in November next; and that the clerk of this House do go with the said message.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary.

Mr. Speaker—I am directed to inform this House, that the Senate having completed the legislative business before them—are now ready to adjourn; and then he withdrew: Whereupon,

Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until the first Monday in November.

Extract of a letter from on board the ship chatham, dated in the Downs, March 8, 1804.

"I have this morning received a letter from captain Chew, who is in London, requesting me to inform you that an embargo is laid on all vessels bound to any port on the continent to the north of Portugal from this country."

"There is the greatest reason to believe, that we shall have a greater number of sound, unaltered republicans, in the ensuing Senate of Massachusetts, than has been known since the adoption of the new constitution of the State.—It is pleasurable to see how rapidly the electors are awaking from the effects of the aristocratic opiate; they are now rubbing their eyes, and will shortly see the path of republican independence clear before them."

Chron.

DIED—On Sunday the 15th instant, master James Teackle, a very promising youth, and whose death is generally re-

gretted by those who knew him.—He came to his early end, by a gun's burling in his hands, and a lock-jaw following.

DIED—Lately in Lithuania a man, aged 163 years.—This modern Methusalem, at 89, married a second wife, in the 15 year of her age. He had been a soldier, had been wounded, but never had been sick. A monument is raised on his grave.—He was 11 years older than Old Parr, who died in England, in 1634, aged 152, and who had lived in ten reigns.—In Kingston, (Eng.) Mr. George Gregory, aged 106, supposed to be the last of the crew of the Centurion, in which Lord Anson circum-navigated the world.

A young lady in England was some time past, completely recovered from a consumption by drinking tea made of camomile flowers gathered in the morning when the dew was on. The hint was taken from observing a sick dog proceed to the camomile bed each morning and lick the dew.

German receipt for a consumption.

Take fresh nettles every day (those of the finest green are the best) press out the juice and give the patient a table spoon full before rising in the morning, repeating the dose at noon and at bedtime, with a tea cup full of burgundy or port after the juice. The diet of the patient to consist of soup or broth, containing the express nettles, and good roast beef or mutton; he is not to be allowed to eat any thing four or high seasoned. This remedy has long been used by a medical man of the first eminence in Germany.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the late Col. JAMES BRICE's Lands in Cecil county, advertised for the 23d of May next, is postponed till the 8th day of October next, at which time it will positively take place.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Trustees.
NICHOLAS BRICE, }
The sale of the personal property is also postponed till the 8th of Oct. next.
N. BRICE, Admr. of J. B.
Baltimore, April 20, 1804. 8

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I lately passed my Note to William Collins for a Horse, whose age and qualities were grossly misrepresented to me—I do therefore warn all persons from taking an assignment of the said Note, as I am determined not to pay it until the merits of this transaction shall be decided by law.

JOHN COATS.

Easton, April 24, 1804.

TO BE RENTED

for the remainder of the Year.
A Blacksmith's Shop & Tools, Complete, together with a House and Lot—the tools are in good order, and immediate possession may be had. For further particulars apply to the Printer of the Star.

Easton, April 23, 1804. 4

STOLEN

FROM the Subscribers pasture, on Saturday Night the 14th instant, a BLACK MARE, about 13 hands, 3 inches high, 5 years old this Spring, heavy in foal, and pretty much rubbed on her sides by traces—I think she has a star and a white hind foot; a natural pacer, and when taken off, she was in pretty good work order. Any person that will give notice to the subscriber where she may be found, shall be satisfied for all trouble and reasonable expenses.

JOHN NABB.

Head of Wye, April 24, 1804. 3

The Subscriber takes this mode to inform his friends and former customers, and the public in general, that he has taken the farm and fishery of John Ruth, esq. near Lewis-town in Talbot county, and intends to use his utmost endeavours to furnish them with Fish. He has provided a new Seine and Barge, and flatters himself that he will be able to supply all those that will favor him with their custom, on the shortest notice and on good terms. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken at the highest market price in payment, by

THOMAS FREEMAN.

April 10, 1804. 3

WANTS TO PURCHASE,
A FEW LIKELY
YOUNG SLAVES,

But to avoid unnecessary application, none need apply who has Slaves to dispose of, whose age exceed 28 years—A letter directed to J. E. and left at the Star-Office will be attended to.

Easton, March 27, 1804. 6

CLOVER HAY.

THE subscriber has a quantity of CLOVER HAY, for sale.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, April 2, 1804. 3

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, &c. Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice, at the STAR-OFFICE.—Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and the same regularly forwarded.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Providing for the expenses of the Civil government of Louisiana.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the monies which have been, or which shall be received, by any officer of the United States, on account of duties or taxes within the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and three, shall be paid into the treasury, and accounted for in the same manner as other public monies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of making a reasonable compensation to the person, or persons, in whom the powers of civil government, heretofore exercised by the officers of the said territories under the Spanish and French governments, have been vested by the president of the United States, and also for defraying the other civil expenses of the said territories, from the time when possession of the same was obtained by the United States, to the time when a form of government shall, under the authority of Congress, be established therein, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the president of the United States, and to be accounted for as other public monies, shall be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 19, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Altering the sessions of the District Courts of the United States, for the Districts of Virginia and Rhode Island, and for the District of West Tennessee.

BE IT enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the district court for the district of Virginia, directed by law to be held in the town of Norfolk, directed by law to be held in the town of Norfolk, shall be hereafter held, and commence on the 15th day of June, and on the fifteenth day of December, in every year; and that the sessions of the court, directed by law to be held in the city of Richmond, shall be held, and commence on the nineteenth day of May, and on the nineteenth day of November in every year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when either of the said days shall happen to be on Sunday, the sessions of the said court shall commence on the following day.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all writs and process which have been issued, and all recognizances returnable and all suits and other pleadings which have been continued, to the said district court, directed by law to be holden in Norfolk, on the third Tuesday in March next, shall be returned and held continued to the fifteenth day of June next; and in like manner all writs and process which [have] been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court directed by law to be holden in the city of Richmond, on the third Tuesday in June next shall be returned, and held continued to the nineteenth day of May next.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of April next, the session of the district court, for the district of Rhode Island, shall commence at New Port on the second Tuesday in May, and third Tuesday in October; at Providence, the first Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in February, annually, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all writs, process, and proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, pending in, or made returnable to said court, shall, after the said first day of April next, be continued over until the next court, to be held in conformity to this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sessions of the district court for the district of West Tennessee, directed by law to be held in the town of Nashville, shall be hereafter held and commence on the Thursday next succeeding the fourth Mondays of May and November in every year; and that all writs and process which have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court directed by law to be held at Nashville, on the fourth Monday of May next, shall be returned and held continued to the Thursday next succeeding said fourth Monday.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE FRANKLIN,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 23, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

This is to give Notice.
THAT the Subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland; Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *William Merchant*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to *William Merchant* son of the said deceased, who is authorized to pay off all just claims, or to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1804.

AARON MERCHANT, Ex'r.
April 17, 1804. 39
Shrewsbury Church Lottery.
BY AUTHORITY.
AN Act for raising by Lottery a sum not exceeding *Four Thousand Dollars*, to be paid to the Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, and by them applied to the repairing of the Church, completing the Wall, and discharging the Debts of said Church.

S C H E M E.		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	
1 do. of 2000 to be paid to the possessor of the last drawn ticket.	2000	
1 do.	1000	
1 do.	800	
1 do.	600	
2 do. of 500	1000	
4 do.	800	
10 do.	1000	
12 do.	600	
20 do.	800	
40 do.	1200	
25 do.	500	
2882 do.	17,292	
3000 Tickets at 10 dollars.	30,592	

No Blanks.
Five Dollars only per each ticket will be demanded at time of sale. Provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold, the drawing will commence on the second Tuesday in May next.

All prizes shall be payable 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. If not demanded in twelve months, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

The subscribers have given bond to the State for the due execution of the trust and payment of the prizes.

James Blackiston,
William Briscoe,
Edward Wright,
James Salisbury,
Oliver Smith,
Jacob Freeman,
George Yates.

Tickets to be had in Baltimore of *Benj. & John Comegys, S. & L. Withers,* and *James Corrie.*

In Philadelphia by *John Lorain, sen.*
John Lorain, jun. and *Robert Hodgson.*

In Wilmington by the Rev. *William Pryce.*

In Middletown by *Robert Maxwell.*

In Elkton by *Samuel Briscoe.*

In Georgetown Cross Roads by *John Ireland,* and *Dr. Edward Scott.*

In Dover by *William Wilmer.*

At Duck Creek by *George Kennard.*

In Chestertown by *Edward Anderson,* and *Laac Cannell, jun.*

In Head of Cheller by *William Gilbert,* *Groom Osborn,* and *Edward Eubanks.*

In Centreville by *James Wilmer.*

In Easton by *John Kennard, jun.*

In Salisbury by Rev. *William Stone.*

In Snowhill by *J. H. Handy,* and of each of the Commissioners.

April 17, 1804.

This is to Give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of *DAVID HULL*, late of Chester-town, Kent county, (Maryland) deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefits of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 3d day April, 1804.

PHEBE HULL, Admintrix.
of *DAVID HULL.*
Chester-town, (M.) April 10, 1804. 3

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on the personal Estate of *ROBERT FRANCIS*, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the administrator, on or before the 25th day of June next—and all persons indebted to the said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay as the subscriber wishes to close the concerns as speedily as possible.

JAMES WALKER,
Administrator.

April 10, 1804. 3
BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR OFFICE.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Centerville, on the 1st day of April, 1804.

Setton Ann C.	Burgiss, Dermis & Co.
Betton Thomas	
Bateman James	
Caradine W. Christopher	Chew Anna Maria
	Copper N. Samuel
Denny John E.	Duhamell John
Downes Henry	
Fiddeman Philip	Fiddeman Margaret
	Mills
Gould William	
	H.
Harper William	Harris Richard
Hodges D. C. Mr.	Holmes Henry
	K.
Kearney William	Keene Benjamin
Kennard Joshua	
Legg William	L.
	M.
Morris Miss Ann	
	N.
Nicols Samuel	Newman Richard
Nelson William	Nicholas David
	P.
Patrick John	
	Q.
Quemby John	
	S.
Smith Benjamin	Scott, esquire
Swiggett James	Sudler Harriet
Smith John	Seth Sary
Seth Mary	Schwener Horatia
Sudler Emory	
	T.
Taylor William	
	V.
Voorhees S. Samuel	
	W.
Watts Samuel	Wright Thomas
White Nathl. H.	Williams Beckey
White Charlotte H.	Wilson Geo. & Son
Wilson Samuel	Walker Eliza
Wilson Maj. Charles	

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chester-town, (Maryland) on the 1st day of April, 1804.

Pegge Atcheson	Unit Ainger, esq.
James Anderson	
	B.
Joshua Browning	John Bowen
	C.
Mrs Elizabeth Carling	John Cox
James Collins, jun.	Mrs Nancy Cruckshanks
	L. Clackson
	D.
Elijah Denning	
	E.
Philip Everitt	Joseph Everitt
	F.
Mrs Margt. Fletcher	
	G.
Capt. W. Graves	Richard Graves
Thomas Gale	Joseph Garnett
	H.
James Higgins	Morgan Hurtt
Daniel & David Hull	William Hemley, esq.
Charles Heath	
	J.
Mrs Isabella Jones	
	K.
Henry King	
	L.
Miss Sarah S. Lamb	Wm. Lindley, esq.
Mrs Elizabeth Lamb	A. county.
	Daniel Lamb
	M.
Elizabeth McCluer	Charles Maxwell
Mrs Mary Miller	Rev. Geo. Moore
John Moore	Thos. Modin, jun.
	N.
Wm. Newnam	
	P.
John Page, esq.	John Policy
	R.
Tench Ringgold	Wm. Ruth
Joseph Rumney	
	S.
Jacob Stevens	Thos. Smith jun.
Henry Stuart	esq.
Wm. Spencer, esq.	Thos. Smith (carpenter.)
	T.
Tempe Tilghman	Joseph Turner
The hon. James Tilghman	John Tilden
	W.
The rev. James Wilmer	Mr. Simon Wilmer
Miss Phillis Woodland	Edward Wright.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the property he now occupies—containing about 275 acres—40 of which is woodland, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, nine miles from Chester Town.—There is on the premises a dwelling house four rooms below—two above, with other convenient out buildings an apple orchard, &c. There will be sown 100 bushels or more of wheat, and possession given the 1st of January next.

Stock and farming utensils of all kind may be had at the option of the purchaser. Any person desirous to treat for the same, may know the terms by applying to

HENRY RINGGOLD,
Kent County, March 10, 1804.

100 Dollars Reward.

Broke Jail on Saturday evening last, 31st ult. the three following NEGROES, committed on the 12th of March, for trial at May Term, for FELONY, viz.

DICK, who calls himself Dick Wilson, the property of William Thomas, esq. a black, active, young fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, his upper lip scar'd, occasioned by a fall on some bricks, also a scar on one of the fingers of his left hand by the cut of a sickle—he is well made. He has been accustomed to plantation work, and attending brick-layers, also a tolerable good shoe-maker—had on a kersey over jacket and pantaloons, dyed of an olive colour—but as he is very artful it is probable he will change his clothing and name.

CLEMENT, who calls himself Clement Roberts, the property of Dr. John Coats, of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a squint or cast in one of his eyes—slender built, and a smart fellow—his dress was a blue cloth jacket and trowsers—it is also probable he may change his name and clothing, as he is equally artful with Dick.

PERRY about 21 years of age, about 5 feet, 11 inches high, stout and well made, his complexion between Dick and Clement. Perry is the property of Miss M. Price, under the direction of Mr. Larimore, of Queen Ann's county.—He had on a blue and white kersey jacket and trowsers, with no particular mark, further than his being equally artful with his two comrades Dick and Clement.

Thirty dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending the above negroes and securing them, if taken in the county.—Sixty dollars if taken out of the county; and the above reward, if taken out of the state; or in proportion for either of them, if delivered to the subscriber in Easton, with reasonable expenses.

The above Negroes were committed to jail on the 12th of March last, for breaking open Mr. Lambert W. Spencer's store, in Easton.

PHILEMON WILLIS, Sheriff
of Talbot County.
Easton, April 3, 1804. 15

One Hundred Dollars

ARE offered in addition to a proportion of the above, for the apprehending and securing my negro man, or slave, called Clem, or Clement Roberts; Provided, he shall not be convicted of the felony for which he was committed to the goal of Easton, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN COATS.
Easton, (Talbot County, Maryland) April 3, 1804. 15

IN CHANCERY.

MARCH 26, 1804.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of *Robert Stevens*, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is an Insolvent Debtor, and praying the benefit of the Act passed the last Session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed to his petition. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said *Robert Stevens* by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three weeks in Cowan's newspaper, or the Star of Easton, before the end of April next; give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery-Office at ten o'clock on the fifteenth day of May next, to recommend a Trustee for their benefit on the said Robert Stevens's, then and there taking the oath by the said act required, for delivering up his property for the benefit of his creditors.

True Copy,
Test, **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

HAVING received information from several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the *Commission Business*—I beg leave to assure my friends and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me; and that all those who may be pleased to intrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.
Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 15

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the Ground lying on Harrison-street, from the old Market-house up to the street opposite to Mr. Hammond's, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

This Property from its central situation, is as valuable as any now offered for sale in the Town of Easton. And if the purchaser is disposed to let it out on a ground rent, he may immediately clear 25 per cent. on the terms that will be offered by

Robert Lloyd Nicols.
Easton, March 6, 1804. 8

WANTED.
AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing-Business
At the Star-Office.

The Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore next month, offers for Sale, his remaining stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a small assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, EARTHENWARE & GROCERIES.
Which he is willing to dispose of on accommodating terms; also an excellent Canvas Top CHAIRS finished in the best manner, (and nearly new) with Plated Harness. Likewise, a handsome young MARE, suitable for the fiddle or harness, and a good work Horse large and strong. For terms apply to
WILLIAM HASLET.
Greensborough, April 10, 1804. 4

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him are desired to present them for payment, previous to the first of May.
W. H.

Washington College,
MARCH, 27, 1804.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS, having determined to enlarge the plan of Education in this Seminary to the extent authorized by their original Charter of Incorporation—hereby give notice that they have engaged *Miss HENDERSON*, to open a School for **YOUNG LADIES**, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in that large and commodious House in Chester-town, heretofore occupied for the same purpose by Mrs. Mansell.

In this School which will be under the direction and control of the Visitors; Young Ladies will be taught Spelling, Reading, Plain Sewing, Marking on Samplers, Tambouring, Embroidery, Lace-Work, Flowering on Mullin, Chirle, Filigree and Fancy Work. And at stated and appropriate hours the Professor of English and Oratory in the college will attend to instruct the Young Ladies in Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Miss HENDERSON, will take young Ladies to board, on such terms as she, and their parents may think reasonable.

By order of the Board of Visitors, and Governors of Washington College.
DANIEL M'CURTIN, Sec'y.
Chester-town, April 3, 1804. 6

Real Estate at Auction.

On THURSDAY the third day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

PAR of two TRACTS of LAND, the one called *Stratton*, the other called *Scotts Hardship*, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other in Tulley's Neck, in Queen Ann's county, near the Nine-bridges; containing six hundred acres or thereabouts, about three hundred and fifty acres are cleared and under cultivation, on which is a Dwelling-House, Barn and other convenient buildings, also a good Apple Orchard, the soil is well adapted to Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Clover, and all other kinds of country produce, a large portion of excellent Meadow may be made, as these lands partake of a large portion of rich bottom that is easily drainable; the situation of these lands render them very desirable, as they are very convenient to mills, markets, and several places of worship. The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal instalments, by giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date.—But should it suit the purchaser to make a greater advance than the third, a liberal discount will be made for prompt pay.—Any person inclining to purchase, may be shown the lands by Charles Spencer, or William Taylor tenants on the premises. An indisputable title will be given to these lands. Attendance on the day above-mentioned will be given by

JOHN G. SMITH.
Queen Ann's county, March 27, dt 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, a Negro Man called **ABRAHAM**, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather of a yellowish complexion, had on when he went off, a blue coat, blue pants and half boots; he is an uncommon handsome well made fellow, not disposed to talk much, he has obtained a pals from a free fellow called *Phill*, and no doubt will endeavor to pass by that name. The above reward will be given for the securing of said fellow in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid by

CHARLES GIBSON.
April 10, 1804. 3

WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO MAN,

FOR the remainder of the year—one who can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety.—Apply to the Editor of the Star.
April 10.

FOR SALE, A Negro Woman,

Who is a good Cook: she has two Children, who must be taken with her. Apply to the Printer hereof.
Easton, April 10, 1804. 3

Valuable Lands for Sale.

On the 23d day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, all that very valuable body of LAND, usually called the *White Marls*, lying in Gaspar's Neck, in Cecil county—containing about 1075 acres, part of the real estate of colonel James Brice, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased.

THIS Land is esteemed by those who are best acquainted with it, to be equal, if not superior, in quality and situation, to any in that county, and is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other grain. It is at present divided into three handsome Farms, each of which has abundance of wood, and a suitable proportion of meadow-lands. The improvements on the middle farm consist of a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and other out-houses. Those on the other two consist only of Negro-quarters, built of logs. On a corner of the middle farm is a Store-house, Granary, and a comfortable dwelling-house, situated at the intersection of two public roads. The Store, &c. with about three acres of ground, is at present under rent at 60l. per annum, and is esteemed an excellent stand for business, especially in the Grocery line.

The above land is situated about six miles from Frederick Town, on Salafra river, and about thirteen miles from Appoquinimink; the latter of which is a steady good market for Wheat. It is probable that the Canal, which it is in contemplation to cut between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will enhance its value. This property will be sold in one body, or divided in such parcels as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale, will be, one half of the purchase money, to be paid in 15 months, the residue in two years; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and bonds with approved security, to be given for the same.—Mr. Gaffaway Watkins, manager, residing on the middle Farm, will shew the Lands to those inclined to purchase.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
NICHOLAS BRICE, Trustees

N. B. At the same time will be sold, on terms then to be made known, a number of fine Horses, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and all the farming utensils, but none of the Negroes.

NICHOLAS BRICE, adm'r. of James Brice,
April 3.

For Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chester; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chester, to Centreville, on Unicorn branch: which branch enters into Chester river, & within one and a half miles of a good landing on said river. The mill-house is large and convenient, built of brick about five years since; has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and one pair of country ditto; the machinery being new and adapted in the most complete manner for Merchant Work. Convenient to the Mill on a fine high situation stands the Dwelling House, which is large and convenient, with two rooms and a passage of ten feet wide on the first floor, and three chambers on the second floor. Likewise a good House for a Miller or Cooper, and a Cooper's Shop, calculated for four hands to work in. There is also on the premises a good Stable for eight Horses, all of which buildings have been built since the Spring of 1802. There is a good feat for a Saw Mill, and an excellent white-oak frame on the premises ready for erecting the same. The tumbling dam was lately put in new, and is found and secure. The Unicorn branch is a never failing Stream of Water; and is allowed by competent judges to be the safest and best on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Farm contains nearly one hundred acres of Land (exclusive of the Mill Pond); the soil is adapted to Wheat, Rye, Corn or Clover. There is on said premises a young Orchard of two hundred thriving Apple Trees, well enclosed. There is convenient to the Dwelling House a never failing Spring of good Water. This property is in the heart of a good Wheat Country, and is also a most excellent stand for country work. For terms apply to the subscriber in Bridge-Town, Kent county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 31, 1804. 15

To be rented, for the present Year,

TWO two-story houses on Washington-street, in the most central part of Easton, and good stands for Mercantile Business. One of the buildings has been used as a Store for several years—with good Kitchens and Stables, Gardens, &c.—also a small house on the same Street, and one valuable lot adjoining Thomas Prince's, for lease or sale; and several lots on Dover-street.—For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL BALDWIN, or **WILLIAM MEJURY.**
Easton, Feb. 7, 1804. 20