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[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1804.

[NO. 18....226.]

REPORT.

The Committee of Ways and Means who were intrusted to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the Office of Commissioner of Loans, in the different states.

REPORT.

That conceiving this establishment may be considered as a part of the contract between the public and its creditors, which is contained in the act, "making provision for the debt of the United States," passed the 4th day of August, 1790; believing that the abolition of the loan offices, by impeding the facility of transferring the debt, may tend, in some degree, to impair its value; unwilling to advise a measure which may, in any manner, however remote, affect the public credit, or which may be construed into a breach of the public faith, the committee respectfully recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to discontinue the office of commissioner of loans in the several states.

SIR,

The enclosed resolution having been referred, by the House of Representatives, to the Committee of Ways and Means, I am instructed by that committee, to request that you will cause to be laid before them, such information, touching the practicability and expediency of carrying it into effect, as may be in possession of the Department of the Treasury, which you may deem material.

With perfect respect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Yours,

JOHN RANDOLPH, jun.

Nov. 19, 28th year, [1803.]

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In the House of Representatives of the United States.

Wednesday, the 17th of November, 1803.

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient to discontinue the office of Commissioner of loans in the different states, and to transfer the duties of that officer to the Secretary of the Treasury, with an allowance of additional clerks who shall receive for their services, dollars.

Ordered, That the said motion be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

28th November, 1803.

SIR,

In conformity with your letter of the 19th inst. I have the honor to submit the following facts and observations respecting the practicability and expediency of discontinuing the Office of Commissioner of Loans in the different states, and of transferring the duties of that officer to the Treasury Department.

There is a Commissioner of Loans in each of the thirteen states, which composed the Union on the 4th day of August, 1790, when the act making provision for the debt of the United States was enacted; and the whole of the domestic debt of the United States is credited to the stockholders for the sums to which they are respectively entitled, on books kept either by one of the commissioners aforesaid, or by the register of the treasury.

The debt is transferable only on the books of the treasury or of the said commissioners respectively, upon which the credit for the same exists at the time of transfer, by the stockholder or his attorney. And the interest is paid and the reimbursement of the principal effected whereforever the credit for the stock exists at the time when such interest becomes due or such reimbursement is made. But the interest and reimbursement which may remain unpaid for nine months are afterwards payable only at the treasury; and the proprietors may at any time have their stock transferred from the books of one commissioner to those of another commissioner, or to those of the treasury, and from those of the treasury to those of a commissioner.

During the last fourteen days of every quarter, all the above-mentioned books are shut, and no transfer whatever can be effected: that period being employed in calculating the amount of interest and reimbursement payable on the first day of the succeeding quarter to each stockholder, and in transferring the same on what are called the "dividend books" for that quarter. The sum payable on the treasury books is then, together with

the dividend books relative to it, deposited in and paid at the office of the bank of the United States at Washington, to the proprietors, that part excepted which is payable to stockholders (principally foreigners) who have given permanent powers of attorney to the bank of the United States, and which is remitted to that institution at Philadelphia. The commissioners of loans of the states of Maryland, and Delaware, and Pennsylvania, have generally, though not always, completed their calculations and communicated the result to the treasury, early enough to enable the secretary to remit to them the precise amount wanted, before the first day of the quarter. To every commissioner, whose account is not received, a sum estimated sufficient to discharge the amount payable, is remitted in time to meet the day of payment. The commissioners of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Georgia, deposit the money remitted to them, together with their dividend books, in the bank of the United States, and in its offices respectively where the dividends are paid. The other commissioners, residing at places where there is no office of the bank of the United States, keep the specie and pay the dividends themselves. The amount of dividends on the books of the several commissioners which remain unclaimed for nine months, is from time to time, and as the same is ascertained, paid by the treasury to the office of the bank at the seat of the government, and deducted from the estimate of advances to be made to the respective commissioners. It results from thence that the duties of the commissioners of loans consist in entering on their books, the transfers resulting either from sales or from transfers of stock from one office to another, in issuing new certificates in conformity with such transfers, in calculating and transcribing on proper books, for every quarter, the dividends payable on the stock then standing on their books, and, in those places where the bank of the United States has not any office, in paying the dividends.

If the office shall be discontinued, and the duties thereof transferred to the treasury, transfers must necessarily be made only at the seat of government; but, for the convenience of the stockholder, the dividends payable to those whose stock now stands on the books of the several commissioners, may, although calculated at the treasury, still be paid in the several states respectively; and the place of payment as heretofore on the application of the parties. For that purpose the precise amount of dividends payable, may be remitted, and the dividend books be transmitted from the treasury to the bank of the United States and its several offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah, by whom the dividends will be paid as heretofore, without any expense to the public. A similar arrangement may be made with banks incorporated by the states, in the states of Delaware, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The dividends and dividend books for the states of New Jersey and North Carolina to be sent to some officer of the United States in those respective states; and as the whole amount of dividends annually payable on the stock standing on the books of the commissioners of loans of those two states does not exceed 40,000 dollars, a commission of two per cent. on the payments made there, would cost only 800 dollars annually.

In order, however, to give the time sufficient for calculating the dividends on the whole debt, and for remitting the amount in time to the most distant states, the period assigned to that operation, and during which the books shall be shut and no transfer can be effected, must be extended from fourteen to at least twenty one, and probably twenty eight days.

The number of additional clerks wanted at the treasury to perform the duties transferred from the commissioners of loans, must be calculated not from the amount of stock now standing on their books, but from the number of persons holding that stock; as it is that number which regulates both the number of transfer, entries, and new certificates, and that of the dividends.

The number of stockholders on the treasury books, is now 2,152, and on the books of the several commissioners of loans, 12,084. Three clerks are necessary to prepare, within the last fourteen days of the quarter the dividend books for the stock standing on the books of the treasury; but as that period must be extended, and as there are now three

other clerks in the several offices of the treasury, whose duties relating principally to the loan offices, would cease under the proposed arrangements, these, and eight additional clerks, whose compensation shall not exceed six thousand dollars, will certainly be sufficient to execute the duties now performed at the expense of 26,000 dollars, by the thirteen commissioners and the twenty-one clerks allowed to them. An alteration in the distribution of the duties now assigned to the several clerks in the treasury; or, in the mode of preparing the dividend books, may perhaps, if the arrangements should be adopted, and after its operation shall be fully understood, render hereafter a smaller addition necessary for the transfers would not alone employ the whole of the time of eight clerks during the two first months of each quarter. The register does not think it prudent however to undertake at first with a less number the performance of the additional duties which will thus be transferred to his office.

It appears from thence that the proposed arrangement is practicable, and that it will unite the advantages, by concentrating at the treasury all the transfers, accounts and payments relative to the public debt, securing more completely the public from any possible danger of fraud or delinquency and by the suppression of offices of saving an annual expense of twenty thousand dollars. But although the stockholders may receive their interest with the same convenience as heretofore, it is not believed that any mode can be devised which will not be productive of some inconvenience and delay in cases of transfers.

As the transfer must be made at the treasury; whenever a sale of stock shall be effected at a distance from the seat of government, it must be done in the same manner as when American stock is sold in foreign countries, or in the United States out of the cities where the loan offices are kept; that is to say, the stockholder who intends to sell, must execute a power of attorney in the name of some person residing in the city of Washington, and to be designated by the purchaser, authorizing him to transfer the stock to the credit of the purchaser. The power, and certificate of the debt being delivered to that purchaser and by him transmitted to the attorney at the seat of government, will enable that attorney to have transfers effected, and to obtain a new certificate in the name of the purchaser, who will therefore receive the evidence of the debt a few days later than if the transfer had been effected on books kept at the place of his residence.

This, however, appears to be the only inconvenience which will result from the suppression of the loan offices; for an arrangement may easily be made, by which, the papers may be transmitted and the transfers effected by a public officer acting as attorney, and without any expense to the parties.

It may not be improper to add that a difference of opinion may perhaps exist on the true construction of the act making provision for the public debt of the United States, passed on the 4th day of August 1790.

The 3d, 4th, and 5th sections of that act offer certain terms to the proprietors of the domestic debt of the United States, on which they were invited to subscribe to the loan which constitutes the greater part of the existing domestic debt.

The three next following sections establish the loan offices, and regulate the manner of effecting transfers, and of paying the interest. If these sections shall be considered to be like the 11th section of the same law, mere official regulations adopted for the purpose of executing at that time with more convenience, to the operations of government, they certainly may be repealed at the will of congress. If they shall be viewed as making part of the contract then entered into with the public creditors, the provisions they entered into are unalterable without the consent of the creditors.

Two statements are annexed which will show the amount of domestic debt, which on the 13th of June last stood on the books of the several commissioners, and at the treasury, and the amount respectively owned by foreigners, by states, by banks and other incorporations, and by individuals residing in the United States.

I have the honor to be,

With respect, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Honorable John Randolph, jun.
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

A Statement of the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, on the books of the Treasury and those of the several Commissioners of Loans, on the 30th of June 1803, showing also the number of Stockholders on the said books, and the amount of the dividends for the year.

On what books.	Six per cent. Stock nominal amount.	Three per cent. Stock nominal amount.	Deferred Stock nominal amount.	Eight per cent. Stock nominal amount.	Five and half per cent. Stock nominal amount.	Four and a half per cent. Stock nominal amount.	Navy 6 per cent. & Total amount of 6 per cent. stock on the 1st May, 1796.	Dividend on all the Stock for one year.	Number of Stockholders.
Treasury,	11,534,021 72	7,630,332 03	4,563,608 77	394,500 76	1,221,790 43	57,800 00	23,399,862 03	1,615,678 86	2,152
New Hampshire,	215,693 72	162,726 36	15,638 21	7,600 00	434,900 00	9,000 00	501,688 29	31,996 34 5	171
Massachusetts,	5,145,663 48	2,431,719 51	2,005,491 73	1,352,400 00	434,900 00	9,000 00	11,337,080 72	783,036 98 2	471
Rhode Island,	283,586 44	216,165 85	144,422 84	173,200 00	434,900 00	9,000 00	827,375 13	55,181 71 8	411
Connecticut,	774,652 88	430,783 19	423,615 76	53,000 00	434,900 00	9,000 00	1,092,051 83	133,484 98 7	710
New York,	4,302,929 79	3,243,484 30	2,405,312 83	1,434,200 00	87,200 00	5,400 00	11,732,132 92	770,155 41 9	2,204
New Jersey,	106,185 61	116,542 89	119,388 45	19,700 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	442,729 95	29,591 25 2	212
Pennsylvania,	3,409,341 35	3,439,286 71	2,810,284 03	2,888,700 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	12,854,712 09	818,665 12 6	2,746
Delaware,	63,953 73	37,552 93	23,232 21	48,700 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	173,439 87	11,097 54 2	46
Maryland,	36,263 19	41,821 72	16,032 37	100,300 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	1,023,217 28	61,210 29 6	157
Virginia,	436,863 69	283,884 36	196,955 85	26,100 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	1,391,733 40	62,876 65 4	376
North Carolina,	36,244 91	41,296 02	23,777 88	22,500 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	1,023,217 28	7,840 70 5	43
South Carolina,	1,262,940 92	611,927 61	648,556 23	135,700 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	2,767,204 76	188,018 00 0	727
Georgia,	87,105 57	10,631 67	12,357 10	135,700 00	109,700 00	103,800 00	110,334 46	8,294 36 9	23
	28,155,585 51	19,072,695 15	13,647,800 82	6,406,600 00	1,847,500 00	170,600 00	788,600 00	79,154,781 48	14,236

Treasury Department, Register's office, 30th Nov. 1803.

I Certify that the above Schedule, in amount, accords with the Treasury books, viz.

Amount as above stated,	70,154,781 48
Add warrants and certificates out standing,	94,846 04
Total nominal amount possessed by creditors,	70,249,627 52
Add amount of stock to the commissioners of the sinking fund,	5,843,307 49
Total nominal amount of the Funded Debt, 30th June, 1803.	76,092,935 01

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

[A.] Amount of dividends as above stated for one year, 4,590,628 25 |

Add dividends upon the outstanding Stock, viz.

On 35,276 59 6 p. c. at 8 p. c.	2,822 12
21,197 5 3 p. c. at 3 p. c.	635 01
26,072 40 deferred at 8 p. c.	2,085 79
9,200 8 p. c. at 8 p. c.	736
3,100 Navy, at 6 p. c.	186
Total Dividends,	6,405 83
	4,597,034 07

[B.] Nominal amount as above,

 70,249,627 52 Deduct redeemed 1st January, 1804 calculated per table; viz. 6 per cent. stock on books, | 28,155,585 51 Do. outstanding, | 35,276 59 | | | | --- | --- | | | 28,190,862 10 at 23,112,228 | | Deferred stock on books, | 13,647,800 26 | | Do. outstanding, | 26,072 41 | | | 13,073,872 07 at 6,888,888 | | Total unredeemed domestic debt, on 1st Jan. 1804; payments for lands from 1st July, 1803, to 31st Dec following excepted | 871,806 35 | | | 7,387,483 49 | | | 62,405,144 01 | |

SCHEDULE, showing the amount of Stock possessed by creditors under the following denominations, on the 30th of June 1863.

STOCKS,	FOREIGNERS.						STATES.	Incorporated Bodies.	Domestic Indi- viduals.	Total Dollars. Cts.						
	ENGLISH.	DUTCH.	All other for- eign creditors.	Total for- eigners.												
Six per cent. Stock.	3,447,672	85	7,285,592	58	928,911	69	11,662,217	12	2,806,253	43	5,818,798	95	8,448,316	0	28,235,585	51
Three per cent.	6,663,371	75	3,902,377	13	663,868	08	11,229,546	96	1,728,126	40	1,028,929	86	5,086,991	93	19,072,695	15
Deferred 6 per cent.	4,207,053	35	1,903,718	59	546,075	86	6,656,847	80	1,558,084	09	1,563,669	91	3,860,168	42	13,647,800	82
Eight per cent.	787,500		136,200		303,980		1,229,600		1,419		1,240,100		397,380		6,466,660	
Five and a half per cent.	727,500		445,700		97,400		1,270,600				204,600		372,380		1,847,500	
Four and a half per cent.	41,600		9,000				50,600				16,200		176,000		176,000	
Navy 4½ per cent.	8,100		11,400		2,300		21,800		2,000		123,100		56,700		708,600	
	15,882,791	951,369,918	36	2,542,495	63,324,191	88	5,608,564	57	10,096,392	722,330,606	367,015,473	48				

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Register's office, 30th Nov. 1863.
I Certify, that the above Schedule, in account, accords with the Treasury books, viz.

Dollars. Cts.
Amount as above stated, 70,554,781 48
Add warrants and certificates outstanding, 94,846 24

Total possessed by creditors, nominal amount [A.] 70,249,627 52

Add amount of stock to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, 5,842,307 49

Total amount of the funded debt on the 30th June, 1863, 76,091,935 01

[A.] Nominal amount as above, 70,249,627 25

Deduct redeemed on the 1st Jan. 1864, 7,387,483 49

Total unredeemed domestic debt on the 1st of Jan. 1864, exclusively of payments for lands from 1st July, to 31st Dec. 1863, 62,862,144 03

Ohio.—On Monday the 5th ult. the legislature of the state of Ohio assembled at Chillicothe, and on the succeeding day, Edward Tiffin, Esq. Governor, addressed both houses by message, from which the following are extracts:

"We have met together to consider the situation of our political society, under circumstances the most auspicious, both as it respects our exterior and interior relations and sufficient to excite in all our hearts the most sincere effusions of gratitude to that Being, in whose hands, are the destinies of nations and of man.

At the close of the last session of the General Assembly, our fellow citizens were anxiously concerned at the prohibition of an invaluable acquired right which was unjustly withheld by the officers of the Spanish government at the port of New Orleans, and which threatened to annihilate the commerce and darken the best prospects of this and the neighbouring western states; yet anxiously concerned as they were, and conscious of the injury they laboured under, they sustained them with a fortitude and prudence which have done them honor—wisely confiding in the general government, to whom alone it belonged to have the evil remedied, and to provide against

similar events in future; and herein we have an additional inducement for that confidence which the legislature expressed at their last session in the executive of the United States, and in the measures pursuing to accomplish those objects and which have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. The right of depositing our produce for exportation of that extensive fertile country, whose waters are tributary to the Mississippi, either at New Orleans or any where else on the banks of the river near its mouth although a great object, yet would have been held at best but by a precarious tenure, whilst both sides were subject to a foreign government; but by wise and magnanimous policy, war, ever to be deprecated, with all its inconceivable attendant horrors, have been averted; and expenses to support that war which might have been incalculable, and could not fail to have been heavily felt, are rendered unnecessary; whilst by a friendly negotiation, and the most just and honorable way the city and Island of New Orleans, with the whole of Louisiana, are added to the American empire—an acquisition incalculable to the United States, whether considered as a territory rich in natural resources as the means of securing the uncontrolled and peaceable navigation of the Mississippi, by possessing its key, or as a great and increasing source of national revenue.

At this session, it will be necessary to provide by law for carrying that part of the first section of the fifth article of the constitution of the United States into effect, which directs that "each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the state may be entitled in Congress," for the purpose of electing a President and Vice President of the United States. coming as you do gentlemen from every part of the state, you can best ascertain the public will, which in governments constituted as ours is, and on occasions of this kind, ought always to be solemnly reported, whether it will for the legislature by joint ballot to appoint the electors, or provide for their election by a general ticket through the state."

The information respecting Louisiana which the President has communicated to congress, appears to engage much of the attention of the opposition. Among other things the "mountain of salt" seems to excite much solicitude, and to be the subject of much animadversion. At first sight it appears a little extraordinary that this discovery should cause so great a fermentation in the minds of the federal party as the boilings over of their papers indicate. But the phenomenon may be solved by a recurrence to the opposition papers of last winter; in many of which it was clearly demonstrated that the duties on this necessary article of consumption, although laid by the federal and not increased by the republican administration, have somehow become so exorbitant that the labor of honest hard-working federalists can scarcely earn the salt of their porridge. Now it must be to them a subject of no small rejoicing that this intolerable burden may by this discovery be a little lightened if not entirely removed; so that they may still continue to enjoy the luxuries of salt beef and pork, not to mention the delicacies of cod fish and herring, from which they have been so cruelly interdicted by the democrats. And it is with due deference and humility recommended to Judge Phocian, and others upon whom the burthen of this monstrous exaction has heavily fallen, to remove to the vicinity of this salt mountain, where they will not only be freed from this intolerable grievance, but also happily relieved from the no less terrible duties on molasses, which they can themselves manufacture from the maple trees growing in that country. There also they could enjoy the privilege of calumniating the present administration without the fear of censure or exposure, "unembarrassed by too much regulation, and unoppressed by fiscal exaction."

American Mercury.

MURDER.

On the night of the 27th of October last, a certain Mr. James Howard in conjunction with myself, were travelling down the Ohio river with a number of negroes, bound to the Natchez; unfortunately some of the negro men meditated the sanguine intention of killing us while we were lying asleep, and accordingly attempted to carry their object into execution; one of them with an axe and another with a loaded whip, terminated the life of the said Mr. Howard; I fortunately got over board, receiving a stroke on my wrist, and swam ashore. The fellows were all caught and committed to the jail of Kanawha county, two of whom have received sentence of death, the others have been ordered to be hired out, and will be detained until the friends of Mr. Howard come forward: and as the conveyance of letters are uncertain, I deem it most expedient to convey the melancholy intelligence through the medium of newspapers.

THOMAS ROWAN.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, December 21.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, and after some time spent in debate thereon, the question was put, that the said bill do pass with the proposed amendments.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hatchefon, Thomas, Lemmon, Brown, Rose, Veazy, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Van-Horn, Lyles, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Lowrey, Sturgis, Williams, Purnell, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Pearce, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner, Smith, Yates, 34.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, L. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Mercer, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Lloyd, Meluy, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldborough, Frazier, Bayly, Calvert, Shaff, Muir, Wilson Young, Swearingen T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Crefap, Simkins.—38

So it was determined in the negative.

Saturday, December 24.

The bill to ratify an amendment to the constitution of the United States of America, &c. was read the second time, and on motion, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed till Monday next? determined in the negative, yeas 30, nays 39.

The question was then put, that the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hatchefon, Thomas, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Carcaud, Lemmon, Brown, Ridgely, Lloyd, Rose, Veazy, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Van-Horn, Lyles, Muir, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Lowrey, Sturgis, Williams, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner, Zeller, Smith, Yates, Bayard. 40.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Grahame, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldborough, Frazier, Calvert, Shaff, Muir, Wilson Young, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Tomlinson, Crefap, Simkins. 26

So it has resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Mercer and Mr. Meloy, at their request were excused from voting on the question.

Monday, December 26.

The following message was sent to the senate:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We flatter ourselves that all the business of any importance now before us may be acted on so as to enable us to close the session on Saturday next, we therefore propose that both houses adjourn on that day.

The following resolution was proposed to the house and read.

Whereas many persons, both officers, and privates, who rendered services on board the barges and look-out boats during the late war in the service of this state, have received no compensation for the same; therefore resolved, that the auditor of this state be and he is hereby authorized and directed to liquidate the accounts of all the officers and privates who served on board the several barges and look-out boats during the late war, and upon their proving to his satisfaction, that they have performed the services for which they severally claim a compensation, that he allow their accounts respectively.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to all and every officer and private, who served on board any of the barges or look-out boats during the late war, the amount of their accounts respectively, when allowed by the auditor, out of any unappropriated monies remaining in the treasury.

By THE SENATE, December 26, 1863.

Resolved, That a joint committee of the two houses be appointed to enquire in what manner the sum of 2000 dollars, appropriated in the year 1861, and the sum of 500 dollars, appropriated in the year 1862, for the repairs and furniture for the government house, has been expended, and report the same to their respective houses.

Resolved, That the same committee be directed to inquire whether any, and if any, what repairs and furniture are necessary for the preservation of the government-house, and the accommodation of the governor.

Resolved, That Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Partridge and Mr. Ringold, be appointed on the part of this house.

By order,

J. B. DUCKETT, Clk.

Wednesday, December 28.

Petitions from Edward Woodyear, George L. Gray and Samuel Allen, of the city of Baltimore, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill to regulate the removal of suits from the county courts to the general court, and to authorize the general court to allow the depositions of witnesses to be taken and read in evidence in certain cases.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill abridging the jurisdiction of the general court, and farther providing for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hatchefon, Thomas, Gantt, Holland, Lemmon, Brown, Veazy, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Lyles, Thompson, Roberts, Lowrey, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Dickson, Dugan, Kerfner, Smith, Yates. 28.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Mercer, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Muley, Rose, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldborough, Frazier, Bayly, Calvert, Shaff, Muir, Sudler, Sturgis, Wilson, Purnell, Young, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Crefap, Simkins. 40.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following resolution staying proceedings on a judgment obtained against Philemon Willis, and others, as securities of William S. Bond, was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the election of the governor by the people, and to abolish all those parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the council to the governor, and the time and manner of electing the governor, and for other purposes? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, W. Neale, Angier, Mercer, Gantt, Holland, Stuart, Lemmon, Cottman, Bayly, Miller, Calvert, Wilson, Purnell, Montgomery, Young, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Crefap, Simkins. 22.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Thomas, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Chapman, M'Pherson, Brown, Ridgely, Meluy, Rose, Dashiell, Carroll, Hyland, Frazier, Veazy, Sheredine, Alexander, Lyles, Shaff, Muir, Roberts, Sudler, Sturgis, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Forwood, Lytle, Dickson, Dugan, Smith, Yates. 34.

So it was determined in the negative. The supplement to the act to prevent excessive gaming was read the second time and passed.

COBBET and HERRIOT.—From the account which Cobbet gives of his rencontre with Mr. Herriot, editor of the True Briton, it appears that the latter, in commenting upon Mr. Windham's declaration in Parliament that Cobbet "deserved a statue of gold," had stated it as his opinion that "the pillory or a gibbet would be a more appropriate reward for him."—Cobbet's inflammable composition took fire at this insult, and accompanied Mr. Dickens, of Philadelphia, he waited upon Mr. Herriot at his house, and asked him if he was the author of the paragraph alluding to him? Mr. Herriot replied he was. Cobbet then asked Herriot, if he asserted that he was worthy of the pillory or the gibbet?—The answer was, "I do." Here the partying ended, and the battle commenced, the accounts of which differ, each combatant claiming the victory. The account given of the affair by Mr. Herriot, drew a challenge from Mr. Dickens, which Mr. Herriot declined, upon the ground that the challenger was no gentleman.

Mr. Herriot, in his relation of the transaction, charges Cobbet with having been "obliged to fly from America as a convicted libeller." In reply to this Cobbet says, "the affair to which he alludes was tried by civil action; a corrupt judge and base jury awarded to my adversary 5,000 dollars, the whole of which money, together with the expenses of the law-suit, was paid by British gentlemen in Canada, (the governor of that province being one) and in the United States of America. Nay, so flagrant was the injustice, that a number of Americans agreed to raise the sum required, and made me an offer of it, through one of the aldermen of New York; an offer which I should have accepted, had it come previously to that made by my own countrymen."

Here then is Cobbet's own avowal that the fine incurred by his slandering the venerable character of Dr. RUSH, was paid by British gentlemen, and was offered to be paid by Americans!—What patriotic Americans must they have been who would first encourage a foreign black-guard to libel the reputations of our best men, and then screen him from justice by paying the penalty of his crime!

Trenton True American.

Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Eastern book-store.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Yesterday morning the ship O. M. capt. Smith in 43 days from Liverpool went ashore at the point of the hook.—She left Liverpool on the 9th November. Mr. Williams, a passenger in this vessel, informs us that an embargo was laid on all British vessels bound to Spain or Portugal, and on all Spanish and Portuguese vessels in British ports; on the 17th of November the Ocean spoke an English man of war and some frigates, who were in pursuit of the Brest fleet (consisting of four sail of the line and a number of transports full of troops (bound for Ireland, which got out of Brest harbour on the eighth November.

BOSTON, December 20.

On Thursday last the ship Nancy arrived at Portland from Liverpool. Capt. McLeilan, the owner, last evening furnished us with Liverpool papers to the 10th November, received by her. The conquest of England had not been attempted at the time of her departure, but the papers are filled with paragraphs which show that the threatened visit from France was daily expected. If the statements very confidently made, are to be credited, a sufficient number of boats were already prepared for the transportation of the Gallic troops, and a proportion of the soldiers to be employed in the expedition, on the coasts ready for embarkation. 10,000 are said to have been in the vicinity of Brest, destined against Ireland.

Bonaparte was at Paris on the twenty eighth of October.

Liverpool Nov. 10.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 8.

"The note of preparation on this side of the water has increased in a singular manner since my last:—the hottest press for seamen ever known took place all down the river on Monday evening, and of course a great number of men were taken; probably between the river and the Nore nearly 1000. It is further understood, that to carry the regulations lately agreed upon for resisting an invasion into the most active and immediate effect, the lords lieutenants of counties have been ordered by his majesty's sign manual to take the most prompt measures for driving cattle, removing horses corn breaking up of roads, &c.—The northern coast of this kingdom is to be strengthened without delay—a party of the artillery, escorting 6 field pieces, 6 currier guns, 12 ammunition waggons, bread &c. set out on Monday from Woolwich for Tynemouth and Hull and another detachment is ready to follow them.—In fact a speedy and terrible conflict is now looked for with confidence, and the peculiar state of this country rather counted on than otherwise.

"By Dutch papers it appears that the head quarters of the French and Batavian armies are fixed at Utrecht."

Dispatches have been sent to Plymouth to be forwarded with all possible expedition to Lord Nelson in the Mediterranean. They are to be sent by the Hussar, of 38 guns, capt. Wilkinson. Government has received undoubted intelligence of the design of Bonaparte to attempt the landing of a considerable force in Egypt.

The Hussar will, it is said, be followed by four ships of the line and some frigates to reinforce our fleet in that quarter.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Chief Consul is still at St. Clouds. In the meantime, as he is soon expected to join the army of England, a field lodging, which we are assured is destined for his use, has already been sent thither. It is a portable wooden house, constructed in this city; consists of a sleeping room, a closet, and a kitchen—all the parts of which can be taken to pieces, and united at pleasure, and so light that they can be conveyed on two post waggons. Every day furnishes new proof of the serious intention of the chief consul to brave every obstacle, in order to carry the flames of war into the heart of England. But nothing is a more evident testimony of his designs than a decree of Vendemiaire 12th, (October 4), inferred this day in the official journal. It contains orders for the formation of guides and interpreters, who will be employed in the grand expedition.—This company will consist of 117 men, including the captain, four lieutenants, and subalterns.—The recruiting for this troop is to be by voluntary enrollment, at Paris, and in the sea ports from Ostend to St. Malo. The qualifications for admission into it are—to be able to speak and translate English, having resided in England, and a knowledge of the topography of the country. The Irish who are in France and the young conscripts, who do not form part of the army, may be received into this company, if they possess the requisite qualifications.—The officers will be appointed by the Chief Consul, on a recommendation by the minister at war; the subalterns will be nominated and appointed directly by the minister. Their uniform is to be a short green coat with red facings, and white hussar buttons, white waistcoat, leather breeches, American boots, and black bronzed spurs; their arms are to be muskets and bayonet, and sabre similar to the sabre of the dragoons.



E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 3, 1804.

New Orleans, Nov. 29th, 1803

"General Wilkinson is now here, and the French Prefect is to receive investiture of this province to-morrow from the Spaniards in form, preparatory to the delivery to the United States. The whole proceedings is conducted with the concurrence of gen. Wilkinson. I have not time yet to give you minute details of the situation of this place; but from what I could not avoid seeing and contrasting with our own institutions there appears to be neither order nor system in the police, nor any thing which can give assurance to a residence here of fecundity or justice in the most ordinary transactions. Every thing appears to have been conducted under the Spanish administration by means of corruption; taxation of course has been enormous—the expenses of a nominal police exorbitant, yet a small doer commanded justice, and even defrauded the revenue. This system has been so familiar, that the habits acquired under it will require strict guards when our government assumes the reins of administration, and it is not improbable, that the check which our principles of government will enforce against the common law of corruption in Louisiana, will tend to form a body of malcontents, who from being deprived of the means and the impunity of corruption, will declaim against the new order of things, and the innovations of democracy of ancient, long established, and venerated institutions; this body will not, however, be very formidable, as it will be composed of persons very unpopular. Great delicacy however will be required in what concerns their religious habits and institutions. The people here do not devote the Sabbath to melancholy and disgust with the world. The religious service is very strictly attended to in the morning, but the day is considered as sacred to innocent pleasures, to their joys of exercise and social intercourse, and the song of jollity and the sound of musical instruments, are not considered as sinful or irreligious, and the deity is not considered as adverse to the happiness and gaiety of heart of his creatures. I believe the Louisianians are not singular in these particulars, for if I am correctly informed the only nation in Europe that makes the Sabbath a day of sorrow instead of a day of gladness is Great Britain. However, the cheerfulness of Sunday I apprehend will be insisted on by our new fellow citizens, as a part of their religion guaranteed by the treaty of cession; and to this I confess for one I have no fort of objection, for I much prefer the gladness of a light heart and the contentment which accompanies it to the dullness and reserve which too often conceal hypocrisy under the semblance of sedateness and solemnity.

"The town is extremely filthy"—this is in some measure owing to the moistness of the soil, as a few inches digging gives water in every part of it. The river in fact is higher than the level of the streets; and such has been the neglect or defect of the police, that buildings are in danger of being swept away should a rising in the river occur, so little care has been taken of some of the embankments constituted to keep off the inundation. Under our government I expect to see this city flourish in beauty and convenience; as it will be the duty of commercial men to improve the place and render it at once convenient and healthful, which it may be made."

Mountain of Salt

This singular production of nature seems at present to be the great stumbling block between the disaffected and the administration. Happy is that administration whose rulers commit no greater faults than discovering bodies of this useful article. The federalists, however, for want of greater objections against Mr. Jefferson's conduct, have affected to treat the administration with ridicule and to believe it fabulous, but at length samples of this salt being received at Washington, New York, Boston, &c. the fact of its existence is established; the great Centinel major of Boston, declares that he has seen a lump of it, and the whole body of eastern federalists are silenced on the subject; and the wifecakes who have filled the federal news papers through the continent with their clamours have now lost a main source of their opposition. What mountain or windmill they will find next, wisdom only knows; but it is really to be hoped that it may prove equally fertile and profitable with the mountain of salt.

Bee.

"Overcome evil with good."—This is a good maxim, and no one has acted up to more than President Jefferson: He has been most shamefully reviled, but he reviles not again. He and his measures

have been and still are ridiculed and held up to public contempt, by men who are in a great degree indebted to him for their support. He has seen and still continues to see the most gross blackguardism, unaccompanied with the least particle of truth, circulated in almost every federal paper in the Union, concerning both his public and private character; and all this he has seen without murmuring. He has too good an opinion of the good sense of the people of this country to believe that they will give the least credit to such bare-faced assertions. After all their publications, false statements, and bickerings against him, he withes them no harm. He is not overcome of evil, but he overcomes evil with good. To you, federal editors, who have no other business but to write against Mr. Jefferson and the present administration, I say, go ye and do likewise. Bee.

The salt mountain discovered in Louisiana is not the only one that we have heard of. In Cordova, (where cordovan leather is manufactured) in Spain, is a mountain of salt, extending four or five hundred feet above the surface of the earth and an unknown depth below it. The salt mines in Poland are also well known. And these are exceeded by a mine in Northwich (in Cheshire) England, from one pit in which four thousand tons have been taken in a year.

These mines and mountains, however, are very great rarities in natural history, and the mountain in Louisiana of the amazing extent of 180 miles by 45 will excite the curiosity of every reader. The fact appears to be incontrovertibly established, and will give the inhabitants of the old world an additional proof of the variety and importance of the natural productions of the new.

Extract from a communication by Governor Milledge, to the Legislature of Georgia.

The right of suffrage, that excellent privilege, the basis of our republican government, and most effectual security to our liberty, having been recently exercised throughout the state, in the choice of legislators, and you being selected to discharge the high and important functions confided to the legislative branch of our government, it is with pleasure I perform the duty enjoined upon me by giving you information on the state of the republic, and recommending to your consideration, such measures as I deem essential for the public welfare. But, before I proceed to a detail of circumstances requiring your deliberation, permit me to bring to your view, the present happy and prosperous state of our country. A cloud, which not many months past, threatened war to our country, has been dispersed through the medium of negotiation; and I have it in my power to congratulate you on the event, that, not only the important points which agitated the councils of the Union, have been acquired, but an accession of the whole of Louisiana to the United States, with the entire navigation of the river Mississippi, from its mouth to its utmost source.

The measure which restored our rights in that quarter, and added so immensely to the limits of our country, without bloodshed, and without the terrors, anxieties and expenses of war, evidence the superiority of that system of policy, which is disposed to promote the enjoyment of social benefits, and not to sacrifice the energies of the nation to ideas of false glory, and criminal ambition.

Without the burthen of internal taxation, we find that the wants and the engagements of our nation are complied with, and our national debt annually diminished. Peace is maintained with our savage neighbors—the exposed parts of the Union amply guarded, and civil and religious liberty secured in its fullest extent. The satisfaction derived from a knowledge that such is the situation of our country, must be heightened by the consideration of the almost unanimous determination of the American people, to uphold the persons by whose virtues and talents it has been produced, and to promote those who manifest an inclination to tread the paths of rectitude and wisdom. While the public good is thus kept in view, may we not rest assured, that the calamities which have often affected other portions of the earth, will not fall upon us?

Within the limits of our state jurisdiction, we certainly have no reason to be dissatisfied. The exactions on our fellow-citizens for the support of government, cannot be said to be oppressive—the inhabitants on our frontier have cultivated their crops in peace and quiet; no late insurrection turned up to destroy the accustomed harmony of the government. For these blessings, bestowed upon us by a benevolent Providence, in a national, as well as a state point of view, we are bound with peculiar gratitude to be thankful.

WASHINGTON CITY, 19th Dec. 1803.

"I just learn that the president yesterday received advices from New Orleans, and that the state of things there is such as we could wish. Arrangements had

been made between the French Prefect, L. Aufat, and Gen. Wilkinson, for the delivery of the city and territory to us, and a ceremonial suited to the habits of the people there, had been adjusted. The Prefect was to receive from the Spanish Commissioners a public investiture of their sovereignty in form, under the authority of the king of Spain's sign manual; this was to take place on the 30th November, and the government was then to remain in the French Prefect for one week, at the end of which the surrender of the government to our commissioner was to take place, according to the arrangements previously formed and determined.

"Our troops under governor Claiborne were to leave Fort Adams on the 2d or 3d inst. The militia of New Orleans had been embodied, for the purposes of formal delivery, and to preserve order...the whole of the officers civil and military to be employed after the delivery to L. Aufat were designated and in our interest.

"A considerable sum of money had been received from the Spanish government to pay their officers and troops up to the period of the surrender of the colony. The barracks were cleared out and putting in order for the reception of our troops. L. Aufat was making preparations for a grand festivity which he proposed giving on his taking possession.

"Our commissioners are well with both sides...and our government revered by the inhabitants; but there subsists a deadly hatred among the French and Spanish agents towards each other."

On Tuesday the 27th ult. it being the ANNIVERSARY of ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST, the Brethren of St. Thomas's Lodge, No. 37, Easton, accompanied by several visiting Brethren, proceeded in procession from their Lodge Room on Harrison-Street to the Court-house, where Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. BARCLAY; indisposition having prevented Mr. BARCLAY from delivering a discourse suitable to the occasion as was contemplated. The Brethren returned in like order, and at 3 o'clock set down to an elegant repast prepared by Mr. Lowe; the cloth being removed, the following toasts were drank, and the evening spent in the utmost harmony and sociability.

1. The day we celebrate, may it ever be remembered and duly appreciated by the ancient craft.
2. The Right Worshipful Grand Master of Maryland.
3. May the brethren of our glorious craft, be ever distinguished in the world by their regular lives, more than by their gloves and aprons.
4. All ancient Free Masons wherever oppressed or dispersed.
5. May the tongue of every mason be the key of his heart; may it ever hang in just equilibrium, and never be suffered to lie, to injure a brother.
6. The memory of the distinguished three.
7. May virtue ever direct our actions with respect to ourselves, justice to those with whom we deal; mercy, love, and charity to all mankind.
8. The absent brethren of this lodge.
9. All the female friends of the craft; may they ever find sincere friends and firm protectors in Free Masons.
10. The enemies of our order; we pity the weakness of those who suffer their malignity to assail an institution founded on the purest principles.
11. May wisdom contrive our happiness, strength support our virtuous resolutions; and beauty adorn our actions.
12. May concord, peace and harmony subsist in all regular lodges, and always distinguish the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.
13. Health, love and ready rhino to the whole fraternity.
14. May the cares which haunt the heart of the covetous, be ever unknown to a Free Mason.
15. May the morning have no reason to censure the night spent by Free Masons.
16. To the memory of him who first planted the vine.

No papers were received by the mail from Washington yesterday—nor letters from Annapolis.

Married, at Baltimore, on Saturday evening the 24th ult. by the right reverend bishop Carroll, Mr. Jerome Buonaparte, youngest brother of the First Consul of France, to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, eldest daughter of Mr. William Patterson of that city.

Died on the 24th ult. in this county, Mr. Robert Francis, merchant. On the 11th ult. in Prince George's county, Maryland, Mr. Benjamin Duvall, aged 103 years, who lived respected and died lamented, by all his acquaintances.

Wanted to Purchase, For a term of Years. A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, that can be well recommended, for her honesty and integrity. For such a Woman a generous price will be given in cash, by application to the Editor of the Star. Easton, January 3, 1804. 3

Fasting.—The 18th of October was to be observed as a day of fasting and humiliation throughout England and Ireland; and the next day for the same purpose in Scotland.—The Editor of the "Political Observatory," in noticing this "solemn mockery," asks—"When they were fasting and humbling themselves in England, did this passage of scripture once occur to them,—'Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness'—Is it such a fast that I have chosen a day for a man to afflict his soul? Is it to bow down his head like a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bonds of the wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the OPPRESSED go free and that ye break every YOKE."

The legislature of this state having adjourned to Wednesday next the final decision on the resolution for amending the constitution of the United States has been deferred until after the recess, in order that the house may be full when the question shall be taken. We understand that both houses of the legislature will be nearly if not quite unanimous on the subject.

[An rora.] Such persons as wish to become subscribers to the Star, and to commence with the present year, are informed that a few papers more than will supply our subscribers have been struck off for their accommodation this morning.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office, Easton January 1, 1804.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Thomas Abbott | Anne Akers |
| Isaac Atkinson | |
| Gen. Perry Benson | Elizabeth Bailey |
| Thos. J. Ballitt | Samuel Bradie |
| William Bryan | Mary Berry |
| Mathias Bordley | Richard Boulting 2 |
| Susan Bordley | Augustin Boyer, jr. |
| Hosea Beckley | George Bevans |
| Rhoda Bland | Henry Buckley |
| Soloman Bryan | Mary Bruff |
| H. & Thos. Bullin | James Berry |
| Daniel Cain, junr. | Samuel Chamberlain |
| Josiah Cox 2 | Ellis Chandler |
| Spencer H. Cone | Clerk of Talbot county 2 |
| William Cox | |
| Thos. S. Denny, | Henry Downs |
| Miss Margaret Denny | Miss Martha Deborah |
| Peter Denny | rough |
| Joseph Dennis | James Dilehay |
| | Haga Davis |
| Susan Edmondson, | Thos. Eccleston |
| James Earle 3 | Thos. L. Emory |
| John Fleming | Robert Francis |
| Robert Geddis | Thomas J. Gulley |
| Charles Gulley 2 | Thomas Gordon |
| Sally F. Goldborough | William G. Gary |
| Major J. Green | Sophia Grainger |
| | Henry Gardner. |
| Wm. Hemfley, jr. | Thomas Hutchins |
| Rigby Hopkins | John Hopkins |
| William Hains 2 | Zadock Hawley |
| Abner Homes | |
| Catherine Innis | John Jenkinson |
| Henry Kean | Thomas Kemp |
| Ann Kemp | |
| Stanley B. Locker- | Soloman Lowe |
| man | Corbin Lee |
| John Landrith | William Lowrey |
| John Landman | Richard Lloyd |
| John Lunu | |
| William Muley 2 | Monico Mitchell |
| Sarah Maggs | James Murphy |
| T. & J. Nicolls | |
| James Price | Ignatius Pearce 2 |
| Nancy Parker | Thomas Prince 2 |
| William Pearson | Henrietta Price |
| Richard Parker | |
| Edward Roberts | Rev. Mr. Rigg |
| Thomas Stevens | Joseph Stengeffer |
| Saucer | Richard Spencer |
| Thomas Tyler | Robt. L. Tilghman |
| Dekar Thompson | Eliza Taylor |
| Dr. James Filton, jr. | |
| Thos. Whittington | Sophia Weaver |
| Anthony Whiteley. | |

New Broom Sweeps Clean.

MR. Edward Price will have the management of the property called Gibson's Mill for the ensuing year. From the general approved conduct of Mr. Price, his knowledge of the mill, his business, and unquestionable integrity, customers to this mill may reasonably calculate on receiving as much justice and satisfaction as from any other. In a few weeks will be erected every necessary machinery for cleaning grain, similar to those in the most approved and best constructed mills. From former customers and others a trial is solicited. JOHN BENNETT. January 3, 1804. 3

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars upon each share respectively on or before the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TAINAL, President.
James C. Fikier, Samuel Chew,
John Adlum, George Gale,
Kenley Johns, Joshua Gilpin,
William Tilghman.

To be paid to either of the following named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Tainal, Wilmington.
Kenley Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil Co., Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.
Published by order of the Board,
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.
Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

THE grateful acknowledgments of the Subscriber are respectively tendered to those who have favored him with their custom since he commenced business; at the same time he begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the South side of the Public Square, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that their work shall be done in the best manner, and in the newest fashion.

THOMAS HARPER.
Easton, January 3, 1804. 39

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Mules for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large number of MULES, now at Mr. Solomon Lowe's in Easton, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Gentlemen wishing to purchase those useful animals may be supplied by application as above, previous to the fifteenth instant: by DAVID ROBINSON.

Easton, January 3, 1804. 39

In Chancery, Dec. 24, 1803.

ORDERED that the sale made by Alexander Stuart, Trustee for the sale of the real estate devised by William L. Murray, as stated in his report, exclusive of the sale to Waddle and Ruffum and the purchase made to preserve the property, as mentioned in the report, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of March next, provided a copy of the order be inserted in a newspaper of Easton three times before the end of January next.

The report states, that the whole estate exclusive of about 1160 acres was sold in lots, and that the amount of the sales is £ 2,715 1 9.

True Copy,

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Cecil county, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Green, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there-of to the subscriber on or before the tenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, Anno Domini 1803.

WILLIAM BRYAN, Adm'r.

For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, belonging to John S. Blake, Esq. on one of which are two Brick houses with kitchen, granary, and stable.—Also about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY acres of land, near the head of Greenwoods creek, and one mile from Wye river, ninety acres of which are covered with fine timber, and the remainder is rich arable land and branch. This land will be divided into two lots, of fold together, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to

WILLIAM RICHMOND,

Queen-Ann's County, 2

January 3, 1804. 2m

200 Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living near the Hole in the Wall, Talbot County, Maryland, on the 27th ult. four Negroes—viz. one Negro man named JIM, about 35 or 36 years of age, black complexion, and a blacksmith by trade. BILL, a Negro boy, about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complexion, fear on his nose. RACHEL, about 17 or 18 years of age, yellow complexion. ESTHER, 9 or 10 ten years of age, black. Whoever will take up said Negroes, and secure them to that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid if brought home, and in proportion for either of them. MARGARET BROMWELL. January 3, 1804. 3

From the REPUBLICAN WATCH-TOWER.
The "Examination of the various charges
exhibited against Mr. Burr" examined,
By THE EDITOR.
No. III.
(Same subject continued.)

That Mr. Van Nels wrote the letter to which in several publications I have adverted, is now no longer denied; it is indeed explicitly enough acknowledged by Aristides; and the boldness with which he advocates its contents will cease to surprise when his attempt to taint the reputation of the Executive of the General Government, and his libel on the sovereignty of the people are duly considered. The period when the letter was written as well as its contents are no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers. It was a few days posterior to Mr. Ogden's interview with Mr. Burr; and when an extensive and alarming system of intrigue was set in rapid motion to place, by dint of its secrecy and contrary to the known wishes and intentions of the republicans throughout the Union, Mr. Burr in the Presidential Chair. It was contemporaneous with the letter of the same gentleman to Mr. Williams of Poughkeepsie, as well as that of Mr. John Swartwout to the same gentleman urging him to write "all night" to induce Mr. Linn of New Jersey, then a Representative in Congress, to relinquish Mr. Jefferson after the first vote in the House. The contents of Mr. Van Nels's letter was of a similar, though of a more deep and daring nature. It recommends, in language the most energetic, the relinquishment of Mr. Jefferson after the first ballot; it flatters that secret and persuasive measures had been taken to prepare Mr. Linn of New Jersey, and a Representative from Vermont, to co-operate, with the gentleman to whom it was written, in the proposed rejection of our present Executive. It does more; it represents that those measures had been so safely and persuasively taken as that they could not, in their operation, fail of success. I have seen the letter, the publication of which Mr. Van Nels has, in positive terms, prohibited. Whether in a separate one special allusions were held out by Mr. Van Nels to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, I will not say. It is certain, however, that in the House he acted with fidelity to the cause and voted to the left for Mr. Jefferson. This, Aristides attempts to explain, and in a proper place in these remarks his commentary shall be given.

In addition, Mr. Van Nels, assuming the office of panegyric, exhibits, in his letter, a comparative estimate of the two Presidential candidates. As might be expected in a confidential letter eloquently enforcing treasonable practices, not against the law but against those to whom he professed attachment, he gave a decided preference to Mr. Burr. This gentleman was confessedly more trustworthy, more eloquent, possessed of a mind infinitely more comprehensive; had always exhibited an energy of character incomparably greater; and, what in his opinion ought to have some weight, he would "unite" the two parties!

The opinions broached by Mr. Van Nels in his "damnable" letter, are openly and audaciously advocated by Aristides. "If," says this decorous gentleman, "he deemed the political talents of Mr. Burr superior to those of Mr. Jefferson, and that the Government would derive a dignity from his administration which the indecision of Mr. Jefferson's character could not give it, he was certainly not singular."—p. 98.

Aristides backs this opinion with a laboured attempt to show that there is no imminence in pronouncing the character of Mr. Jefferson indecisive or in representing his talents as of an inferior kind. In an appeal to an enlightened community he might, on this subject, have found his remarks. Apart from the motive with which they were urged by Mr. Van Nels, and now defended by Aristides, there is, in the opinion, no imminence; although it will be allowed to be a purely federal one. But the motive (if I may be allowed to judge of motive) if not a criminal, was undoubtedly a dishonorable one. This is clearly inferable from the context of his letter, whose design was to disappoint, by secret machinations, the wishes and expectations of the people in the election of the chief magistrate.

Aristides (the champion of Mr. Burr) is, however, of opinion that it is not at all times reasonable to gratify the people; on the contrary he modestly presumes that there are limits to their wishes and expectations, and that these ought to be prescribed by a few who know best what will be to them beneficial or injurious. This doctrine, than which one more faithful never was advanced by the most infatuated zeal of royalty, may accord with the opinions of him who, by intrigue, has endeavored to carry it successfully into effect in the United States. But that I may not be accused of perverting his meaning I will quote his words.

The doctrine, says Aristides, of the infallibility of the people is not verified by experience. It is a species of cant by which the most flagrant proceedings are often purified and justified. The

political dogma that the people can do no wrong, is absurd." Taking it for granted that a nation in its aggregate capacity and in the regulation of its internal concerns, can do wrong, and that when they do so, in the opinion of a few, it is their peculiar province to step in, and, either by intrigue or open force, arrest the wrong doers; he condescends to inform us in what case this interposition of the power of the few would be just. "It will be seen that the one he cites is precisely that in which we found ourselves during the late Presidential Election. It is this.

"Whenever the people, says Aristides, through want of information, the artifices of designing men, or the prevailing delusions of the times, warmed by passion and enlivened by collision, are urging measures in direct hostility to the solid interests of the country, it behoves good men to oppose the heedless torrent, and save their inheritance from desolation."

Such, he thinks, was the situation of the people when with one voice they proclaimed their opinions in favor of Mr. Jefferson. These, he conceives, were a heedless torrent whose rapidity Mr. Van Nels (as one of the happy few who know best what is good for the people) labored to oppose, and, in his letter advising the relinquishment of Mr. Jefferson after the first ballot, endeavored to save our fair inheritance from desolation. Kind, good soul! How much is it to be lamented that the people were too powerful for those who, with the purest and most harmless intentions, thus sought to "save them from their worst enemies—their selves!" But the heedless torrent could not be checked: Mr. Jefferson was elected—proof conclusive in the opinion of Aristides that the people can do wrong.

Such are the sentiments of one who has rashly undertaken to vindicate Mr. Burr against accusations of intrigue and anti-republican attachments!

Aristides (as one would suppose) glories in the ideas enforced in the letter of Mr. Van Nels, and which he says, when written, were prevalent among the republican party. "In proportion, however, to the liveliness of his recollection of what has been, he borrows for what is. But the gloominess in which he is shrouded neither alienates his enmity from the General Government, nor softens the asperity of his language against it. Hitherto he has represented the Executive as indecisive and visionary; it now comports with his views to accuse him of vindictiveness, and to declare, what is not true, that he is energetic beyond the law."

(Same subject to be continued.)

An act is at present before congress, for consideration, explanatory of the law respecting the importation of salt petre into the United States; it declares that from and after the passing of the act, salt petre may be imported into the United States free of duty.

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.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE arrearages due for the STAR, being dispersed in so many hands, and the sums (individually) being so small, that it is impracticable for the Editor to employ a collector for the purpose of calling on each delinquent; and as it will be truly grating to his feelings, to put the amounts into the hands of the civil authority for collection—he therefore requests that all those who are indebted for subscriptions or advertisements, for more than one year, to make immediate payment, or necessity will compel him to resort to the last alternative, in order to furnish himself with the requisite assistance, and materials for carrying on his business.

November 15, 1803.

To be Rented,

For the ensuing Year,

THE HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by William P. Smith, on Washington-street.—Also, one small HOUSE, on the same street, at present occupied by William Haynes. Also several valuable unimproved LOTS of GROUND, for sale, or lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL BALDWIN.

Easton, Nov. 29. 39f

Wanted to Purchase,
Clean linen and cotton rags
AT THIS OFFICE.

Wanted Immediately,
At the STAR-OFFICE an Apprentice
To the Printing Business.

The Subscriber

HAS just received from the Patent Medicine Ware-House, of RICHARD LEE, & Co. New-York,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Genuine Patent Medicines, amongst which are the following, viz—
Dr. HAIN'S Anti-Bilious Pills. Celebrated for "evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite, &c. and are esteemed a valuable preventative of the Yellow Fever.

Dr. HAIN'S genuine Eye Water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops—a long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, it never having failed in many thousand cases—not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch—which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Restorative Powder, for the Teeth and Gums.

Hamilton's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's essence and extract of Mustard, which has performed more cures than all the other medicines ever before made public—in rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The genuine Persion Lotion, so celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of "unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, titters, ringworms, sun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. HAIN'S true and genuine German Corn Plaster—an infallible remedy for corns speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

HAMILTON'S Worm Destroying Lozenges. This medicine which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no Worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

HAMILTON'S Grand Restorative is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad livings in, &c. &c. Various other Patent Medicines, besides those enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, &c. All which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, jun.
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. if

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. if

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Christopher W. Carradine, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th of November next—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, to John Brown, jun. who is fully authorized to adjust and receive all claims due said deceased. Given under my hand, this first day of December, Anno Domini. 1803.

JANE W. CARRADINE, administratrix.

Wanted at the Star-Office,
A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER—
who can constant employ, and liberal wages will be given, on immediate application.

Medicines.

THE subscriber has lately opened a general and well chosen assortment of the Medicines, Furniture, and Instruments usually kept by Druggists, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices; practitioners of medicine in the neighboring towns and counties, and country store-keepers, whose custom it is to keep a small assortment of medicines in ordinary use may be promptly and cheaply supplied. To masters of families also the subscriber offers small

Medicine Chests,

containing the most useful Medicines, neatly put up, with directions—economy need hardly be urged in recommendation of one of these, for every family in the country—persons but a few miles distant from a physician may by this mean save themselves much expense and trouble, not to mention the propriety of keeping at hand medicines sometimes immediately necessary.

Patent Medicines;

Church's and Bateman's Cough Drops. Warner's Elixir, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Hagerman and British Oils, Anderson's, and Hooper's Pills, James's Powder's, Essential Salt of Lemmons, Kennedy's Corn Plaster, Steer's Opodeldoe, Dr. Hain's Anti-Bilious Pills, &c. to which a large addition is shortly expected.

The subscriber also has for sale a small assortment of groceries; as cogniac and Bordeaux brandies of excellent quality, genuine Holland gin, Jamaica and other W. India spirits; Antigua and N. E. rum, and whiskey—spices fresh and good—mould and dip candles—soap—window glass—nails—a few sets of handsome tea china—genuine Havana cigars, &c. All of which he will sell at the lowest rates for Cash.

E. EARLE.

November 1, 1803. 3
N. B. *Reddish ink for sale*—Paper, Pencils, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, &c. 4

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE and LOT, lately occupied by Mr. William Tibbles, on Washington-street. There are two rooms below, and one above, with two dry cellars, yard and garden. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Star. December 6, 1803. 3

SPANISH HIDES.

A QUANTITY of first quality, just received and for sale by
ABRAHAM SINGER,
No. 172, Market street,
BALTIMORE.
WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
Lamp and Tanners Oil,
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, and other Wines,
Brandies, Spirits, Rum and
GROCERIES GENERALLY.
December 17, 1803. 4

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in Easton, and solicits the patronage of the public, with assurances on his part of the strictest attention and assiduity to their commands.
LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton, Nov. 22, 1803. if

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Saddle, Cap and Harness maker, Easton. TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop one door higher up Washington-street, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith, as Post-office, and Star Printing-office;—and that he has furnished himself with a good stock of materials, and competent workmen in his line, that will enable him to transact orders in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

He has now on hands, ladies side saddles, gentlemen's saddles, harness for single and double carriages, portman-teaus, verifiers, saddle bags, switch and carriage whips, &c. all which he will sell on the lowest terms.
December 13, 1803. if

REMOVAL.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have removed their store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Owen Kennard, opposite the Court house; and are now opening, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which they will dispose of on their usual low terms for cash or country produce.
Easton Dec. 27, 1803. if

May be had
AT THE EASTON BOOK-STORE,
Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books; and a general assortment of School Books—ALSO,
Blank Books, from 1 to 6 quires, ruled and without, full and half bound—Writing paper of different qualities, by the Quire or Ream—Letter do, &c. &c.
December 13, 1803.

Lost or Misaid,

IN CENTREVILLE, on the 23d instant, a double cased, old fashioned Gilt Watch, having a second hand extending across the face, like the needle of a Compass, a Key, and Chain of twisted sewing Silk. Neither the makers name, nor number of the Watch recollected. Any person who will leave her with the Editor of the Star, Easton, or Mr. Benjamin Hatchefon, in Centreville, shall receive ten dollars, and no questions asked.

December 27, 1803. 39

SAMUEL STEVENS,

Saddle, Cap, and Harness-Maker, opposite Mr. Thomas Prince's Tavern, Easton.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the many favors he has received since his commencement; and at the same time begs leave to inform them that he has furnished himself with a good Stock of Materials, such as,

English Saddle Trees.
Best Plated Duke Bridle Bits.
Portsmouth Ditto.
Waymouth Ditto.
Sharps Ditto.
Snaffle Ditto.

Plated Buckles and Tips, Ditto. Stirrup Irons, and Martingale Hooks; also, Steel, and Common Ditto. All which articles, he will dispose of on as low terms as they can be purchased in Easton.

Ladies and Gentleman's Saddles, Carriage Harness, Saddle-Bags, &c. &c.—Those who may favor him with their custom, may depend on punctuality, as he intends paying the strictest attention to business.

December 27, 1803. 5

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 5th day of January next, at the late dwelling house of Shadrach Keene, all the right, title, and interest, of the said Shadrach Keene, late of Dorchester county, deceased, in and to, the following tract of land, called Keene's misfortune; said land lays in the county aforesaid, and near the head of Hunga river. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved surety or sureties for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale.

RICHARD C. KEENE, Trustee.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the time of the above sale.

RICHARD C. KEENE, Trustee.

December 20, 1803. 3

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Joseph Telford, of Easton, on Bond, Note or Open Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers: And all persons having claims against the said Telford, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated.

CHARLES EMMORY,

AND

JOHN EDMONDSON,

Attorneys in East for Joseph Telford.

December 13, 1803. 6

Female Education.

THE REV. ELISHA RIGGS having rented the house now occupied by the hon. Wm. Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he purposes to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several young ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Labor county shore of Wye river, 13 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centreville.

The branches of literature at present taught in his School are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and the Elements of General History. Mr. R. has provided a complete map of the world, exhibiting every country on the globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colors which greatly facilitates the acquisition of a correct idea of their relative positions and dimensions. But to those branches he intends to add Music, Drawing and the various kinds of Needle-work. A governess, of an improved understanding, unexceptionable principles and easy manners, well shortly be engaged to superintend this Needle-work, and such other accomplishments as belong peculiarly to the female character; an advantage to the School, of which Mr. R. could not heretofore avail himself, for want of house-room. The terms for Boarding and Tuition (Music and Drawing excepted) are £. 50 per ann. to be paid in quarterly payments.

N. B. The Boarders find their own Beds, &c.
Queen Ann's county, Oct. 4, 1803.



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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1804.

[NO. 19....227.]

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.

From the REPUBLICAN SPIRIT.

DISSENTER:—No. 2

BETHOLD! I send you forth as sheep among wolves, was the declaration of the Saviour to his disciples. (The fate of unfortunates among voracious wolves, is easily perceived by all.) Let us for a few moments attend to the history, and see whether the event proved the declaration true.—The faithful martyr STEPHEN, was the first that laid down his life for the cause of his Master. When, by his miracles and preaching, multitudes came over to the Christian religion, the malice of his adversaries was enraged to that degree, that they procured men of profligate consciences, which caused him to be apprehended and bro't before the Sanhedrim, and obtained against him sentence of death; when in a rage, they instantly fell upon him, dragged him out of the city, and stoned him to death.

While angels open the gate to realms on high,

Receive his soul to mansions in the sky.

St. JAMES, bishop of Jerusalem, laid down his life for the cause of the truth. When the ruling part of the Jews were defeated in taking the life of Paul, by his appeal unto Caesar, they vent their rage upon James; require him to renounce the Christian religion, in a public manner; and to make the thing more conspicuous, they carry him up to the battlements of the Temple, and in a case of refusal, threaten to fling him down from thence. But instead of being daunted by their threats, he exhorts the surrounding multitude, from the battlements in defence of his foes, to embrace the Christian religion; this provoked them to that degree that they threw him from the heights to the ground, and with a shower of stones, complete the bloody scene.

St. ANDREW, the younger brother of St. Peter, after he had preached the gospel and wrought miracles in the northern regions of Scythia, Sogdiana, and in some of the provinces of Lesser Asia, came at length to Patrea, a city of Achaia; where, by his preaching many fell off from Paganism, which so exasperated the Proconsul Aegeas, that he gave orders for his crucifixion, which was immediately put into execution. He hung suspended on the cross three days, constantly exhorting to continue and persevere, in those truths he had taught them; and on the third day, according to his wish, he bid adieu to all things here below.

St. PETER, after he had spread the gospel in Asia and Africa, and in Europe, as far as Great Britain, suffering all the insult and abuse that the wicked world could inflict, by stoning, stripes and imprisonment; at length, at Rome he received sentence of death, and was led to the top of the Vatican Mount, and there crucified, with his head downwards.

St. PAUL, on the same day, paid the debt he owed to nature, and was freed from the troubles of this conflicting world, in which he had his share; for the cruel Romans conveyed him about three miles from their city, where he gave up his neck to the fatal axe, which severed his head from his body.

St. JUDS, after having spread the gospel through Judea, Idumea, Mesopotamia, and many other places, came at length into Persia, where he rebuked those idolatrous worshippers of the Sun; who in a rage fell upon him, and nailed him to a cross.

St. SIMON, having spread the gospel in Egypt, Mauritania, Cyrena, and many other remote places, came at length to the Island of Abion, where he wrought many miracles; endured many hardships, and suffered many cruelties from the rude and barbarous inhabitants of that Island; he at length fell a victim to their rage, and sealed the truth of the gospel with his blood.

St. THOMAS, after preaching in Media, Persia, Hyrcania, and Bactriana, was admonished by a vision, to visit the Brachmans in India; where, by the power of his preaching, and the miracles he wrought amongst them, many were converted to the Christian faith; and among

the rest was Sagamo, the prince of their country; but the priests, through fear of the downfall of their religion, or craft, fell upon him, even while in a tent at prayer, and with stones and darts, put an end to his life.

St. PHILIP, after bringing over many to the Christian faith, in Upper Asia, Colchis, and in some parts of Scythia, came at length to a noted city in Phrygia, by the name of Hieropolis, where the inhabitants worshipped a Dragon, which Philip, by prayer, utterly destroyed. But when the people saw their god had forsok them, they fell upon Philip, and put an end to his further usefulness in the world.

St. BARTHOLOMEW published the gospel in the higher India, Lycaonia, at length, at Albinople, a city in the Greater Armenia; he made a convert of Poly-mus, their king, and likewise his wife, which when the priests saw, they took him by treachery and slew him.

St. MATTHIAS carried the gospel into Ethiopia, and made converts unto the Christian faith; for which service he received of his enemies a crown of martyrdom.

St. BARNABAS, bishop of Milan, at Cyprus, his native country, and by the malice of the Jews, his countrymen, was stoned to death.

Thus were all the first disciples and ministers of CHRIST, put to death, for bearing testimony to the truth, except the beloved JOHN; and if boiling oil could have deprived him of life, he would have been of their number.

MATTHEW, MARK and LUKE, with many of the primitive Christians, in the reign of Nero, suffered the most cruel persecution, even unto death. Witness the bloody scene that commenced at the dissection of Luther and Calvin, from the church of Rome, when thousands laid down their lives in the defence of the truth.

From the Boston Chronicle.

"PLAIN TRUTH," once more.

THERE is in America a party that laugh at the style of Mr. Jefferson, in all his productions: yet his manner of writing is much admired by good scholars and men of literary talents, both in England and Scotland. His taste in living the simplicity of his manners, is despised among his fellow citizens in a democratic republic, but foreigners universally admire the man.

Mr. Jefferson's enemies having been obliged to swallow the bones of the Mammoth, and to wallow in the mire of the dry dock, until they are weary of the ill natured play, they have now found a new theme with which to glut their revenge and malice. It appears by the *Centinel*, that *chaste, good natured and candid paper*, that the President has suffered some traveller or hunter to affirm, with all the authority of a wanderer for wonders, that there is in Louisiana a certain *Mountain of salt*, of a monstrous height upon a broad base.

The *pious doers* of the *Centinel*, amused their readers for several years, of the infidelity of Jefferson in the bible. The clergy were some of them, alarmed; and judges wept on the bench—but the *Centinel*, in saying that the Louisiana mountain was her pillar of salt, has done more in opposition to revelation, than the expellation with regard to twenty Gods could do.

The people in Europe can have no apology for the ignorance of our scriblers in America, excepting that they love to write better than they love to read; for all who have read any of the various writers which have favored the world with dissertations upon the different strata of the earth, upon the different substances of which it is composed; of the mines and fossils which it contains, know very well that it is a common thing to find salt in the bowels of the earth. To a reasonable man, the springs in the upper part of Pennsylvania, in the Connecticut Reserve, in the Genesee and Tennessee countries, and in various other parts of the wilderness, known by the name of the salt licks, would be good evidence of the subterraneous native salt, from whence these springs flow.

In Camden's survey of Great Britain, the native rock salt is mentioned; and it is found in Northwich, and in other places in England, and used to strengthen their salt-works in Liverpool. The waters of the salt springs in our country, yield more salt under the same process than sea water does. Boerhaave mentions rock salt in this way—"the pure transparent masses of rock salt may be

used without food without such process," meaning filtration.

But though there are salt mines, and though from experiment, the best we can make, the sea retains its saline quality against the multitude of rivers which run into, and the vast rains that fall on it, by means of subterraneous streams and rivers issuing through bodies of salt, yet we are not obliged to swallow a *Salt Mountain*. If there is one in Louisiana, it is not the only one to be swallowed: for there are in the philosophical transactions, many accounts of mountain salt. Hoffman says that mountain salt is the strongest kind; and Dr. Gregory, in his volumes on the economy of nature, has a chapter for the investigation of the various qualities of salt—he tells us that "at Crodova, in Catalonia, Spain, there is a prodigious mountain of rock salt, between four and five hundred feet in height, and a league in circuit; its depth below the surface of the earth is unknown. This vast mountain of salt has no mixture with it." Vol. 2. p. 38.

It is easily seen that what has been so often asserted is true, that there is a boisterous, malignant faction, which intend to involve our country in a foreign or civil war. They are now with great address, endeavoring to bring forward the Spaniards to a war with us; and are putting arguments into the mouth of that nation, to form a pretext for it. They have but lately given over the chase of driving us into a war with France; and nothing within their power has been left untried to draw us into a domestic war against our own government. But as their adherents are reduced to a "contemptible faction" in congress, it must soon appear necessary to the people, to take measures to maintain their national government without this cabal and abuse. We must learn to submit with temperance and candor to the government in the hands of the majority, let who will be president, or we must resort to one where the bayonets at the breast and the scourge at the back will compel submission.

Congress

OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Monday, December 19.

A message was received from the president of the United States, advising the house that he had signed the act repealing the act establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Lattimore presented a memorial from the house of representatives of the Mississippi territory, representing the inconveniences experienced by the settlements on the Tombigby and the Alabama rivers from their remote situation from the seat of government.

Referred.

An engrossed bill giving effect to the laws of the United States in the territory ceded by France to the United States was read the third time.

Mr. Lyon, after making a few remarks, moved to recommit the bill.

Motion lost without a division.

The yeas and nays were then taken, at the instance of Mr. Lyon, on the passage of the bill—yeas 88, nays 13.

The house read the amendments of the senate to the salary bill, and referred them to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the following report of the post office committee.

REPORT.

The Committee on the subject of Post-Office and Post-Roads, to whom was referred a resolution of the 2d ult. directing them to enquire by what means the Mail may be conveyed with greater security and dispatch than at present, between the City of Washington and Natchez and New Orleans,

REPORT—

That the late cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, renders it an object of primary importance to have the nearest and most expeditious mode of communication established, between the city of Washington and the city of New-Orleans the capital of that province; not only for the convenience of government, but to accommodate the citizens of the several commercial towns in the union.

That at present the mail is conveyed on a circuitous route from this place to

Knoxville and Nashville in Tennessee, and from thence through the wilderness by Natchez to New-Orleans, a distance of more than 1500 miles.

That by establishing a post route as high on a direct line between those two cities, as the Blue-Ridge and Alleghany mountains will admit of, will not only lessen the distance about 500 miles; but as this route will pass almost the whole way through a country inhabited, either by citizens of the United States or friendly Indians, the mail will be more secure, and the persons employed in transporting it, better furnished with the means of subsistence.

The committee flatter themselves that the views of the general government in effecting this important object, will be seconded by the governments and citizens of those states through which this road will pass, by laying out, straightening and improving the same, as soon as the most proper course shall be sufficiently ascertained; but as this has not heretofore been used for conveying the mail between those places, they presume that the best route will be better known after it has been used for this purpose than it can be at present; and with this view of the subject, they deem it improper at this time to designate intermediate points; they are therefore of opinion—

That a post road ought to be established from the city of Washington, on the most direct and convenient route to the Tombigby settlement in the Mississippi territory, and from thence to New Orleans.

And further, that a post road ought also to be established from the said Tombigby settlement to the Natchez. This road will not only afford the inhabitants of that place a direct mode of communication with the seat of the territorial government, who at present are destitute of any, but will shorten the distance between this city and Natchez, nearly three hundred miles. And for the consideration of the house, the committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a post road ought to be established from the city of Washington, on the most direct and convenient route, to pass through or near the Tuckabachee settlement to the Tombigby settlement in the Mississippi territory, and from thence to New Orleans; and also from the said Tombigby settlement to Natchez.

Mr. Standford moved the insertion of the following words, "and Carter's ferry, on James River, Coles ferry on Stanton, Danville on Dan river, in Virginia, Salisbury, Beatty's Ford on Cataubia, in North Carolina, Spartanburg, Greenville C. H. Pendleton C. H. in South Carolina, and Jackson C. H. in Georgia."

His object being to designate the intermediate points of the route between the seat of government and New Orleans and Natchez.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Standford, J. Randolph, Early, Earle, and Macon, on the principle that it was proper that congress should designate the route, and on the ground that the route, contemplated by the amendment, would be the fittest.

On the other hand, the motion was opposed by Messrs. Thomas, Smilie, Holland, Claiborne, S. L. Mitchell, and G. W. Campbell, on the ground that a discretionary power should be reposed in the post master general to designate the route, and on the ground that if congress should undertake to designate the route, the one fixed by the amendment, was not an eligible one.

Mr. Dennis declared himself in favor of the house exercising the power of designating the route, but was not sufficiently informed to vote on any particular line.

Mr. R. Griswold moved that the committee of the whole should rise, and ask leave to sit again, with the view that leave should be refused, and the report recommitted to the post office committee, in order to obtain from them a detailed report that would furnish the house with satisfactory information.

This motion was supported by Mr. Gregg, and opposed by Mr. Thomas, and carried—yeas 70.

The house then refused leave to the committee of the whole to sit again—yeas 19—and recommitted the report to the post office committee.

Tuesday, December 20.

Mr. Early called for the order of the day on the report of the committee, of the whole on the petition of Zachariah Cox.

Mr. Early hoped the report would be

disagreed to, in which case he would move the following resolution:

Resolved, Although the arrest and confinement of Zachariah Cox by Winthrop Sargeant, Esq. appears to have been illegal and oppressive, yet that the circumstances are not such as to justify the interposition of this house.

Messrs. R. Griswold and Smilie opposed the adoption of this motion, on the ground that it involved a decision on the character of a public officer on ex parte evidence; that if governor Sargeant had abused his powers, he was a fit object of impeachment, and that this would be the becoming course to pursue; and that inasmuch as he might be brought before a court of justice, it was highly improper and unjust to impose a stigma on his character, which might operate injuriously to the course of justice.

Messrs. Early and J. Randolph advocated the adoption of the motion, on the ground that governor Sargeant appeared from documents which he had himself transmitted to the department of State, to have made an illegal and oppressive arrest and confinement of the petitioner, for which act he was, in their opinion, impeachable; but, inasmuch as the power of impeachment was a high and solemn one, which ought not to be cheapened by an application to trifling cases, and inasmuch as it was the general opinion of the house that this was a case that did not merit such interposition, it became proper, at the same time, to avoid a decision, that might appear, in a side way, to exculpate governor Sargeant, which might be considered as the effect of confirming the report, that the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted.

On concurring in the report of the committee, viz. that the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted, the house divided—yeas 54—noes 26.

The decision of course superseded the motion contemplated to be made by Mr. Early, in case the report of the committee should have been disagreed to.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the Indiana territory, praying the repeal of the 6th article of the ordinance establishing the Indiana territory, which prohibits slavery in said territory.

Mr. Varnum objected to the reference of the memorial on the ground that its prayer was both unconstitutional and unjust.

Mr. Allen replied that this remark might be an argument against agreeing to the prayer of the memorial, but would not apply against making the reference, especially as the same subject was already referred to a committee on another petition.

The reference to a committee was carried—yeas 48—noes 34.

Mr. Claiborne moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what description of claims against the United States are bound by statutes of limitation, which in reason and justice ought to be provided for by law, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the amendments of the senate to the salary bill.

The amendments were,

1. To strike out these words, "as established by the act passed the 2d of March 1799, and no other."

2. To increase the salary of the post master general from 3,000 to 4,000 dollars.

3. To increase the salary of the assistant post master general from 1,700 dollars to 2,000 dollars.

4. To insert a new section, prohibiting the allowance of any extra compensation from contingent funds to officers compensated by fixed salaries.

The committee disagreed to the three first amendments, and agreed to the last.

The house immediately took up the report of the committee, and concurred in it.

On a concurrence with the committee in their agreement to the last amendment, the yeas and nays were taken—yeas 65—nays 42.

Wednesday, December 21.

Mr. Dennis observed that he was one of those who had long been of the opinion that the exiling duties paid on certain imported articles ought to be either taken off or reduced. He considered the situation of the country such as would now justify a reduction. He, therefore, moved a resolution, declaring it expedient to reduce the duty on brown sugar

to one cent per lb. and enjoining it on the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Tenny in the chair—on the bill for the relief of Paul Cullen.

The committee reported the bill without amendment, and the house ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill to incorporate the directors of the Columbian Library Company.

Mr. J. Clay moved an amendment to limit the term of incorporation to four years.

Motion lost—ayes 25.

After making a few verbal amendments, the committee rose, and reported the bill, and the house ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house took up the resolution of Mr. Claiborne, made yesterday, for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what description of claims against the United States are barred by statutes of limitation, which in reason and justice ought to be provided for by law, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolution agreed to without a division, and referred to a committee of seventeen.

Mr. Standford moved an instruction to the post office committee to enquire into the most convenient route, designating the same, for the mail from Washington to New Orleans.

Agreed to without a division.

Thursday, December 22.

A message was received from the Senate, advising the house that they insisted on their amendments to the Maryland bill, and had appointed a committee of conference.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of the committee of claims, in the case of the Danish Brigantine Henriette.

After a debate which occupied the day, the committee rose, without coming to a decision, and the report of the committee of claims was recommitted.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

EXTRACTS.

From London papers, received by the Commerce from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia.

LONDON, November 5.

Some time ago, we informed our readers, that the number of French ships of the line in the outer road at Brest was 7. On Thursday an account reached us from a most respectable quarter, which mentioned two. We have reason to believe, however, that there was some mistake in the latter statement; if we may credit the subjoined letter from Brest, the word twenty seems to have been omitted in the account of Thursday. That letter as well as those which accompany it, were brought by a gentleman who came from France in an open boat. It mentions one circumstance which partly serves to explain the disagreement in the account respecting the enemy's force at Brest. The ships of the line are generally in the inner harbour, and the number in the outer is often changing. All accounts, however, seem to agree that Brest is the quarter whence we may expect the chief and first effort of the enemy, though it is certainly not impossible that a feint may be made from some of the ports up the channel.

We may certainly soon look for some important intelligence. Indeed we have heard from a respectable quarter, that the first consul has fixed on the 10th of this month to try his fortune. One circumstance gives a kind of probability to this. It is well known that the first consul is extremely superstitious in his devotions to the fickle goddesses and fond of particular days on which he has been fortunate. It was on the 10th of November that he overturned the French Directory and laid the foundation of his usurped power.

A considerable degree of concern exists in the public mind on the escape of the Dugnaui Trouin from our fleet in the West Indies. Besides the Elephant, who engaged her, it is believed that two other British ships of war were in fight. This single ship had likewise the fortune to escape from two of our ships of the line on the coast of Spain. This circumstance is certainly singular, and has seldom occurred in our naval history. Yet we doubt not that very satisfactory reasons will be given for the escape of this ship.

Early this morning dispatches were received at the admiralty from Admiral Cornwallis. They were landed Penzance on Thursday evening from his majesty's ship Indefatigable, capt. Moore, which left our fleet off Brest all well on the preceding day at 3 o'clock. The accounts brought by the Indefatigable state, that of late there has been such an unusual battle in the harbour of Brest, as to induce a belief in our own fleet that they will soon venture out, in consequence of positive orders to that effect, however reluctant the French crews may be, and endeavor to make for the point to which they are destined, which there is no kinder doubt is Ireland.

When the dispatches were sent off, our brave tars were in hourly expectation of seeing the enemy put to sea, and were all in high spirits, wishing for nothing more earnestly, than that they might soon have an opportunity of giving them a sound drubbing.

There are a great number of transports at Brest, and it is believed, they were taking troops on board when the dispatches were sent away.

November 7.

The powers of Europe, says an intelligent gentleman, lately arrived from the continent, are, as it were, paralyzed—anxiously waiting the event of the threatened invasion of this country, before they decide as to what part they are to take in the present contest. If it terminate in the discomfiture of the enemy, a greater combination will be immediately formed against France than existed even at the commencement of the revolution; adds the same gentleman.

Dispatches we understand have been sent to Plymouth, to be forwarded with all possible expedition to Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean. They are to be sent out by the Hussar, of 38 guns, captain Wilkinson. Government has received undoubted intelligence of the design of Buonaparte to attempt the landing of a considerable force in Egypt. The Hussar will, it is said, be followed by four ships of the line and some frigates, to reinforce our fleet in that quarter.

November 8.

Our Squadron has been at work again upon the French coast: yesterday afternoon a heavy firing was heard at Deal and Dover, in the quarter of Boulogne, from which it was concluded that a bombardment had taken place, or the attack had been renewed upon the gun boats. No particulars had reached our coast at the departure of the post last night.

BREST, October 24.

[Received in London from a Correspondent.]

There are camped and in cantonment within about the space of 30 miles of this town 170,000. The principal talk among the soldiers and officers is of Ireland. England is rarely mentioned. You will be surprised, as I confess I was when I first heard it, when I tell you there are 22 sail of the line and 5 frigates in this harbour—but with my own eyes I counted them, and also 190 transports, flat bottomed boats very few, but a number of what are called Caroncers, at least 18. They are vessels with oars, about 70 feet long, schooner rigged carrying a 24 pounder in the bow and stern, with swivels, and about 80 artillery men. Bruix, nephew of him blown up by Nelson, commands one detachment of the troops, which are daily exercising in embarking and disembarking. The line of battle ships keep in the inner harbour; seldom more than 6 or 8 are seen in the outer. They frequently change. We are astonished here at the forbearance of your government with respect to Spain and Portugal. Buonaparte has not been here nor do we expect him. Depend upon it, our forces point towards Ireland. Perhaps also the western part of England. I suspect Augereau's army has some connection with the plans here, but I am afraid to ask questions.

ST. OMER'S, October 15.

We expect the first consul here to-morrow, to take his first arrangement. Vandamme, who denounced his uncle, and also his benefactor, who sent him to America, is to have the command of the van, Boig the centre, and Andre off the rear. Petitions came daily to the consul's ear, beseeching him not to risk his sacred person. Six hundred flat bottomed boats are now ready, the 50 men each, appointed and in training; 1400 more are in great forwardness, which will complete the requisite number, 2000. We have about 500,000 men. From Spain to the Baltic, 400,000 are to be allotted for the purpose, of which 200,000 are considered as sacrificed; but with the remainder the deed is to be done. It is understood from the highest authority, that however confined in point of time, there will be three distinct invasions of England, Scotland and Ireland. The first consul is by no means popular here. Jaffa and Rosetta are both talked of, and poor Kleber often lamented. A notion prevails ere this that the invasion will be attempted after some strong easterly wind shall have blown off your ships from our coast, where the wind has been generally observed to veer round towards the south, as after a western gale it does to the north. Our boats are 25 feet long, and will carry 50 men, besides the requisite sailors; but the soldiers are to help row. Dock yard men arrive in great numbers from Marseilles and Toulon, and some sailors also, but the latter are very scarce. The Brest fleet is very defective in these, although otherwise more formidable than you imagine.

I saw yesterday 70 mortars of new construction by Guidot, sent away from Bologne and the coast. They are to

carry farther than the old ones, and with much better effect.

DUNKIRK, October 17.

The day before yesterday failed an American for Havrefordwell; and this day an embargo was laid on all shipping neutral as well as others. Their sailors also are taken. Something serious is about to take place. By the latter end of next month the attempt will certainly be made—From Amsterdam we hear, the Dutch have ten sail of the line in the Texel, besides frigates, and nearly 300 merchantmen, besides a great number of schuyts, which are decked and cable of standing the North Sea. The army in that country, Dutch and French, amounts to 50,000 and are certainly destined for Scotland, three of the floating batteries are complete. Several more are building in our ports, and those of Holland. They are terrible vessels, and said to be formed on the model of those of the late King of Sweden, used with such effect against the Russians, by the advice of Sir Sidney Smith. This day Buonaparte arrived at St. Omer's. Our flat-bottomed boats carry 18 pair of oars, with swivels. The men practice going in and out of them frequently, jumping into the water up to the chin. A channel is cut near Douay and Arras, by which timber is sent in great quantities. We have only one 64 and one frigate here.

POLICE OF PARIS.

The picture exhibited by the report of the prefect of police at Paris to the grand judge for the last republican year, ending September 23, is of a horrid nature.

In the course of the year, according to this report, four hundred and ninety men and one hundred and sixty-seven women have committed suicide at Paris; eighty-one men and sixty-nine women have been murdered, of whom fifty-five men and fifty-two women were foreigners, strangers, or have not been named. Six hundred and forty-four divorces have taken place. One hundred and fifty-five murderers have been executed. Twelve hundred and ten persons have been condemned to the galleys, to the pillory, or to chains; sixteen hundred and twenty-six to hard labour, to longer or shorter imprisonment. Sixty-four have been marked with hot irons. Amongst the criminals executed were seven fathers who had poisoned their children; ten husbands who had murdered wives; six wives who had poisoned their husbands; and fifteen children who had poisoned and otherwise destroyed their parents.

During the same period twelve thousand seventy-six public women, or street-walkers, have been registered, and have paid for the protection of the police. Fifteen hundred and fifty-two kept mistresses are noted and known at the prefecture of police, and three hundred and eight public brothels have been privileged and licensed by the police prefect at Paris.

Washington City, December 28.

By the last mail the executive received dispatches from NEW-ORLEANS, dated on the 3d inst. whence it appears that on the 30th ult. possession of Louisiana was publicly and solemnly delivered to France by the commissioners of Spain. The Spanish troops were of course preparing to embark in order to leave the province. Those of the battalion of Mexico, it was expected, would depart in a few days for Havannah in a fleet of war then at New Orleans.

The American troops it appears, by letters received by the same mail, were to leave Fort Adams on the 9th instant with the commissioners of the United States for New Orleans; where they were anxiously looked for both by the French commissioners and the inhabitants.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the French Republic.
PIERRE CLEMENT LAUSSAT.
Colonial Prefect and Commissioner of the French Government—

To the People of Louisiana.

The million which has made me traverse the Ocean for two thousand five hundred leagues and placed me in the midst of you, this mission, on which I have for so long a time built so many high hopes and so many wishes for your happiness, is now changed: that mission of which I am at this moment the minister and executor is less pleasing though equally flattering to me: inasmuch as it supplies me with a consolation derived from the belief that it will be generally more advantageous to you.

In virtue of their powers and authority the commissioners of his Catholic Majesty have surrendered to me this country and you every where fee the unfurled standard of the French republic, and hear the repeated roar of her cannon, announcing to you that on this day she relieves her dominion over those regions. People of Louisiana, the event will immediately take place; for I am on the eve of transmitting this country to the commissioners of the United States, who are charged to take possession of it in the name of their government; their arrival I anxiously expect.

The approaches of a war, which commenced under such bloody and terrible auspices and which menaced the four quarters of the globe, induced the French government to turn its attention and its cares to these regions. Motives of prudence and humanity uniting with a more enlarged and solid policy, motives in a word, worthy of the genius of that power which balances the great destinies of nations, have given a new direction to the beneficent intention of France have determined her to cede Louisiana to the United States of America.

You, thus become, people of Louisiana, the interesting pledge of a friendship between two republics, which cannot fail of increasing, and becoming every day more secure and more strong; a pledge which will powerfully contribute to their common repose and their common prosperity.

The third article of the treaty will not escape your notice. It is there said:—the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion they profess.

Thus you behold yourselves, people of Louisiana, suddenly invested with a right to the privileges of a free constitution and government, raised by power, cemented by treaties, and long attested by experience.

You are about to make a part of an already numerous and powerful people, renowned for their enterprise, their industry, their patriotism, their knowledge, and who, in their rapid career, promise soon to arrive at the highest and most brilliant rank, ever reached by any nation upon the face of the globe. Its position is at the same time so fortunate, as to prevent insipid and success from lessening its happiness.

However benevolent may be the views of the mother country, (of which you are not ignorant) the immense distance of such a colony, is a rampart which covers oppression, extortion, and abuse; and the facility and certainty of concealment, which it affords, often corrupts the man, who in other circumstances would have looked with detestation on injustice—from this moment you cease to be exposed to this fatal evil.

From the nature of the government of the United States, whose privileges you are immediately to enjoy, you will have even under a provisional arrangement popular governors, subject to your censure and recall, and to whom your permanent esteem, your suffrages and affection will be always necessary.

The public interests and affairs, far from being interdicted to you, will now be your own interest and your own business, upon which your wife and impartial opinions will be sure at length of obtaining a preponderating influence; and to which even you can not remain indifferent without self-condemnation.

The epoch will soon arrive, in which you will choose for yourselves a form of government; which while it will be conformable to the sacred principles of the social compact of the federal union, will be adopted to your manners, to your necessities, to your climate, to your customs, soil and local circumstances.

But especially, you will soon be sensible of the precious advantages of an upright, uncorruptable and impartial administration of justice; whose forms of procedure are invariable. Where limits are carefully applied to the arbitrary application of laws, according to the natural and moral character of judges and juries so as most efficaciously to insure to the citizens their safety and their property; for this is one of the singular attributes peculiar to the government under which you are to live.

Its principles, its legislation, its conduct, its care, its vigilance in regard to the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the progress made in both, are well known to you, even from the advantages which you have yourselves, people of Louisiana, drawn from them.

There never has been, nor ever can be a METROPOLIS, without a colonial monopoly, more or less exclusive; on the contrary, on the part of the United States, you have right to expect a liberty of exportation without limits, and that the privileges of importation will accord with your public wants, and internal industry.

From a happy concurrence, you will be able to buy cheaply and sell at high rates, and will besides reap immense advantages from a place of deposit. The Mississippi, the Nile of America, borders not on deserts of burning sands, but plains more fertile and extensive than any known in the new world, will at the quays of the new Alexander, be covered with thousands of vessels from all nations. Among these vessels, I trust, people of Louisiana, you will always distinguish with com. laisance the French flag and its light will never cease to gladden your hearts. Such is our firm hope; I

formally avow it in the name of this country, and its government.

Buonaparte, in stipulating by the article of the treaty, that the French should be admitted during 12 years to carry on commerce with your shores on the same conditions, and without paying other duties than the citizens of the United States, has wished to renew and perpetuate ties which unite the French of Louisiana, and the Frenchmen of Europe; new strength will be given to the relations already subsisting between these inhabitants of the two continents; the more satisfactory and durable, as it will be founded upon a constant reciprocity of friendly sentiments and services. Your children will be our children, and our children, will become yours. Amidst you they will improve in knowledge and talents, while at the same time they will increase your strength, your instruments of labor and your industry, and will reap with you the gifts of unparelled nature.

I have pleased myself, people of Louisiana, with drawing at length this pleasing picture, and of appealing it to the reproaches of abandonment, and the tender regrets uttered by many among you, who are attached to the country of their ancestors. France and its government will hear of these regrets, with gratitude and affection.

But ere long, you will by your own experience, prove the justice it has shewn you by this eminent and most memorable of benefits.

The French government recognises in this event, the first example offered in modern times, of a colony voluntarily emancipating itself, after the example of those colonies of antiquity, which we so greatly admire. In the present time, and in times to come, may an inhabitant of Louisiana, and a Frenchman, never meet upon any spot of the globe without feeling as brothers. May this title, for that future, be the only one which will truly describe their eternal engagements, and liberal dependence.

At New-Orleans, the 8th Frimaire, year 12 of the French Republic, (November 30, 1803.)

(Signed)

LOUSAT.

By the colonial prefect, commissioner of the French government,
(Signed) DANGEROT,
Secretary to the commission.

From the Republican Spy.

MR. PRINTER,

Amongst the numerous causes for republican triumph, one of no small magnitude, and of vast importance, is the dignified and honorable manner in which the republican press are generally conducted. Whilst a Washington Federalist (a paper printed at that city) is crowded with low buffoonery, mutilated and distorted fragments of speeches, and the most malignant calumnies, we can discover in the National Intelligencer, the republican paper of the same city, the most accurate and impartial statement of congressional and other proceedings, the most generous and dignified demeanor towards its opponents, and patriotic exertions for the welfare and honor of our common country. Whilst we read scarce a motion or a section of a speech, made by the friends of the administration in the federal papers, without meeting with a distortion or a sneer; we find the republican papers, giving the whole proceedings to their readers, with regularity, impartiality and honor. This single circumstance, says a neighboring convert to the republican cause, is amply sufficient to convince him that the opposition, erroneously called federalism, is a wicked, desperate cause, full of mud and pollution, doomed by superintending Providence to a fate, if possible, still more debased and insignificant than at present attends it.

JUBA.

December 7, 1803.

From the American Museum.
Mode of breaking Steers to the draft in a few days.

Let the farmer carefully yoke his steers in a close yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food, when yoked; which will be in the course of a day. Let them again be yoked the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen be fastened before them, in which station let them stand; until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, excepting the steers should be uncommonly wild, which will occasion a second day's practice, after the same manner; and the next day, the steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before as usual, and let them be fastened to a wagon or any other carriage; they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. By the above process the farmer will never fail of success in having good working oxen.

A FARMER.

Wanted to Purchase,
Clean linen and cotton rag.
AT THIS OFFICE.
Tickets in the Chester Church
Lottery for sale, at the 12th

In the house of representatives of the United States articles of impeachment were on the 4th inst. reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, against John Pickering, district judge of New-Hampshire, which were agreed to and ordered to be carried to the Senate.

From the first number of the UNION, a newspaper printed by J. Lyon, & Co. at New Orleans,

New Orleans, December 12.

In consequence of dispatches received by the colonial prefect and commissioner of the French government Citizen Laufsat, on the evening of the 25th ult. a conference took place on Monday following, between the prefect on the part of the French republic, and his excellency governor Spicedo and the Marquis de Cafa Calvo, brigadiers in the army of Spain and commissioners of the Spanish government, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, at which it was agreed that on the succeeding Wednesday the province of Louisiana should be formally delivered to the French republic. On Tuesday

dispositions to that effect took place. Early on Wednesday the Spanish colours were displayed from a lofty flag staff erected for that purpose in front of the town house, where at eleven o'clock the Spanish troops were paraded, having a company of Mexican dragoons on their right, and the militia of New Orleans on their left. The commissioners of the Spanish government proceeded to the town house at 12, and shortly after the colonial prefect repaired to the same place. The public square, the streets, the balconies and even the house tops were crowded with spectators anxious to witness a scene so interesting to the inhabitants. The prefect presented to the commissioners of Spain an order of His Catholic Majesty dated October 15, 1802, for the delivery of the colony, and likewise his credentials or powers from the first consul to receive the same, bearing date the 6th of June, 1803. These papers being read—the keys of the town were delivered by the governor to the prefect; and the Marquis de Cafa Calvo pronounced the oath of allegiance of the people of Louisiana to His Catholic Majesty to be abolished. The record of these proceedings being read, a signal was fired for the descent of the Spanish flag, which was directly followed by another for unfurling that of France. The Spanish troops withdrew: the prefect announced to the militia, in a brief address, the change of government—and gave them a commander. It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that the utmost harmony and good intelligence has presided over the intercourse between the agents of the two nations. The punctuality and good faith which have been observed on this occasion by the Spanish commissioners, and the magnanimity of their behaviour must command the esteem and win the confidence of all nations. The prefect having assumed the reins of government commenced and completed the arduous and important duties of organizing the civil and military departments of the colonial government with a celerity which experience only could have enabled him to perform: the wisdom of his measures may be attested by the harmony and order that prevails among the vast variety of the inhabitants of this country. On Thursday a dinner was given by the prefect to seventy two French, Spanish and American gentlemen, in celebration of the preceding events. After dinner the following toasts were drank:

The French Republic, and Buonaparte. To Spain, and Charles IV.

To the United States, and Thomas Jefferson.

For each toast a treble salute of 21 guns each.

The dinner was succeeded by a splendid illumination, concert, ball, &c. The assemblage of nearly one hundred ladies at the ball was truly beautiful, brilliant and interesting. On the evening of the 6th inst. a fete perhaps more magnificent than that of the prefect and more numerously attended was given by the Marquis de Cafa Calvo, in compliment to the commissary of the French government and in celebration of the happy fulfilment of their respective commissions.

The American citizens here have formed themselves into a corps of volunteers offered their service to the prefect, and been received as auxiliaries to the militia of the town, in which capacity, under the command of Daniel Clark, Esq. they perform regular duty, patiently waiting the arrival of the American troops, who are shortly expected here in company with General Wilkinson, commander of the American troops, and his excellency William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi territory, who have been appointed by the president of the United States, commissioners to receive the government of Louisiana.

The Legislature of this State, adjourned on Saturday last, after passing 111 laws—of which, the following are the most important to our readers.

A LIST OF LAWS,

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1803.

An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for finishing a house of public worship in Baltimore county.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

An act to empower the levy court of Prince-George's county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

An act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the Roman catholic church in Frederick-town, in Frederick county.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing a house of worship at Ephesus, in Cecil county.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of defraying the expense accrued in building a house of worship in the town of Emmitsburgh, in Frederick county.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to repair a church, and erect a parsonage-house, in Cecil county.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to finish the Baptist frame meeting-house in Baltimore county.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for erecting a village at Choptank bridge in Caroline county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Frederick county into election districts.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire-engine and to erect pumps in the town of Easton, in Talbot county.

An act authorizing the laying out a road in Worcester county from Winding's landing to intersect the main road leading from Snow Hill to Philadelphia.

An act to pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government.

An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Baltimore county, to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the German Lutheran and German Presbyterian church in Woodbury, in Frederick county.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to restrain the ill practices used by sheriffs in taking goods by fieri facias and selling them by venditioni exponas.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for repairing Shrewsbury church, in Kent county.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize the building of a Protestant Episcopal church within the city of Baltimore, by the name of Saint Peter's Church, and for other purposes, passed at November session, 1802.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate elections.

An act for the benefit of the congregation of the German or High Dutch reformed christian church in Fredericktown, in Frederick county.

An act to enable the levy court of Talbot county to assess and levy certain sums of money for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

An act authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence.

A supplement to act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the Roman catholic church in Frederick-town, in Frederick county.

An act appointing commissioners to lay out the divisional road between Somerset and Worcester counties, from the mills formerly called John Caldwell's mills, to Cox's branch.

An act for the encouragement of learning in Queen-Anne's county.

An act to establish pilots, and regulate their fees.

An act to ratify an amendment to the constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress to the legislatures of the several states.

An act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the improvement of the streets of the city of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Samuel Wright, of Queen Anne's county.

An act for founding a college in the city or precincts of Baltimore, by the name of Baltimore College.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act respecting the debts due to this state, and the debtors thereof, and for other purposes.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction, dated Fort Adams, Dec. 7.

We have just now received advice from the French commissary that the province had been surrendered to him, and that he is extremely desirous we should arrive with our own troops, that he may make the transfer of it to us.

We shall embark to-morrow with about 500 men, (regulars and militia,) and before this reaches you the stars and stripes of our country will be displayed from the batteries of New Orleans.

From a correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

R U I N S !

The Washington Federalist of yesterday, edited by Elias B. Caldwell, clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, contains a lamentable tale of the "Jefferson" system of ruins brought upon the United States, by the present republican administration. It deeply regrets

The ruin of the army,
The ruin of the navy,
The ruin of the judiciary,
The ruin of the bankrupt system,
The ruin of the internal taxes,
The ruin of the direct tax, and
The ruin of the mint.

But, Mr. Smith, it has strangely forgotten to enumerate other equally important ruins, produced by the same "Jefferson" system of administration, which I must therefore beg leave to supply for the benefit of the Washington Federalist and its supporters, through the medium of your useful Gazette, as follow:

The ruin of the marine corps,
The ruin of the sedition law,
The ruin of the alien law,
The ruin of federalism,
The ruin of monarchy—and, last of all, the ruin of the people, as now experienced in that unfortunate and distressing state of public affairs, by which they find themselves exonerated from the burthens and expenses of a long and bloody war; at peace with all the world, happy at home, respected abroad, in the full enjoyment of liberty and independence, with a national credit and reputation, unknown and unequalled by any other people, in any other nation or empire.

One of the ruined citizens of the United States.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

The following extract, which we have translated from the Leyden Gazette is well calculated to show our countrymen that the pirates of the Mediterranean can be easily brought to order.

Nat. Intel.
FLORENCE, August 19.

Admiral Nelson has bombarded Algiers for ten hours, without intermission: the cause and details of this affair are as follows:

An Algerine fleet met an English frigate near Malta, and summoned her to bring to, but after receiving several broadsides, the frigate escaped, and gained the port of Malta. On receiving this information, two English ships of the line, and two frigates set sail without delay in pursuit of the Barbarian Squadron, which they overtook, and sunk seven of their vessels.

On the news of this defeat the Dey of Algiers had all the English agents thrown into irons, and their property confiscated. Admiral Nelson, when informed of this barbarous reprisal, stationed himself before Algiers, with a squadron of seven frigates. The English admiral immediately ordered his squadron to advance, and in the middle of the night commenced a brisk fire of bombs and heated balls, which spread fear and desolation through the city. The Dey sent a message to lord Nelson, who replied, he could give no answer for several hours, during which interval the bombardment continued without interruption, in such a manner as to cause the most dreadful ravages through the city. Afterwards on a second message from the Dey, with new propositions, lord Nelson demanded that all the English agents should be set at liberty, and a complete indemnity be made for the losses they had sustained, with the release of all the captives. He exacted besides the sum of 500,000 sequins, with a promise that the Dey would never again make either Tuscans or Neapolitans captives.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last Mr. James Clayland, to Miss Sally Martin, daughter of Mr. Robert Martin. On the same evening, Mr. James Wright, to Miss Sally Neall. Also, Mr. William Haynes, to Miss Hannah Bodfield.

DIED.

On the 3rd ult. Mr. Solomon Kenton

of Caroline county. On Friday last, this town, Mr. Peregrine Garnett. On Saturday last, Mrs. Mary Cooper, relict of Mr. James Cooper. On Sunday last, in this town, Mr. Charles Baker, of Caroline county.

ALMANAC—for 1804, next week.

Public Sale.

Agreeably to the power and authority vested in the subscribers, by a letter of attorney of Joseph Telford, late of Talbot County.

They will offer at Public Sale, (on the premises) on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock

SEVERAL very valuable unimproved SLOTS of WOODLAND, near Easton, lying on the road from Easton to Goldborough Neck, and opposite the lots of Nicholas Hammond Esq. The terms of sale will be, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to the subscribers for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in two instalments, within three and six months.

CHARLES EMORY.
JOHN EDMONDSON.

N. B. If the whole of the Lots should not be disposed of on the day of sale—they will again be offered on the above terms, on the Saturday following the 21st instant.

January 10, 1804.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received from the PATENTEES, New-London, a large and general assortment of the following

PATENT MEDICINES, viz:

Dr. Rawson's Patent Bitters.
Lee's Patent Billious Pills
Rawson's Itch Ointment
Thompson's Tooth Paste.
Rawson's Anti-Billious Pills, or Family Physic,
Hinkley's Remedy for Hemorrhoidal Complaints.

Besides the other Patent Medicines and Drugs generally sold.

EDWARD EARLE.
Easton, January 10, 1804.

To be sold at public vendue, ON FIFTH DAY.

The 26th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of James Edmondson, deceased, near Marby Creek Caroline county.

ALL the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; horses, cattle, sheep and farming utensils; a good clock; an excellent carriage and harness—a quantity of good molasses; thirty, or forty barrels of Indian corn; and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars: the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security; and further particulars made known on the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Attendance given by

JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
Executor of
James Edmondson, dec'd.
1 mo. 10th, 1804.

REMOVAL.
LAMBERT REARDON,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to those gentlemen who have so liberally patronized him since his commencement in this town; and informs them that he has removed from his former situation to the house lately occupied by Mr. George Higgins, directly opposite the Post Office, and Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith's Star-Office, where he will be happy in receiving the continued favors of his former friends and the public generally. Having made the necessary arrangements he is now provided with, and will continue to have remitted, from time to time the newest fashions from one of the first houses of the profession in Philadelphia: which will enable him to furnish those who employ him here, but a few days later than the fashions are received in that city.

Easton, January 10, 1804.

SPANISH HIDES.

A QUANTITY of first quality, just received and for sale by

ABRAHAM SINGER,
No. 172, Market-street, Baltimore.

WHO HAS ALSO, FOR SALE, Lamp and Tanners Oil, Maderia, Lisbon, Sherry & other Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Rum, and Groceries generally.

January 10, 1804.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Hay, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this fourth day of January 1804.

NATHAN BAILEY, Exor.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1804.

UNIF Ainger, 4. Jere. Alexander, Thomas Adderlon 3

Samuel Beck, sen. James Blackiston, Lewis Bufl Sarah Beauman, Mary Brufl Hofea Beckley, John Bowers

Dr. Benj. Chace 2 William Carmichael, Sarah Confe

Jeffe Davis Richard Darling, John Ewart Joseph Everitt, Thomas Edwards

Joshua Gurley Richard Graves, Rich. M. Gresham Sophia Granger, James Grant

John B. Hackett Upton S. Heath, Thomas Hynson George Hanlon, James Houston Elizabeth Haggart, Richard Hatchison Humphrey R. Hall

Mr. Kendal Thomas Kemp, Rich. B. Mitchell Alexander Murray, John Middlers Samuel Miller

Thomas Nicholson, Josias Ringgold

William Spencer H. S. Sudlar, William Sluby James Stoops, Alex. Stuart, jun. Henry H. Stuart, Nicholas Slubey

Isaac Todd Wm. Thistherwood, Wm. Thompson Joseph Turner, M. Tilghman, jun.

James Watters Dr. Whittington, Rez. S. Wilmer Sarah Woodland, Amor Williamson

Account of Letters On hands at the Post-Office Centreville, this 1st day of January 1804.

BETTON Tho. Betton A. Catha, Blunt James R.

Cruson Jacob Catradine C. W., Caldwell Jane miss Costin Henry, Clayland Susan mrs Clerk Q. A. C.

Duhamell John Dawson Robert, Downes Bennett

Foreman Stephen Fitch Thomas, Gardner C. W. R. Graham Jos. jun., Holliday mrs. Harris Richard, Harper W. & Son

Keys Sophia mrs. Lee Thomas, Moore Thomas M. Ginnis Danie, Newman Richard Nabb John, Nicholson J. H. jr.

Purnell Samuel Price William, Philips Margaret

Reed George Ringgold Jacob, Southern Cornelia Skinner Zebulana, Sewell Charles

Thompson John Turner Edward, Todd Isaac 2 Thompson J. D., Wills Register of Q. A. C. Wright Samuel, jr.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Friday night, the 30th ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old—13 r-2 hands high, hogg'd and fox'd, on the right side of his mane there are white hairs, and some white spots on his back; he paces, trots and racks very pleasant. Whoever will take up said horse and secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES GARDINER.
Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804.

Fox Hunt.

ON Thursday next will be let out from Mr. Lowe's Tavern, a large Red Fox—where sportsmen are invited to attend and leave their names at the bar—the hounds will go out at 9 o'clock.

January 10, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday the 16th of December last, a dark mulatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slender made; his hair in curly, and looks sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor. His clothes are not recollected, and has been said that he has sold those he took with him. He is an excellent sawyer, and plantation hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again if in this State or Maryland, shall receive twenty dollars and is out of the state the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.
Boy's Side, Talbot county, Md. }
January 10, 1804.

Apollo's Fount.

POOR JACK'S RETURN.

WHAT cheer my dear Poll?—
 didn't I tell you as how,
 That "perhaps I should laughing
 come back?"
 Now you plainly perceive that my words
 have come true,
 So accept a salute from Poor Jack;
 My heart's rig'd with truth, and my
 honesty tight,
 Not a stripe of false colours I wear;
 And the compass of love has directed me
 right,
 To be blest'd with the charms of my
 fair;
 So, d'ye see, that the chaplain may splice
 us in one,
 Let me steer thee to Hymen's kind
 shore,
 For Jack is resolv'd, until that shall be
 done
 To depart from his Polly no more.
 Let your fine courtly lubbers palaver and
 boast,
 Who ne'er fail'd on sincerity's main;
 Let'em cowardly skulk upon flattery's
 coast,
 Such buccanier swabs I disdain;
 It ne'er shall be said that Jack yet has to
 learn,
 How to guard such a comfort as you;
 Do you think I'll crowd canva's and drop
 you after?
 No! shiver my jib, if I do:—
 So, my dear girl, let me take thee in
 tow,
 Since again I'm safe anchor'd on
 shore;
 For until 'fore the chaplain I've plighted
 my vow,
 I'll depart from my Polly no more.
 Let the mild breeze of virtue still waft
 thee through life,
 By the helm of fair constancy steer,
 Nor the rocks, nor the shoals, nor the
 quicksands of strife,
 Start my planks, if you ever need
 fear;
 'Cause, why d'ye mind, while the little
 sweet youth
 Sits smiling on watch up above,
 Can the tempest of fate snap the cable
 of truth,
 Or drag from the anchor of love:
 So cool up your doubts, my sweet char-
 mer, nor think
 To be wreck'd on misfortune's lee
 shore:
 Should adversity board us, together we'll
 sink,
 And never to part any more.
 O my shipmate! remember, our chap-
 lain would say,
 (On his log-book he preach'd to us
 oft.)
 There's a mighty Commander, whom all
 must obey,
 That will order good Christians aloft;
 Then await, my dear girl, swab the lights
 of your fear,
 Don't let sniv'ling your pleasure an-
 noy;
 O my timbers! I like not such squalls to
 take place.
 On the smooth bosom'd ocean of
 joy;
 Bear a hand then, my love, with the
 current of bliss,
 Let's be stretching for Hymen's kind
 shore;
 For, until we're united, depend upon
 this,
 I'll depart from my Polly no more.

THE grateful acknowledgments of
 the Subscriber are respectively
 rendered to those who have favored him
 with their custom since he commenced
 business; at the same time he begs leave
 to inform them and the public in gen-
 eral, that he has removed his shop to the
 South side of the Public Square, oppo-
 site the Court-house, where he intends
 to carry on the TAILORING BUSI-
 NESS in all its various branches. Those
 who think proper to honor him with their
 custom, may rest assured that their work
 shall be done in the best manner, and in
 the newest fashion.

THOMAS HARPER.
 Easton, January 3, 1804. 29.

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Saddle, Cap and Harness maker, Easton,
 TAKES this method of informing
 his friends, and the public in gen-
 eral, that he has removed his shop one
 door higher up Washington-street, to
 the house lately occupied by Mr. Thom-
 as Perrin Smith, as Post-office, and
 Star Printing-office;—and that he has
 furnished himself with a good stock of
 materials, and competent workmen in
 his line, that will enable him to transact
 orders in the best manner, and at the
 shortest notice.
 He has now on hands, ladies side sad-
 dles, gentlemen's saddles, harness for
 single and double carriages, portman-
 teaus, valises, saddle bags, twitch and
 carriage whips, &c. all which he will
 sell on the lowest terms.

December 13, 1803. 25.
 Wanted at the Star-Office,
 A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER—
 of whom constant employ, and liberal wages
 will be given, on immediate application.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-office, Easton
 January 1, 1804.

Thomas Abbott	Anne Akers
Isaac Atkinson	
Gen. Perry Benson	Elizabeth Bailey
Thos. J. Bullitt	Samuel Bradie
William Bryan	Mary Berry
Mathias Bordley	Richard Boulton
Susan Bordley	Augustin Boyer, jr.
Hosea Beckley	George Bevans
Rhoda Bland	Henry Buckley
Soloman Bryan	Mary Bruff
H. & Thos. Bullin	James Berry

Daniel Cain, junr.	Samuel Chamberlain
Josiah Cox 2	Ellis Chandler
Spencer H. Cone	Clerk of Talbot
William Cox	county 2
Thos. S. Denby	Henry Downs
Miss Margaret	Miss Martha Debor-
Denny	rough
Peter Denny	James Dilehay
Joseph Dennis	Haga Davis

Susan Edmondson	Thos. Eccleston
James Earle 3	Thos. L. Emory
John Fleming	Robert Francis
Robert Geddis	Thomas J. Guley
Charles Guley 2	Thomas Gordon
Sally F. Gold-	William G. Gary
borough	Sophia Granger
Major J. Green	Henry Gardner

Wm. Hemfley, jr.	Thomas Hutchins
Rigby Hopkins	John Hopkins
William Hains 2	Zadock Hawley
Abner Homes	

Catherine Innis	John Jenkinson
Henry Kean	Thomas Kemp
Ann Kemp	

Stanley B. Lock-	Soloman Lowe
man	Carbin Lee
John Landrith	William Lowrey
John Landrith	Richard Lloyd
John Lunn	

William Muley 2	Monico Mitchell
Sarah Maggs	James Murphy
T. & J. Nicolle	

James Price	Ignatius Pearce 2
Nancy Parker	Thomas Prince 2
William Pearson	Henrietta Price
Richard Parker	

Edward Roberts	Rev. Mr. Rigg
Thomas Stevens	Joseph Stengeffer
Saucer	Richard Spencer
Thomas Tyler	Robt. L. Tilghman
Dekar Thompson	Eliza Taylor
Dr. James Tilton, jr.	

Thos. Whittington	Sophia Weaver
Anthony Whiteley.	

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Mules for Sale.
 THE subscriber has a large number
 of MULDS, now at Mr. Solomon
 Lowe's in Easton, which he will dispose
 of on reasonable terms. Gentlemen wish-
 ing to purchase those useful animals may
 be supplied by application as above, pre-
 vious to the fifteenth instant: by
 DAVID ROBINSON.
 Easton, January 3, 1804. 34

200 Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber,
 living near the Hole in the Wall,
 Talbot County, Maryland, on the 27th
 ult. four Negroes—viz. one Negro man
 named JIM, about 35 or 36 years of age,
 black complexion, and a blacksmith by
 trade. BILL, a Negro boy, about 18
 or 19 years of age, yellow complexion,
 fear on his nose. RACHEL, about 17
 or 18 years of age, yellow complexion.
 ESTHER, 9 or 10 ten years of age,
 black. Whoever will take up said Ne-
 groes, and secure them so that I get them
 again, shall receive the above reward,
 and all charges paid if brought home,
 and in proportion for either of them.
 MARGARET BROMWELL.
 January 3, 1804. 3

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
 scriber hath obtained from the Or-
 phan's court of Queen Ann's county,
 State of Maryland, letters of administra-
 tion on the Personal Estate of Christo-
 pher W. Carradine, late of said county
 deceased. All persons having claims
 against said estate, are hereby warned
 to exhibit the same, with the proper
 vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th
 of November next;—they may other-
 wise be excluded from all benefit of said
 estate:—and those indebted, are request-
 ed to make immediate payment, to John
 Brown, jun. who is fully authorized to
 adjust and receive all claims due said de-
 ceased. Given under my hand, this
 first day of December, Anno Do-
 mini. 1803.
 JANE W. CARRADINE, ad-
 ministratrix.

Wanted Immediately,
 At the STAR-OFFICE an Apprentice
 To the Printing Business.

New Broom Sweeps Clean.

MR. Edward Price will have the
 management of the property
 called Gibbon's Mill for the ensuing year.
 From the general approved conduct
 of Mr. Price, his knowledge of the mill-
 ing business, and unquestionable integrity,
 customers to this mill may reasonably
 calculate on receiving as much justice
 and satisfaction as from any other. In
 a few weeks will be erected every neces-
 sary machinery for cleaning grain, simi-
 lar to those in the most approved and best
 constructed mills. From former custo-
 mers and others a trial is solicited.

JOHN BENNETT.
 January 3, 1804. 3

For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, be-
 longing to John S. Blake, Esq.
 on one of which are two Brick houses
 with kitchen, granary, and stable.—Also
 about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
 acres of land, near the head of Green-
 woods creek, and one mile from Wye
 river, ninety acres of which are covered
 with fine timber, and the remainder is
 rich arable land and branch. This land
 will be divided into two lots, or sold to-
 gether, as may be most agreeable to the
 purchaser. For terms apply to
 WILLIAM RICHMOND.
 Queen-Ann's County, }
 January 3, 1803. } 2m

Wanted to Purchase.

For a term of Years.
 A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN,
 that can be well recommended,
 for her honesty and integrity. For such
 a Woman a generous price will be given
 in cash, by application to the Editor of
 the Star.
 Easton, January 3, 1804. 3

Lost or Mislaid.

IN CENTREVILLE, on the 23d
 instant, a double cased, old fash-
 ioned Gilt Watch, having a second hand
 extending across the face, like the needle
 of a Compass, a Key, and Chain of twisted
 sewing Silk. Neither the makers
 name, nor number of the Watch recol-
 lected. Any person who will leave her
 with the Editor of the Star, Easton, or
 Mr. Benjamin Hatcheson, in Centreville,
 shall receive ten dollars, and no questions
 asked.
 December 27, 1803. 34

SAMUEL STEVENS,

Saddle, Cap, and Harness-Maker, opposite
 Mr. Thomas Prince's Tavern, Easton,
 RETURNS his thanks to his friends
 and the public, for the many fa-
 vours he has received since his commence-
 ment; and at the same time begs leave
 to inform them that he has furnished
 himself with a good Stock of Materials,
 such as,
 English Saddle Trees.
 Best Plated Duke Bridle Bits.
 ———— Portsmouth Ditto.
 ———— Waymouth Ditto.
 ———— Sharps Ditto.
 ———— Snaffle Ditto.
 Plated Buckles and Tips, Ditto. Stir-
 rup Irons, and Martingale Hooks; also,
 Steel, and Common Ditto. All which
 articles, he will dispose of on as low
 terms as they can be purchased in East-
 on.
 Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Car-
 riage-Harness, Saddle-Bags, &c. &c.—
 Those who may favor him with their cus-
 tom, may depend on punctuality, as he
 intends paying the strictest attention to
 business.
 December 27, 1803. 5

Notice.
 ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Jo-
 seph Telford, of Easton, on Bond,
 Note or Open Account, are requested
 to make immediate payment to the sub-
 scribers: And all persons having claims
 against the said Telford, are desired to
 bring them in, properly authenticated.
 CHARLES EMMORY,
 AND
 JOHN EDMONDSON,
 Attorneys in Fact for
 Joseph Telford.
 December 13, 1803. 6

HAVING received information from

several of my friends on the Es-
 tern Shore, of a report circulating there,
 that it was my intention to decline the
 Commission Business—I beg leave to as-
 sure 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 prop-
 erty to my care, may rely on every ex-
 ertion being made for their interest, by
 their most obedient servant,
 RICHARD NICOLS.
 Baltimore, August 2, 1803. 11

To be Rented.

For the Ensuing Year,
 THE HOUSE and LOT, now oc-
 cupied by William B. Smith, on
 Washington-street.—Also, one small
 HOUSE, on the same street, at present
 occupied by William Haynes. Also fe-
 veral valuable unimproved LOTS of
 GROUND, for sale, or lease. For terms
 apply to the subscriber.
 SAMUEL BALDWIN.
 Easton, Nov. 29. 391f

Magistrates and other Blanks.

for sale at the Easton Book-store.

REMOVAL.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, & CO.
 RESPECTFULLY inform their
 friends, that they have removed
 their store to the house lately occupied by
 Mr. Owen Kennard, opposite the Court
 house; and are now opening, in addition
 to their former stock, a general assort-
 ment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,
 which they will dispose of on their usual
 low terms for cash or country produce.
 Easton Dec. 27, 1803. 11

Medicines.

THE subscriber has lately opened a
 general and well chosen assort-
 ment of the Medicines, Furniture, and
 Instruments usually kept by Druggists,
 which he offers for sale at the most re-
 duced cash prices; practitioners of me-
 dicine in the neighboring towns and
 counties, and country store-keepers,
 (whose custom it is to keep a small as-
 sortment of medicines in ordinary use)
 may be promptly and cheaply supplied.
 To masters of families also the subscriber
 offers small

Medicine Chests.

containing the most useful Medicines,
 neatly put up, with directions—econo-
 my need hardly be urged in recommen-
 dation of one of these, for every family
 in the country—persons but a few miles
 distant from a physician may by this
 mean save themselves much expence and
 trouble, not to mention the propriety of
 keeping at hand medicines sometimes im-
 mediately necessary.

Patent Medicines;

Church's and Bateman's Cough Drops,
 Warner's Elixer, Stoughton's Bitters,
 Godfrey's Cordial, Haarlem and British
 Oils, Anderson's and Hooper's Pills,
 James's Powder's, Essential Salt of Lem-
 mons, Kennedy's Corn Plaster, Steer's Op-
 odelor, Dr. Han's Anti-bilious Pills, &c.
 to which a large addition is shortly ex-
 pected.
 The subscriber also has for sale a small
 assortment of groceries; as cogniac and
 Bordeaux brandies of excellent quality,
 genuine Holland gin, Jamaica and other
 W. India spirits, Antigua and N. E. rum,
 and whiskey—spices fresh and good—
 mould and dirt candles—soap—window
 glass—nails—a few sets of handsome
 tea china—genuine Havana segars, &c.
 All of which he will sell at the lowest
 rates for Cash.
 E. EARLE.
 November 1, 1803. 3
 N. B. Indelible ink for sale—Paper,
 Pencils, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, &c.

Female Education.

THE REV. ELISHA RIGG having
 rented the house now occupied by
 the hon. Wm. Hindman, Esq. informs
 the public, that he purposes to remove
 his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither,
 against the 1st day of January next. He
 will then be able to admit several young
 ladies in addition to the number he al-
 ready has. The house is large and com-
 fortable, and pleasantly situated on the
 Talbot county shore of Wye river, 13
 miles from Easton, and 12 from Cen-
 treville.

The branches of literature at present
 taught in his School are Reading, Writ-
 ing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geo-
 graphy and the Elements of General
 History. Mr. R. has provided a com-
 plete map of the world, exhibiting every
 country on the globe at one view, and a
 separate map of each quarter of the
 world, with the several countries paint-
 ed in different colors which greatly fa-
 cilitates the acquisition of a correct idea
 of their relative positions and dimen-
 sions. But to those branches he intends
 to add Music, Drawing and the various
 kinds of Needle-work. A governess, of
 an improved understanding, unexceptio-
 nable principles and easy manners, well
 fitted to be engaged to superintend this
 Needlework, and such other accom-
 plishments as belong, peculiarly, to the
 female character, an advantage to the
 School, of which Mr. R. could not here-
 tofore avail himself, for want of house-
 room. The terms for Boarding and
 Tuition (Music and Drawing excepted)
 are £. 50 per ann. to be paid in quar-
 terly payments.
 N. B. The Boarders find their own
 Beds, &c.
 Queen Ann's county, Oct. 4, 1803.

In Chancery, Dec. 24, 1803.

ORDERED that the sale made by
 Alexander Stuart, Trustee for the
 sale of the real estate devised by William
 L. Murray, as stated in his report, ex-
 clusive of the said to Waddle and Raf-
 sum and the purchase made to preserve
 the property, as mentioned in the report,
 shall be confirmed, unless cause to the
 contrary be shewn before the first day of
 March next, provided a copy of the or-
 der be inserted in a newspaper of Easton
 three times before the end of January
 next.
 The report states, that the whole es-
 tate exclusive of about 1100 acres was
 sold in lots, and that the amount of the
 sales is £. 2,715 1 9.
 True Copy,
 Tef,
 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
 Reg. Cur. Can.

Chesapeake and Delaware

Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Di-
 rectors of the Chesapeake and Dela-
 ware Canal Company, held at Wil-
 mington, on Wednesday the twenty-
 third day of November, 1803.
 ORDERED, That the proprietors ad-
 vance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars,
 upon each share respectively on or before
 the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TATNAL, President.

James C. Filher,	Samuel Chew,
John Adlam,	George Gale,
Kenley Johns,	Joshua Gilpin,
William Tilghman,	

To be paid to either of the following
 named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatal, Wilmington.
Kenley Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou. Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.

Published by order of the Board,
 EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.
 Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

The Subscriber

Has just received from the Patent Medi-
 cine Ware-House, of RICHARD LEE,
 & Co. New-York,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Genuine Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz:
 Dr. HANN'S Anti-Bilious Pills;
 Celebrated for evacuating superfluous
 bile, and preventing its morbid secretion
 —removing obstinate costiveness—rest-
 oring and amending the appetite, &c.
 and are esteemed a valuable preventative
 of the Yellow Fever.

Dr. HANN'S genuine Eye Water,
 a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the
 eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops
 —a long eulogium on the virtues of this
 medicine is unnecessary, it never having
 failed in many thousand cases—not one
 in a hundred has had occasion to take
 more than one bottle, and numbers not
 half a bottle.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch
 —which is warranted an infallible reme-
 dy at one application.

Restorative Powder, for the
 Teeth and Gums.

Hamilton's Elixir, a sovereign
 remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, ca-
 tarrhs, asthma's, sore throats, and ap-
 proaching consumptions.

Hamilton's essence and extract
 of Mustard, which has performed more
 cures than all the other medicines ever be-
 fore made public—in rheumatism, gouty
 palsy, sprains, &c.

The genuine Persion Lotion;
 so celebrated among the fashionable thro-
 out Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, per-
 fectly innocent and free from corrosive
 and repellent minerals, (the basis of other
 lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
 preventing and removing blemishes of ev-
 ery kind particularly freckles, pimples,
 inflammatory redness, scurfs, titters, ring-
 worms, sun-burns, prickly heat, prema-
 ture wrinkles, &c.

Dr. HANN'S true and genuine
 German Corn Plaster—an infallible
 remedy for corns speedily removing them
 root and branch, without giving pain.

The patent Indian Vegetable
 Specific, prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

HAMILTON'S Worm Destroying
 Lozenges. This medicine which is in-
 nocent and mild, as it is certain and effi-
 cacious in its operation, cannot injure the
 youngest infant, should no Worms exist
 in the body; but will without pain or
 griping cleanse the stomach and bowels,
 of whatever is foul or offensive, and
 thereby prevent the production of worms
 and many fatal disorders.

HAMILTON'S Grand Restorative
 is recommended as an invaluable medi-
 cine for the speedy relief and permanent
 cure of the various complaints which re-
 sult from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
 indiscretions—residence in climates un-
 favorable to the constitution—the im-
 moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication
 or any other destructive intemperance—
 the unskillful or excessive use of mercury
 —the diseases peculiar to females at a cer-
 tain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.
 Various other Patent Medicines, besides
 those enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general sup-
 ply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices,
 Dyes, &c. All which he will sell at the
 most reduced prices.
 Orders from the Country will be
 promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, jun.
 Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 11

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the Sub-
 scriber hath obtained from the Or-
 phan's Court of Cecil county, Letters of
 administration on the personal estate of
 Peter Green, late of said county deceas-
 ed. All persons having claims against
 the said deceased, are hereby warned to
 exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
 of to the subscriber on or before the tenth
 day of July next, they may otherwise be
 law be excluded from all benefit of said
 estate. Given under my hand this 14th
 day of December, Anno Domini 1803.
 WILLIAM BRYAN, Administ.



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

[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1804.

[NO. 20....228.]

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.

(BY AUTHORITY)

By the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and the Delaware, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias nations of Indians was concluded and signed on the seventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty fifth day of November in the year aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty between the United States of America and the Delaware, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias nations of Indians.

Articles of a treaty made at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the lake, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, superintendent of Indian affairs and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes North West of the Ohio of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delaware, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies and Kickapoos by their chiefs and head warriors, and those of the Eel River, Weas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias by their agents and representatives Tuthinipee, Winnemac, Richewille and Little Turtle (who are properly authorized by the said tribes) of the other part.

Article 1st. Whereas it is declared by the 4th article of the treaty of Greenville that the United States reserve for their use the post St. Vincennes and all the lands adjacent to which the Indian titles had been extinguished: And whereas it has been found difficult to determine the precise limits of the said tract as held by the French and British governments; it is hereby agreed that the boundaries of the said tract, shall be as follows: Beginning at Point Coupee on the Wabash, and running thence by a line North seventy-eight degrees, West twelve miles; thence by a line parallel to the general course of the Wabash, until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same, passing through the mouth of White river; thence by the last mentioned across, the Wabash and towards the Ohio seventy-two miles; thence by a line North twelve degrees West until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same, passing thro' Point Coupee and by the last mentioned line to the place of beginning.

Art. 2d. The United States hereby relinquish all claim which they may have had to any lands adjoining to, or in the neighborhood of the tract above described.

Art. 3d. As a mark of their regard and attachment to the United States, whom they acknowledge for their only friends and protectors, and for the consideration herein mentioned, the said tribes do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States the great Salt Spring upon the Saline creek which falls into the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash, with a quantity of land surrounding it, not exceeding four miles square, and which may be laid off in a square or oblong, as the one or the other may be found most convenient to the United States. And the said United States being desirous that the Indian tribes should participate in the benefits to be derived from the said spring, hereby engage to deliver yearly and every year for the use of the said Indians a quantity of salt not exceeding one hundred and fifty bushels, and which shall be divided among the several tribes in such manner as the general council of the chiefs may determine.

Art. 4th. For the consideration before mentioned and for the convenience which the said tribes will themselves derive from such establishments it is hereby agreed that as soon as the tribes call

ed the Kickapoos, Eel River, Weas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias shall give their consent to the measure, the United States shall have the right of locating three tracts of land (of which size as may be agreed upon with the last mentioned tribes) on the main road between Vincennes and Kaskaskias, and one other between Vincennes and Clarksville for the purpose of erecting houses of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers. But it is expressly understood that if the said locations are made on any of the rivers which cross the said road and ferries shall be established on the same, that in times of high water any Indian or Indians belonging to either of the tribes who are parties to this treaty shall have the privilege of crossing such ferry toll free.

Art. 5th. Whereas there is reason to believe that if the boundary lines of the tract described in the first article should be run in the manner therein directed that some of the settlements and locations of land made by the citizens of the United States will fall in the Indian country. It is hereby agreed that such alterations shall be made in the direction of the said lines as will include them; and a quantity of land equal in quantity to what may be thus taken shall be given to the said tribes either at the East or the West end of the tract.

IN TESTIMONY whereof the commissioner of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies and Kickapoos, and those of the Eel River, Weas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias, by their agents and representatives Tuthinipee, Winnemac, Richewille and the Little Turtle, (who are properly authorized by the said tribes) have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at Fort Wayne this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, (seal.) SHAWANOES.

Neanemseech, his X mark, (seal.) PUTAWATIMIES.

Tuthinipee, his X mark, (seal.) WINNEMAC, his X mark, (seal.)

On behalf of the Putawatimies and Eel River, Weas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias whom they represent.

Wannungalca, (or five meddals) his X mark, (seal.)

Kee-saas, (or Sun) his X mark, (seal.) MIAMIES.

Richewille, his X mark, (seal.) Me-the-knn-nogh-quo, (or Little Turtle) his X mark, (seal.)

On behalf of themselves and Eel River, Weas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias, whom they represent.

KICKAPOOS.

Nah-mah-to-haw, (or standing) his X mark, (seal.)

Pash-the-hah, (or Cat) his X mark, (seal.) DELEWARES.

Tetubuxike, his X mark, (seal.) Bu-kon-ge-helas, his X mark, (seal.)

Hockingpomkenn, his X mark, (seal.) RECHKAWHANUND, his X mark, (seal.)

SHAWANOES.

Cut-he-we-ka-law, (or black hoof) his X mark, (seal.)

Methawnasue, his X mark, (seal.) Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Rice Jones, Secretary to the commissioner.

Jno. Gibbon, Secretary Ind. ter.

Tho. Pature, capt. 1st regt. inf.

Wm. Wells, Interpreter.

Jno. Johnson, U. S. Factor.

Hendrick Aupaumut, chief of Mshhecon.

Thomas Freeman.

The proceeding at the within treaty were faithfully interpreted by us John Gibbon and William Wells, that is for the Delaware John Gibbon, and for the rest of the tribes William Wells.

John Gibbon.

William Wells.

Now therefore to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States. I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be

affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, U. S. the twenty-sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Independence of the said States, the twenty-eighth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President, JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

Congress

OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, December 29.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill, received from the senate, to sell the General Green; and to make an addition to the navy.

Dr. Eustis moved an additional section, allowing rations to half pay officers, subject to navy orders, provided they are not employed on board of merchant vessels or otherwise engaged in trafficking their personal affairs.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Eustis, Nicholson and Clay; and opposed by Messrs. Macon, Smilie, Gregg and Claiborne; and on the question being taken, was agreed to—ayes 52—noes 44.

Mr. Macon moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill which authorizes the president, in case the public exigency shall acquire it, to cause to be built or purchased two small vessels of war, appropriating therefor 50,000 dollars.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Macon, Smilie, and Holland; and opposed by Messrs. S. L. Mitchell, Nicholson and Eustis.

Mr. Gregg moved that the committee should rise in order that leave should be refused them to sit again, and that the bill should be committed to a committee appointed on naval affairs, for the purpose of obtaining information.

The motion for the rising of the committee was carried—ayes 52—noes 42—the house then gave the committee leave to sit again—ayes 48—noes 45.

During the debate on the above subject, a message was received from the senate stating their final adherence to their amendments to the salary bill.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendments of the senate to the salary bill, made a report, concluding with a resolution "that this house adhere to their disagreement to the amendments of the senate."

The house immediately took up the report.

Mr. Nicholson moved to adjourn—motion lost.

Mr. Smilie moved to postpone the report till to-morrow—motion lost—ayes 17.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the report of the committee and carried in the affirmative—ayes 71—nays 22.

The salary bill is therefore lost.

Friday, December 30.

An engrossed bill for the relief of John Coles was read the third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the articles of impeachment against John Pickering, district judge of the district of New Hampshire, impeached last session of high crimes and misdemeanors.

After reading the articles, in the first instance entirely through, and afterwards by paragraph, and several depositions called for, the committee reported their agreement to the articles.

The house took up the report of the committee.

Mr. Tenney called for the reading of several depositions, which being read,

Mr. Tenney said he had called for the reading of the depositions to show that Mr. Pickering had sustained a respectable character, and that his recent conduct had arisen from insanity. For this reason he thought the articles should not be agreed to by the house.

Mr. Nicholson replied, that at the last session the house had determined that they would impeach John Pickering. It became therefore, their duty at this time to furnish the senate with the articles—Whether John Pickering was insane or not, it was not for him to decide; but he was clearly of the opinion that the insanity, stated by the gentleman from

New Hampshire, proceeded from constant and habitual intoxication. This information he had obtained from the most respectable sources. After the last session, Mr. N. said when he perceived the charges made in some public prints against the house of representatives for impeaching a man labouring under insanity, he had made it his business to enquire into this fact; in consequence of which he had received information by letter from several respectable men in New Hampshire, stating the judge was under the influence of habitual intoxication. It was also stated, in the deposition of the marshal, that the last time the judge was on the bench, he went directly from a grog-shop, and was in a state of intoxication.

The report was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the articles were ordered to be enrolled, in correspondence with the practice of the house.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, ordered that eleven managers be appointed on the part of this house.

Mr. Jackson moved that the managers should be appointed by the speaker.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Smilie, Findley, and Thatcher; and opposed by Mr. Dennis, Dr. Mitchell, and Mr. Gregg; and negatived.

It was then moved that the appointment should be made by ballot.

This motion was supported by Messrs. R. Griswold, S. L. Mitchell, Gregg, Elliot, Holland, G. W. Campbell, Dennis, Skinner, Bedinger, and Sandford, and opposed by Messrs. Smilie, Nicholson, and Alston, who advocated an appointment by votes given viva voce.

The question being put, it was, without a division, resolved that the appointment should be by ballot.

The ballot was postponed till Monday. Messrs. Southard, Elmer, and Sloan, representatives for New Jersey, appeared and took their seats.

Monday, January 2.

The enrolled articles of Impeachment against John Pickering were read and signed by the speaker.

The house proceeded to elect by ballot eleven managers—Mr. Nicholson and Mr. R. Griswold tellers.

One hundred and nine ballots were given, 55 making a majority.

For Mr. Nicholson,	104
Mr. Early,	85
Mr. Rodney,	81
Dr. Eustis,	71
Mr. R. Griswold,	70
Mr. J. Randolph,	70
Dr. Mitchell,	61
Mr. G. W. Campbell,	60
Mr. Blackledge,	57
Mr. Boyle,	46
Mr. J. Clay,	37
Mr. Newton,	35
Mr. Varnum,	30
Mr. Elliot,	25
Mr. Holland,	21
Mr. Smilie,	19
Mr. Huger,	14
Mr. Thatcher,	13

With other scattered votes.

Of which gentlemen the nine first having a majority were declared to be elected.

The house then proceeded to ballot for the two remaining managers Mr. R. Griswold, and J. Randolph acting as tellers.

Eighty-eight votes were given, 45 constituting a majority.

For Mr. Boyle,	72
Mr. J. Clay,	56
Mr. Varnum,	12
Mr. Newton,	12
Mr. Elliot,	7

With other scattered votes.

The first having a majority were declared to be elected.

Mr. Griswold begged to be excused from serving as a manager, and stated that he was already on several committees.

The house having excused him, proceeded to a third ballot.

Seventy-nine ballots were given, 40 constituting a majority.

For Mr. Newton,	26
Mr. Elliot,	19
Mr. Varnum,	19
Mr. Thatcher,	12
Mr. Dana,	2
Mr. Findley,	1

No CHOICE.

The house proceeded to a fourth ballot.

Eighty ballots were given, 41 constituting a majority.	
For Mr. Newton,	49
Mr. Elliot,	14

Mr. Mott, Mr. Newton having a majority was declared to be elected.

In the above ballots several votes given for Messrs Randolph, Mitchell, Campbell, and Clay were not counted, owing to there being other gentlemen of similar names in the house.

The eleven managers are, therefore, as follow:

Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Early,
Mr. Rodney,
Mr. J. Randolph,
Mr. Eustis,
Dr. Mitchell,
Mr. G. W. Campbell,
Mr. Blackledge,
Mr. Boyle,
Mr. J. Clay,
Mr. Newton.

Tuesday, January 3.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. J. Smith in the chair—on the bill making appropriation for the military service for the year 1804.

The bill, being reported, was immediately taken up by the house, and after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchell, after taking an interesting view of the heavy impositions laid on American vessels, entering British ports, offered the following resolution:

Resolved that the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire into the expediency of laying and collecting a tonnage duty on foreign ships and vessels entering the ports and harbours of the United States, as an equivalent for the advantages such ships or vessels derive from the light houses they pass inwards and outwards, and to report their opinion thereon by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Huger, from the committee appointed on the 15th of November, to whom was referred the report of a committee made at the last session on that part of the message of the president of the United States, which relates to the fostering the fisheries of the United States, with instructions to enquire what measures are necessary for the encouragement of the whale and cod fisheries, made a detailed report, concluding with a resolution, that there be paid on each ton of vessels employed in the whale fisheries cents for each voyage, provided that a greater sum than dollars shall not be paid for each vessel.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Leib offered the following resolution:

Resolved that the secretary of the navy do report to this house, a statement of all the monies advanced for the pay clothing, subsistence, and contingencies of the corps of marines, from the time of the organization and establishment of that corps to the close of the last year, exhibiting the dates of the advances and to whom made; also an account standing generally under each head of expenditure aforesaid, when and by whom and what amount of money has been accounted for, and showing the balances, if any, now in advance and not accounted for.

Agreed to without a division.

Mr. Kennedy called up his resolution, prohibiting that the sums received in the ports of the United States, for the relief and maintenance of sick and disabled seamen, be expended in the districts wherein they are collected, and that the surplus be placed for certain purposes under the direction of the president.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. J. Clay observed that considerable injury had accrued to the United States from the existing provisions of the revenue laws in cases wherein they were infringed. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved that persons guilty of crimes arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or incurring fines or forfeitures by breaches of the said laws, may be prosecuted, tried and punished at any time within five years after the time of committing the offence or incurring the fine or forfeiture, any provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill to allow a drawback of duties on goods, wares and merchandize transported by land, in the cases therein mentioned.

The committee, after some discussion

of the bill, rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Dr. Mitchell observed that there had been some conversation in the house during the last session, concerning the sums of money paid by our merchants on foreign voyages. He wished to renew that subject, as well worthy of the attention of government.

Foreign nations levy money upon our vessels, which frequent their ports, for the purpose of supporting their light-houses. The sums paid by our merchants in compliance with these exactions are very considerable. The contribution which strangers are thus obliged to make, constitute a fund, that goes a great way towards defraying the expense of those establishments, to the great relief of their own subjects.

The average amount of light-money, paid by every vessel that enters a British port, is about 4d sterling the ton, for every light the may have passed inwards, or that the may be expected to pass outwards. Calculating by this rule an American ship of 284 tons entering the port of London, is charged with duties for the maintenance of the following lights; all along up the British channel to wit: Scilly, Longships, Lizard, Ed-dystone, Portland, Calkeys, Needles, Owers, Dungeness, Forelands, Goodwin and the Nore. They amount to thirty-four pounds sterling, and the stamped paper for the receipt four pence more. Besides this, the duties to the Trinity House for such a ship, amount to nine pounds, seven shillings and eight pence. In addition to which there is demanded and paid by virtue of an act of George III for the maintenance and improvement of the Harbour of Ramsgate, seven pounds and two shillings. So that the amount of these impositions for light-money and Ramsgate harbour money, on a ship under 300 tons, for a single voyage to London amounts to fifty pounds and ten shillings sterling, which is equal to 222 dollars, independent of her tonnage, duties on merchandize, pilotage, and other expenses.

An American vessel entering the harbour of Hull, the lights are charged as before viz Scilly, Longships, Lizard, Ed-dystone, Portland, Calkeys, Needles, Owers, Dungeness, Forelands and Goodwin: and to these are added the lights on the eastern coast of England, such as Sunk, Harwick, Gatt, Lowfoist, Har-bro, Winterton, Orford, Shawl, Dudgeon, Faulness and the Spurn. The amount of these demands for light-money in an American ship of 245 tons is thirty seven pounds and six shillings sterling. At Hull, the collector enforces payment of Ramsgate harbour duties to the amount of £ 6 2 6, and of Dover harbour dues to the amount of £ 3 1 3. The demand for supporting lights few of which perhaps were seen on the passage and for improving harbours which were not entered by the ship, amount to forty six pounds nine shillings and nine pence sterling on a burthen less than 250 tons.—An amount of demand exceeding two hundred and four dollars.

If an American ship goes to Liverpool she is charged for the light up St George's Channel. A ship of 314 tons is made to pay for supporting the lights at Milford, that called the Smalls, and another known by the name of Skerries. These several demands with the price of stamps, come to £ 15 14 2 sterling on a vessel of that burthen for one voyage or more than 63 dollars for light money alone.—For each of these three light houses the charge is exactly 4d sterling the ton.

Light houses have been established by the government of the United States on many parts of our extensive coast. Many parts of it are admirably illuminated. And the whole expense of these valuable establishments, is defrayed from the treasury out of the ordinary income. Foreigners who visit our ports, participate the security and advantages of these guides to mariners, as fully as our own citizens.—But they pay nothing for this privilege of directing themselves by our lights. Foreign nations have acknowledged the principle that duties ought to be collected from their commercial visitors, for supporting light houses, and they compel our merchants to pay them. It is a correct principle of distributive justice, that we should cause our commercial visitors to pay something also for the establishment and improvement of our light houses. A duty on tonnage, for this express purpose, could easily be laid and collected from foreign vessels, and would add materially to our means of keeping them in good repair and attendance. A sum for example, of 6 or 7 cents per ton upon every foreign vessel for every light house she shall have passed, will make a valuable fund for the humane and excellent institution of light houses. To the intent that this interesting subject may be investigated and that our government may avail itself of its own proper rights and resources, I move the following resolution:

That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire into the expediency of laying and collecting a tonnage duty on foreign ships and vessels entering the ports and harbours of the United States, for an equivalent for the advantages which such ships and

vessels derive from the light houses they pass, inwards and outwards.

A message was received from the president of the United States follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I now lay before congress the annual account of the fund established for defraying the contingent charges of government. No occasion having arisen for making use of any part of it in the present year, the balance of eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, unexpended at the end of the last year, remains now in the treasury.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Wednesday, January 4.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States in the year 1804, was read the third time and passed.

The house went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States during the year 1804. The committee reported the bill and the house ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

The house again went into a committee of the whole—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the bill to extend the time for making the oath required in case of goods, wares and merchandize exported, and entitled to drawback, and therein to amend the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Several amendments having been made, the committee rose, and reported the bill. The house immediately concurred in the amendments; when, on the motion of Mr. J. Clay, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. G. W. Campbell offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier.

Ordered to lie on the table. The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the senate, for the sale of the General Green, and for making a further addition to the navy—Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The chairman stated that the motion under consideration, when the committee rose, was to strike out the 2d section of the bill, which provides for the building or purchase of two small armed vessels, and appropriates therefor 50,000 dollars.

Mr. Nicholson observed that since this subject had been before the committee he had made it his business to enquire into the existing necessity for the two small vessels contemplated to be added to the navy. He had learned from authority in which he reposed full confidence that two such vessels might at present be advantageously employed, but that one of them was indispensably necessary. Sensible of the large demands upon the treasury, though his opinions remained unchanged, he would agree, in case the honorable Speaker (Mr. Macon) would wave his motion to strike out the whole section, or in case they should negative it, to a provision being made for one vessel instead of two, and a reduction of the sum appropriated to 25,000 dollars.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) expressed his regret at his inability, holding still the same sentiments he had on a former occasion avowed, to comply with the wishes of the gentlemen from Maryland.

A debate of some length ensued on the motion of Mr. Macon to strike out the second section.

Messrs. Smilie, and J. Randolph supported the motion. They contended that no necessity existed in the present situation of the United States for an augmentation of the navy; that it remained in the same state it had been fixed in March 1801, with the addition of four small vessels for the Mediterranean service; that it had heretofore proved fully competent to the protection of commerce, even when the complexion of our affairs was less pacific than at present, that the Mediterranean service had evinced that large vessels produced in that quarter more decisive effects than small ones; and that of the former destruction of vessels we had a sufficient number unemployed; that one great occasion for small vessels was removed by the permission of the state of South Carolina to import slaves which superceded the necessity of any additional force to restrain their illegal admission into the United States; that this addition to our marine force did not appear to be necessary, inasmuch as the president, whose constitutional duty it was to give information to congress of the state of the union, and who directed the armed force of the nation, had not intimated his opinion of its necessity; and that congress might be sure, if he thought it necessary, he would not hesitate to apprise them of it; that in adopting this provision of the bill, the house was acting altogether in the dark, as no estimates of the expense had been furnished, and not even a com-

mittee appointed to examine either the propriety or expense of the measure.—It was alleged that it became the legislature, in the present posture of the national finances, to be uncommonly circumspect. New and heavy pecuniary obligations had been incurred, and time alone could show whether the present resources would be more than commensurate to meet them. That the secretary of the treasury, at the opening of the session had spoken of the competency of our resources with a caution which ought to impress the house with the necessity of exercising the closest economy, unless disposed to vote new taxes. To this point, this measure manifestly tended, and it became those who were hostile to new taxes, to hesitate before they adopted a measure that promised to lead to it.

The motion was, on the other hand, opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Eustis, R. Griswold and Huger. They observed that the bill under consideration had received the sanction of the senate, and it might be rationally presumed that they had previously to its passage received satisfactory proof of its necessity: that the first section authorized the sale of the frigate General Greene, in the lieu whereof it was contemplated to build or purchase two small ships; that this measure therefore constituted no increase of the navy beyond its present strength; that, so far as related to expense, whatever the temporary cost, arising from the building or purchase, might be, the permanent expense of two small vessels would be greatly inferior to that of one large one; that the annual expense of a 44 gun frigate was 104,000 dollars, while that of a vessel of 16 guns was only 36,000; that with regard to the arguments of the gentlemen drawn from a want of estimates, it was idle, as estimates had been furnished at the last session as the basis of adding four small vessels for the Mediterranean service, which amounted to 96,000 dollars, which sum appeared to be sufficient; if therefore four vessels cost 96,000 dollars, two would not cost more than 50,000; that with regard to the necessity of these ships, congress were the proper and constitutional judges, that it was their special duty to provide and maintain a navy, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; and that the absolute dependence placed by gentlemen on executive mandates was unprecedented, anti-republican, and unconstitutional; that it became the legislature to judge for themselves as to the propriety of the measure; that from the knowledge they possessed, of the state of the country, and the extended sphere of commerce, abundant evidence was presented of its necessity; it was a fact well ascertained that for B. A. warfare these small ships were eminently useful; that that service required relief; and in case of a disaster occurring to one of our present small vessels, it was proper to be provided with others that might promptly make good the deficiency; that the acquisition of Louisiana would undoubtedly require some naval force to insure the collection of the revenue in that quarter; and that the state of the West Indies absolutely demanded an addition of some small vessels to protect our trade from the barges that were fitted out by the brigands for purposes of depredation; that it was a fact that if the executive, at this moment, possessed one of these ships, it would be immediately sent to the West Indies; that there were other important purposes for which these vessels were wanted. The government had frequent occasion to send special envoys, on points of vast importance, to the two great powers in Europe. Was it then safe or becoming the dignity of the nation to send such characters in a private merchantman subject to the search or capture of any armed vessel of Europe.

Before a question was taken on the motion to strike out the section, Mr. Jackson moved that the committee should rise. If they rose, he would oppose there having leave to sit again, with the intention of referring the bill, in order to obtain information, to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The committee agreed to rise—ayes 63.

Leave having been refused to them to sit again, Mr. J. Randolph moved that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what further addition may be necessary to the naval establishments of the United States.

Mr. Alston moved to amend the motion by striking out "a committee be appointed,"—and inserting "the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed." Messrs. Alston, Nicholson and Eustis supported, and Mr. J. Randolph opposed this amendment—carried 51—noes 46.

The motion thus amended, was supported by Messrs. Huger and Elmer, and opposed by Messrs. Varnum and Smilie.

Carried—ayes 57—noes 44.

Mr. Jackson then moved the reference of the bill to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Agreed to without a division.

Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book-store.

From the Political Observatory.

ON HEWING DOWN THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. EDITOR,
I have heard a great deal said about *infractions*, and *innovations*, and *hewing down of the constitution*. And I believe many people think, that to alter or amend the constitution, in regard to the mode of choosing president and vice-president, or indeed any other article in it, is to let the whole afloat, destroy its validity, and render it quite an useless thing. At least, they think it is infringing upon it, and as it were, impudently taking away a part of the sacred instrument.

Now I always consider it as a happy circumstance, that the constitution contains within itself, an express provision for its own improvement, that it leaves open the door for amendments to be made, in a certain specified way. And I am sure, that it was generally so considered about the time that it was adopted by the states. Indeed if I recollect aright the debates of the conventions at that time, not one of the states would have adopted it, if this door had not been left open. I am certain some would have not. They did not chafe to tie themselves down to a new thing in such a manner as to forever close all the benefits of experience.

The framers of the constitution were wise men, and will forever be entitled to the gratitude of their countrymen. They did well; admirably well! But it was not to be expected that they should be omniscient, or that they could foresee and foreknow every possible circumstance and the exact manner how every clause and article would operate on trial. They had no perfect example or guide before their eyes, for never before was there a constitution like ours. Aware, therefore, of their own disadvantages, and holding experience to be the only safe test of things of this nature, they paid a becoming deference to posterity by leaving the way open for the experimental wisdom of future generations to introduce improvements into the system, which they had the honor and the glory to form. This will preserve the constitution ever fresh and vigorous, and perhaps it was the only method to secure its stability and permanence. By this means, defects will be remedied as fast as they are unfolded by experience, and the constitution will always be accommodated to the wishes and interests of the people, for whose benefit it was made.

According to this liberal and reasonable provision, the body of the instrument will remain found, although an article is amended by the will of the people. Can it be called, *hewing it down*, can it be esteemed a *prophanation*, a *sacrilegious act*, to make use of the very privilege, which the wise framers were so careful to leave to us, and which was so great a consideration with the states when they adopted the constitution? How has that instrument been esteemed since the amendments which have already been added to it? For we are to remember, that several very important amendments were made to the constitution after it came from the hands of the original framers, and one has been made since its original adoption by the states. Was the constitution ruined by those amendments? Let our high veneration for it, with those amendments incorporated, answer this question.

Why then may not other improvements be introduced, and the constitution still be venerable and binding? Or are we so superstitious as to suppose that all wisdom has departed with our predecessors, and that our own, though ripened by greater experience, is entitled to no consideration, and is deserving only the name of *folly*, *infraction*, and *innovation*? If the mode of choosing the president and vice-president should be altered, it will be because we have seen from experience, the imminent hazard of anarchy and ultimate despotism, which awaits this country from the present mode. To effect this, or any other alteration, the concurrence of three fourths of the people, through their representatives in the state legislatures, is necessary, after it shall be recommended by two thirds of both houses of congress. Surely it is a just, that so vast a majority should be gratified, although a handful of minority might have their doubts, or a few individuals certain interests to serve.

Should the alteration be made in this one particular, all the rest of the constitution will remain precisely as it was before, unsullied in its excellence and unimpaired in its obligation. And the new modification will be just as sacred as that which was adopted fourteen years ago.

A FARMER.

Hanover, (V.) December 2.

A remarkable bird was last Saturday killed by Henry Nevens, of this town. It was upwards of 3 feet in height—though it weighed but 12 pounds, it was judged sufficiently stout and bold enough to have attempted and even destroyed the lives of calves, sheep and lambs. Its wings extended, measured 7 feet 8 inches, and its claws were two and one fourth inches in length. The fowl is supposed to be of the Eagle species, but few of the size are rarely met with in this part of the country. Mr. Nevens shot him flying, sitting on his horse.

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

Last evening our boat returned from the Narrows, from on board the brig Nancy, captain Burke, in 7 days from Norfolk. Captain Burke furnished us with Norfolk papers to the 30th ult. which contain news three days later than before received, by the brig Susan and Sally, captain Hore, arrived at Norfolk, in 39 days from London.

LONDON, November 12.

Our Dover correspondent observes in his letter dated Thursday, November 10, four o'clock, P. M. "About 9 o'clock this morning, the whole of the blackading Squadron stationed for some time off Boulogne, were seen from our heights steering for the Downs. The wind strong at N. W. Buonaparte's armada may, therefore, now put to sea, without interruption from our ships. Unfortunately, however, the wind has shifted to W. N. W. and blows such a hurricane, that we are afraid the gun boats, and all the rest of the boats, will remain at home until a more favorable opportunity occurs.

The French soldiers lately captured in the gun boat near Calais, and now at Deal, have accounted for their being stowed on board such a contemptible bark, in the following manner:—they say, that for some time past, the principal officers stationed at the several French ports in the channel, have ordered a certain number of troops to embark occasionally, and to take a voyage from harbour to harbour, in order to reconcile them to the sea, which most of them do not like. This is very likely to be a true state of the case; but it does not appear the voyages already taken have produced the desired effect."

We understand, that in the Gazette of this evening, or, at farthest, the beginning of next week, there will be published a spirited proclamation from his majesty, stating, that until the English in France, detained as prisoners of war in such manifest violation of the law of nations, be released, no prisoners taken by us will be permitted to be exchanged.

Paris Papers to the 2d, and Dutch journals to the 7th instant, have been received. An article from Vienna, of the 26th ult. states in positive terms, the complete failure of the negotiations carried on by the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between this country and France.

The following official return of our volunteer force, was made on Friday at the War Office—

Infantry,	297,502
Cavalry,	31,600
Artillery,	6,207
Total,	324,309

If we add to these our regulars and militia, we too may boast our 500,000 fighting men.

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the number of Post-Offices in the several states, districts and territories of the Union.

State of Virginia,	109
New York,	159
Pennsylvania,	102
Massachusetts,	94
North Carolina,	83
Maryland,	74
New Jersey,	57
Connecticut,	54
Vermont,	48
New Hampshire,	46
South Carolina,	45
Kentucky,	36
Tennessee,	28
Georgia,	23
Delaware,	14
Ohio,	13
Rhode Island,	8
District of Maine,	53
Columbia,	3
Mississippi Territory,	9
Indiana do.	9
Total,	1159

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Joseph Telford, of Easton, on Bond, Note or Open Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers: And all persons having claims against the said Telford, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated.

CHARLES EMMORY,

AND

JOHN EDMONDSON,

Attorneys in Fact for

Joseph Telford.

December 13, 1801.

To be Rented,
For the Ensuing Year,
THE HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by William B. Smith, on Washington-street.—Also, one small HOUSE, on the same street, at present occupied by William Haynes. Also several valuable unimproved LOTS of GROUND, for sale, or lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL BALDWIN.

Easton, Nov. 29, 1801.

Tickets in the Chester Church Lottery for sale at the S. O. Store.

STAR
E. n. Shore General Advertiser.
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 17, 1804.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1804.

Captain Berry, of the schooner Mechanic, arrived at New London, the 22d ult in 34 days from Lisbon. Captain Berry informs, that at Lisbon he saw a letter from Ireland, to a gentleman in Lisbon, which gave information that an army of 30,000 French had made good their landing in the north of Ireland; he also informs, that he spoke a ship from Liverpool, which informed him that the British fleet were out.

[* Captain Berry, must have failed about the 18th November, which is six days later, than our accounts from England.]

Invasion of Ireland—It was yesterday reported that the French had landed a considerable force in Ireland; it was no doubt founded on the following paragraph which appeared in a New London paper.

"Captain Berry informs, that at Lisbon he saw a letter from Ireland, which gave information that a large army of French had made good their landing in the north of Ireland."

It was also stated, that a brig was below last evening, 38 days from Dublin, which brought an account of the landing, in the north of Ireland, of 180,000 troops; this is not correct, as there was no such vessel below at a late hour last night, and we presume the report is altogether entitled to no credit.

N. Y. Morning Chron.

By letters from Kentucky we learn that the amendment to the constitution respecting the mode of electing a president and vice-president had passed the senate with but one dissenting vote; and had, without opposition, gone to a third reading in the house of representatives, where no doubt is entertained of its final passage.

Other letters state the final passage of the amendment.

The legislature of the state of Ohio have also ratified the amendment.

All the legislatures of the states, that have been in session since the proposition of the amendment, have ratified it, to wit: North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio.

Nat. Intel.

St. George Tucker is appointed a judge of the court of appeals of Virginia, in the room of Edmund Pendleton deceased.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character at Natchez, dated December 23d, 1803.

The mounted infantry from the state of Tennessee have arrived here, having sustained without a murmur the fatigue of a march from 5 to 800 miles of which upwards of 400 is a wilderness.

Another—Five hundred volunteers from Tennessee have arrived at Natchez in good health and spirits—they suffered much in the wilderness for want of forage and provision—they are ordered to halt at that place.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1804.

Mr. J. Randolph said, that no people were more fully impressed with the importance of preserving unpolluted the fountain of justice than the citizens of these states. With this view the constitution of the United States and of many of the states also, had rendered the magistrates who decided judicially between the state, and its offending citizens, and between man and man; more independent than those of any other country in the world, in the hope that every inducement, whether of intimidation or seduction which could cause them to swerve from the duty assigned to them might be removed. But such was the frailty of human nature, that there was no precaution by which our integrity and honor could be preserved, in case we were deficient in that duty we owed to ourselves. In consequence, sir, said Mr. Randolph, of this unfortunate condition of man, we have been obliged, but yesterday, to prefer an accusation against a judge of the United States who has been found wanting in his duty to himself and his country. At the late session of congress a gentleman from Pennsylvania did, in his place, (on the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States) state certain facts, in relation to the official conduct of an eminent judicial character, which I then thought, and still think, the house bound to notice. But the late session of the session (for we had, if I mistake not, scarce a fortnight remaining) precluding all possibility of bringing the subject to any efficient result, I did not then think proper to take any steps in the business. Finding my attention however thus drawn to a consideration of

the character of the officer in question, I made it my business, considering it my duty, as well to myself as those I represent, to investigate the charges then made and the official character of the judge, in general. The result having convinced me that there exists ground of impeachment against this officer, I demand an enquiry into his conduct, and therefore submit to the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States and to report their opinion, whether the said Samuel Chase hath so acted in his judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house.

Mr. Elliot opposed the adoption of the motion.

Messrs. Smilie and J. Clay supported it.

Mr. R. Grifwold moved a postponement of it until to-morrow.

Messrs. J. Randolph and Gregg opposed the postponement.

Mr. R. Grifwold replied.

Messrs. Elliot and Dennis followed in support of the postponement; when

Mr. Holland moved an adjournment, on which the question was taken by yeas and nays—yeas 52—nays 62.

The question recurring on postponement was advocated by Messrs. Huger, Holland, G. W. Campbell and Mott, and opposed by Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Bedinger, a little before 5 o'clock moved an adjournment, which was agreed to—yeas 58.

Washington, Friday evening, Jan. 6.

Gentlemen,

I send you a copy of a resolution pending before the house of representatives.

The words in Italick denote the amendments adopted to-day by the house on motion of Mr. Leib. On L's motion

the yeas were 76—nays 37. The house adjourned until to-morrow, without deciding on the resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and of Richard Peters, district judge of the district of Pennsylvania, and to report their opinion whether the said Samuel Chase, and Richard Peters, or either of them, have so acted in their judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house.

(Gazette of the United States.)

The committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, are Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, J. Clay, Early, R. Grifwold, Huger and Boyle.

Nat. Intel.

From Fredericksburg, December 29.

With infinite regret we communicate to the public, an event, the most distressing in its nature, and fatal in its consequences of any within the compass of our recollection.

On Monday last Mr. William Thornton and Mr. Francis Conway, met, in consequence of a previous misunderstanding, in the neighborhood of this town, and forry we are to announce, that the event proved fatal to both parties.

In the same hour on Tuesday last, they both departed this life.

By their untimely fate two weeping mothers are left to deplore the loss of two dutiful sons, their children two affectionate brothers, and society two most promising citizens.—The surviving relations are in a situation easier to be imagined than described.

We sincerely regret the frequency of a custom so prevalent in our country, and hope the melancholy catastrophe, here related, will prevent others from endangering their lives, or embittering the days of their surviving relations.

Express.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. John Randolph, of Chesterfield county, was found dead in his bed. A jury of inquest sat on his body, and after mature consultation, gave us understand a verdict of murder.

Suspicion has placed the inhuman deed upon a very near connection of Mr. Randolph's. Feelings of humanity prevent our giving publicity to the name of the person until the subject undergoes a legal investigation.

Petersburgh Intsl.

An act proposed to be passed by the legislature of New Jersey, for the gradual abolition of slavery in that state, provides, that every child born of a slave there; on or after the 4th of July next, shall be free; the males, at 25; females, at 21, years of age.

The SENATE of the United States have determined that the form of their proceedings in the capacity of a court of impeachment, shall be distinct from those in their ordinary character; in consequence of which decided, a separate journal is kept, and distinct adjournments take place.

Nat. Intel.

Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1804.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
FEBRUARY		5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23	10 17 24 25
MARCH		4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30 31
APRIL	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
MAY		6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25
JUNE		3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29
JULY	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
AUGUST		5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31
SEPTEMBER		2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
OCTOBER		7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26 27
NOVEMBER		4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
DECEMBER		2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28 29

Grand National Work—The History of the life of General George Washington written by Chief Justice Marshall, is now in the press, the first volume of which will be published in the Spring; and the whole work will, it is expected, be completed in the course of the ensuing year.

Mr. C. P. Wayne, the proprietor of the copy-right, is aided in the publication by Mr. Orinred, bookseller of Philadelphia, who has for several months past, been on a tour through the eastern states, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the above work, and has been uncommonly successful in effecting the object of his mission.

Chronicle Express.

The American Philosophical Society met on Friday, the 6th instant, for the election of the officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly chosen.

President—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Vice-Presidents—Robert Patterson, Calpar Wistar, Benjamin Smith Barton,

Secretaries—John Redman Coxe, Adam Seybert, Thomas C. James, Thomas T. Hewson,

Councillors for three years } William White, Jonathan B. Smith, Peter S. Duponceau, Adam Kuhn,

Curators—Charles W. Peale, Robert Hare, junr, John Church,

Treasurer—John Vaughan.

MARRIED—On Tuesday last in Queen Ann's county, Mr. William T. Wright, to Miss Betton, both of said county.

AT THE EASTON BOOK-STORE, Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Hymn Books; and a general assortment of School Books—ALSO,

Blank Books, from 1 to 6 quires, ruled and without; full and half bound—Writing paper of different qualities, by the Quire or Ream—Letter do. &c. &c.

Wanted to Purchase, Clean linen and cotton rags AT THIS OFFICE.

Advertisements.

To be Sold at Public Sale, At Denton on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, AN UNDIVIDED moiety, or half part of a tract of Land, in Caroline County, containing four hundred and eighty acres; adjoining lands of Joseph Hurd, and others; and held in common by the heirs of Joseph Dixon. This land is well timbered, being principally wood land, and lies within three miles of Greensborough.

—ALSO— One undivided sixth part of a tract of LAND, containing about five hundred acres, known by the name of Chapel Tract, and held in common by Wallace Dixon, and the heirs of Joseph Dixon. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known by JAMES M. BROOM.

January 16, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, THAT BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Esq. President of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, is authorized to receive proposals from any Lady, qualified to take charge of

A YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, in this town: in which it will be her duty to instruct the Young Ladies in Spelling Reading, Needle-Work in its various branches; and drawing. A preference will be given to a lady, who will take in Boarders, for which purpose a convenient house is now ready.

An English Teacher will attend the Young Ladies School, for the purpose of instructing them in writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, use of the Globes, &c.

By order, DANIEL M'CURTIN, Secretary, of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he shall open a SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this town, in the house lately occupied by Edward Markland, wherein he purposes teaching the common branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, the latter especially, in a familiar and practical manner. As likewise several branches of Mathematics, viz: Surveying and Navigation—the use of the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School, on the evening of the same day. Where BOARDING may be had for a considerable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDDINGS. 16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. if

Notice. THE subscriber offers for sale 150 acres of land being so much part of the land he purchased of John Edmondson Esq. Trustee for Mr. Robins Chamberlaine, situate between Easton and Peach-Blossom, and within one and a half miles of the former—upwards of 50 acres of the said land, is well timbered—and of an excellent soil—about one third of the cleared land, has only had, two crops of corn, and one crop of wheat, and is now sown down with the second, of course it is in its prime.—The said land may be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser, or purchasers, for further particulars apply to

CHARLES EMORY. Easton, January 17th, 1804. if

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the Subscriber to any person who will apprehend and confine in the jail of Easton a Negro Woman named SINAH, the property of Miss Polly Goldsborough—it is said she broke open the Desk of Mr. Clark, of Easton, and stole about 20 dollars—and ran away sometime in the Christmas holidays—the clothing she had and took with her is not known—she has a scar on the lower part of the neck or gullet, where it joins the breast, which was occasioned by the kings-evil—the is of a yellowish complexion for a negro, slender make and of middle size—her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth very white, and she winks when she talks—she had a husband the property of Mr. Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall, and has not since been heard of—she has an aunt named Balder, who was the property of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near Hunting Creek—it is supposed she is in that neighborhood, or gone to the Jerseys. The above reward will be paid by Joseph Haskins, Easton, or the Subscriber.

JOHN SINGLETON. January 17, 1804. if

ATTENTION FARMERS

Mules for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large number of MULES, now at Mr. Solomon Lowe's in Easton, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Gentlemen wishing to purchase those useful animals may be supplied by application as above, previous to the fifteenth instant: by DAVID ROBINSON.

Easton, January 3, 1804. 39

Valuable Lands for Sale.

By virtue of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Public Sale, on the sixteenth day of February next, the following tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, situated in Queen-Anns county, to wit:

All that part of a tract of Land called Relief, containing five hundred and seventy-six acres of Land; also,

All that part of a tract of Land called Baynard's Pasture, containing one hundred and one acres of Land; and,

All that part of a tract of Land called Roes Chance, containing ninety-seven acres of Land, formerly possessed by George Baynard, of said county, deceased—and which was by him mortgaged to Henry Pratt: the lands to be sold for the payment of the mortgage money. The sale will take place at the dwelling house of Mr. John Patrick, on said land; and will commence at one o'clock, in the afternoon, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, for the purchase money.

SOLOMON SCOTT, Trustee. Queen-Anns county, 2 January 16, 1804. 5

Will be Sold at Public Vendue On THURSDAY, 22d of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following property, viz:

VALUABLE Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention, the property of John James, late of Talbot county, deceased, at the farm of Mr. John Singleton, near the Hole in the Wall. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security; and for all sums not exceeding ten dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by ISSABELLA JAMES.

Administratrix of John James, dec'd. January 17, 1804. 39

CAUTION.

WHEREAS in the month of September last money was obtained from two gentlemen of my acquaintance in the states of New Jersey and Delaware, by a person who assumed the name of James Nicholson, and called himself my brother, I have thought proper to state, with a view of explaining any other impositions of a similar nature, which may have been practiced, and to prevent such as may be attempted hereafter, that for the last four years, my brother James Nicholson has been but little in the United States, and that he failed from Philadelphia in the month of April last for Canton, where it is presumed he now is. One of the letters in which application for money was made, is in my possession, and is a palpable forgery. Printers in the middle states may possibly render a service by inserting this advertisement in their papers.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON. January 11.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of November, 1803.

Ordered, That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars, upon each share respectively on or before the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TAINAL, President. James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew, John Adlum, George Gale, Kenney Johns, Joshua Gilpin, William Tilghman, To be paid to either of the following named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia. Joseph Tainal, Wilmington. Kenney Johns, New Castle. Geo. Gale, Cecil Co. Maryland. Samuel Chew, Chester town, do. Published by order of the Board, EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary. Decem. 26, 1803. 321

For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, belonging to John S. Blake, Esq. on one of which are two Brick houses with kitchen, granary, and stable. Also about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY acres of land, near the head of Greenwoods creek, and one mile from Wye river, ninety acres of which are covered with fine timber, and the remainder is rich arable land and branch. This land will be divided into two lots, or sold together, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND. Queen-Anns County, 2 January 3, 1804. 2m

Wanted to Purchase, For a term of Years.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, that can be well recommended, for her honesty and integrity. For such a Woman a generous price will be given in cash, by application to the Editor of the Star. Easton, January 3, 1804.

Public Sale.
Agreeably to the power and authority vested in the subscribers, by a letter of attorney of Joseph Telford, late of Talbot County,
They will offer at Public Sale,
(on the premises) on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock
SEVERAL very valuable unimproved **LOTS** of **WOODLAND**; near Easton, lying on the road from Easton to Goldborough Neck, and opposite the lots of Nicholas Hammond Esq. The terms of sale will be, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to the subscribers for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in two installments, within three and six months.

CHARLES EMORY.
JOHN EDMONDSON.
N. B. If the whole of the Lots should not be disposed of on the day of sale—they will again be offered on the above terms, on the Saturday following the 21st instant.
January 10, 1804. 2

To be sold at public vendue, ON FIFTH DAY,
The 26th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of James Edmondson, deceased, near Marfy Creek Caroline county,

ALL the Personal Estate of the said deceased; consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; horses, cattle, sheep and farming utensils; a good clock; an excellent carriage and harness—a quantity of good molasses; thirty, or forty barrels of Indian corn; and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars: the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security; and further particulars made known on the day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Attendance given by
JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
Executor of
James Edmondson, dec'd.
L. mo. 10th, 1804. 2

PATENT MEDICINES.
THE Subscriber has just received from the **PATENTEES**, New-London, a large and general assortment of the following
PATENT MEDICINES,
viz:

Dr. Rawson's Patent Bitters.
Lee's Patent Billious Pills
Rawson's Itch Ointment
Thompson's Tooth Paste
Rawson's Anti-Billious Pills, or Family Physic,
Hinkley's Remedy for Hemorrhoidal Complaints.
Besides the other Patent Medicines and Drugs generally sold.
EDWARD EARLE.
Easton, January 10, 1804. 1f

REMOVAL.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER, & CO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have removed their store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Owen Kennard, opposite the Court house; and are now opening, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, which they will dispose of on their usual low terms for cash or country produce.
Easton Dec. 27, 1803. 1f

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **William Hay**, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next: they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this fourth day of January 1804. 3f
NATHAN BAILEY, Ex'or.

Notice.
THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Cecil county, Letters of administration on the personal estate of **Peter Green**, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the tenth day of July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, Anno Domini 1803.
WILLIAM BRYAN, Adm'tor.

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. 1f

REMOVAL.
LAMBERT REARDON, TAILOR.
RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to those gentlemen who have so liberally patronized him since his commencement in this town; and informs them that he has removed from his former situation to the house lately occupied by Mr. George Higgins, directly opposite the Post Office, and Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith's Star-Office, where he will be happy in receiving the continued favors of his former friends and the public generally. Having made the necessary arrangements he is now provided with, and will continue to have remitted, from time to time the newest fashions from one of the first houses of the profession in Philadelphia: which will enable him to furnish those who employ him here; but a few days later than the fashions are received in that city.
Easton, January 10, 1804. 1f

THE grateful acknowledgments of the Subscriber are respectively tendered to those who have favored him with their custom since he commenced business; at the same time he begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the South side of the Public Square, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in all its various branches. Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that their work shall be done in the best manner, and in the newest fashion.
THOMAS HARPER.
Easton, January 3, 1804. 3f

WILLIAM BROMWELL.
Saddle, Cap and Harness-maker, Easton,
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop one door higher up Washington-street, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Perrin Smith, as Post-office, and Star Printing-office;—and that he has furnished himself with a good stock of materials, and competent workmen in his line, that will enable him to transact orders in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.
He has now on hands, ladies side saddles, gentlemen's saddles, harness for single and double carriages, portmanteaus, verleiches, fiddle-bags, fitch and carriage whips, &c. all which he will sell on the lowest terms.
December 13, 1803. 1f

SAMUEL STEVENS,
Saddle, Cap, and Harness-Maker, opposite Mr. Thomas Prince's Tavern, Easton,
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the many favors he has received since his commencement; and at the same time begs leave to inform them that he has furnished himself with a good Stock of Materials, such as,
English Saddle Trees.
Best Plated Duke Bridle Bits.
Portsmouth Ditto.
Waymouth Ditto.
Sharps Ditto.
Snaffle Ditto.
Plated Buckles and Tips, Ditto. Stirrup Irons, and Martingale Hooks; also, Steel, and Common Ditto. All which articles, he will dispose of on as low terms as they can be purchased in Easton.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage Harness, Saddle-Bags, &c. &c.—Those who may favor him with their custom, may depend on punctuality, as he intends paying the strictest attention to business.
December 27, 1803. 5

SPANISH HIDES.
A QUANTITY of first quality, just received and for sale by
ABRAHAM SINGER,
No. 172, Market Street, Baltimore.
WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
Lamp and Tanners Oil,
Maderia, Lisbon, Sherry & other Wines,
Brandies, Spirits, Rum, and Groceries generally.
January 10, 1804. 3

In Chancery, Dec. 24, 1803.
ORDERED that the sale made by Alexander Stuart, Trustee for the sale of the real estate devised by William L. Murray, as stated in his report, exclusive of the sale to Waddle and Rufum and the purchase made to preserve the property, as mentioned in the report, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of March next, provided a copy of the order be inserted in a newspaper of Easton three times before the end of January next.
The report states, that the whole estate exclusive of about 1100 acres was sold in lots, and that the amount of the sales is £ 2,715 19.
True Copy,
Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

Wanted at the Star-Office,
A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER—
to whom constant employ, and liberal wages will be given, on immediate application.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1804.
A. Jer. Alexander
Thomas Adderton 3
B. James Blackiston
Sarah Beauman
Hofea Beckley.
Samuel Beck, sen.
Lewis Bush
Mary Bruff
John Bowers
C. William Carmichael
Dr. Benj. Chace 2
Sarah Corfe
D. Richard Darling
Jesse Davis
Joseph Everitt
John Ewalt
Thomas Edwards
G. Richard Graves
Sophia Granger
Josiah Gurley
Rich. M. Gresham
James Grant
H. Upton S. Heath
George Hanson
Elizabeth Haggart
Humphrey R. Hall
John B. Hacket
Thomas Hynfon
James Houston 4
Richerd Hatchison
K. Thomas Kemp
M. Alexander Murray
Samuel Miller
N. Thomas Nicholson
R. Josias Ringgold
S. H. S. Sudlar
James Stoops
Henry H. Stuart
William Spencer
William Sluby
Alex. Stuart, jun.
Nicholas Sluby
T. Wm. Thiftherwood
Joseph Turner
Isaac Todd
Wm. Thompson
M. Tilghman, jun
W. Dr. Whittington
Sarah Woodland
Amor Williamfon. 3

Account of Letters
On hands at the Post-Office Centreville, this 1st day of January 1804.
BETTON Tho. Betton A. Catha.
Blunt James R.
C. Carradine C. W.
Coffin Henry
Caldwell Jane miss
Clayland Susan mrs
Clerk Q. A. C.
D. Dawson Robert
Duhamell John
Downes Bennett
F. Fitch Thomas
G. Graham Jos. jun.
H. Harris Richard
K. Keys Sophia mrs.
L. Lee Thomas
M. M'Ginnifs Danie
Moore Thomas
Nabb John
P. Price William
R. Ringgold Jacob
S. Skinner Zebuland
Southern Cornelia
Sewell Charles
T. Turner Edward
Thompson John
Todd Isaac 2
Thompson J. D.
W. Warfield Lott
Wright Samuel, jr.
Wills Register of
Q. A. C.

New Broom Sweeps Clean.
MR. Edward Price will have the management of the property called Gibson's Mill for the ensuing year. From the general approved conduct of Mr. Price, his knowledge of the milling business, and unquestionable integrity, customers to this mill may reasonably calculate on receiving as much justice and satisfaction as from any other. In a few weeks will be erected every necessary machinery for cleaning grain, similar to those in the most approved and best constructed mills. From former customers and others a trial is solicited.
JOHN BENNETT.
January 3, 1804. 3

Notice.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of **Christopher W. Carradine**, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th of November next:—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, to John Brown, jun. who is fully authorized to adjust and receive all claims due said deceased. Given under my hand, this first day of December, Anno Domini. 1803.
JANE W. CARRADINE, ad- ministratrix.
6

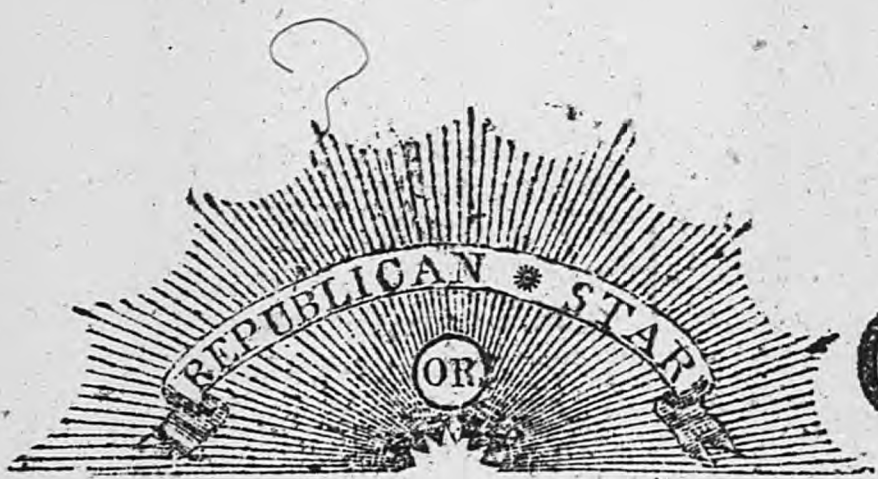
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JANE W. CARRADINE, ad- ministratrix.
6

LIST OF LETTERS.
Remaining in the Post-office, Easton January 1, 1804.
A. Anne Akers
Thomas Abbott
Isaac Atkinson
B. Elizabeth Bailey
Samuel Bradie
Mary Berry
Richard Bouling 2
Augustin Boyer, jr.
George Bevans
Henry Buckley
Mary Bruff
James Berry
C. Samuel Chamberlain
Ellis Chandler
Clerk of Talbot county 2
D. Henry Downs,
Miss Martha Debor-rough
James Dilehay
Haga Davis
E. Thos. Eccleston
Thos. L. Emory
F. Robert Francis
G. Thomas J. Gulley
Thomas Gordon
William G. Gary
Sophia Granger
Henry Gardner.
H. Thomas Hutchins
John Hopkins
Zadock Hawley
I. John Jenkinson
K. Thomas Kemp
L. Solomon Lowe
Corbin Lee
William Lowrey
Richard Lloyd
M. Monica Mitchell
James Murphy
N. Ignatius Pearce 2
Thomas Prince 2
Henrietta Price
R. Rev. Mr. Rigg
S. Joseph Stengeffer
Richard Spencer
T. Robt. L. Tilghman
Eliza Taylor
W. Thos. Whitington Sophia Weaver
Anthony Whiteley. 3
Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED OR **STOLEN** from the subscriber, on Friday night, the 30th ult. a **BLACK HORSE**, 8 or 9 years old—13 1-2 hands high, hogg'd and fox'd; on the right side of his mane there are white hairs, and some white spots on his back; he paces, trots and racks very pleasant. Whoever will take up said horse and secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.
CHARLES GARDINER.
Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804. 3
Forty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday the 10th of December last, a dark mulatto man named **DANIEL**, about 27 or 28 years of age 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high slender made; his hair in curls, and looks sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor. His clothes are not recollected, and has been said that he has sold those he took with him. He is an excellent swimmer, and plantation hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again if in the State of Maryland, shall receive twenty dollars and if out of the state the above reward.
WILLIAM CAULK.
Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. 7
January 10, 1804. 3f
200 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near the Hole in the Wall, Talbot County, Maryland, on the 27th ult. four Negroes—viz. one Negro man named **JIM**, about 35 or 36 years of age, black complexion, and a blacksmith by trade. **BILL**, a Negro boy, about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complexion, scar on his nose. **RACHEL**, about 17 or 18 years of age, yellow complexion. **ESTHER**, 9 or 10 ten years of age, black. Whoever will take up said Negroes, and secure them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid if brought home, and in proportion for either of them.
MARGARET BROMWELL.
January 3, 1804. 3
Wanted Immediately,
At the STAR-OFFICE an Apprentice
To the Printing Business.

The Subscriber
Has just received from the **PATENT MEDICINE** Ware-House, of **RICHARD LEE & Co. New-York,**
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Genuine Patent Medicines,
amongst which are the following, viz:
Dr. HANN'S Anti-Billious Pills.
Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite, &c. and are esteemed a valuable preventative of the Yellow Fever.
Dr. HANN'S genuine Eye Water,
a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.
Infallible Ague & Fever Drops
—a long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, it never having failed in many thousand cases—not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.
Sovereign Ointment for the Itch
—which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.
Restorative Powder, for the Teeth and Gums.
Hamilton's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.
Hamilton's essence and extract of Mustard, which has performed more cures than all the other medicines ever before made public—in rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.
The genuine Persion Lotion, so celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, titters, ring-worms, sun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.
Dr. HANN'S true and genuine German Corn Plaster—an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.
The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by **Dr. LEROUX.**
HAMILTON'S Worm Destroying Lozenges. This medicine which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no Worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.
HAMILTON'S Grand Restorative is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lying in, &c. &c.
Various other Patent Medicines, besides those enumerated.
He has on hand as usual a general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, &c. All which he will sell at the most reduced prices.
Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to.
JOHN STEVENS, jun.
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 1f

Female Education.
THE REV. **ELISHA RIGG** having rented the house now occupied by the hon. Wm. Hindman, Esq. informs the public, that he purposes to remove his FAMILY and FEMALE SCHOOL thither, against the 1st day of January next. He will then be able to admit several young ladies in addition to the number he already has. The house is large and comfortable, and pleasantly situated on the Talbot county shore of Wye river, 13 miles from Easton, and 12 from Centreville.
The branches of literature at present taught in his School are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and the Elements of General History. Mr. R. has provided a complete map of the world, exhibiting every country on the globe at one view, and a separate map of each quarter of the world, with the several countries painted in different colors which greatly facilitates the acquisition of a correct idea of their relative positions and dimensions. But to those branches he intends to add Music, Drawing and the various kinds of Needle-work. A governess, of an improved understanding, unexceptionable principles and easy manners, well shortly be engaged to superintend this Needle-work, and such other accomplishments as belong, peculiarly, to the female character; an advantage to the School, of which Mr. R. could not hitherto avail himself, for want of house-room. The terms for Boarding and Tuition (Music and Drawing excepted) are £. 60 per ann: to be paid in quarterly payments.
N. B. The Boarders find their own Beds, &c.
Queen Ann's county, Dec. 4, 1803.



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.

From the REPUBLICAN SPIRIT.

DISSENTER:—No. VI

I introduced my last number with the declaration of the Saviour to his disciples, giving them to understand what they must suffer from the men of this world. I have proved, from the pages of history, that with respect to the apostles and many of the primitive Christians, the declaration has been verified, and proved to be true. But perhaps the objector will say, that this was in the early ages of Christianity, when the prejudices of men were wrought up into a state of frenzy, and the wickedness of man was great in the earth; when Judaism and idolatry pervaded the world: but now, in this enlightened age, when revelation is received by almost all the world, and every man has the Bible in his hand, the declaration does not apply. But now the two kingdoms have blended, and have given each other the right hand of fellowship, no man will suffer for the faithful discharge of his duty to God. But that the declaration does apply, until the consummation of all things, or the introduction of the Millennium, let us hear what the scriptures say. Beware of men—for they shall deliver you up to the council, and ye shall be brought before governors and kings, for my sake; even the brother shall deliver the brother to death, and the father the child, and children shall rise up against their parents, and cause them to be put to death; and ye shall be hated of all men, for my name's sake. But when they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another; for verily I say unto you, observe the expression, ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel, till the Son of Man be come. And again, the disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his Lord. It is enough that the disciple be as his master, and the servant as his Lord; and how was this Lord and Master treated? He was crucified and slain. And he tells them that if they have called the master of the house Belshazzar, how much more shall they them of his household. And again—think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I am not come to send peace, but a sword. The word earth, must be more extensive than the land of Canaan, or the extent of the apostles preaching. I am come, said the Saviour, to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother; and a man's foes shall be those of his own household. And why? The answer is near. He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me. He that loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me.—And here we see the two distinct kingdoms. When the father is one kingdom and the son in the other, then comes the opposition. The apostle James asked this question—Know ye not that the friendship of this world is enmity with God. Peter says, the children of the kingdom are a chosen generation; a royal priesthood; a holy nation; a peculiar people, that they should shew forth the praises of him who hath called them out of darkness, or the king of this world, into his marvellous light. And Paul says, if I please the world, I am not the servant of Christ. That the kingdom of this world, and the kingdom of Christ are opposite kingdoms, I think no reflecting man will deny. And if this is the case, every person must belong to one or the other of them. For the Saviour tells us, that no man can serve two masters, for he will hate the one and love the other, or he will hold to the one, and despise the other: ye cannot serve God and Mammon. And we are told in the same volume, that his servants ye are, whom ye render yourselves servants to obey. Let us take a retrospective view, from the apostles times down to the present day, and judge for ourselves, who have been and who are his true disciples. As all denominations of Christians profess to be the followers of the Saviour, I need not ask which of the true, either the Saviour or his murderers were approved of God. But let me ask, whether the persecutors or murderers of the apostles and primitive Christians, in the three first centuries, were just men; doing to others those things they would be

willing to receive from them. When Luther and Calvin burnt the chains of Papal superstition, and men began to see the error into which they had been plunged for ages, a council was held in the Vatican or Pandemonium Chamber, from which issued anathemas and denunciations, which lit up the torch of persecution in Europe; which caused blood to run in rivers, and burned thousands and thousands of the innocent inhabitants of Italy, France, Spain and Portugal, uncalled for, into the presence of Jehovah: and even the king of France, who was flattered by his most Christian majesty, could set in his palace window, and shoot the poor victims as they fled before their pursuers, crying, kill them! kill them! When you read this, remember how the Saviour healed the ear of Malchus, which came forth with an intent to take his life, and make your own conclusions. When you see all the dissenters in England, paying one tenth of all their produce to the established church, and deprived of holding any office in the kingdom; ask yourselves whether this is that liberty, by which Christ has made us free; and ask yourselves again, whether such goodness does not appear to be temporal gain. When you see a combination of clergymen in New England, instead of preaching the gospel, preaching politics, and supporting an aristocratical, monarchical system, thereby subverting the principles of our revolution, in which we lost much blood and treasure; remember the declaration of an apostle, woe is me if I preach not the gospel. And again, Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world. When you see a clergyman rolling in a coach, who by his habilitment, and attendants, one would take to be a southern Nabob, remember the seamless coat, and the Ass on which our Lord rode into Jerusalem. When you see a Convention, on which thousands have been expended, taken from the poor, and other denominations, to pamper pride, and strengthen a party; remember he, for whom this house was pretended to be erected, preached by the water side, and in a ship, covered only by the canopy of Heaven; and delights not in pomp and parade. When you see the gilded mansion of a clergyman, glittering in an eminence at ten miles distance, like the palace of a king, remember the Saviour had not on earth a place to lay his head. When you behold a teacher make great professions of goodness, who prays with eloquence and propriety, visits the sick, and is polite in his address, and pleading in his manners; if he appears to be absorbed to the world, remember the Saviour says, if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.—When you hear of missionary societies being formed for the propagation of the gospel amongst the Heathen, and the missionaries go into the back settlements of Vermont and New York, remember that they have not been honest enough to tell the truth, or the word teachers has an indefinite meaning. When you see an ecclesiastical council, by a wanton usurpation of power, not delegated to them by their constitution, pretend to dissolve the relation between a Pastor and church, without the consent of either, turned out of the way, for the base republican crime in the Pastor, of refusing to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter—remember that all are not of Israel that are called of Israel; and that not every one that says Lord! Lord! shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven; but many who have professed in his name, and in his name call out devils, and done many wonderful works, shall not be admitted to walk the golden streets of the New Jerusalem. When you see a clergyman who receives four or five hundred dollars a year, for his services as a preacher, whose salary is increasing and services abating, remember that the Saviour, for three years indefatigable labour, by night and by day, received of the Jews the hour of dying on the Cross.

From the treasury of the United States we learn that the total amount of the funded debt, 30th June, 1803, was 76 millions of dollars. The dividends for one year, was 4 millions. The undischarged domestic debt on the 1st of June 1804, will be 62 millions. The stockholders are about 14 thousand, of the stock 30 millions are held by foreigners half by the English, and about a third by the Dutch. At home five millions are held by the States, and 10 by incorporate bodies, and 22 millions by domestic individuals.

[Calver Register]

Wanted Immediately, At the STAR OFFICE an Apprentice To the Printing Business.

Congress OF THE UNITED STATES House of Representatives.

Friday, January 6.

Mr. BARD—For many reasons this house must have been justly surprised by a recent measure of one of the southern States.—The impressions however, which that measure gave my mind, were deep and painful.—Had I been informed that some formidable foreign power had invaded our country, I would not, I ought not, to be more alarmed than on hearing that South Carolina had repealed her law prohibiting the importation of slaves.

In the one case we would know what to do.—The emergency itself would inspire exertion, and suggest suitable means of repelling the attack.—But here we are nonplussed and find ourselves without resource.—Our hands are tied and we are obliged to stand confounded, while we see the flood gate opened, and pouring incalculable miseries into our country.—By the repeal of that law, fresh activity is given to the horrid traffic, which has been long since seriously regretted by the wise and humane, but none have been able to devise an adequate remedy to its dreadful consequences.

Congress has but little power, or rather they have no power to prevent the growth of the evil.—To impose a tax on imported slaves is the extent of their power; but every one must see that it is infinitely disproportionate to what the morality, the interest, the peace and safety of individuals, and of the public, at this moment, demand.

And though in regard to their present case the power of the general government may be insufficient to check the mischief, yet I hope they are disposed to discourage it, as far as they are authorized by the constitution.—Therefore I beg leave to offer the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That a tax of 10 dollars be imposed upon every slave imported into the United States.

Mr. Varnum presented a representation from the officers of the militia of the district of Columbia, praying certain alterations in their militia law.

Referred to a select committee of five.

Dr. Mitchell from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the message of the president that relates to measures for preventing the improper use of the American flag, reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act concerning the recording and registering American vessels.

Referred to a committee of the whole.—The house resumed the consideration of Mr. J. Randolph's motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the official conduct of JUDGE CHASE.

Mr. Smilie opened the debate.

He was followed by Dr. Leis, who moved to amend the motion so as to embrace an enquiry into the official conduct of Richard Peters, district judge for the district of Pennsylvania, who presided with judge Chase at the trial of Fries.

This amendment was agreed to—the yeas and nays being called were—yeas 76—nays 37.

The resolution, thus amended, was supported by Messrs. Findley, Jackson, Nicholson and Holland; and opposed by Messrs. Lowmnds, R. Griswold, Elliot and Dennis.

About 4 o'clock an adjournment was carried—yeas 61—nays 43.

Saturday, January 7.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed on the memorial of Alexander Yountree, agent for the South Carolina Yazoo company, and of — agent of the Virginia Yazoo company, made a report, going considerably into detail, and concluding with a resolution, adverse to the prayer of the memorialists.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.—The house resumed the consideration of Mr. J. Randolph's motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase.

Messrs. J. Randolph, Enstis, Early, Smilie, Lippes and Nicholson, spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Griffin, Thatcher, Huger and Dana against it.

Several amendments moved were rejected, when the question was taken on the resolution, varied only from that submitted by Mr. Randolph, so as to embrace an enquiry into the official conduct

of Richard Peters, and carried by yeas and nays, in the affirmative—yeas 80—nays 40.

Monday, January 9.

The resolution offered by Mr. Bard, for the imposition of a tax of ten dollars upon every slave imported into any part of the United States, was taken up and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill further to amend the act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, Mr. Dawson in the chair.

The committee rose and reported several amendments, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, January 10.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to provide for the further protection of American seamen.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Nicholson also reported a bill for the better direction of the collectors of the respective ports of the United States, in granting protections, &c.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A bill to authorize the courts of the United States to appoint commissioners to take depositions, &c. was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The committee, on the memorial of the legislature of Tennessee, respecting boundaries, made a report, recommending the appropriation of dollars for an Indian treaty.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. J. Clay moved the appointment of a committee on the petition of sundry citizens of Washington in December, 1801, respecting the erection of a bridge over the Potomac.

Referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, presented a bill for the relief of the captors of the Moorish ship Mishouda, and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, resolved that the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

The committee on the petition of William H. Harrison, made a report that it ought to be rejected.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

Mr. Early, from the committee of accounts, reported a resolution directing that in future the stationary used by members shall be drawn on the order of each member, and entered in a book to be kept by the door keeper.

Agreed to.

The house took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill further to amend the act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, and having agreed to the same, with amendments, ordered the bill to a third reading on Thursday.

Wednesday, January 11.

Dr. Mitchell, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, on a resolution instructing them to enquire whether any and what additions are necessary to be made to the naval establishment of the United States, and the bill from the Senate for the relief of the General Green, &c.—made a report, stating that in their opinion no addition to the navy is at present necessary, and that it will be expedient instead of selling, to convey, the General Green into a store ship.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that William Cowan, agent of the Virginia Yazoo company, be heard by counsel at the bar of this house on Monday next in support of the claim of said company.

After some conversation on the propriety of the motion, the yeas and nays were taken on it—yeas 61—nays 47.

A like motion was then made to hear counsel in behalf of the South Carolina Yazoo company.

Mr. Merrivether moved to enlarge the motion, so as to allow counsel in behalf of all the claimants to be heard.

It being suggested that it would be time enough to extend this privilege when desired.

This motion was disagreed to—yeas 42—nays 45.

The motion previously made was then agreed to—yeas 67—nays 46.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the captors of the Moorish armed ships Meshouda and Mirboka.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.—The committee reported the bill without amendment, and the house concurred in their report, and ordered the bill to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. J. Randolph moved the recommitment of the 3d section of the bill further to amend the act laying a direct tax.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved to recommit the whole bill.—Carried—and made the order for to-day.

The house immediately went into a committee on the bill.—Mr. Varnum in the chair.—The bill having undergone amendment, the committee rose, asked and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, January 12.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Varnum in the chair.—On the report of the committee of claims, for enabling the president of the United States to make restitution to the owners of the Danish Brigantine, called the Henrick.

The report, after considerable debate, was agreed to by a large majority in the committee and then in the house, and the committee of claims ordered to bring in a bill conformably to the report.

From the EASTERN ARGUS.

Porcupine's definition of the word Federalist.

Sensible as I am how averse men are to giving up principles and habits of thinking to which they have been accustomed, yet I flatter myself that the inhabitants of this country, who are sincere Americans, and with well to their country, are not so lost to common decency and propriety, as to persist in error, and for no other reason than because they have heretofore assented to those erroneous principles. No, fellow citizens, we are not so lost to reason, but that we will command our attention and force us to point the finger of scorn at our former deceivers, who, under the mask of friendship, have taught us to scandalize and abuse our best friends. It is the glory of a man to acknowledge his error, it is a mark of his wisdom—but methinks I hear my readers say, this is all true, but where is the proof of our error? Hear what their chief writer says on his return to England, when it was necessary he should give some account of his mission to this country—he says, "all parties affected to regret the loss of WASHINGTON, but none were truly sorry; his culpable procrastination and delay in forwarding the happiness of America by not giving her an hereditary first magistrate, when it was believed to be in his power, gave the monarchists, (who had now taken the name of federalists,) hopes that their views would be better answered by J. Adams." Is this not an incontestible proof of the designs of this federal faction to overturn our present form of government, and build a monarchy on its ruins? yet these are the people who expect to be saved by hanging to the skirts of WASHINGTON's garment. Porcupine, speaking of the very memorable mission to France, says—"On that occasion I expected no other than a declaration of war against France, and as a consequence of that measure, an alliance offensive and defensive with England; but a declaration of open war met with so much opposition from the republicans, that the monarchists with John Adams at their head were contented with half measures: a mongrel state, neither war nor peace." From this part of confession, it clearly appears, that the republicans in Congress protected us from an open war with France, which was so forcibly urged by our pretended friends, the federalists, whom Porcupine here declares were monarchists and had thus nick-named themselves, for the purpose of deceiving us. They very well knew, if they kept the name of monarchists, the people would not hear to them. Is it for this, fellow-citizens, that your faithful servants have been stigmatized as Jacobins and disorganizers? This seems to have been the only crime with which these deluded and self-righteous feds could justly charge the republicans; no argument could induce them to betray their trust. And was it for WASHINGTON's integrity and faithfulness, that they charged him with being criminally guilty, or to use their own words, culpably negligent? terms which no man but monarchists could ever attach to his character.

that we see even WASHINGTON has not escaped the lacerations of their pen.

In my next, I shall produce *Porter's* opinion on presidential addresses and a-larins.

A PLOUGHMAN.

The following extract from the London Monthly Magazine of July last shews the opinion entertained abroad of the motives and tendency of the measures of the opponents of the administration on that topic which for a year past has most deeply engaged the attention of the people. We perceive in the delineation it draws of parties the award of history.

Nat. Intel.

"POLITICS.

"THIS is the grand subject which principally interests the minds of men in the United States of America. The form of the government; the habits of the people, and the wonderful revolutionary events which have occurred, both in America and Europe, within the memory of the present generation, serve to fix their attention more strongly on this object, and to make it dear to their hearts.

Comparatively, the few last months have passed away in remarkable tranquillity. The general ascendancy acquired by the republican over the federal party seems to have extinguished much of that animosity which might have been expected to prevail if the contentions had been continued with nearly equal numbers. The large, unshaken, and augmented majorities in favor of the republican interest, exhibited at most of the elections, evince a decision among the people concerning their political sentiments which does not appear likely to be speedily reversed.

The most fruitful source of altercation among the parties for the last six months, has been the proceedings of the national legislature and executive, on the subject of the dispute with Spain, concerning New Orleans. The sudden withholding of the right of deposit at that place, which had been solemnly stipulated by treaty, created a strong sensation in the minds of the people of the United States. A doubt, however, early arose whether this unwarrantable act originated from the Intendant of Louisiana, or from the Spanish court. While this question remained undecided, the government of the United States deemed it more advisable to attempt a settlement of the difference by negotiation, than abruptly to adopt forcible measures which might lead to a war. They therefore determined to take such precautionary and preparatory steps as would provide against the worst, and at the same time to open a negotiation.

But the opposition, observing the popularity of the economical and other salutary reforms undertaken by the present administration, and despairing of all means but a foreign war to unhinge a system resting upon so deep a foundation, employed every means in their power to precipitate the nation into hostilities with Spain. For this purpose the discounts and murmurs of the people of the Western States, more immediately suffering the inconveniences and privations resulting from the suspension of the deposit at New Orleans, were warmly cherished and encouraged; and hints of no equivocal meaning were industriously thrown out, that they ought themselves without waiting for the concurrence or authority of the government, to provide a remedy, and that a hostile one, for the existing restriction on their trade. The suggestions, though well calculated to gratify the feelings of the moment, obtained no success. The Western States, strongly attached to the administration, to republican principles, to the authority of the constitution, to law and to order, refused to listen to propositions so destructive to every thing that freemen hold most dear. Thus the affair was quietly left to the operation of the remonstrances which the government had early transmitted to the court of Madrid.

At length the order of the king of Spain arrived, the conduct of the Intendant was disavowed, and the right of deposit entirely restored. Thus the business was terminated with much more dispatch than could possibly have been done by any arrangement of violent measures, and without any breach of the good understanding between the two nations.

The efforts of the federalists to involve the United States in the calamities of a war, were, on this occasion, prompt, bold and persevering. Their disappointment indicates a degree of gormandise, moderation and reflection, in the great body of the people which does them much honor, and which, unfortunately for mankind, is not always displayed by a nation when their passions are inflamed by a sense of injury.

It will not appear surprising that this dispute with Spain was the grand topic of discussion in the newspapers, and of debate in the national legislature, for several months. During this agitation a pamphlet appeared under very singular circumstances, intitled "An address to the government of the United States on

the cession of Louisiana to the French; and on the late breach of treaty by the Spaniards; including the translation of a memorial on the war of St. Domingo, and the cession of the Mississippi to France, drawn up by a French councillor of state." The object of this pamphlet was doubtless to increase the existing ferment, and to impel the nation to violent measures. By many it was considered to be a spurious performance; as the original, of which it purports to be translation, though prettily called for by the public, was never produced or referred to in any satisfactory manner. The same author soon afterwards, and probably with similar intentions, published "Monroe's embassy; or, the conduct of the government in relation to our claims to the navigation of the Mississippi, considered, by the author of an address to the government of the United States, &c."

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

In the House of Representatives, Wednesday the 7th December, 1803. The select committee to whom was referred the papers and documents relative to a charge or accusation of one Zachariah Cox against the honorable major general James Jackson,

REPORT.

That your committee have taken the said papers and documents under their serious consideration, and a number of other documents relating to the Tennessee deposit, and beg leave to recommend the following resolution.

Whereas information has been laid before this legislature from which it does appear that the political reputation and personal integrity of the honorable James Jackson, have been vilified and traduced by one Zachariah Cox, who has asserted that the said honorable gentleman did receive when governor of this state a proportion of the Tennessee deposit as a reward or doer for his assent to the drawing out of the treasury of this state certain sums of the said deposit, which the said Zachariah Cox pretended to be entitled. Now,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same that the conduct of that honorable gentleman during his administration as governor of this state was characterized with honesty and disinterestedness, and that his reputation stands too high in the opinion of this legislature and his fellow citizens at large to be affected by any malicious assertions or insinuations whatsoever.

And the same being read was unanimously agreed to.

Extract from the Journal,
JOEL ABBOT,
Speaker pro tem.
Test. HINES HOLY, Clk.
In Senate, 7th December 1803.
Read and unanimously concurred in.
DAVID EMANUEL,
President of Senate.
WILL. ROBERTSON, Sec.

As a just Tribute
of respect, regard and affection to
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States,
for his patriotic, enlightened and successful
Administration
of
the government of the United States
and
in an especial manner to celebrate
the Glorious Event
of the acquisition of the Great Country
of
LOUISIANA,
Gained without a drop of blood shed in
contest,
without a cent laid on the inhabitants
of the
United States of
Additional taxation,
Whereby the Territorial and real
Greatness
of the United States
is increased,
Its Commercial and Agricultural
Interests
are promoted,
and the Integrity of the Union
is preserved.

Let all Republican Citizens throughout
the Union
Meet in Festivity
and as day of jubilee,
On the
day of
1804.

N. B. The day to be announced in
the Aurora as the most complete chan-
nel of republican communication in the
United States, and allowing twenty days
after notice of possession of Louisiana is
received at the seat of government, in
order that on the same day, congenial
sentiments of happiness and thanksgiving
may resound over this wide spread
country.

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country.

He adds, that he is informed, that the Lobelia and Columbia root are found there. The Ulva Ulva is common. Ginger is easily cultivated. There is a small tree which affords a yellow dye, supposed to be the Sappira of India. A mine of Platina is said to have been discovered. Pit coal and Spar are plenty. In the interior are immense droves of Antelopes, larger than those of Africa; they are delicious food. There is besides a kind of wild Hog, which the Spaniards call E. velina, which weigh, when full grown, about a hundred weight.

Extract of a letter from Deacon Joseph Cortle, dated Upper Louisiana, St. Charles, dated June 7th, 1803, who migrated from Woodstock, Vermont, in the year 1801.

"When I ride or walk out, and behold the beautiful appearance of these numerous and extensive meadows, I am surprised and astonished; I am left as it were, in wonder and amazement; and ere I am aware my soul ascends to God in devout ecstasies. It is impossible to describe the beauties that surround me; but I will make an attempt at it. The most romantic description of a Shakespeare, or Racine are here realized. About one half of this country consists of numerous and extensive meadows, agreeably interperfed with copse, glades and groves, of the best timber, and fruit trees. No rough broken land—but some nearly level—other gentle swells and fags exactly right—exceeding rich and fertile. Some clothed with grass of different kinds and of good qualities; others filled with herbs and weeds, and the whole abounding with lillies, roses, and hundreds of other beautiful flowers, which in succession adorn earth's lap, from April to December. The ground affords many rich roots, both for food and physic. And for fruit, first the strawberry, large and sweet, ripe the first of May; the black and dew berries, a large kind of blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, on shrubs, black haws, service berries very sweet, black cherries, plums of various kinds, and cran apples in abundance. The paw-paw or custard apple, on a small tree, and of the size and shape of a kidney, and is like the mandrake, which grows on an herb resembling the gingeng, the bigness of a small apple, yellow as gold, and sweet. The mulberries very sweet. The honey locust abounding every where. The locust trees grow very large and straight, is durable for rails, &c. The priscimm, which exceeds all the rest for richness and sweetness; they grow on small trees, and the bigness of a small apple of a deep yellow, soft as a plumb; their juice makes excellent liquor, very good to put in puddings, &c. Various kinds of grapes, they are good to make wine, vinegar, &c. The hazelnut, black walnut, butternut, hickorynut, and various kinds of persons. The forest timber is various kinds of oak, hickory, ash, elm, black walnut—very large and straight, butternut, lian and bals wood, cherry, honey locust, mulberry, maple sugar tree, lyncamore and cotton tree.

"I have just been viewing my corn which is rising of six feet in height—We have one distillery in our neighborhood. There is a great merchant from Germany, who is building mills on the Derdon river—he builds on a large scale, calculated to cost 15000 dollars, with a ship and boat yard on the Missouri."

Money! Money! Money!
The most alarming 'conspiracy' against the liberty of the press is the withholding payment for the expenses and services of the printer. The consequence of this deficiency have 'stoped the wheels' of many a village oracle, and brought many a son of the type into 'duress vile' where imprisonment and 'costs of suit' have been his fate, while the just payment of his dues would not only have left him the free exercise of his limbs, but afforded him, after satisfying the utmost demands of his creditors, 'a penny for a rainy day.' But without further proem, preface or introduction, we would inform our readers that we are by no means exempted from the common lot of humanity in those artisans and manufacturers whose stock consumes the greater part of their income, and the greater part of whose income being diffused over a wide extent of country, is long kept back, and obtained but with trouble and loss. For when a call for a hundred pounds is made by a creditor, this hundred pounds is to be collected from two hundred persons, and each of these two hundred persons perhaps thinks his part of the sum so small that it is immaterial whether he forwards it or not. And thus what depends on every body frequently being done by nobody, we are left, in the midst of hundreds of neglectful customers, to 'compensate the cash' in what way and by what means we can. Therefore,

While we offer our best thanks to such as have paid in advance, and thank those who have discharged arrearages, we urgently request all indebted 'to go and do likewise.' Every customer who owes a shilling, is assured that we are in need of it, and that he will contribute to a very essential service by paying it as soon as practicable, or agreeable to 'Terms'

FOR THE STAR.

And every Pleasure has its Poison too."

NOTHING is more common, than for the generality of Youth to indulge themselves in almost every species of pleasure, without reflecting on the fatal consequences that inevitably result from contracting idle habits in early life. They decline all advantageous pursuits, and are pleased with nothing but the "any nothing" with which pleasure leads them on to "guileful shores and mead of fatal joy." The dreadful effects of a life of what may be emphatically stiled a life of pleasure, were never presented to my mind in so powerful a point of view as lately, upon becoming acquainted with a youthful devotee; his soul expansive, bold and generous, and his person fine; with all these advantages, his unfortunate attachment to sensual gratifications, and particularly that of Wine, will eventually sink him into insignificance, and deprive our country of an ornament. He appears to have been born an orator—well calculated to thunder from the rostrum, and overwhelmed with a resistless torrent of eloquence, all sophistical arguments. But by the unhappy excesses of irregular pleasures in youth, how many amiable dispositions are corrupted or destroyed? How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed? How many flattering hopes of parents and friends are totally extinguished! Who but must drop a tear over human nature, when he beholds that morning which arose so bright, overcast with such untimely darkness; that good humour which once captivated all hearts; that vivacity which sparkled in every company; those abilities which were fitted for adorning the highest station, all sacrificed at the shrine of low sensuality; and one who was formed for running the fair career of life in the midst of public esteem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course—or sunk for the whole of it into contempt! These O sinful pleasures, are thy trophies! It is thus, that co-operating with the foe of God and Man, thou de gradest human honor, and blindest the opening prospects of human felicity!

JUVENIS.

Centreville, January 23.

Senate of the United States.
On Friday the 30th ult. Mr. Breckenridge reported, from the committee appointed on the subject, a bill for erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof; which was read and passed to the second reading.

LOUISIANA.—A bill was reported to the Senate of the United States, on the 30th ult. by Mr. Breckenridge, from the committee appointed on the subject for erecting Louisiana into two territories and providing for the temporary government thereof, which had a first reading and was ordered a second. It proposes that the territories should be designated by the name of Louisiana and Orleans. The former to remain under the same form of government as heretofore, save only that the paramount powers, exercised by the former governors, to be appointed by the president of the United States, and the powers exercised by the commandant of a port or district shall be vested in a civil officer, who is to direct the operations of the officers, troops, and militia of his station, and to receive as a compensation, the pay, rations, and emoluments of a colonel in the army, acting at a superior station.

Of the latter, the executive power to be vested in a governor, appointed for three years, and removable by the president. A secretary to be appointed for four years, on whom the government is to devolve, in case of a vacancy in the office of governor, and removable in like manner.

A legislative council, consisting of twenty-four, to be selected and appointed annually by the governor, from such freeholders as shall have resided one year in the territory and hold no office of profit under the United States, to whom with the governor the legislative powers are confided; they are to receive no compensation for their services.

The judiciary to consist of a superior court and such inferior courts and justices of the peace as the legislature of the territory may from time to time establish.

The laws in force, at the commencement of the act, and not inconsistent with the restrictions proposed, to continue in force till otherwise ordered by the legislature.

The governor, secretary, judge, and all general officers of the militia, to be appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Washington, January 4.

The Monocacy is a fine river, passing from York county in Pennsylvania, thro' Frederick county in Maryland, and discharging itself into Potomack, about 40 miles above George Town. The rich farmers on that river, advanced to the Potomack company last summer, a sum of money, on the condition that it should be applied to improving the navigation from the junction with Potomack into

the heart of Frederick county; and we have authority to say, that the work is completed in a style to insure the uninterrupted intercourse by water, between this place and Frederick Town, for at least nine or ten months in the year. Commercial men better know how to appreciate the advantages of this intercourse than we do; but to us it appears, that these advantages must be singularly important, and must enable George-town to take rank almost immediately among the most flourishing trading towns. There are nearly or quite 40,000 inhabitants in Frederick county, which is one of the largest, and by far the richest, best cultivated, and most productive county in Maryland. It will require, it is said, but a few months labor next summer, to extend the navigation of this fine river, to the borders of Pennsylvania.

That the whole state of Connecticut is not in an uproar, on account of the appointment of Abraham Bishop, esq. as Collector for the port of New Haven may be inferred from the following Communication.

"To the slanderers of the President, thro' the sides of Abraham Bishop."

The catalogue of Yale College exhibits the name of Abraham Bishop, in the distinguished class, of which Josiah Meigs, Zephaniah Swift, Uriah Tracy, Alexander Wolcott, Noah Webster, Oliver Wolcott, and Joel Barlow were members.

The records of that College shew, that of this distinguished class Mr. Bishop was the first Dean Scholar; and that he received a premium of one hundred and four dollars.

The records of the PHI BETA KAPPA society, shew, that he was their first president; and that he has been twice elected their annual orator, the last of which votes was recinded, in September 1800; because, he was about to deliver his oration on "Political Delusion."

The records of the academy of arts and sciences in Connecticut shew that Abraham Bishop was one of the original members of that institution, associated with Dr. Dwight, James Hillhouse, D. Dagget, &c.—and the records of that state exhibit his name among the incorporated members.

The records of the county and probate court and of the supreme court, shew that Abraham Bishop was their clerk.

The records of the United States shew that Abraham Bishop is collector of the port of New Haven.

The newspaper records of the federalists, shew that this same Abraham Bishop has been abused and calumniated more than any other man in New England.

Coach, Chaise and Harness-Making Business.

THE subscribers have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Covington; where Coaches, Chaises, Gigs and Harness, plated and plain are made in the most fashionable manner. Those who may think proper to confide in them may rely upon neatness, elegance and dispatch in their work.—Also Carriages repaired.

PENNINGTON & BROOKES.
Head or Chetler, Md.

January 23, 1804. 8

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named BARNETT; he had on when he went away a round over jacket, and pair of wide trowsers, of a dark grey cloth, a coarse swan down vest, white yarn stockings, and a pair of coarse single soled shoes. He is about 27 years of age, has a down look when spoken to and coarse voice, inclined to a yellowish complexion, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of Eastern, as he has a wife living with Mr. Henry H. llyday. The above reward will be given for apprehending the above Negro; and all reasonable charges paid, if brought to the subscriber, living in Centreville, Queen's Anns county.

ELIZABETH NICHOLSON.
January 23, 1804. 3

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters, testaments on the personal estate of William Hays, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this fifth day of January 1804. 39

NATHAN BAILEY, Executor.

To be Rented,
For the ensuing Year,

THE HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by William B. Smith, on Washington street. Also, one small HOUSE, on the same street, at present occupied by William Haynes. Also several valuable unimproved LOTS of GROUND, for sale, or lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL BALDWIN.
Eastern, Nov. 29



E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

**EASTON, Tuesday Morning
January 24, 1804.**

By Yesterday's Mail.

The Mail from Washington, due yesterday at ten o'clock, did not arrive from the extreme bad weather until twelve; by which we were put in possession of the following important documents; and although we are without any Journeyman and only a boy and the Editor, we deem them of such importance to the readers of the STAR, as to use more than common exertion in order to lay the whole before them, this morning.

Possession of Louisiana.

The following MESSAGE from the President of the United States, accompanying sundry documents relative to a delivery of possession, on the 20th ultimo, by the commissary of the French republic to the commissioners of the United States of America, of the territory of Louisiana—was presented on the 16th instant to the two Houses of Congress.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In execution of the act of the present session of Congress, for taking possession of Louisiana, as ceded to us by France, and for the temporary government thereof, Governor Claiborne of the Mississippi territory, and General Wilkinson were appointed commissioners to receive possession. They proceeded with such regular troops as had been assembled at Fort Adams, from the nearest posts, and with some militia of the Mississippi territory, to New Orleans. To be prepared for anything unexpected which might arise out of the transaction, a respectable body of militia was ordered to be in readiness in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and a part of those of Tennessee was moved on to the Natchez. No occasion, however, arose for their services. Our commissioners on their arrival at New Orleans, found the province already delivered by the commissioners of Spain to that of France, who delivered it over to them on the 20th day of December, as appears by their declaration accompanying it. Governor Claiborne being duly invested with the powers heretofore exercised by the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, assumed the government on the same day, and, for the maintenance of law and order, immediately issued the proclamation and address now communicated.

On this important acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of our western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government, I offer to Congress and our country my sincere congratulations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 16, 1804.

City of New Orleans, Dec. 20th, 1803.

SIR,
We have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the province of Louisiana was this day surrendered to the United States by the commissioners of France; and to add, that the flag of our country was raised in this city amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

The enclosed is a copy of an instrument of writing which was signed and exchanged by the commissioners of the two governments, and is designed as a record of this interesting transaction.

Accept assurances of our respectful consideration.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE,
JA: WILKINSON

*The honorable James Madison,
Secretary of State, City
of Washington.*

The undersigned William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, commissioners or agents of the United States, agreeably to the full powers they have received from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, under date of the 31st October, 1803, and twenty eighth year of the independence of the United States of America, (8 Brumaire, 12 year of the French republic) counter signed by the Secretary of State James Madison, and citizen Peter Clement Louissat, colonial prefect, and commissioner of the French government for the delivery in the name of the French republic of the country, territories and dependencies of Louisiana, to the commissioners or agents of the United States, conformably to the power, commission, and special mandate which he has received in the name of the French people from citizen Buonaparte, first consul, under date of the 6th June, 1803,

(17th Prairial, 11 year of the French republic) counter signed by the Secretary of State, Hugues Maret, and by his excellency the minister of marines and colonies decrees, do certify by these presents that on this day, Tuesday the 20th December, 1803 of the christian era, (28th Frimare, 12 year of the French republic) being convened in the hall of the Hotel de Ville of New Orleans, accompanied on both sides by the chiefs and officers of the army and navy, by the municipality and divers respectable citizens of their respective republics, the said William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson delivered to the said citizen Louissat their aforesaid full powers by which it evidently appears that full power and authority has been given them jointly and severally to take possession of and to occupy the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last past; (10th Florial) and for that purpose to repair to the said territory and there to execute and perform all such acts and things, touching the premises, as may be necessary for fulfilling their appointment conformably to the said treaty and the laws of the United States, and thereupon the said citizen Louissat declared that in virtue of and in the terms of the powers, commission and special mandate dated at St. Cloud, 6th June, 1803 of the christian era (17th Prairial 11 year of the French republic) he put from that moment, the said commissioners of the United States in possession of the country, territories and dependencies of Louisiana, conformable to the 1. 2. 4. and 5th articles of the treaty and the two conventions, concluded and signed the 30th April 1803, (10th Florial 11 year of the French republic) between the French republic and the United States of America by citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, and Messrs. Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, all three furnished with full powers, of which treaty and two conventions the ratifications, made by the first consul of the French republic, one the one part, and by the president of the United States, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the other part, have been exchanged and mutually received at the City of Washington, the 21st October 1803, 28th Vendemiaire, 12 year of the French republic, by citizen Louis Andre Pichon charge des affaires of the French republic, near the United States, on the part of France, and James Madison, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, according to the process verbal drawn up on the same day; and the present delivery of the country is made to them, to the end, that in conformity with the object of the treaty the sovereignty of the colony or province of Louisiana may pass to the said United States, under the same clauses and conditions as it had been ceded by Spain to France, in virtue of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, on the 1st October, 1800 (9th Vendemiaire, 9 year) between those two last powers, which has since received its execution by the actual re-entrance of the French republic into possession of the said colony or province.

And the said citizen Louissat in consequence at this present time, delivered to the said commissioners of the United States, in this public sitting, the keys of the city of New Orleans, declaring that he discharges from their oaths of fidelity towards the French Republic, the citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana, who shall choose to remain under the dominion of the United States.

And that it may forever appear the undersigned have signed the process verbal of this important and solemn act, in the French and English languages, and have sealed it with their seals, and have caused it to be counter signed by their secretaries of commission, the day, month and year above written.

(Signed)
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, (seal.)
JAMES WILKINSON, (seal.)
LAOUSSAT. (seal.)

Gov'nor Claiborne's Address,
DELIVERED

at the City Hotel, in New Orleans, on taking possession of Louisiana, in the name of the United States, December 20, 1803.

Fellow-Citizens of Louisiana,

ON the great and interesting event which is now finally consummated; an event so advantageous to yourselves, and so glorious to the United States of America, I cannot avoid offering you my warmest congratulations.

The wise policy of the First Consul of France has, by the cession of Louisiana to the United States, secured to you a connection, beyond the reach of change, and to your posterity the sure inheritance of freedom. The American People receive you as brothers, and will hasten to extend to you a participation in those invaluable rights which have formed the basis of their own unexampled prosperity. Under the auspices of the American government, you may confidently rely upon the security of your liberty, your property; and the religion of your choice.

You may with equal certainty, rest assured that your commerce will be promoted, and your agriculture cherished; in a word, that your true interests will be among the principal cares of the National Legislature. In return for these benefits, the United States will be remunerated, if your growing attachment to the Constitution of our country, and your veneration for the principles on which it is founded, be duly proportioned to the blessings which they will confer.

Among your first duties, therefore, you should cultivate with assiduity, among yourselves the advancement of political information; you should guide the rising generation in the paths of republican economy and virtue; you should encourage literature, for without the advantages of education, your descendants will be unable sufficiently to appreciate the intrinsic worth of the government transmitted to them.

As for myself, fellow-citizens, receive a sincere assurance, that during my continuance in the situation in which the President of the United States of America has been pleased to place me, every exertion will be made on my part, to foster your internal happiness, and to promote your general welfare; for it is by such means alone, that I can secure to myself the approbation of those great and just men who preside in the Councils of our Nation.

PROCLAMATION,

By his excellency William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor-General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, by stipulations between the governments of France and Spain, the latter ceding to the former the colony and province of Louisiana, with the same extent it had at the date of the above-mentioned treaty in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states: And whereas the government of France has ceded the same to the United States by treaty duly ratified, and bearing date the 30th day of April, in the present year, and the possession of the said colony and province is now in the United States, according to the tenor of the last mentioned treaty: And whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October, in the present year, did enact, that until the expiration of the session of Congress then sitting, (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress) all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the then existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President of the United States has, by his commission bearing date the same 31st day of October, invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the governor-general and intendant of the province:

I have therefore thought fit to issue THIS MY PROCLAMATION, making known the premises, and to declare, that the government heretofore exercised over the said province of Louisiana, as well under the authority of Spain as of the French republic, HAS CEASED, and that, THAT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS ESTABLISHED over the same; and that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; that in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess; that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force, and all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially vested in me, and except also such officers as have been intrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said province, to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force of violence from without or within.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.
Given at the city of New Orleans, the 20th day of December, 1803 and of the independence of the United States of America, the 28th.
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE

Extract from the orders of general Wilkinson, given at the camp of the American troops, on the left bank of the Mississippi, near the city of New Orleans, Dec. 17th, 1803.

The operation before us, however simple or safe, will require much self denial and restraint, to preserve that regularity, decorum and order, which we owe to our regulation, to the rights and sensibilities of those whom we are bound to cherish, and to the character of our country, the general, therefore, claims most earnestly the co-operation of the gentlemen of his command, for the maintenance of an uniform system of rigorous subordination and discipline, without which, the confidence of government must be abused, the beneficent views of the executive of the United States defeated, and the honor of the whole corps indelibly sullied.

In the course of political events we behold a polished people, strangers to our manners, our laws and our language, cast into our arms. Be it our pride and our glory, to receive them into the great family of our happy country, with cordial embraces, and by the generous hospitality and solid sympathy which are every where due to the stranger, let us dispel the apprehensions of the timid, banish the suspicions of the credulous, and confirm the confidence of all, in the clemency, the wisdom, and the justness of the American republic.

The general will applaud the meritorious soldier, who receives the Louisiana as his brother; and he flatters himself the sentiments will be universal, but (should he be disappointed, he will expel from the corps, and mark with infamy the wretch, who may resist the impulses of the richest and most magnanimous emotions and affections of the human heart.

The persons and the property of the inhabitants of every rank and every species, are to be held in sacred respect; and whoever may dare to injure the one, or violate the other, will be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

The articles of war are to be read to the troops at morning parade to-morrow.

Certified to be conformable to the original.

By order of the general.
D. WADSWORTH,
Aide-de-Camp, pro tem.

The House of Representatives of the United State, on the 20 instant, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the motion of Mr. Rodney to extinguish the State Bankers.

Mr. Rodney in a speech of considerable length, advocated the measure, which was also supported by Messrs. Thomas, Smilie, Macon, and Mitchell: and opposed by Messrs. Elmer, Thatcher, Hastings, Gregg, Boyd, Sloan and Dennis.

The committee rose without coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again.

Second General Assembly of the State of OHIO at the first session begun and held at the town of Chillicothe in the county of Ross, on Monday the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three:

Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, that the measures taken by the General Government of the United States to secure to the citizens the free and uncontrolled navigation of the Mississippi river, and to obtain the right to, and the free possession of the Province of Louisiana merit the approbation of this assembly.

DUELLING.

A law to prevent duelling; has passed the Mississippi Legislature—the offender on conviction, to be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, imprisoned twelve months and rendered incapable of holding any office of honor, profit or trust for five years. If either of the parties be killed, the survivor and his associates to be deemed guilty of murder and punished with death.

We understand that the United States brig Syren, which was fitted out, and sailed from Philadelphia, in August last, has arrived at Bolton, with dispatches for government from the Commodore of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Aurora.

Natchez, Dec. 31.

The following letter was received by the last mail.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.

SIR,
I have the pleasure to inform you, that on this day, the city of New Orleans, and its dependencies, were amicably surrendered to the United States—and on this occasion I pray you to receive my sincere congratulations.

Accept assurances of great respect, from your obedient servant,

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
Honorable Cato West, secretary of the Mississippi Territory.

On Wednesday the 28th ult. the house of delegates of the state of Virginia passed the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States—on the question the votes were, in the affirmative 108—negative 87—this may be considered the true state of parties in commonwealth—should the parliament Mrs. Reynolds feel again disposed to amuse the Tories of New York with an operation on the federalism of Virginia, this may serve as a text.

Alex. E.

On the 27th of November the governor of Jamaica issued a proclamation ordering all foreigners, and the French particular, to quit the island without delay, unless they immediately gave such security as the terms prescribed required. In consequence of which two ships were chartered to carry the French to New Orleans.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware have rejected the amendment to the Constitution respecting the mode of electing a President and Vice-President, and have we understand, adopted a resolution declaring the proceedings of Congress on that subject inconsistent with the interest, peace, and happiness of the several states, and also, unconstitutional.

Nat. Intel.

In New-Hampshire, the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution has been postponed until June next.

The Senate of the United States have fixed the 24 day of March next for the trial of John Pickering.

MARRIED, on Thursday, the 19th inst. at Friends Meeting, near this town, Thomas Atkinson, to Eliza Parwin, both of this county.

DIED, on Friday last, Mr. John Clayland, of this county.

ATTENTION.

IN order that the Editor of the STAR may comply with his engagements with those to whom he is indebted, he requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment—Those at a distance will find a ready and safe conveyance through the medium of the Post office.

January 24, 1804.

On SATURDAY,
the 7th of February next,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, the Personal Estate of William Fisher, late of Queen-Anns county, deceased, at his late dwelling house, which consists of Household Furniture, plantation Utensils, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, and several other things: also, a Negro Woman and Child, or Children, for a short term of years. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock on said day, if fair weather, but if bad weather, the sale will be put off until the Monday after. Attendance will be given on the premises, accordingly, by JOHN FISHER, adm'r.

January 24, 1804. 29

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Bennett Lawes, late of Talbot county deceased, are required to make speedy payment to the subscriber; and those persons that have claims against said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator on or before the 15th day of March next, in order to strike a dividend among his creditors, if allers should fall short, &c. And also, the creditors of William Fisher, late of Queen-Anns county, deceased, are desired to make their just claims known to me by said day; and those indebted to his estate are requested to make payment without delay, as I wish to close his estate as early as possible.

JOHN FISHER, administrator, in each case.

January 24, 1804 20

THE NOBLE HORSE
Harmless Shakespeare,

SIX years old this Spring full sixteen hands high, stout, strong and well made, of a beautiful dapple gray; and the Subscriber thinks him the finest young horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—the blood, and strain of Shakespeare is well known for large carriage and saddle horses, equal to any on the continent. From the trial that has been made of this horse, he has proved himself to be an excellent and sure foal getter. Harmless Shakespeare, was got by Young Shakespeare, his dam by Matchless.

HARMLESS SHAKESPEARE, is in good condition and will attend at persons houses, where a number of mares may render it necessary, at four dollars the Spring's Chance—but where more than two mares owned by one person, are sent to him, an abatement will be made, in proportion to the number; and two dollars the single leap—seven dollars to insure with foal.

Grain will be taken in payment at the Market Price, if delivered before the first of October next. Mares from a distance can be accommodated with postage, but not answerable for escapes. The above Horse will be sold on reasonable terms, if application is made, on or before the twentieth day of March next.

GEORGE DOWNES.

Queen Ann's county, Ja }
January 23, 1804.

Apollo's Fount.

ADDRESSED
TO A FAINT HEARTED LOVER.
By SIR PHILIP SYDNEY.

FAINT amorist! what dost thou think
To taste love's honey, and not drink
One dram of gall, or to devour
A world of sweet and taste no sour?
Dost thou ever think to enter
Th' Elysian fields, that darest not venture

In Charon's barge? A lover's mind
Must use to sail with every wind.
He that loves, and fears to try,
Learns his mistress to deny;
Dost thou chide thee? 'tis to show
That thy coldness makes her do it.
Is the silent, is the mute?
Silence fully grants thy suit.

Does the pout, and leave the room?
Then she goes to bid thee come.
Is the sick why then be sure
She invites thee to the cure.
Does the cross thy suit with No?
Tush! she loves to hear the woo.
Doth she call the faith of men
In question? nay, she loves the then.
And if e'er she makes a blot,
She's lost, if that thou wilt her not.
He, that after ten denials,
Dares attempt no farther trials,
Hath no warrant to acquire
The dainties of his chaste desire.

IMPROPTU,

On the marriage of Captain Foot to Miss Patten.
May the union this morning cemented
At matin,
Be blissful and crown'd with abundance
Of fruit!
May the Foot ever closely adhere to the
Patten.
The Patten forever stick close to the
Foot!
And tho' Pattens are used but in moist,
dirty weather,
May their journey through life be un-
clouded and clean!
May they long sit each other—and, mov-
ing together.
May only one sole be still cherish'd be-
tween.

[London paper.]

IMPROPTU,

On a card of invitation, for a ball, sent to a lady, which was written on the ace of hearts.
Auspicious card! that bears her lovely name,
To whom kind nature every charm im-
parts,
And she, a rule, like thine, may justly claim,
Since she, like thee; commands all other
—ARTS—

THE BLESSINGS OF RELIGION.

Written about a century ago.
Crowns have their compasses; length of
dayes their date,
Triumphs their tombes, felicitie her
fate;
Of more than earth, can earth make none
partaker,
Religion, makes the man most like his
Maker.

The sudden change of weather recalls
two lines of Taylor, the water poet—
"And when the thaw comes on a
fudden,
The streets are just like batter'd pud-
ding."

From the Visitor.

The following letters were found in a
Welsh church over the ten command-
ments, and remained upwards of a cen-
tury unexplained. As a couplet of po-
etry making use of only one of the vow-
els, it commands admiration.
P R S V R Y P R C T M N,
V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N.
To solve the enigma, add one vowel
and use it as often as found necessary.

The tight petticoats of the elegantes
are rather in favor of the invader. The
form of a woman of fashion is now that
of an inverted sugar loaf. If close push-
ed therefore, their fall is inevitable.

[London pap.]

A preacher laid a wager he would
make a declaration of love in the pulpit,
and took this text, "It is for you, woman,
that I die."

SPANISH HIDES.

A QUANTITY of first quality, just
received and for sale by
ABRAHAM SINGER,
No. 172, Market Street, Baltimore.
WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
Lamp and Tanners Oil,
Maderia, Lisbon, Sherry & other Wines,
Brandies, Spirits, Rum, and Groceries
generally.
January 10, 1804.

Wanted at the Star-Office,
A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER—
to whom constant employ, and liberal wages
will be given, on immediate application.

Advertisements.

To be sold at public vendue,
ON FIFTH DAY,

The 26th instant, if fair, if not the next
fair day, at the late residence of James
Edmondson, deceased, near Murphy Creek
Caroline county,

ALL the Personal Estate of the said
deceased; consisting of House-
hold and Kitchen Furniture; horses, cat-
tle, sheep and farming utensils; a good
clock; an excellent carriage and harness
—a quantity of good molasses; thirty,
or forty barrels of Indian corn; and a
variety of other articles too tedious
to mention.—A credit of nine
months will be given on all sums above
ten dollars: the purchaser giving bond
or note, with approved security; and
further particulars made known on the
day of sale. The sale to begin at 10 o'
clock, and continue from day to day un-
til the whole is sold. Attendance given
by
JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
Executor of
James Edmondson, dec'd.

1 mo. 10th, 1804.

To be Sold at Public Sale,
At Denton on SATURDAY, the 28th instant,

AN UNDIVIDED moiety, or half
part of a tract of Land, in Caroline
County, containing four hundred and
eighty acres; adjoining lands of Joseph
Hurd, and others; and held in common
by the heirs of Joseph Dixon. This land
is well timbered, being principally wood
land, and lies within three miles of
Greenborough.

—ALSO—
One undivided sixth part of
a tract of LAND, containing about five
hundred acres, known by the name of
Chapel Tract, and held in common by
Wallace Dixon, and the heirs of Joseph
Dixon. Attendance will be given, and
the terms made known by
JAMES M. BROOM.

January 16, 1804.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue
On THURSDAY, 2d of February next,
if fair, if not the next fair day, the fol-
lowing property, viz.

VALUABLE Horses, Cattle, Hogs,
Household Furniture, and many
other articles too tedious to mention,
the property of John James, late of Talbot
county, deceased, at the farm of Mr. John
Singleton, near the Hole in the Wall.—
Nine months credit will be given on all
sums above ten dollars, the purchaser
giving bond or note, with approved secu-
rity; and for all sums not exceeding ten
dollars the cash will be required on deli-
very of the property. The sale to begin
at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
ISABELLA JAMES,
Administratrix of John James, dec'd.

January 17, 1804.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY Virtue of the High Court of
Chancery, will be sold at Public
Sale, on the sixteenth day of February
next, the following tracts or parts of
tracts of LAND, situated in Queen-Anns
county, to wit:
All that part of a tract of Land
called Relief, containing five hundred
and seventy-six acres of Land; also,
All that part of a tract of Land
called Baynard's Pasture, containing one
hundred and one acres of Land; and
All that part of a tract of Land
called Roes Chance, containing ninety-se-
ven acres of Land, formerly possessed by
George Baynard, of said county, deceased
—and which was by him mortgaged to
Henry Pratt: the lands to be sold for the
payment of the mortgage money. The
sale will take place at the dwelling house
of Mr. John Patrick, on said land; and
will commence at one o'clock in the af-
ternoon, on a credit of nine months, the
purchaser giving bond and approved secu-
rity, for the purchase money.
SOLOMON SCOTT, Trustee.
Queen-Anns county, }
January 16, 1804. }

Chesapeake and Delaware
Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Di-
rectors of the Chesapeake and Dela-
ware Canal Company, held at Wil-
mington, on Wednesday the twenty-
third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors ad-
vance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars,
upon each share respectively on or before
the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TAINAL, President.

James C. Fisher, Samuel Chew,
John Adlum, George Gale,
Kenney Johns, Joshua Gilpin,
William Tilghman.

To be paid to either of the following
named persons—
Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Tainal, Wilmington.
Kenney Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil Co. Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.

Published by order of the Board,
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.

Decem. 26, 1803.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice
to the public that he shall open a
SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this
town, in the house lately occupied by
Edward Markland, wherein he purposes
teaching the common branches of an
ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, and English
Grammar, the latter especially, in a fa-
miliar and practical manner. As like-
wise several branches of Mathematics, viz.
Surveying and Navigation—the use of
the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-
Keeping, double and single entry.
He purposes opening a Night School,
on the evening of the same day. Where
BOARDING may be had for a confi-
derable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDDINGS.
16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. if
CHESTER-TOWN, 6th January 1804.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Esq.
President of the Board of Visitors
and Governors of Washington College, is
authorized to receive proposals from any
LADY, qualified to take charge of
A YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL,

in this town: in which it will be her du-
ty to instruct the Young Ladies in Spel-
ling Reading, Needle-Work in its vari-
ous branches; and drawing. A prefe-
rence will be given to a lady, who will
take in Boarders, for which purpose a
convenient house is now ready.

An English Teacher will attend the
Young Ladies School, for the purpose of
instructing them in writing, arithmetic,
English grammar, geography, use of the
globes, &c.

By order,
DANIEL M'CURTIN, Secretary,
to the Board of Visitors and Governors of
Washington College.

4

THE Subscriber offers for sale 150
acres of land being so much part
of the land he purchased of John Ed-
mondson Esq. Trustee for Mr. Robins
Chamberlaine, situate between Easton and
Peach-Blossom, and within one and a
half miles of the former—upwards of 50
acres of the said land, is well timbered—
and of an excellent soil—about one third
of the cleared land, has only had, two
crops of corn, and one crop of wheat,
and is now sown down with the second,
of course it is in its prime.—The said land
may be sold altogether, or in lots, as may
best suit the purchaser, or purchasers,
for further particulars apply to
CHARLES EMORY.

Easton, January 17th, 1804.

For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, be-
longing to John S. Blake, Esq.
on one of which are two Brick houses
with kitchen, granary, and stable.—Also
about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
acres of land, near the head of Green-
woods creek, and one mile from Wye
river, ninety acres of which are covered
with fine timber, and the remainder is
rich arable land and branch. This land
will be divided into two lots, or sold to-
gether, as may be most agreeable to the
purchaser. For terms apply to
WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen-Anns County, }
January 3, 1803. }

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received
from the PATENTEE, New-
London, a large and general assortment
of the following
PATENT MEDICINES,

viz:
Dr. Rawson's Patent Bitters.
Lee's Patent Bilious Pills
Rawson's Itch Ointment
Thompson's Tooth Paste
Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or
Family Phytic,
Hinkley's Remedy for Hemor-
roidal Complaints.

Besides the other Patent Medicines
and Drugs generally sold.

EDWARD EARLE.
Easton, January 10, 1804.

Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given by the Subscriber
to any person who will appre-
hend and confine in the jail of Easton a
Negro Woman named SINAH, the pro-
perty of Miss Polly Goldborough.—It is
said she broke open the Desk of Mr.
Clark, of Easton, and stole about 20 dol-
lars—and ran away sometime in the
Christmas holidays.—the clothing she
had and took with her is not known—
she has a scar on the lower part of the
neck or gullet, where it joins the breast,
which was occasioned by the kings-evil—
she is of a yellowish complexion for a ne-
gro, slender make and of middle size
—her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth
very white, and she wears when she talks—
she had a husband the property of Mr.
Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall,
and has not since been heard of—she has
an aunt named Balder, who was the pro-
perty of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near
Hunting Creek—it is supposed she is in
that neighborhood, or gone to the Jer-
seys. The above reward will be paid by
Joseph Haskins, Easton, or the Subscri-
ber.

JOHN SINGLETON.
January 17, 1804.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Chester-
Town, Md. January 1, 1804.

UNIT Ainger, 4. Jere. Alexander
Thomas Adderlon 3

Samuel Beck, sen. James Blackiston
Lewis Bufla Sarah Beauman
Mary Bruff Hosea Beckley.

Dr. Benj. Chace 2 William Carmichael
Sarah Corfe

Jeffie Davis
John Ewalt Richard Darling
Thomas Edwards Joseph Everitt

Joshua Gurley
Rich. M. Grelham Richard Graves
James Grant Sophia Granger

John B. Hackett
Thomas Hynfon Upton S. Heath
James Houston George Hanlon
Richard Hatchison Elizabeth Haggart
Humphrey R. Hall

Mr. Kendal
Rich. B. Mitchell Thomas Kemp
John Middlers Alexander Murray
Samuel Miller

Thomas Nicholson
Josias Ringgold
William Spencer H. S. Sudlar
William Sluby James Swoops
Alex. Stuart, jun. Henry H. Stuart
Nicholas Slabey

Iliac Todd
Wm. Thompson Wm. Thitherwood
M. Tighman, jun. Joseph Turner

James Watters
Rez. S. Wilmer Dr. Whittington
Amor Williamson Sarah Woodland

Account of Letters
On hands at the Post-Office Centreville,
this 1st day of January 1804.

BETTON Tho. Betton A. Catha-
Blunt James R.

Crawford Jacob Carradine C. W.
Caldwell Jane mifs Coffin Henry
Clayland Susan mrs Clerk Q. A. C.

Duhamell John Dawson Robert
Downes Bennett

Foreman Stephen Fitch Thomas
Gardner C. W. R. Graham Jos. jun.

Holliday mrs. Harris Richard
Harper W. & Son

Keys Sophia mrs. Lee Thomas
Lee Thomas

Moore Thomas M'Ginnifs Danie
Newman Richard Nabb John

Nicholson J. H. jr. Price William
Purnell Samuel Reed George
Philips Margaret Ringgold Jacob

Southern Cornelia Skinner Zebuland
Sewell Charles

Thompson John Turner Edward
Todd Isaac 2 Thompson J. D.

Wills Register of Warfield Lott
Q. A. C. Wright Samuel, jr.

REMOVAL.

LAMBERT REARDON,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to
those gentlemen who have so libe-
rally patronized him since his commence-
ment in this town; and informs them
that he has removed from his former si-
tuation to the house lately occupied by
Mr. George Higgins, directly opposite
the Post Office, and Mr. Thomas Perrin
Smith's Star-Office, where he will be
happy in receiving the continued favors
of his former friends and the public ge-
nerally. Having made the necessary ar-
rangements he is now provided with
and will continue to have remitted, from
time to time the newest fashions from
one of the first houses of the profession
in Philadelphia: which will enable him
to furnish those who employ him here,
but a few days later than the fashions are
received in that city.
Easton, January 10, 1804.

HAVING received information from
several of my friends on the Ea-
stern Shore, of a report circulating there,
that it was my intention to decline the
Commission Business—I beg leave to as-
sure 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 pro-
perty to my care, may rely on every ex-
ertion being made for their interest, by
their most obedient servant,
RICHARD NICOLS.
Baltimore, August 24, 1803.

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Saddle, Cap and Harness maker, English,
TAKES this method of informing
his friends, and the public in ge-
neral, that he has removed his shop one
door higher up Washington-street, to
the house lately occupied by Mr. Tho-
mas Perrin Smith, as Post-Office, and
Star Printing-office;—and that he has
furnished himself with a good stock of
materials, and competent workmen in
his line, that will enable him to transact
orders in the best manner, and at the
shortest notice.

He has now on hands, ladies side sad-
dles, gentlemen's saddles, harnesses for
single and double carriages, portman-
teaus, verifiers, saddle-bags, switch and
carriage whips, &c. all which he will
sell on the lowest terms.
December 17, 1803.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
Saddle, Cap, and Harness-Maker, opposite
Mr. Thomas Prince's Tavern, Easton.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends
and the public, for the many fa-
vors he has received since his commence-
ment; and at the same time begs leave
to inform them that he has furnished
himself with a good Stock of Materials,
such as,
English Saddle Trees.
Best Plated Duke Bridle Bits.
Portsmouth Ditto.
Waymouth Ditto.
Sharps Ditto.
Snaffle Ditto.

Plated Buckles and Tips, Ditto. Stir-
rup Irons, and Martingale Hooks; also,
Steel, and Common Ditto. All which
articles, he will dispose of on as low
terms as they can be purchased in East-
on.

Ladies and Gentleman's Saddles, Car-
riage Harness, Saddle-Bags, &c. &c.—
Those who may favor him with their cus-
tom, may depend on punctuality, as he
intends paying the strictest attention to
business.

December 27, 1803.

In Chancery, Dec. 24, 1803.

ORDERED that the sale made by
Alexander Stuart, Trustee for the
sale of the real estate devised by William
L. Murray, as stated in his report, ex-
clusive of the sale to Waddle and Rus-
sum—and the purchase made to preserve
the property, as mentioned in the report,
shall be confirmed, unless cause to the
contrary be shown before the first day of
March next, provided a copy of the or-
der be inserted in a newspaper of Easton
three times before the end of January
next.

The report states, that the whole es-
tate exclusive of about 1100 acres was
sold in lots, and that the amount of the
sales is £ 2,715. 1. 9.

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

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the Sub-
scriber hath obtained from the Or-
phans Court of Cecil county, Letters of
administration on the personal estate of
Peter Green, late of said county deceas-
ed. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
of to the subscriber on or before the tenth
day of July next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 14th
day of December, Anno Domini 1803.
WILLIAM BRYAN, Adm'r.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the sub-
scriber, on Friday night, the 30th
ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old
—13 1-2 hands high, hogg'd and fox'd;
on the right side of his mane there are
white hairs, and some white spots on his
back; he paces, trots and racks very
pleasant. Whoever will take up said
horse and secure him so that I get him
again shall receive the above reward.
CHARLES GARDINER.
Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, liv-
ing in Talbot county, Maryland, on
Saturday the 10th of December last, a ne-
grolatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or
28 years of age 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high,
slender made; his hair in curls, and lock's
sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor.
His clothes are not recalled, and has been
said that he has sold these he took with him.
He is an excellent sawyer, and plantation
hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in
any goal, so that the subscriber may get him
again if in the State of Maryland, shall re-
ceive twenty dollars and if out of the state
the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.
Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. }
January 10, 1804. }

May be had
AT THE EASTON BOOK-STORE,
Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments,
Hymn Books; and a general assortment
of School Books—ALSO,
Blank Books, from 1 to 6 quires, rul-
ed and without, full and half bound—
Writing paper of different qualities, by
the Quire or Ream—Letter do. &c. &c.



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[VOL. 2....5.]

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1804.

[NO. 22....230.]

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.

A LETTER FROM

DR. JOHN STIBLET,
Late of Fayetteville, (Now of LOUISIANA),
TO
J. GALES, PRINTER, in Raleigh.
Louisiana, August 15, 1803.

DEAR SIR,
About twelve months ago I was called by some business to Natchez: I took shipping at Charleston, landed at New Orleans, and proceeded on to Natchez by land, along the Mississippi. The distance is called 340 miles.

Not being able immediately to accomplish my business at Natchez, I thoroughly explored the Mississippi territory. After which, finding my return to Carolina would unavoidably be protracted for some time, and hearing much of the country of Louisiana, I conceived the plan of taking a ramble thither. I therefore applied to the Spanish government, and obtained permission to travel through and explore that country where I pleased.

For that purpose I left Natchez the 5th of March last, and have been since that time through various parts of Louisiana, but principally on Red River. I have kept an accurate journal of my travels since I left Charleston, interspersed with notes and observations, which at this time is swelled to a considerable size.

A few days ago I received a letter from Governor Claiborne, of Natchez, informing me of the cession of this country to the United States, which has made me the medium through which this important information has been communicated to the inhabitants of this part of Louisiana; nineteen-twentieths of whom are French, speak none but their native language, and understand but little of the government of the United States. My room has been crowded almost every day since I received Governor Claiborne's letter; some having heard the report, and wishing to learn the truth of it; others to obtain some knowledge of the American government, under which they expect soon to pass.

I have done all in my power to reconcile them to the change; and it has afforded me much satisfaction to observe the success of my efforts; though I have been astonished at the misrepresentations which have been spread among the people here, concerning the government of the United States, (by some tory Americans who have found their way hither) which had excited prejudices that in some instances I found much difficulty to remove.

I have represented to the people, that while they were under an European government, they were held as an article of traffic, were bought and sold from one European power to another, as they buy and sell their cattle, mules and horses; that the Europeans were eternally at war with one another, and let them belong to which ever of their powers they would, they must be a party in their wars, and liable to be plundered by their enemies; and that they knew, by experience, how little an European colony had to expect, situated four or five thousand miles from the seat of government. Although this country has been settled nearly as long as Pennsylvania, and in many respects possessing superior advantages, how small is its progress in improvement, compared to that state! which difference is entirely to be attributed to the difference of government.

Without prejudice to the governments of France and Spain, I have represented to them the mildness of the American government. It interferes with no one's religion, but protects all. Its disposition to encourage commerce, agriculture, internal navigation, manufactures, arts and science; and that they will never sell them, and that it is able, and will always be willing to protect them, and whose finances are such, that they will not be oppressed with taxes.

As some description of this country, which will shortly become part of the United States, cannot fail to be interesting, I will give you some extracts from my journal respecting it, which must be

in a very abridged manner, as it would too far exceed the bounds of a letter, which I hope has not already become tiresome, and which has no other recommendations, than the novelty of the subject, and a strict adherence to truth.

The island of Orleans, which forms part of Louisiana, is on the east side of the Mississippi river; the south end of it forms one part of the mouth of the river Balize, and is a point. It is bounded on the east by Spiritu Santo bay, the lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas; and north by the Bayan Manchack, or which is sometimes called the river Iberville, which is dry when the Mississippi is low, but when that river is high, its waters break through the Bayan, falling into lake Maurepas from thence to Ponchartrain, and from thence into Spiritu Santo bay. The length of this island is about 200 miles, and its breadth from 2 to 20. About the middle of it, on the bank of the Mississippi, is the town of New Orleans. This town is regularly laid off; the streets are 50 feet wide, and intersected at right angles; the houses are principally of brick, some two, and some three stories high, many of them elegant with flat roofs. The town is more than half the size of Charleston, and several of its streets next the river, are as well built as any streets in Charleston; there is one large handsome church, a government-house, a nunnery, a theatre, and two hospitals; and contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are French.

About 40 miles above the Balize, and 65 below Orleans, the settlements begin, and are much alike on both sides of the river. Strung all along 40 or 50 yards from the river, behind the Seine or embankment, and (except at a point or turn) within half a mile of each other, and the cleared land extending back from half a mile to a mile and a half, and is generally bounded by cypress swamp. The lands from the edge of the river back, gradually fall till they become too low to cultivate; it never can admit of but one row of settlements. These plantations are interchangeably planted in sugar cane, rice, corn, and cotton. Nothing can exceed the luxuriance of their crops. The population of the island of Orleans, including the town, may be estimated at 20,000 inhabitants. On the opposite side of the river is another island, in length about 170 miles, formed by the Bayan. La Foch, which, like Manchack, is dry at low water, but at high water a large ship might conveniently pass through it. This Bayan falls into Vermillion bay, nearly 100 miles west of Orleans. All along the banks of La Foch, for 70 or 80 miles, is as thick settled as any part of the banks of the Mississippi.

There are several other islands along the Gulf of Mexico, west of Mississippi, on which are some settlements, particularly one called Barataria, at which I was. Among these bays and islands are found, in the greatest perfection and abundance, turtle fish, oysters, &c. and in winter plenty of fowl. Farther to the westward on the bay, is the large rich settlement of Tuckepa, interspersed with beautiful prairies, (land without forest growth), rivers and creeks, some of which are navigable for small vessels. The population of this district is 965 families; they have large flocks of very large sized cattle, make considerable sugar and cotton for exportation.

North of Tuckepa, and directly back of it, is the district of appalusa, in extent nearly one 100 miles by 50. This is a high, rich, and beautiful country, skirted with clumps of flourishing trees, and interspersed with fine prairies, which produce corn and cotton in great perfection. But the immense flocks of cattle, with which they are covered, are almost incredible; ten thousand head may be seen in one view. The population of appalusa is 470 families. A river called Chaffeli runs through appalusa, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, at Tuckepa. This is a part of the Mississippi that breaks out about 200 miles above New Orleans, just below, and in sight of the mouth of Red river. The navigation of the Chaffeli has been considerably obstructed for some years past, by drift wood, that in floating down the Mississippi, has lodged in its mouth.

North of appalusa, and joining, begin the settlements on the waters of Red river. This river heads in the same mountains of the Missouri and the river Grand which separate the waters of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, from those of the Western Ocean. Red river is near 2000 miles in length; it falls into the Mississippi about 300 miles from

its mouth, and is navigable, it is said, for boats more than 1200 miles. In ascending it, the first high land that will admit of being settled, (on account of its overflowing) is Izavial, which is about 75 miles up it by water, and 400 miles above the mouth of Black river.

Izavial is called an island, and is so at high water: it is a beautiful prairie, on the south side of Red river, about 20 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth, of an oval form, surrounded with thick wood, interspersed with handsome clumps of trees, tufted over with fine grass, and settled all round the edge in a circular form. Their fields are in the prairie, in front of their houses, and the centre of the prairie (which is not cultivated) is covered with cattle of a very large size. I passed through Izavial in the month of March: I accurately ascertained the number of families, which is 296. The land, when ploughed, has a very rich appearance, and produces corn and cotton abundantly, but not to be compared to the river lands, or the appalusa or Tuckepa prairies. On each side of Red river are scattered settlements for about 50 miles, to Bayan Rapide, on which are about 100 families. The land here, in point of fertility, is inferior to none in the world; and for about 40 miles hence, to the beginning of the appalusa prairies, passing Bayan Robert, and Bayan Boeuf (on which a few settlements are beginning) the country is equally rich, and as well timbered as any land can be: It is perfectly level (resembling a river bed) the soil 20 feet deep, and like a bed of manure.

Higher up Red river, the banks and low grounds (which are 5 or 6 miles wide) are nearly of the same quality as the lands on Bayan Rapide, with only this difference, being of a texture somewhat looser, which is perhaps an advantage. Here are but few settlements, till you arrive at the river Cape Settlements (so called) which is 60 or 70 miles higher up Red river. From this up to the village or part of Natchitoches, which is about 50 miles, and for 25 miles above it, the banks of one branch of Red river are settled in the same manner as the Mississippi. It is impossible to conceive of more beautiful fields and plantations, or more luxuriant crops of corn, cotton and tobacco.

The town or port of Natchitoches, (where is a church, the residence of the commandant, priest, ten or twelve merchants, and 30 or 40 families) was formerly a French garrison and an out post. It is handsomely situated on a hill, which overlooks a great extent of well cultivated fields; it was much larger 50 or 60 years ago than at present; owing to many of the inhabitants, who before lived in the garrison, having, within these 30 or 40 years past, settled on plantations up and down the river.

From this place the great western road takes off towards Mexico, and it will ever be an important place, being the key to an immense rich country. The population of the district of Natchitoches, is between 4 and 5000. The low grounds of Red river, are generally 5 or 6 miles wide, and no soil can be richer, and nearly all alike; considerable part of which is overflowed annually in the month of April; but it continues up but a short time, and always falls in time to plant corn and tobacco, and rises no more till the same time next year. There are fields that, from the best account I can obtain, have been planted successfully for near 100 years in corn or tobacco, and never known to fail in producing plentiful crops, nor is the soil apparently in the least exhausted. It is particularly favorable for tobacco, which grows remarkably luxuriant, and has a very fine flavour. The soil has a saline impregnation, which imparts something of it to the tobacco.

The well and river water is somewhat brackish. I am convinced that one hand here can make as much tobacco in a season, as four or five on the best lands in Virginia or North Carolina. It is made without any hills being raised, and grows so quick (from the strength and warmth of the soil) that they usually cut it three times: when prepared for market, it is stemmed and made into twigs of five pounds each.

From 30 to 100 bushels of corn can be made to the acre. Cotton produces equally well. The gardens on the natural soil (for they cannot be made richer with manure) are not less astonishing or extraordinary. I have particularly observed the very great height to which the artichoke grows; they are usually 10 feet, and very frequently 12 and 15 feet high.

In the neighborhood of Natchitoches are several salt springs, the waters of which are at least three times as strong as sea water. Two men, with 10 or 12 old pots and kettles, supply the settlement on Red river with salt. The springs are almost inexhaustible, and would admit of very large quantities of salt being made from them.

There are likewise plenty of iron and copper ore, pit coal, shell and stone lime. The different branches of the river, the lakes, creeks and bayans, abound with very fine fish, cockles, soft shelled turtle and shrimps, and in winter great varieties of wild fowl. The river being very deep, does not get much heated; the houses are immediately on its banks, which are kept perfectly clean; and the water being saltish, prevents the exhalation of sickly vapours; and it is happily freed from many of those troublesome insects so common in the southern states, particularly the bed bug. The musquito is very rarely seen here.

The high lands, which are all vacant and unsettled, are covered with a thick growth of oak, hickory, ash, gum, sassafras, dogwood, buckeye, grape vines, &c. intermixed with some short leaved pine, and interspersed with prairies, creeks, lakes and mountains; it is not mountainous, but gently rising hills and valleys, and generally a strong clay soil. But the appearance of both the timber and land is very much injured by the frequent burning of the woods.

The country on Red river which I esteem most valuable, begins about 50 or 60 miles above the upper settlements, and extend 4 or 500 miles. The river there never overflows its banks; the low grounds are wide, and from the river, for 40 miles on each side, the lands are remarkably rich, interspersed with handsome prairies, beautiful streams, and mountains: all quarries of freestone, lime, flint, slate, grit, and almost every kind of stone.

About 80 or 90 years ago, a number of Frenchmen settled on this part of Red river; they built a merchant mill, with burr stones (which they brought from France) and cultivated wheat in the prairies with much success, and made excellent flour for several years, till, by the repeated incursions of the Oza Indians, they were compelled to abandon their settlements.

The Ozas are a race of Indians living in a prairie between Red river and a branch of the Missouri, at three remarkable large springs; they formerly consisted of near 2000 warriors, but near two-thirds of them were destroyed by the small-pox a few years ago. They are in size gigantic, and in disposition cruel and ferocious: they are always at war with their Indian neighbors, and are inveterate enemies of all white people, particularly the Spaniards.

Something more than twenty years ago, an attempt was made by the Spaniards to settle this country; for this purpose, some priests, a company of soldiers, and a number of families with a rich outfit, repaired thither. They had been there but a short time, before the Ozas fell upon them and totally destroyed them. No attempt has since been made to settle it.

I am well acquainted with an elderly French gentleman of very large fortune, and strict veracity, who was born there, and who went there a few years ago, and brought away the barr mill stones which were left there by the French. From him I have had an accurate description of the country. He says there are to his certain knowledge, three silver mines, as rich as any in Mexico, from which he has taken ore and had it proved. He likewise described to me a quarry of slate that is on the bank of the river, from which flakes may be taken seven or eight feet square, perfectly true, and half an inch thick; and that the source is inexhaustible. He says the prairies in that country are full of buffaloes, wild horses, mules, antelopes, and a remarkable species of wild hogs, whose navels are on their backs.

In ascending Red river, about thirty miles from the mouth of it, Black river falls in on the north side; this is always a clear navigable stream, for 5 or 600 miles. About 100 miles up its branches, at the same place, in three different directions. The eastern branch, called the Tenlaw, is navigable for many miles, affords rich land, which is all vacant. The middle or main branch, called Washeta, is navigable 500 miles, on which is an old settlement, affords excellent lands, salt springs, lead ore, and plenty of very good mill and grind stones.

The western branch, called Cahol (on which are 20 or 30 families now settled) runs through a beautiful rich prairie country, in which is a large lake, called Carahola Lake. On this lake are said to be a great number of salt springs, and very remarkable accounts are given of the fish and fowl with which it abounds. On the river called Ozark, are many valuable tracts of land, some of which are settled. The fame of White river and Saint Francois.

From the lower settlement, at Sans la Grace, to the upper settlements on the Missouri (a distance of upwards of 250 miles), containing a population of 50 or 60,000, is a country equal to Kentucky, or any part of our western territory; and the lead and iron mines contained in it, render it a country of vast importance. The extent of Louisiana being 1500 miles in length, and not less than 200 in width, will admit of its being divided into four states at least.

Travelling up the Mississippi some months ago, I took pains to ascertain the number of sugar plantations, and the average quantity of sugar made annually on each. I found 14 below New Orleans and 64 above, in all 78; and they averaged annually about 75,000 pounds weight of sugar, besides a proportionable quantity of rum and molasses. Considerable sugar has been made in Tuckepa, but I have not been able to ascertain the quantity; but in examining that part of Louisiana that will answer for the cultivation of sugar, viz. on the Mississippi, for 60 miles below New Orleans, and 60 miles above it, with Terre Boeuf, and the bayan St. John's, the bayan La Boche, Tuckepa, and Qu-lquechose, at least 1000 sugar plantations may be made equal to those now used as such, which might turn out annually 75,000 hogheads, of 1000 pounds weight each, besides a proportionable quantity of rum and molasses.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenville, M. T. dated Dec. 8.

"The result of the Louisiana business in congress, has been gratifying to honest men, even among the federalists. I trust a few days will give us information of our commissioners obtaining peaceable possession of that country. The latest accounts from New Orleans hold out nothing hostile. The commissioners, with our small military force consisting of about 250 regular troops, and nearly as many militia, were to set out from the Heights yesterday; I trust the conclusion of this business will be equally auspicious with its commencement and progress. It is happy for the republican interest in the United States, that a series of events have afforded an opportunity for the virtue and wisdom of our present administration to accomplish an object of such importance so cheaply, without bloodshed, and with a degree of dispatch unequalled in the annals of negotiation. The time was favorable and wisdom directed to use it with energy and dispatch. Human power is too limited in general to create occasions for the exercise of wisdom; but all that it is in the reach of human sagacity has been displayed in the conduct of our executive on this occasion. Probable events have been discerned long before they happened. Plans suitable to these events have been laid. The interfering interests and jealousies of nations in Europe, have been used to promote the security and happiness of our country without injustice to any of them, and without alarming their jealousy or exciting their hatred against us. Happy Jefferson! the uniform moderation, economy and energy of his administration, crowned by the wisdom and patriotism displayed by the event of this treaty, will secure his fair fame, and that of the heads of departments and ambassadors connected with him in this business. Happy republicans! who have had wisdom and firmness to put the administration of public affairs into such hands, the propriety and success of whose management have given the lie to the calumnies of their enemies. The genius of American freedom triumphed during our revolutionary war in refusing us from the coercive power of a nation too distant to know our political wants, and too selfish to do us justice. At the adoption of our present constitution, the divided energies of our states were collected into one, and order and subordination introduced among the several parts of one whole. By these means the means of independence on foreign nations, and freedom from domestic anarchy were put in our power, and we were delivered from foreign intrigue. What the nation

of Europe could not effect by force they accomplished by cunning, by raling and working on our prejudices or our individual interests, by tampering with our government, and by oppressive treaties and commercial regulations. Our internal peace was hazzarded by unnecessary and troublesome taxes, and some of them apparently intended to alarm prejudices, and to excite opposition as the excise and stamp duties. A small faction inimical to our form of government, who, unfortunately obtained some influence on our public measures, endeavored to lay hold on public dissatisfaction—to excite prejudices against the principles on which our government is founded; indications of public dislike to certain measures were construed into proofs, that mankind are incapable of being governed by reason. A tendency to infraction was irritated to furnish excuse for raising and exercising a military power. The bugbear of French influence and French principles was for some time successfully employed in arming unpatriotic patriotism against itself, and threatened to destroy our republicanism and our country. But the genius of common sense, and philosophy began to exert its influence. The unguarded measures of the late administration alarmed the public mind. Men looked back to first principles, and began to awake from the delusion. They looked for aid to some patriots who, in disgust had left the scene where the principles of our revolution, the rights of man and the dictates of common sense had been outraged, and to others who by patience and irresistible argument, had kept alive the spirit of liberty. A Jefferson and a Madison were called from their retreat. Gallatin and other active friends of republicanism, were employed. Wisdom began to direct our public councils, prejudice began to vanish from the republican minds, and patriotism was directed to its true object, public happiness. The repeal of arbitrary laws and of troublesome taxes, while our public debt was diminished, and our treasury growing richer, public economy displayed without parsimony, anarchy no longer to be seen except in the clamours of a few of the desperate friends of good order.—Such are the principles of that patriotism which secured our independence from foreign force and intrigue, and which has united our citizens in love to their country, and to a free rational government. Our government is become strong in the only legitimate way in which every government ought to be strong, not by a military force—not by erroneous taxes—not by an extensive patronage of office, but by the love of the citizens to liberty and to their country.

From the EASTERN ARGUS.

ON ARISTOCRACY.

Aristocracy is a principle the most universally extant in all nations of any principle that intrudes upon civil society. It is founded on the most ungenerous and self-important objects that ever characterized a nation or individual; it is prompted by the selfish dispositions of unprincipled men, whose only object is to invest themselves with wealth, honor, and power, without the least regard to the public weal, or the least attention to virtue, justice, liberty or equality; and who are not less nefarious in their religious sentiments than in their political; for having no other object but their own importance, they are the complete votaries of themselves. They are neither fit for rulers nor subjects. Give them power, and they add oppression; give them wealth, and they use it as a destructive weapon; and give them the privilege of subjects they are demagogues, jacobins and disorganizers.

Such is but a faint picture of the evil tendency of aristocracy. To give a complete detail of it, would be to enumerate most of the distressing revolutions in the world; which have either been carried on by the aristocrats, to gain the ascendancy, or by the democrats, to rid themselves of their oppressive power. Almost all nations have experienced the beneficial effects of this kind of government. Wherever it occurs we see mankind placed at an infinite distance from each other. The nobility are exalted to Lords, and possess all the real estate, characterizing themselves by licentiousness, intemperance, and debauchery; against which the laws, (which are a complete portrait of their founders, are not able to defend the most innocent of their sex. Turn your eyes to Great Britain and Spain—view the effects of aristocracy, and judge impartially between aristocracy and democracy. Ye aristocrats in America (improperly called federalists); I ask you ever in England, Spain, or France, before the revolution? Did you ever see fifty, or perhaps an hundred, innocent people reduced to beggary, feeding the horses and dogs of their imperious Lords? Did you ever hear the cry of innocence, invoking God to witness that their crime was the force of power, not voluntary? Did you ever see a noble take his seat in the grand council of the nation because his predecessor had left him an estate, which he was not qualified to acquire? Ye

who are Baptists, Quakers, &c. did you ever suppose, that were you under that kind of government, you would be deprived of the benefits of the common law, not being allowed to give evidence in any criminal cause—not to graduate at any university? If you did not, let me tell you that oceans of tears will attest to it. Yet these very aliens are obliged to defend the country which will not protect them, and maintain the government in which they have no choice. How thankful ought we to be to the Disposer of events that he has invested us with civil and religious freedom, without depriving us of equality!

The government of the United States presents us with an elective democracy. It is such, because the people choose their rulers according to the dictates of their own judgment—which is the fundamental principle of liberty and equality. If liberty and equality are not blessings to society, then we must consider the enemies of our government as friends to mankind—if they are blessings, then we must consider them not only as enemies to our constitution, but also to mankind.

That liberty and equality (as far as respects rights and privileges) are the only just objects of government, is obvious both from reason and revelation. Reason and philosophy teach us that mankind are all made by one Creator; made of the same materials; subject to the same impressions; and to the same laws of nature.—Education or chance may make one man appear above another in this life—but who knows the heart of man? Trace them into their tomb, and where are their titles, their wealth and honors? In the sacred scriptures we are taught, that each one should esteem others better than himself. Where this principle is adhered to, aristocracy will never show its head; its abode is among the mal-conducting sons of strife, with whom the proverb, "do to others as you would they should do unto you," has no effect.

EQUALITY.

From the American Citizen.

When the constitution of the United States was first presented for adoption, it was found to contain some principles repugnant to the ideas of the genuine republicans of the day, and its objectionable parts accordingly met from them a warm and zealous opposition. Those who approved of it in toto were styled federalists, and its oppositionists anti-federalists. From this memorable period the most conspicuous of the federal party have labored incessantly to alter fundamentally the constitution, and to introduce a system of things "more energetic," or in other words, despotic. To effect their purpose every means were resorted to—every art employed, and the most splendid talents engaged in the work. Anti-revolutionists—British half pay officers, merchants and agents were set in motion. Even ministers of the gospel, unmindful of their sacred avocations, assited in this pious undertaking. Every thing moved with the celerity of a comet and threatened the extinction of liberty. TITLES and distinctions dwelt upon the imagination, and the humble appellation of *Citizen* was soon to give way to sounds more imposing. Fortunately these days of fancied bliss were but of short duration—the voice of the people broke in upon their slumbers and dispelled their airy visions. The Genius of Liberty no longer slept—the tyrants of our country trembled at the return of public reason. He who drafted the declaration of our Freedom still lived. Every eye was turned to JEFFERSON to save us from destruction. This universal friend of man has labored and watched for us. Our victory is at length complete, and the Sun of Liberty has risen more resplendent than ever. Our prospects at present are eminently cheering. Our vines and our fig-trees flourish whilst those of other nations are withering under the ravages of war. We are now, thanks be to God, a happy people. Should we remain united and true to ourselves the malice of Mr. Burr—the shafts, and federal vindictiveness will never be permitted to disturb our repose.

SENTINEL.

KENTUCKY.—The following resolutions have been passed by both houses of the legislature of the state of Kentucky, the first by an unanimous vote in each, the last with but one dissentient:—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the present administration of the federal government is entitled to, and does receive the unfeigned approbation of this legislature, for its intelligent, upright and economical administration of the federal government.

Resolved, also, That the course pursued by the president, and the last and present congress of the United States, in adjusting the differences which had unfortunately arisen with the Spanish government, and in procuring the cession of Louisiana through the peaceful means of negotiation, and to obtain the possession of the same, is founded on a correct understanding of the national justice, and is best calculated to promote the peace, prosperity and happiness of America.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 15.

The belief that the Brest fleet had put to sea was so prevalent yesterday that we mentioned it, though we did not pledge ourselves for the authenticity of the rumour.

This morning we received 'The Cork Mercantile Chronicle,' printed at Cork on Wednesday, November 9, from which we have extracted the following:

Cork Chronicle Office, 4 o'clock.

"His majesty's frigate, the Diamond, captain Elphinstone, arrived yesterday evening at the Cove, and sailed again at break of day this morning. The Diamond, which belongs to admiral Cornwallis's squadron off Brest, fell in with two line of battle ships and some frigates; and in consequence of their not answering her signals, she stood after them in a N. W. course for near two hundred miles, when they shaped their course for Cape Clear. The Diamond in consequence made Cove harbour, in order to apprise Lord Gardner of this circumstance, and his Lordship with his usual vigour and decision, has taken such measures, that we hope to announce the arrival of the enemy's squadron in our harbour in the course of a few days.—We have four seventy-fours off the Cape, and it would be idle to mix any doubts of the consequences which must ensue from their falling in with the enemy.—We count upon their capture as certain.

Such is the intelligence communicated in the Cork paper. But our readers will find, we believe the following statement to be correct:—

"As Captain Thomas Elphinstone, in the Diamond, was cruising off L'Orient, on the morning of the 7th inst. he observed two large ships to the westward, but the weather coming on hazy, he left sight of them: supposing them to be a part of the enemies squadron steering for Ireland; he bore away for that coast with a press of sail; and on the next morning the 8th he descried two line of battle ships ahead, running the same course, to whom he made the private signal, which not being repeated, he concluded that they were French ships, and those he had first seen off L'Orient the preceding day.

In consequence, Captain Elphinstone conveyed this intelligence with all possible dispatch to Admiral Lord Gardner, off Bantry Bay, but these last mentioned ships are the Minotaur, of 74 guns, and another British line of battle ship, destined to reinforce Lord Gardner, neither of which unfortunately, had observed the Diamond's signal. The ships first seen off L'Orient, were a French 74, and a frigate, supposed to be pushing for Brest."

November 16.

The departure of several vessels from the Downs will, we doubt not, give fresh currency to the reports which have of late prevailed, that another bombardment of Boulogne is actually meditated. We are not, however, disposed to think that any such design is the particular view of government. The Channel cruizers must be supposed to have received general orders to annoy the enemy in every way in their power; and we do not think it altogether improbable that such circumstances may occur, and such opportunity may offer as to induce a repetition of former operations.

It was most undoubtedly the intention of government, as we have stated, to issue orders for striking tents, on Monday or Tuesday, throughout the general encampment; indeed, the documents to that effect were about to be dispatched from the War Office, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief when a very different instrument was made out on Saturday, and transmitted to the army, enjoining the encamped troops to remain under canvas until further orders. In consequence of this counter-order, and for the further comfort of the soldiers, an additional blanket per man is to be issued.

A single lady in Lancashire, who has neither father nor brother, to defend her country, has armed and clothed six men at her own expense.

It is probable the Diamond frigate which is alluded to in the following information which we received this morning from

"BRISTOL, Nov. 14.

A vessel arrived yesterday in this port from Cork, which states, that on her passage she met with one of our frigates, who informed her that she had seen the French Fleet at sea; and that she had made signals of the event to our Fleet on the Irish coast."

If any French squadron has really put to sea, it must be either from L'Orient or from Ferrol and Corunna, from whence the French ships which sought shelter there from St. Domingo, were expected to sail as soon as the blowing weather should force Sir E. Pelew to quit his station.

We have recent accounts from Brest, which state, that notwithstanding the severe gales, our fleet was able to keep its post.

A small squadron of three sloops of war, three brigs and a schooner, sailed yesterday from Deal to the French coast.

Congress

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, January 18.

Mr. Newton observed that congress having assumed jurisdiction over the territory of Columbia, it became their duty to prevent laws existing therein from being oppressive in their operation. At present a person, though a citizen of a particular state, and prosecuted for debt, might be held to bail in the territory, without obtaining relief. Mr. N. after stating a recent case of this nature, moved the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws of the district of Columbia relative to holding persons to bail.

Resolution agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed.

The house again went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on Mr. Rodney's motion to extinguish State Balances.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Blackledge, Rodney, Holland, J. Clay and Root; and opposed by Messrs. Findley, Southard, Varnum and Bedinger; When the question was taken, and the resolution, offered by Mr. Rodney, for extinguishing the state balances, disagreed to—ayes 64—noes 65.

Thursday, January 19.

The House, according to the order of the day, heard Mr. Cowan, counsel for the Virginia Yazoo company.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the resolution for extinguishing the state balances, containing a disagreement thereto.

Messrs. Skinner, Eutiss, Gregg and Findley supported, and Messrs. Rodney, Leib, M. Williams and Kennedy opposed the report of the committee of the whole; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and passed in the negative—yeas 65—nays 67.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the resolution originally laid on the table by Mr. Rodney, to extinguish balances, was taken up.

Mr. Varnum moved to amend it by adding "and that provision ought to be made to pay to the creditor states, in the stock of the United States, their respective proportions of the whole amount of said balance in the ratio prescribed by the constitution of the United States for the appointment of direct taxes among the several states."

On this amendment a debate ensued, in which it was supported by Messrs. Varnum and R. Crittwell, and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, Blackledge, Findley, Dennis and Alston.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the amendment by inserting after "proportions," the words "if entitled to any." Lost—ayes 53—noes 64.

Adjourned.

The following account of the taking possession of Louisiana, and the entry of the American troops under gen Wilkinson, into the city of New Orleans, is translated from the *Telegraphe*, a French paper printed at that place.

Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock in the morning, citizen Lauffat, the colonial prefect and commissary of the French government, notified by beat of drum that the militia should assemble on the parade ground at 9 o'clock, in order to receive the American troops, then encamped within half a league. Accordingly the corps, dressed in an elegant uniform, was under arms to the moment. At 9 o'clock the officers of both staffs had a conference to make arrangements necessary for so solemn a ceremony. At 20 minutes past 11, a gun, fired from the American camp, announced that the troops were about to leave it. At 30 minutes past 11, another gun was fired as the signal the troops had taken up the line of march in complete order. The troops, ranged in order of battle, formed themselves in column and marching at the ordinary pace, to the sound of martial music, playing the well known air, the "Carabiniers' march," left their camp. Having reached the road leading to the city, ten drummers and fifers struck up the favorite air of Moderes, "*Peuple Français, Peuple de Freres*," which was afterward repeated by the band. This column was headed by four teen dragoons, well mounted and dressed in a handsome red uniform. Four pieces of artillery, each served by ten cannoneers, preceded the first company of infantry, on whose standard have a blue ground, was the device "*Nec Pluresibus Unum*." Another company of infantry, bearing a standard with a white ground, on which was written "*The Second Regiment*," formed with the first corps of one hundred and seventy men; who, having blue uniform and preferring the belt order, exhibited a truly military appearance. The column was closed by 25 riflemen, in the Kentucky hunting dress.

At 45 minutes past eleven the column arrived in good order at the gate of the city, where it was received by a detachment

from the grenadiers of the 1st regiment, dressed in an elegant uniform and ranged in order of battle, the drums beating a march. At ten minutes after twelve the troops arrived on the parade ground in the city—filling to the left their front was formed opposite the different militia corps, drawn up in the best possible order. At one o'clock gen. Wilkinson waited upon the municipality, a body composed of the most respectable citizens, where he was received by the prefect in the name of the French government. At a quarter past one a detachment of men, from the American army, proceeded to the house of the Consul of the United States, Mr. Clark, to procure the national flag of the United States, which when obtained was wrapped around the waist of the officer of the detachment, which then returned. The flag was then affixed to the haliards of the staff from which French colors were flying. The officers appointed on both sides the one to hoist the other to lower, the respective flags, having interchanged the compliments customary on such occasions and acquitted themselves handsomely; at 37 minutes past one, the French flag was lowered half way down the staff and the American flag hoisted till both flags met; in this state both remained for 5 minutes (the pause being the mark of reciprocal respect)—at length the French flag was entirely lowered, and the American hoisted to the top. During this truly interesting ceremony the American music played *Hailed Columbia*, accompanied by hurrahs. At two o'clock the prefect left the city hotel and proceeded to the prefecture, (the national flag folded around the waist of a French officer) accompanied by several members of the municipality, officers of the militia and of the staff of the American army, as well as by many Spanish officers and a great number of French citizens and others; and as they passed the American troops, the music played the air, "*Allons enfants de la patrie*" the *Marseillais* hymn.

Thus have the United States gained possession of a country, among the productions of which are sugar, cotton, indigo, &c.

In the senate of the United States on the 14th inst. Mr. Samuel Smith, from the committee appointed on the 12th of December last, on that subject, requested and obtained leave to bring in the following:

A BILL

Further to protect the seamen of the U. States.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president be, and he hereby is authorized, whenever sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander of any public ship or other vessel of any foreign nation shall have taken or impressed from on board any ship or other vessel of the United States, any seaman, mariner, or other person, (not being a civil or military officer or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said nation shall be at war,) to prohibit by proclamation, every person residing within the United States, or its territories, from affording aid, succor, or provisions of whatsoever kind, to such ship or vessel—and any pilot or other person residing within the United States, who shall (after such prohibition shall be made known, and before the same shall be revoked) afford aid, succor, or provisions as aforesaid, to such ship or other vessel, and thereof be convicted shall be sentenced to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Be it further enacted, That from and after the day of next, whenever full and sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander or commanders of public armed vessels of any foreign nation, have impressed or taken from on board any ship or vessel of the United States, while on passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner, or other person (not being a civil or military officer or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said foreign nation shall be at war) the president shall be, and he hereby is authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to prohibit by proclamation the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the said foreign nation (whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid) any goods, wares or merchandise, within any of the ports of the United States, or its territories; and also to prohibit the landing of any ship or vessel of such nation, within any of the ports of the United States. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel of the nation whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall arrive within any of the ports of the United States, or its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board of to proceed to any place without the jurisdiction of the United States:—and provided also, that any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have been partly laden at the time such proclamation shall be made known) shall be permitted to depart with the lading thereon board, to the port of destination of such ship or vessel.

We copy the following from a Virginia paper. It was received by the Ship Protection, arrived at City Point, by which we last week received London papers to the 17th November. These it will be remembered, did not glance at the event spoken of in the letter; neither was the position of affairs in England at that period, portentous of so important a change. Upon the whole, we are inclined to view it merely as a matter of individual opinion, which, until supported by corroborative facts, does not merit confidence.

"A member of the Legislature has received a letter from col. Mercer, who accompanied col. Monroe to Europe, stating that there was every prospect of an immediate PEACE between France and Great-Britain; that there would be a change in the ministry in England—Shredine and Fox coming in, and that Buonaparte had determined to settle down the government of France upon true Republican principles."

We understand, says the Aurora, that the committee of the house of representatives of the United States, which was appointed to enquire into the conduct of Messrs. Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, judges, have summoned some of the officers, who attended at the court which tried John Fries, to proceed without delay to the seat of the government of the United States, to give such information as their situations enabled them to gain.

On the 27th Nov. the governor of Jamaica issued a proclamation ordering all foreigners, and the French in particular, to quit the island without delay, unless they immediately gave such security as the terms prescribed required. In consequence of which two ships were chartered to carry the French to New Orleans.

Among the acts passed at the recent session of the legislature of North Carolina, is one which allows the truth to be given in evidence in cases of indictment for libel. A similar improvement upon common-law, we have reason to believe, will take place in this state at no very distant day. The subject is well worthy the consideration of a republican legislature. We are not prepared to say, how far the principle we contend for should be carried. So far, however, as public officers are in question, liberty and justice require, that whenever they are charged with mal or corrupt conduct, in the execution of their official duties, the accuser if prosecuted, ought to enjoy the right of giving the truth in evidence. While we earnestly wish for an amelioration of the common law on the subject of libels we still think it of too much importance to be acted upon without that unbiased and mature deliberation, which enlightened legislatures ought to make the basis of their proceedings.

Norfolk, January 10, 1864.
Extract of a letter from Murfree's Borough, (N. C.) Dec. 29.
"I have opened my letter to relate an accident that happened about 20 miles from this place on the 12th instant. During the time captain Smith's vessel was in the river, a tornado came on which lasted about 5 minutes, and upset the vessel. The mate and three seamen in the cabin at the same time. Mr. Bradley's horse was carried some distance, his desk and other furniture dispersed nearly 400 yards from the house and his cash and goods strewn in various directions. A horse and bull carried some distance, the latter killed, as well as all his poultry, hogs, &c. the trees adjoining torn up by the roots; bricks, &c. flew about, and nearly a quarter of a mile, and many other unfortunate disasters took place. The vessel was righted again yesterday, and three of the men were found dead, linked together in the cabin."

Coleman, Hamilton's Editor, says, "New Jersey is certainly given over to the buffeted of Satan." The "Field Marshal" undoubtedly correct. Every state and every individual upon becoming republican, may expect to be "buffeted of Satan," or what is the same, abused by his troops.

The Salt Mountain is a lucky discovery for federal scribblers; their paragraphs have long been extremely infipid, and as they possess none of the true antique salt which to season their productions, a little mountain salt is very serviceable as a substitute.

The following abridgment of the state of the world, is copied from the London Evening Post of the 12th of November.

FRANCE.
The French consul still continues his preparations for the invasion of this country, and the whole energy, attention and exertion of his government is occupied on that alone. Though no accurate accounts are received, yet every thing that can be learnt, the preparations are very extensive and nearly completed. The fleet in considerable force is ready to sail the moment that unfavorable weather shall oblige admiral Cornwallis with our fleet to quit the blockade of that harbor. That fleet is believed to be destined for Ireland, and it is said to have on board thirty thousand troops. The boats and other craft on the coast of Holland are likewise stated to be ready to come over if they could get safely out of their harbours, so that the invasion may be looked upon as certain—waiting only for a favorable moment. In the mean time the ports of Boulogne and Calais are perpetually harassed by our frigates, and the exercise of the brave invaders is interrupted by our shot and shells. It is not from either of these two places that we have any formidable attack to dread, nor can we indeed form any well-grounded opinion of the number likely to be sent over. The reports vary from 100,000 to 250,000, but it is very unlikely they will ever be able at any one time to get the number of 100,000 fairly sent to sea; our cruisers keep so good a watch over all their motions. Partial and desperate attempts on the coast, are what we certainly may expect, the first movement that favors the attempt, and exaggeration of the numbers and danger is more to be guarded against than the enemy.

THE OTHER POWERS OF EUROPE, seem all remaining in a state of silent expectation to see what will be the event of the terrible struggle about to take place between this country and France. It is certainly not to the honor of these powers, who have the means of interfering, to see the destinies of the civilized world committed to the chance of an encounter, or to leave any nation single handed and alone to fight the general cause. Yet so it is, and it unfortunately the cause of destruction and disorder should succeed in this one instance, the whole of Europe would be involved in the misfortune; but other nations are either not sensible of this, or they trust to England being the victor; otherwise they are the most indifferent about their own welfare that it is possible to conceive, for we cannot believe that the mere terror of the French name can compel powerful or distant nations to so strange a line of conduct.

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
We continue to increase in vigilance and preparation for receiving our enemies in a way that will probably, under Divine Providence, lay the question of invasion to rest forever. A great number of seamen have been added to the fleet within these few last days. All the military are in a state of readiness to march; and we, in one word, are in such a situation as to have reason to with for the attempt being made as soon as possible. Our brave defenders are impatient of the delay; and it is but justice to them to say, that they show no symptoms of any desire to avoid the combat. In the midst of urgent and warlike preparation, a treaty has been made with Sweden, which ought to satisfy the Northern Powers with respect to the long agitated question of the right of carrying arms or military stores to nations at war. We are pleased to see a treaty evincing moderation, and at the same time firmness and attention to our rights, made in the midst of so important and busy a state of preparation.

Some difficulties of a commercial nature, relative to the trade of the West-India Islands, are now under the consideration of ministers; but we have little doubt that every thing will be easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations—we, however, think, that if America be very impatient and urgent at the present, it is both indecorous and unfair; as the nation engaged in defending its existence as we are, ought not to be oppressed by a friendly power on any subject that is of a nature to admit of delays, which must be the case with every commercial regulation.

Confidence in our own strength in general, and no fears are entertained for this country. In Ireland there is reason to think that the disaffected are but few, and the bulk of the nation determined to repel the enemy.

Extracts from Governor Hall's Speech to the Legislature of Delaware.

"The Constitutional time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly of this state has again returned; the blessings of peace, tranquility and order, still prevail throughout the Union; an uniform desire for the public good, manifesting itself by the utmost vigilance, and directed by matured experience and cautious wisdom, seem to characterize our present happy administration of the general government; economy pervades the whole system; no unnecessary burdens are imposed on the people; no laws oppressive of the industrious citizen

are enacted; but liberty, peace, an equal distribution of justice, the safe enjoyment of the fruits of honest industry, and plenty with her full horn are among the blessings bestowed on the people of this land. When we reflect on the present situation of the European world, involved in wars and difficulties, oppressed with heavy and almost intolerable taxes, with what gratitude should we bow before the throne of the most high for his superintending providence which has hitherto preserved us from a coalition with foreign powers, and directed our steps in peace and tranquility.

Give me leave, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the acquisition of the extensive and fertile territory of Louisiana, which has lately been ceded to the United States by the government of France. This acquisition by a fair and honest purchase has been made for a consideration which will bear no comparison with the millions that must have been expended in taking an unjust possession by force. The advantages arising to the Union from the cession of this country, which includes the free navigation of the Mississippi, are incalculable, not only as securing the trade for our western states and the adjacent territories but in a particular manner as a security to the United States against the wars and tumults of the old world.

I again call your attention to the militia law of this state; this is rendered more necessary, as by a provision in the act of congress of the second of March last, among other things the appointment of staff-officers and regimental chaplains is prescribed, whose appointments are not contemplated by the present laws of this state.

An amendment to the constitution of the United States as proposed by congress, respecting the election of President and Vice-President will be laid before you for ratification. I trust you will see it in its proper point of view as a measure indispensably necessary to the future happiness of the Union. A recent instance ought to convince us of the propriety of the proposed amendment. This alteration appears calculated to prevent intrigue and corruption: and as it is conceded that in a republican government the voices of the majority should prevail, by this means it seems impossible that their intentions should be eluded.

POPULATION.

The following is extracted from the catalogue of the French towns, given at the head of *Annuaire*, published at Paris for the year 11 of the republic.

Souls.	Souls.
Paris, 672,000	Dunkirk, 202,55
Marseilles, 108,000	Dieppe, 25,000
Lyon, 102,000	Brest, 24,180
Bordeaux, 104,000	L'Orient, 22,318
Lille, 66,761	Benfance, 25,328
Brussels, 66,000	Grenoble, 20,019
Antwerp, 46,778	Verfailles, 35,093
Ghent, 56,651	Rochefort, 28,873
Toulouse, 25,612	Toulon, 19,000
Amiens, 40,000	Dijon, 20,760
Nismes, 40,000	Valaise, 14,009
Bruges, 30,000	Luenville, 11,691
Mouppellier, 32,899	Cherbourg, 10,081
Caen, 34,809	Calais, 65,49
Arles, 20,000	

The population of each town included in the vast circumference of the French Republic, is set down in a table, which occupies several pages; but it is evident, even from this abstract from it, that the population in many of them is given by guess, and not from actual enumeration. It is supposed that the population of Paris is overrated, and that the actual number of inhabitants does not exceed 500,000.

Extracts from the address of Gov. Strong to the Legislature of Massachusetts, delivered on the 13th inst.

"At your former session the season of the year preventing your prosecuting the consideration of divers subjects which you thought worthy of your notice; in particular the state of the judicial department. I presume that those subjects will now be taken up, and receive the degree of attention they respectively deserve; and I trust that your deliberations on these and other matters that may come before you, will terminate in such measures as shall tend to promote the ease and happiness of the people.

Since our last meeting the situation of affairs in Europe is materially changed. A new war has been kindled between those nations with whom we have the greatest intercourse; and are again constrained by the principles both of humanity and religion, to lament the misery it must occasion; even if our own pecuniary interest is promoted by it. Indeed their may be a rapid increase of wealth without any addition to the public happiness, for riches by their influence on the manners of the people, have sometimes proved extremely injurious to their virtue and safety. So long, however, as we claim and possess the advantages of a neutral character it is our duty to abstain from all contraband commerce with the belligerent nations. If we attempt to convey warlike stores to either of them, or stores of any kind to a besieged place, we falsify the character we assume, and have no reason to complain if our pro-

perty is seized and considered a lawful prize.

But in whatever manner our interest or private feelings may be affected by the events that take place in Europe, the national government is exclusively authorized to regulate our foreign affairs, and guard against those projects of other nations which may be thought injurious to the honor or dangerous to the safety of the United States. We are therefore at liberty, as members of this government, to direct our whole attention to those points which concern the internal welfare and prosperity of the commonwealth.

The respective states are indeed authorized by the constitution to appoint officers, and train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; and the faithful execution of this trust in each state is important, not only to itself, but to every other; it is particularly so when the great powers of Europe are at war."

Americans!

The event for which we have all looked with so much solicitude, is at length realized. Louisiana is a part of the Union. The acquisition is great and glorious in itself; but still greater and more glorious are the means by which it is obtained. In them are developed the energy and justice of a republican government, and its perfect competency, with the least practicable injury to others, to redress the wrongs, and to secure the rights, of the nation it protects. Never have mankind contemplated so vast and important an accession of empire, by means so pacific and just; and never, perhaps, has there been a change of government so agreeable to the subjects of it. May the example go forth to the world, and teach rulers the superiority of right to violence!

To the firm and temperate conduct of the legislature, to the enlightened and energetic measures of the executive, and to the commanding and supporting sentiment of the nation, we owe this splendid era in the annals of our country. The virtues and talents of those who produced it will receive the admiration of posterity: Ours they already possess.

This, fellow-citizens, is an appropriate occasion for joy. Cold must be the heart, that is not animated by the completion of this event. Every doubt has vanished: the country is ours. Our brethren in the West are exulting in the new ties that unite them to us. Let us too rejoice, that we are free, that we are happy; and that this great event promises to make them as free and happy as ourselves.

Nat. Intel.
A person inoculated for the Cow-pox is liable to take the small pox within 12 days after. If it appears earlier than the fifth or seventh day, the vaccine is cut off in its progress, but otherwise goes forward. The vaccine matter should be taken the ninth day, or even as early as the fifth, but not later than the twelfth. As the latter pock is more liable to inflame the arm than the earlier.

London pap.

Eden, Dec. 30.

On Sunday the 18th inst. Abigail Underwood, a deserving woman, aged 24, was killed by a musket loaded with shot, at the house of Messrs. Wifwal & Moore, paper makers, in Waltham. A youth came into the room, where she was cutting the hair of an acquaintance, took up a gun and snapped it twice, when it went off and carried one half of her head with it. The verdict of the jury, accidental death. It is much to be lamented that the frequent repetition of similar disasters to the above does not prevent persons suffering loaded guns to be in dwelling houses.

The great increase of republicanism in this state, and the consequent dissolution of the Baltimore "Anti-Democrat" has considerably discomfited the old Tories, and appalled whigs, on this shore.

The death of the "Anti-Democrat" is nothing more than what might have been expected from the Harping foundation on which it was established.

The Western Mail had not arrived at a late hour last night when the Star was put to press—the cause we presume, was from the quantity of ice in the Bay.

MARRIED. On Sunday last, in this town, by the Rev. Francis Barclay, Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Dorchester county, to Miss SOPHIA WEAVER, of this county.

SPANISH HIDES.

A QUANTITY of first quality, just received and for sale by ABRAHAM SINGER, No. 172, Market Street, Baltimore. WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE, Lamp and Tanners Oil, Maderia, Lisbon, Sherry & other Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Rum, and Groceries generally. January 10, 1864.

For Sale.
A MERCHANT MILL and Farm, situated in the Head of Queen-Annis county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, within one and a quarter miles of the Head of Chertier; and within thirteen miles of Duck creek, on the main road leading from the Head of Chertier, to Centerville, on Unicorn branch; which branch empties into Chertier 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 1862. 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 (except 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, 1864.

Letters Remaining

In the Post-Office at George Town Cross Roads, January 24, 1864.

- ELIZA COMEGYS, Lucy Comegys, Samuel Crown, David Craig, & Co. Jacob Cook, James R. Corle, Abraham Chesterfield.
Emory Edwards.
Ann Fletcher, William Followfield.
John Greenwood.
Joseph Harland, John Hart, Jonathan Hodgson, elq. James Howard, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hall.
James Jones.
John Kennedy, Charles King, Robert King.
Richard Moffett, Hannah Moore.
Thomas Nicholson.
Hyland B. Pennington.
Joseph Rafin, jun. etq.
Mr. Symmons, John Symmons, Symon Smyth, Oliver Smith.
Doctor Thomas Vezezy.
Robert Ward, Sarah Woodland, Rev. Simon Withner.
Mary Yeats.

In Chancery, Dec'r. 16, 1863.

ORDERED, that the sale made by Philip Red, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Clark, dec'd, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the 28th day of February next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the newspaper, in which was advertised the sale, before the end of January next. The report states that the land was sold in parcels, and that the amount of sales was £180; 0; 11 1/2.

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, 1863.

Wanted to Purchase, Clean linen and cotton rags AT THIS OFFICE. Bills of sale, bonds, notes, Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Eastern book store.

Apollo's Fount.

From the French.
L'ANNE, or, THE YEAR.
Immortalia ne spes, mœnes annus.—Hor.
January.

LO! my fair, the morning lazy,
Reeps abroad from yonder hill;
Phœbus rises red and hazy,
Froth has stop'd the village mill.
February.

All around looks sad and dreary;
Frost the flaky snow defends;
Yet the red-breast chirps cheery,
While the mitten'd lass attends.
March.

Rife the winds and rock the cottage;
Thaws the roof and wets the path,
Dorcas cooks the savory potage;
Smokes the cake upon the hearth.
April.

Sunshine intermits with ardor,
Shades fly twittly o'er the fields;
Showers revive the drooping verdure,
Sweets the lunny upland yields.
May.

Fearly beams the eye of morning;
Child! forbear the dead unlofs'd!
Hawthorn every hedge adorning,
Pluck the flowers—but spare the nest.
June.

School-boys in the brook disporting,
Spend the sultry hour of play;
While the nymphs and swains are court-
ing,
Seated on the new made hay.
July.

Maids, with each a guardian lover,
While the vivid lightning flies,
Haltening to the nearest cover,
Clasp their hands before their eyes.
August.

See the reapers, gleaners, dining,
Seated on the shady grass!
O'er the gate the squire reclining,
Wanton eyes each rudy lass.
September.

Hark! a sound like distant thunder,
Murderer, may thy malice fail!
Torn from all they love asunder,
Widowed birds around us wail.
October.

Now Pomona pours her treasure,
Leaves autumnal strew the ground;
Plenty crowns the market measure,
While the mill runs briskly round.
November.

Now the giddy rites of Comus
Crown the hunter's delight;
Ah! the year is flitting from us,
Break the day and dear the night.
December.

Bring more wood, and set the glasses;
Join, my friends, our Christmas cheer;
Come, a catch!—and kiss the lasses;
Christmas comes but once a year.

From the Republican Farmer.
THE WINTER'S NIGHT.
The thickening shades of night appear;
Hoarse breathes the wintry storm
atar;

Hark! from the sea-beat shore I hear
The din of elemental war!
Fierce on my roof the rattling hail
Its glassy floods tremendous pours;
The tempest bellows in the vale;
Aloud the bending forest roars.

Yet, while convulsive Nature's groan
Rocks earth upon her trembling pole,
A smile, dear girl, from the alone,
Imparts calm sunshine to my soul.

No wealth have I, nor fame, nor power,
(I thought rich enough, if lov'd by thee)
Yet thousands, in the dreadful hour,
Would give all these to fare like me.

What numbers, on the troubled deep,
Remote from friends, from kindred
dear,
For wives below'd, despairing weep,
For children drop the bitter tear!

Safe sheltered from the dismal storm,
Loves chastest sweets my breast in-
spire,
While in my cot so snug and warm,
We sit around the cheerful fire.

How thrills my heart with pure joy,
While, mild the scene of mutual bliss,
With cherub smiles, our infant boy
Implores the fond maternal kiss.

O! let me clasp thee to my breast,
And meet affection's cheering smile,
In chaste endearments lull to rest
My cares, my sorrows, and my toil.

We'll trim the brisk enlivening fire,
Nor dread the wind that round us
blows;
Till sleep shall bid our thoughts retire
To pleasing dreams, or soft repose.

On a lady who had a blood-shot eye.
Oh let it be said, thine eye is all red,
No longer, dear Harriot, be moody,
Since so many die by the stroke of that
eye,
No wonder the weapon is bloody.

ON LIFE.
[EPIGRAM.]
Life's the emblem of a flower,
That buds and blossoms in an hour;
'Tis subject to the same decay,
For time and death sweeps both
away.

THE HUDSON MECHANIC SOCIETY

Held their anniversary on Wednesday
last, when the following gentlemen were
chosen officers for the ensuing year:
Paul Dakin, President,
Nathan Sears, Vice-President,
Daniel Clark, Treasurer,
James Nixon, jun. Secretary, and
Samuel Wigton, Nathaniel Porter,
Nicholas Hathaway, Sylvanus Seely, and
John Keeny, Overseers.

After dinner the following toasts, in-
terperfed with appropriate songs, were
drunk by the company:

TOASTS.

1. The Day. May its annual return
ever find the Hudson Mechanical Society
increasing in usefulness and prosperity.

2. The Land we live in. May it ever
furnish ample employment and adequate
rewards to its industrious mechanics.

3. The Bakers of our country. May
they bake as they brew, and never want
an honest loaf for the mouth of indig-
ence.

4. The Blacksmiths. May they ever be
ready to strike while the iron is hot, and
forge chains for the enemies of our coun-
try.

5. The Carpenters. May their works
ever be regulated by the line and rule of
integrity and justice.

6. The Cooper. May they possess strong
heads and tight sides, well hoop'd through
life.

7. The Distillers. May they ever en-
joy a flow of high and unadulterated spi-
rits.

8. The Harters. May they never want
for sound body and good nup.

9. The Masons. May they build on a
sure foundation, and abide the fiery trial.

10. The Millers. May they ever have
good grists, without grudging the poor
with large tolls.

11. The Painters. May each one dis-
play to the world the full portrait of a
worthy mind, with a fair polish and no
false colors.

12. The Printers. May every edition
give the public an impression of the beauty
of their characters.

13. The Ropemakers. May all their
works be well laid, and their life-lines
never be parted by hemp.

14. The Shoemakers. May every
craft find good quarters and sound sole,
and wax strong to his last end.

15. The Taylors. May they ever be
able to feel a prick of conscience for un-
just measures without the help of a bod-
kin, and never be reduced to cablage for
subsistence.

16. The Watchmakers. May all their
movements indicate regular hours and good
time.

17. All our brother Mechanics. May
fidelity, promptitude and competency
be their distinguishing characteristics.

18. American Fair. May they find
in every Mechanic an expert and faith-
ful workman in the labors of life.—Suc-
ceed to our infant manufactures.

ATTENTION.

IN order that the Editor of the
STAR may comply with his engagements
with those to whom he is indebted, he re-
quests those indebted to him to make im-
mediate payment.—Those at a distance will
find a ready and safe conveyance through
the medium of the Post Office.

January 24, 1804.

On SATURDAY,
the 7th of February next,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale,
the Personal Estate of William
Fisher, late of Queen-Anns county, de-
ceased, at his late dwelling house, which
consists of Household Furniture, planta-
tion Utensils, Horses, Cattle, and Hogs,
and several other things: also, a Negro
Woman and Child, or Children, for a
short term of years. The sale will begin
at 12 o'clock on said day, if fair weather,
but if bad weather, the sale will be put
off until the Monday after. Attendance
will be given on the premises, accord-
ing to, by JOHN FISHER, adm'r.

January 24, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on
the 3d instant, a Negro man named
BARNETT; he had on when he
went away a round over jacket, and pair
of wide trowsers, of a dark grey cloth,
a course swan down vest, white yarn stock-
ings, and a pair of course single soled
shoes. He is about 27 years of age, has
a down look when spoken to and course
voice, inclined to a yellowish complexion,
and is supposed to be lurking in the
neighbourhood of Easton, as he has a
wife living with Mr. Henry Hollyday.

The above reward will be given for ap-
prehending the above Negro; and all
reasonable charges paid, if brought to the
subscriber, living in Centreville, Queen-
Anns county.

ELIZABETH NICHOLSON.

January 23, 1804.

Wanted Immediately,
At the STAR-OFFICE an Appren-tice
To the Printing Business.

Tickets in the Chester Church
Lottery for sale, at the Star-Office.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue

On THURSDAY, 2d of February next,
if fair, if not the next fair day, the fol-
lowing property, viz.

VALUABLE Horses, Cattle, Hogs,
Household Furniture, and many
other articles too tedious to mention, the
property of John James, late of Talbot
county, deceased, at the farm of Mr. John
Singleton, near the Hole in the Wall.—
Nine months credit will be given on all
sums above ten dollars, the purchaser
giving bond or note, with approved secu-
rity; and for all sums not exceeding ten
dollars the cash will be required on deli-
very of the property. The sale to begin
at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by
ISABELLA JAMES,
Administratrix of John James, dec'd.

January 17, 1804.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY Virtue of the High Court of
Chancery, will be sold at Public
Sale, on the sixteenth day of February
next, the following tracts or parts of
tracts of LAND, situated in Queen-Anns
county, to wit.

All that part of a tract of Land
called Relief, containing five hundred
and seventy-six acres of Land; also,

All that part of a tract of Land
called Baynard's Pasture, containing one
hundred and one acre of Land; and

All that part of a tract of Land
called Roes Chance, containing ninety-sev-
en acres of Land, formerly possessed by
George Baynard, of said county, deceased,
—and which was by him mortgaged to
Henry Pratt: the lands to be sold for the
payment of the mortgage money. The
sale will take place at the dwelling house
of Mr. John Patrick, on said land; and
will commence at one o'clock in the af-
ternoon, on a credit of nine months, the
purchaser giving bond and approved secu-
rity, for the purchase money.

SOLOMON SCOTT, Trustee.

Queen-Anns county, }
January 16, 1804. } 5

CHESTER-TOWN, 6th January 1804.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Esq.
President of the Board of Visitors
and Governors of Washington College, is
authorized to receive proposals from any
LADY, qualified to take charge of

A YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL,
in this town: in which it will be her du-
ty to instruct the Young Ladies in Spell-
ing Reading, Needle-Work in its vari-
ous branches; and drawing. A prefe-
rence will be given to a lady, who will
take in Boarders, for which purpose a
convenient house is now ready.

An English Teacher will attend the
Young Ladies School, for the purpose of
instructing them in writing, arithmetic,
English grammar, geography, use of the
globe, &c.

By order,
DANIEL McCURTIN, Secretary,
to the Board of Visitors and Governors of
Washington College.

Chesapeake and Delaware

Canal Company.

ORDER FOR A THIRD PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the President and Di-
rectors of the Chesapeake and Dela-
ware Canal Company, held at Wil-
mington, on Wednesday the twenty-
third day of November, 1803.

ORDERED, That the proprietors ad-
vance and pay the sum of fifteen dollars,
upon each share respectively on or before
the first day of April next.

JOSEPH TATNAL, President.

James C. Filmer, Samuel Chew,
John Adlum, George Gale,
Kenney Johns, Joshua Gilpin.

William Tilghman,
To be paid to either of the following
named persons—

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnal, Wilmington.
Kenney Johns, New Castle.

Geo. Gale, Cecil Cou. Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chestertown, do.

Published by order of the Board,
EDWARD ROCHE, Secretary.
Decem. 26, 1803. 3m

NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice
to the public that he shall open a
SCHOOL on the 23d instant, in this
town, in the house lately occupied by
Edward Markland, wherein he purposes
teaching the common branches of an
ENGLISH EDUCATION, viz. Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, and English
Grammar, the latter especially, in a fa-
miliar and practical manner. As like-
wise several branches of Mathematics, viz
Surveying and Navigation—the use of
the Globes and Geography. Also, Book-
Keeping, double and single entry.

He purposes opening a Night School,
on the evening of the same day. Where
BOARDING may be had for a consid-
erable number of Pupils.

JAMES IDDINGS.

16th day of 1st mo. January, 1804. tf

AT THE EASTON BOOK-STORE,

Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments,
Hymn Books; and a general assortment
of School Books—ALSO,

Blank Books, from 1 to 6 quires, ruled
and without, full and half bound—
Writing paper of different qualities, by
the Quire or Ream—Letter do. &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber has just received
from the PATENTEE'S, New-
London, a large and general assortment
of the following

PATENT MEDICINES,

Dr. Rawson's Patent Bitters.
Lee's Patent Bilious Pills
Rawson's Itch Ointment
Thompson's Tooth Paste
Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or
Family Physic,
Hinkley's Remedy for Hemor-
hoidal Complaints.

Besides the other Patent Medicines
and Drugs generally sold.

EDWARD EARLE.
Easton, January 10, 1804. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 150
acres of land being so much part
of the land he purchased of John Ed-
mondson Esq. Trustee for Mr. Robins
Chamberlaine, situate between Easton and
Peach-Blossom, and within one and a
half miles of the former—upwards of 50
acres of the said land, is well timbered—
and of an excellent soil—about one third
of the cleared land, has only had two
crops of corn, and one crop of wheat,
and is now sown down with the second,
of course it is in its prime.—The said land
may be sold altogether, or in lots, as may
best suit the purchaser, or purchasers,
for further particulars apply to

CHARLES EMORY.

Easton, January 17th, 1804. tf

For Sale.

ALL the lots in Queens Town, be-
longing to John S. Blake, Esq.
on one of which are two Brick houses
with kitchen, granary, and stable.—Also
about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
acres of land, near the head of Green-
woods creek, and one mile from Wye
river, ninety acres of which are covered
with fine timber, and the remainder is
rich arable land and branch. This land
will be divided into two lots, or sold to-
gether, as may be most agreeable to the
purchaser. For terms apply to

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

Queen-Anns County, }
January 3, 1803. } 2m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of Bennett Lawe, late of Talbot
county deceased, are required to make
speedy payment to the subscriber; and
those persons that have claims against
said estate are requested to make them
known to the administrator on or before
the 15th day of March next, in order to
strike a dividend among his creditors, if
affairs should fall short, &c. And also,
the creditors of William Fisher, late of
Queen-Anns county, deceased, are de-
clared to make their just claims known to
me by said day; and those indebted to
his estate are requested to make payment
without delay, as I wish to close his es-
tate as early as possible.

JOHN FISHER, administrator,
in each case.

January 24, 1804. 39

THE NOBLE HORSE

Harmless Shakespeare.

SIX years old this Spring full sixteen
hands high, stout, strong and well
made,—of a beautiful dapple gray; and
the Subscriber thinks him the finest young
horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland
—the blood, and strain of Shakespeare
is well known for large carriage and sad-
dle horses, equal to any on the continent.
From the trial that has been made of this
horse, he has proved himself to be an
excellent and sure foal getter. Harmless
Shakespeare, was got by Young Shake-
peare, his dam by Matchless.

HARMLESS SHAKESPEARE, is in good
condition and will attend at persons hou-
ses, where a number of mares may ren-
der it necessary, at four dollars the
Spring's Chance—but where more than
two mares owned by one person are sent
to him, an abatement will be made, in
proportion to the number; and two dol-
lars the single leap—seven dollars to in-
sure with foal.

Grain will be taken in payment at the
Market Price, if delivered before the
first of October next. Mares from a
distance can be accommodated with pas-
turage, but not answerable for escapes.

The above Horse will be sold on rea-
sonable terms, if application is made on
or before the twentieth day of March
next.

GEORGE DOWNES.

Queen Ann's county, Ja. }
nuary 23, 1804. } 6

To be Rented,

For the Ensuing Year,
THE HOUSE and LOT, now oc-
cupied by William B. Smith, on
Washington street.—Also, one small
HOUSE, on the same street, at present
occupied by William Haynes. Also fev-
eral valuable unimproved LOTS of
GROUND, for sale, or lease. For terms
apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL BALLWIN.

Easton, Nov. 29. 39 f

Wanted at the Star-Office,

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER

to whom constant employ, and lib'ral wages
will be given, a moderate age & a clean

Coach, Chaise and Harness^a Making Business.

THE Subscribers have commenced
the above business in all its various
branches, in the shop formerly occupied
by Mr. Henry Covington; where Coach-
es, Chaises, Gigs and Harness, plated and
plain are made in the most fashionable
manner. Those who may think proper
to confide in them may rely upon neat-
ness, elegance and dispatch in their work
—Also Carriages repaired.

PENNINGTON & BROOKES.

Head or Chelcer, Md. }
January 23, 1804. } 8

WILLIAM BROMWELL.

Saddle, Cap and Harness maker, Easton,

TAKES this method of informing
his friends, and the public in gen-
eral, that he has removed his shop one
door higher up Washington-street, to
the house lately occupied by Mr. Tho-
mas Perrin Smith, as Post-office, and
Star Printing-office;—and that he has
furnished himself with a good stock of
materials, and competent workmen in
his line, that will enable him to transact
orders in the best manner, and at the
shortest notice.

He has now on hands, ladies side sad-
dles, gentlemen's saddles, harness for
single and double carriages, portman-
teaus, verifiers, saddle bags, switch and
carriage whips, &c. all which he will
sell on the lowest terms.

December 12, 1803. tf

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the Sub-
scriber hath obtained from the Or-
phans Court of Cecil county, Letters of
administration on the personal estate of
Peter Green, late of said county deceas-
ed. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers there-
of to the subscriber on or before the tenth
day of July next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 14th
day of December, Anna Domini 1803.

WILLIAM BRYAN, Adm'r.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, liv-
ing in Talbot county, Maryland, on
Saturday the 10th of December last, a dark
mulatto man named DANIEL, about 27 or
28 years of age 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high
slender made; his hair in curly, and looks
sharp when spoken to—he is fond of liquor.
His clothes are not recollected, and has been
said that he has sold those he took with him.
He is an excellent sawyer, and plantation
hand. Whoever will secure said fellow in
any goal, so that the subscriber may get him
again if in the State of Maryland, shall re-
ceive twenty dollars and if out of the state
the above reward.

WILLIAM CAULK.

Bay Side, Talbot county, Md. }
January 10, 1804. } tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the sub-
scriber, on Friday night, the 30th
ult. a BLACK HORSE, 8 or 9 years old
—13 r-2 hands high, hogged and fox'd;
on the right side of his mane there are
white hairs, and some white spots on his
back; he paces, trots and racks very
pleasant. Whoever will take up said
horse and secure him so that I get him
again shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES GARDINER.

Miles River Neck, January 10, 1804. 3

Thirty Dollars Reward

WILL be given by the Subscriber
to any person who will appre-
hend and confine in the jail of Easton a
Negro Woman named SINAH, the prop-
erty of Miss Polly Goldsborough.—It is
said she broke open the Door of Mr.
Clark of Easton, and stole about 20 dol-
lars—and ran away sometime in the
Christmas holidays—the clothing she
had and took with her is not known—
she has a fear on the lower part of the
neck or gullet, where it joins the breast,
which was occasioned by the Kings-evil—
she is of a yellowish complexion for a ne-
gro, slender make and of middle size
—her lips are somewhat thick, her teeth
very white, and she winks when she talks—
she had a husband the property of Mr.
Lemuel Norris, who ran away last fall,
and has not since been heard of—she has
an aunt named Balder, who was the prop-
erty of Mrs. Margaret Walker, near
Hunting Creek—it is supposed she is in
that neighborhood, or gone to the Jer-
seys. The above reward will be paid by
Joseph Halkins, Easton, or the Subscrib-
er.

JOHN SINGLETON.

January 17, 1804. tf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained
from the Orphans Court of Caro-
line county, in Maryland, letters testa-
mentary on the personal estate of William
Hay, late of the county aforesaid deceas-
ed, all persons having claims against said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, at or before the first
day of June next; they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of
said estate. Given under my hand, this
fourth day of January 1804. 39

NATHAN B. ...