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From the National Intelligencer.

Remarks on repelling aggressions on neutral  
rights

The aspect of our foreign relations must be deeply interesting to every man possessed of the genuine feelings of an American. If the representations of the public prints be just; if Spain has rejected the just demands of our government, and has deliberately and intentionally authorized the wrongs inflicted upon our trade by her ships of war; and if England contemplates the enforcement of unauthorized & unprecedented restrictions on our neutral rights, it does appear to me that our spirit as an independent nation requires an exertion of that energy which shall teach the governments of Europe, that though we are slow to anger, we know how on proper occasions to assert our honor and maintain our interests. Thank heaven our rights are as clear as day light; our views are pure and honorable. We feel enmity to no nation on earth. It is our wish to be on terms of friendship with all; and it is their fault if we are not.

Should, therefore, the effects of the injustice of other nations be war, the curses of a beneficent Providence will light on their heads. The whole world knows that the American nation wishes to remain in peace, and that her rulers are animated by the same spirit.

It is this conviction, perhaps, that emboldens their injustice, and induces them to indulge the hope of trampling upon our rights with impunity. But these are visionary hopes. Let these nations learn that there is no nation so invulnerable as the United States; that if her means of offence are not so potent as those of other powers, her means of defence are beyond all comparison greater.

It is, however, to be hoped that these powers will perceive their true interests, that they will make us the reparation we have a right to demand; and withhold all further invasion of our neutral rights. But as it is possible they may not, it is a dictate of common prudence to reflect on the course, which in such event, it would become us to pursue. In forming a decision on this point we can be governed by but two motives, a regard to character, and a regard to interest. Now, it so happens, that in a government constructed like that of the United States, national honor and interest are convertible terms; whatever conduces to the promotion of the one must advance the other. It is the duty of the American people to pursue their interests, as it is that of every other people on the face of the earth to pursue theirs. In this respect all nations are alike. But how widely do they differ in another. It is in the power of the American people to cause their interests to be pursued by their governments; while it is, perhaps, not going too far to say that this power does not belong to any other nation. Let it not then be inferred, because the irresponsible governments of the old world have invariably in the settlement of their differences resorted to one mode, that it is our duty also to resort to it. Let any man disposed to cherish this idea reflect and ask himself, whether he can name a single nation of the old world whose interests have not been sacrificed by this course of procedure, and whether war has not been the curse of all who have used it as an instrument of aggression.

It does not, therefore, follow that in the adjustment of our differences we ought hastily to rush to arms. War is injurious to both parties, and often most to the just, and even victorious party. It is a dreadful engine which should never be used but in cases of the utmost extremity. To us too it would not fail to be deeply injurious by the necessary coalition of our arms with the enemies of our enemies, from whose off-hand friendship we might receive more injury than from the hostility of our avowed foes. Is there then no intermediate course between submission and war which would effectually answer our purpose, without resorting at once to the latter. If there be such, and if it can be made to appear that it would as effectually promote our interests as war, it ought to be, at least in the first instance, appealed to.

If required by circumstances, war may at any subsequent time be resorted to.

I am one of those who hold the opinion that there is such an expedient, conflicting, as occasion may require, in the imposition of extraordinary duties on the ships and productions of the offending nation; or in the prohibition to export to their territories, or a part thereof, our own produce; or in the prohibition to import or consume any of their commodities; or in a prohibition of all intercourse whatever.

Let us view the effect of these several measures.

What would be the effect of laying extraordinary duties on the ships and goods of Great Britain?

First—with respect to her ships.—Should an extraordinary tonnage duty be laid, it would operate to give a preference to the vessels of other nations, and constitute a premium on our own tonnage. It is true that in the trade carried on between the U. States and England, the American greatly exceeds the British tonnage, and it might be thence inferred that should Britain counterveil our duties, we would proportionally feel the inconvenience of the extraordinary duties. But this is far from being a sound inference. Almost all the articles England obtains from us are articles of the first necessity, and which she cannot therefore possibly dispense with. Her countervailing duties on tonnage would have the effect of adding to the cost of American productions, which she as consumer would pay. Without some special regulations the interests of American shipping might be depressed. But this effect could easily be averted by declaring that the fund arising from the extraordinary duties imposed on British ships should be applied in the shape of bounties to American vessels carrying American productions to England. Or if the occasion should require it, it might be temporarily enacted that American products should only be exported to Britain in American vessels.

But more important effects would flow from the imposition of extraordinary duties on all articles of British growth or manufacture imported into the United States.

Our importations from that country transcend our exportations to it. Our products they must have. They cannot find substitutes for them. Theirs, however promotive of our comfort, we can to a considerable degree do without altogether, or to a considerable extent obtain from other nations. Upon these articles let an additional duty of 25 per cent. be imposed, and a short time will develop its effects on the conduct of the British administration. While the duties on English merchandise are raised, let those on the merchandises of friendly nations be as correspondingly lowered, so that the burthen of taxes may not be increased.

The effects of this measure would be these.—We should experience some inconvenience from the augmented prices of the British productions we consumed. But this inconvenience would be balanced by the reduced price of the productions of other nations. This is the only evil we should have to encounter.

On the other hand, the British manufactures would be paralyzed. Our own manufactures would be efficaciously fostered.

Our habitual dependence on Great Britain for her manufactures would be diminished.

We should open new channels of commerce with other nations, we should give a high premium to other nations, whose articles would come cheaper to us.

We should create new manufactures in Europe, whose future competition with the British manufactures would enable us to obtain goods much lower.

We should call into activity the vast resources of Louisiana in raising the ordinary products of the West Indies.

We should make the manufacturers and merchants of England, and the planters of her islands, tremble.

We should by all these means compel the British government to allow us a free trade conducted on terms of justice and reciprocity.

Some pains have been taken without success to determine the precise value of British manufactures consumed in the United States. It is not, however, beyond truth to say that they amount to fifteen millions of dollars.

Suppose an average duty of fifteen per centum laid on these articles.

We have said it would paralyze the British manufactures.

Whether this would or would not be

the effect let the following considerations decide.

It is probable that England would impose countervailing duties. These would in effect be paid by her manufacturers. If they bore a proportion to our duties on her goods, they would be fifteen per cent. on all our productions used by her subjects. Nor would she be able in vending her fabrics to obtain a return of the duty. Because, if she were to make such a charge, other nations would be able to undersell her. Add to this the duty of fifteen per cent. upon all her manufactures exported to the United States, and an average duty in the whole, of at least twenty per cent. would be to be paid.

This would greatly diminish the British manufactures exported to America, at least, I should think, one half; causing a diminution of seven millions and a half of dollars. This sum would probably keep in pay 150,000 persons of all descriptions employed in the British manufactures. It is not extravagant to consider such a number of working hands as having an equal number of infants, adults, and infirm dependant upon them, making in the whole 300,000 souls thrown out of work and deprived of the ordinary means of support.

Whether this large body of men and their employers, together with all those whose occupations arose out of their labors, would submit in quiet, will readily be decided by every mind, which appreciates the ordinary conduct of men driven to despair. For let it be recollected, to despair they would inevitably be driven. The creatures of habit, they could not, like the enterprising American, find employment in new channels. They would compel their government to change their policy, or inflict upon it a fatal vengeance.

Our own manufactures would be efficiently fostered. A high premium would be offered in the increased price of imported goods. This effect is too well understood, and sufficiently appreciated, to render it necessary to dilate upon it.

Our habitual dependence on Great Britain for her manufactures would be diminished. No event can be more desirable. We have seen that while that nation pursues her present policy, and while that policy is backed by a triumphant navy, that we have no security against a frequent invasion of our rights. Her government, estimating at a high rate the value we attach to her fabrics, believe, and with some truth, that our citizens would rather couch to a degree of aggression than hazard a rupture. Just in proportion to the diminution of our dependence will be the change in popular opinion.

New channels of commerce will be opened with other nations.

By this means we shall be enabled to command a direct trade with the nation whose products we consume, and consequently obtain them much cheaper than we do at present.

We should call into activity the vast resources of Louisiana in raising the ordinary products of the West Indies.

This is a consideration of vast, of almost incalculable magnitude. The single article of sugar is of so immense a value as fully to indemnify us for great sacrifices.

The imposition of high duties on the goods of England is then a measure the good effects of which are so disproportionate to its inconveniences that it seems to be conspicuously first steps towards arresting her injustice. Should this not succeed in awakening her to a just and liberal policy, let others pointed out follow.

The second measure suggested is the prohibition to export to the territories of the offending nation, or a part thereof, of our own produce.

The effects of it step on their colonies scarcely need illustration. It would either throw them into a state of insurrection, or altogether destroy their commercial importance.

The next resort would be a prohibition to import consume any of the commodities of the offending nation.

All the effects, of still greater effects, would flow from a measure than were ascribed to the imposition of high duties. It would be a son indication of the vigorous tone of national sentiment; or the resolution the American people to sacrifice luxuries and even many of their efforts to avenging the insults and injuries wantonly inflicted upon them. It would inevitably produce an activation through the whole commerce and manufacturing

body in England, and in its remote consequences would even reach the funded interest; that main pillar of the whole political system. To us the evil would be but temporary; and would be productive, in several respects, of great benefit, but would its effects be likewise temporary on England? Would the shock she would receive have no influence in diminishing that strength, every atom of which is essential to protect her against the formidable power that menaces her with destruction? Would not her funds be diminished? Would not the capital engaged in trade and manufactures be impaired? Even granting that new markets should be explored for the sale of her fabrics, would not the stagnation of trade and manufactures for a considerable length of time be deeply injurious?

If in addition to these successive measures, it became necessary to take the last, and an entire prohibition of all intercourse whatever ensued, the effects on Britain would be still more fatal. What would be the situation of her colonies? Would they not unavoidably be converted into the theatres of want, famine, rebellion and conflagration? Would not the horrid scenes of St. Domingo be acted over again? Could England, without endangering her own existence, spare an army sufficiently numerous to silence a rebellion? If France has not been able, surely England could not. Her colonies then would be lost to her; and with their loss would ensue the destruction of a most important source of individual wealth, and national revenue.

These are the resources that belong to a pacific policy; resources whose application would strike terror into the hearts of those whose aggressions we at present suffer.

Their application would be easy and would most properly be the act of the legislature. To them they belong, as the constitutional organ for regulating trade and declaring war. Should no honorable arrangements be previously entered into by the Executive, Congress might direct the above measures successfully to be pursued by the Executive, at fixed periods, provided the causes of complaint were not removed. This would be an open, honorable and decided course to pursue. It would be likewise the most energetic that could be adopted. It would solemnly announce to the public feeling, and the resolute purpose of Congress, in obedience to it, to go the necessary lengths. It would convince the aggressing nation that we were in good earnest, and would remove all expectation of our making improper concessions, or abandoning our course before it had effectually been tried. And should this course unfortunately issue, after exhausting every pacific expedient, in war, our enemies would know that the measure being pursued those of Congress, who possess the entire legislative power, and consequently that of taxation, the undivided resources of the nation would, if necessary, be embarked, aided by the undivided suffrage of the people. The issue of such a contest the American people need not dread.

## WASHINGTON.

From English Papers.

State of Europe.—A German has just published an interesting article on the state of the powers of Europe; and the following is the substance of it, as given in the Courant of Mentz:

At the commencement of the war of the French revolution, which must be considered as the cause of those changes which have produced the present situation of Europe, Russia possessed a territory of 300,000 square miles, a population of 20 millions, and a revenue of seven millions of Louis d'Or.

The territory of Austria was 11,149 square miles, her population 25 millions, and her revenue four millions of Louis d'Or.

Prussia had a territory of 3,600 square miles, a population of six millions, and a revenue of four millions of Louis d'Or.

The remaining territories of the German empire, comprised an extent of 12,000 square miles, contained 26 millions of inhabitants and produced a revenue of nine millions of Louis d'Or.

The territory of Great Britain was then estimated at 6,726 square miles, the population at nine millions, and the revenue at 17 millions of Louis d'Or.

Russia has gained a territory of 7,035 square miles, a population of 5 millions, and an increase of revenue equal to three millions of six dollars, by her last acquisitions in Poland only. This is entirely

independent of her late acquisitions in Asia, America and the Adriatic, of her conquest of the Crimea, and of what she obtained by the former partition of Poland in 1772.

Austria lost by the cession of the Netherlands only 474 square miles, 1,500,000 inhabitants and a revenue of eight millions of guilders; and in all, by the cession of Lombardy, Frickthal, the Brigau, and Attenau, without reckoning the country of Falkenstein, 673 square miles, 2,689,760 subjects and 9,125,603 florins of revenue.—She has gained by the acquisition of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia, independent of the Bishopric of Trent and Brixen, 300 square miles.—Her population is therefore nearly the same as it was before the war.

Prussia lost about 42 square miles of territory, 172,137 inhabitants, and a revenue of 128,249 Louis d'Or. She acquired by the partition of Poland 2,058 square miles, and 2,055,700 inhabitants; besides the addition of Hildesheim, Paderborn, Erfurt, Eichsfeld, Munster, &c. Some statistical accounts made the present territory of the Prussian states amount to 6000 square miles, the population to 9,000,000, and the revenue to six millions of Louis d'Or; but this estimate is rather exaggerated.

The acquisitions of England cannot at present be easily estimated, as her possessions are daily increasing, and she may be said to keep an equal pace with Russia, as to acquisitions. Her Indian possessions are extensive, and of an incalculable value; but her principal power arises out of her commerce and the industry of her population.

France possessed before the war 10,000 square miles, 26 millions of inhabitants, and 10 millions of Louis d'Or of revenue. She now possesses 12,160 square miles, 32 millions of population, and 24 millions of revenue. Her principal acquisitions are—

	Sq. miles.	Inhabit.
Savoy,	83	280,000
Nice	22	93,000
Piedmont,	583	2,357,000
Belgium, and the depart. on the Rhine.	1200	3,500,000
Genoa,	60	350,000

There are, besides immediately under the dominions of France, Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, with a population of 250,000; and the kingdom of Italy, with a territory of 784 square miles, and 3,360,000 inhabitants, without taking Lucca and Plombino into the account.—It must however, still be considered that France can dispose of her allies, and also of other neighbouring states as she pleases; that Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, the greater part of Italy not included in Bonaparte's kingdom, Holland, and a considerable portion of Germany, are under her control; the power of that empire is therefore immense.

Spain has a territory of 9,277 square miles, and 10,000,000 of inhabitants.—Holland possesses a territory of 625 square miles, with 2,500,000 of inhabitants; and both powers are directly dependent on France. If therefore, we include all the states, mediately or immediately under the dominion of France we shall find that she has at her disposal a population equal to 50,000,000.

We state, with pleasure, the formation of an Agricultural Society at Easton for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Each member is to pay the annual sum of two dollars, which is to constitute a fund for defraying the publications and other expenses of the Society, and for medals and premiums. There is not a county in the state of Maryland that ought not to follow this laudable example. We would suggest the propriety of connecting with all such associations an agricultural library. Nat. Intel.

During the late malignant fever in New York, 607 cases thereof were reported, of which 254 persons died, viz. 166 males & 88 females.—This epidemic commenced in the beginning of Sept. and continued till the 25th October.

A very advantageous TREATY has been made, we understand, at this place, with the chiefs of the Creek Nation; by which a large cession of land is made to the United States, and the right given to open a direct road to New Orleans through the territory of the Creeks.—The U. States on their part, contract to pay the annual sum of 12,000 dollars, for eight years, and the annual sum of 15,000 dollars, for ten years, thence ensuing. Nat. Intel.



## AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

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

[CONTINUED.]

August 9.—At about 12 o'clock, the alarm gun of Tripoli was fired. The Tripolitans all took their stations, and went through the Mahometan prayer, by kneeling and kissing the ground several times, with their faces, toward the east, all with as much regularity as the exercise in a well-disciplined army. Their military manoeuvring was a scene of the utmost confusion. I got permission to go on the top of the castle, where I had a most extensive view of the sea and land, and saw the American Squadron approaching the town. At about 1 o'clock the attack commenced, and the battle soon became vigorous, with a tremendous cannonading on both sides. I now beheld the melancholy catastrophe of the explosion of one of our gun-boats. I saw the mangled bodies of my countrymen precipitated into the air. For a few moments a general silence took place, when the firing recommenced with unabated vigor. I saw shells explode, and set fire to the town in many places; but the houses being principally built of stone, mud and mortar, the fire did but little damage. The shells and shot however, battered the town very much, and almost destroyed some of the houses. The firing ceased at about 4 P.M. when the ship John Adams joined the Squadron. The Bashaw has a bomb-proof room in his castle, where he staid during the action. On learning of the explosion of our gun-boat, he ventured out to take a peep, with the precaution of having a *Marabout* or priest, lead a small piece of paper on the top of his head, with a Turkish or Mahometan scrawl, with assurances that it would entirely secure him from all danger; but he soon returned to his cell. The Turks all wear a paper of this kind sewed up in a little velvet bag with assurances from the *Marabout* that it will protect them in the greatest danger. The *Marabout* gets a sum of money for these blessings. If a Turk gets wounded or killed, it is supposed the blessed paper was too old, or not placed in a proper manner. At the time of action, the *Marabouts* get upon some secure place and cry to Mahomet in the most dismal yells to let them conquer their enemies; and beckon to the vessels to run on shore or be destroyed. Such of our crew as were able, were put to work, and drove about like horses or mules.

August 10.—Lewis Heximer, who late, by turned Turk, went by order of the Bashaw, and told capt. Bainbridge, the particulars of the two late actions. The Bashaw informed that the late commander of the schooner Vixen, lieut. Smith, was commander of the gun boats in the late action, and was killed by a musket shot through the head. Our men complained of being drove and beat about at an unmerciful rate, in consequence of which they petitioned the Bashaw, in the following terms:

To his excellency the Grand Bashaw of Tripoli.—The petition of the whole American prisoners humbly sheweth.

That your humble petitioners, when doing, with all their power, as they are commanded, are most cruelly beaten by our wardens, flogged, insulted, and spit upon by the soldiers and others; required to carry burthens impossible for us to sustain, and chased and bruised, until we are or soon shall be, unable to labor at all.

From the many acts of justice, kindness and generosity we have experienced from your excellency, we cannot suppose that such conduct is authorized by your commands; or that we should be punished for what is out of our power to perform; or for the actions of others, which we have no agency in, and which we cannot prevent.

Returning your excellency our sincere and humble thanks for your bounty and privileges heretofore shown, and relying on your goodness for protection, we therefore, most humbly pray, that your excellency would interpose your royal authority, and grant us a speedy relief. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will remain your excellency's most humble and obedient servants.

On the petition being explained to the Bashaw by Heximer, (or Hamet American, his new name) the Bashaw forbid the Turks striking the prisoners.

August 11.—The Bashaw sent for me, and, agreeably to his orders, I took a seat by his side. He began conversation about my country, and our Squadron, which was then in sight, and confided of eighteen sail. He said that for two dollars he could repair all the damages that the bombardment did the town—that but one man was hurt by the shells—that what he had been offered for the American prisoners was about fifty dollars per man—that he would make them earn that sum in two months. He asked me what I thought my country would give for me. I told him I did not know. He said he would not take twenty thousand dollars for me: to which I replied, that I might then expect to remain in slavery for life. He patted me on the

shoulder, and said, I must then content myself to stay with him. I asked to go and see our men, but he refused, saying the Moors and Arabs would kill me if they could catch me.

August 12.—Our Squadron hoisted a flag of truce, sent in a brig and schooner, and fired a gun. The Bashaw did not, and swore he would not answer it; and said he would not treat with commodore Preble. A truce, however, was afterwards held—Commodore O'Brien wished to come on shore, but was refused.

August 13.—Another truce was held, when the Bashaw demanded one million of dollars for our ransom. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were offered and refused.

August 17.—The Bashaw informed me that fifteen American were found drifted ashore to the westward of the town, and that one of them was an officer, with an epaulet on the right shoulder. We supposed they were men who were destroyed by the explosion of the gun-boat, in the late engagement. I asked permission to go with two or three of our men and bury them; and the Bashaw told me I might go the next day. Our Squadron lay at anchor off the harbor. The inhabitants had chiefly moved out of the town, through fear of another bombardment; and the Bashaw ate, drank and slept in the bomb-proof room. Several tribes of the back-country inhabitants had lately come in and offered their services to the Bashaw—in all, not more than one thousand men. Many of them had muskets without locks, but had a sort of match to put fire to them. They were almost naked, half starved, and without discipline. When they are going to battle, or appear before the Bashaw, they run to and fro, taking their rusty muskets over their heads, all crying *Hoteout Buoy?* (I am my father's son.) Every tribe has a priest, or what they call *Marabouts*, whose badge is a small green flag, which is carried in his hand or stuck up at his tent. They pretend great skill in prophecy, in which the people put the utmost faith. They prophesy success in battle; and for a small sum of money, ensure any one against wounds or death in fighting a Christian. They often get on eminences, and beckon and sing to the American vessels to run on shore. They prophesied that another American vessel was to get on the rocks, and the Bashaw fully believed it.

August 18.—Was not permitted to bury our dead. Our Squadron stood out to sea. At evening the Bashaw went to his country seat, and the Bey came in to keep the throne till his father's return. They never both leave the castle at once. When the Bashaw leaves it, the gates are shut until his return, for fear of incursions upon the throne. In the evening, the moon shining very bright, the prince or Bey ordered out the band of music, which was very ordinary, and made Christians, Turks, Arabs and Guinea Negroes, dance before him, according to the mode in their respective countries, at which he seemed highly diverted.

August 17.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Church, a respectable English gentleman was shot through the head in the street, on his return from visiting his neighbors.

August 24.—In the morning, between 2 o'clock and daylight, two of our small vessels hove about thirty shells, as was supposed, for the round fort, but they all fell short of the mark. Such attempts served rather to encourage than to intimidate the Tripolitans; and the Bashaw was in high spirits on the occasion.

August 26.—At about 4 o'clock P.M. the fellow who murdered Mr. Church, was executed near the spot where the crime was committed. It had heretofore been a custom in this country, when a person had committed murder, to fly to the tomb of a *Marabout* (or priest) where they were protected from justice, and a fee to a *Marabout* would procure them absolution. This fellow fled to a place of this kind immediately after killing Mr. Church. The English consul, Mr. Langford, on being informed of the murder, addressed the Bashaw, and demanded justice. The Bashaw then found out by a boy, who accompanied the murderer when he committed the crime, the particulars of the affair; and immediately sent a file of men and ordered them to prevent any person from carrying food or drink to the murderer. They watched him until night, when the Bashaw sent his *Marabout*, who coaxed him away, brought him to the castle, and confined him in irons. The next day the Bashaw called his Divan, when it was decided that the prisoner was guilty of wilful murder, and ought to suffer death. It appeared by the evidence and the confession of the prisoner, that Mr. Church had lent a sum of money to a Spanish carpenter in this place—that Mr. Church had prested him for payment; and that the carpenter's wife hired the Turk to kill Mr. Church for forty dollars. The villain took his watch from his pocket after he had shot him. The boy who accompanied him, and carried a lantern, was balladed with 500 blows. The carpenter's wife was ordered to leave Tripoli.

August 27.—Our Squadron stood towards the harbor.

August 28.—About 4 o'clock in the morning, I was awoke by a heavy and incessant firing of cannon, and the whistling and rattling of shot all around me. On getting up, I found that our gun-boats were close in, and were firing upon the town and batteries. Every gun in Tripoli, that could be brought to bear, was returning the fire. The Tripolitan gun-boats were close under the castle for protection. The firing continued until a few minutes after sun-rise, when one of the largest gun-boats ventured out, with an intention of boarding the nearest American boat. As soon as she got within pistol shot, the Americans discharged their piece, loaded with grape, and killed four and wounded two of the enemy. They then put about and retreated. At the same time commodore Preble bore down and gave the batteries at the westward of the town two broadsides. The Squadron then stood out and anchored off the harbor. The damage done to the town was considerable. A large vessel was sunk in the harbor, and others damaged. Many men were killed, and wounded.

August 29.—The Bashaw sent me to his palace in the country, to see his eldest son, the Bey, whom I bled in the foot. He requested me to spend the day and dine with him, which I did. He endeavored to have the dinner in the Christian style. It was set on a table, and consisted of a large dish of boiled rice and stewed fowls, out of which we both ate, he with a wooden spoon, and I with a silver one, without knife or fork. The prince's servant stood by him, and pulled the fowl in small pieces with his fingers, for the prince to eat. I made use of my fingers and teeth to get mine in pieces. Our dessert was dates and watermelons. Our drink was *Lagby*, (or the juice of the date tree) which we drank out of a large gold cup. He showed me the garden, and took great pains to entertain me.

August 30.—A truce was held. I took a ride upon a mule, about eight miles to the westward of the town, in company with my guide Hamet, a Turkish officer, and several footmen. I there saw a boat, which had drifted on shore, with a dead man, and several muskets and swords in it. The man appeared to have been shot through the body with a cannon ball, which had also pierced the bottom of the boat. The Turkish officer collected about twenty Arabs, who hauled the boat upon the beach, dragged the dead man out of it, stripped him entirely naked, and left him on the beach. I tried in vain to hire the Arabs to bury the body; they said it was contrary to their religion to bury a Christian. I asked permission to get him buried by our countrymen, some of my fellow prisoners, but was refused. I found that our men, who were destroyed by the explosion of the gun-boat on the 9th inst. lay in a state of putrefaction on the beach. They were scattered on the shore for miles, and were torn in pieces by dogs. The Bashaw had frequently promised me that these men should be buried; but refused to let me take some of our men to go and bury them.

[To be continued.]

From the Charleston Courier, of Nov. 6.

## CAPTURE OF THE ESTHER.

In yesterday's paper we mentioned the capture of the British ship *Esther*; the arrival yesterday morning of the pilot boat *Delight*, with the mangled remains of that gallant, but unfortunate ship's crew, has furnished us with the particulars of that action, and of the base and brutal massacre which followed it. The leading facts are detailed in the following

## PROTEST.

"James Spinks and John Smith, two of the seamen late of the British ship *Esther*, George Irving, master, make oath. That on Monday the 8th of Oct. last, they sailed in and with said ship from this port, bound to London, in company with the *Brial*, capt. Pyne; *Minorea* transport, capt. Wood, and a schooner under convoy of his Britannic majesty's sloop of war *Petrel*, being tight, and manned with 35 men, two of whom shipped on board the *Petrel*. That they continued in the prosecution of their voyage without meeting with any material occurrence until Thursday following, at 2 o'clock, P.M. when the ship was taken aboard and struck by a very heavy sea under the stern, which they soon after discovered caused her to make 18 inches water pour. That they immediately got the ladder out of the magazine on deck and discovered the leak near the stern post. That capt. Irving asked the carpenter where he could stop the leak, and being answered no, that it was impossible to stop at sea, the crew was called aft, and they unanimously agreed to bear up a speak the commodore. That at mean they got within hail of the commodore, and informed him of their leak, and taking into consideration the season of the year and the bad weather he recommended that they should return to port. That they accordingly away for this port, and joined *Minorea*, which had bore away some time before, also in a very leaky situation that on

Saturday morning at about 9 o'clock, they arrived on the Bar, and a pilot was put on board of each ship, who informed that there was a French privateer in shore—they immediately cleared the decks for action. At about 9 o'clock they saw the privateer bearing down upon them. At 10 she came within gun shot. The ship *Esther* immediately gave her a broadside, and she hauled her wind and stood off, until between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, when she again ran down upon the ship, received another broadside, fired one gun in return, veered round and again stretched off. That on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, she again returned fired one gun at the *Esther*, which was returned by a broadside and the privateer sheered of a third time. That they did not come to action after that till Monday morning at 7 o'clock, when the privateer ran down with an intention to board, and received the *Esther's* broadside. That after that a severe conflict was kept up by both parties for about 3 quarters of an hour; when the privateer boarded with nearly the whole of the crew. That they continued the fight for about twenty minutes after having being boarded—when having two men killed and several wounded, and of consequence being much reduced in numbers, Mr. Lowdon, the 3d mate by order of capt. Irving, struck the colors, and returning, was killed on the quarter. That after the colors were struck, the capt. was put down in the cabin, and mangled in a most inhuman manner—and the second mate was run thro' the body with a small sword. The prisoners being below were ordered up by Rofs, the leader of the privateersmen, that they might be put to death—but on some remonstrance, he ordered that his men should fire down the hatchway upon them which they accordingly did, killing the carpenter, and wounding two men so severely that they died of their wounds immediately on being put in the pilot boat. That the said privateer proved to be the *Cresie*, captain *Pierre Burgman*, from Barracoa, manned with 111 men, and mounting 7 guns of different calibres, upon swivels. They state their loss to be 6 killed, 7 severely wounded, and a number missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned.

In addition to the above particulars it is stated, that the captain of the privateer was wounded in the fleshy part of the arm by a musket ball and Rofs slightly in the wrist—they were both knocked overboard, but regained the privateer by swimming. After the wounded seamen on board the *Esther* had been collected on deck, it was proposed by Rofs to throw them all overboard, instead of putting them into the pilot boat; and when the latter was agreed to, they were put into slings thrown over the side, and let down by the run into the boat. One poor fellow who had been wounded in the wrist and thrown overboard, was accidentally fell in with an hour afterwards, and picked up by the pilots. The pilot who was on board the *Esther*, being stationed in the magazine, escaped unhurt.

The state of the killed and wounded on board the *Esther* is as follows: the captain, 3d mate, carpenter and 2 men killed. The chief mate and 4 men have died of their wounds—12 are at the hospital, a number of which are expected to die of their wounds. These together with one boy (wounded) on board the privateer, and 4 men unhurt, also on board the privateer and 5 men arrived unhurt in the city, compose 33, the ship's company.

While we have a hand to write, we shall continue to expose the turpitude of that whole system of piracy called *privateering*—while we have breath to utter a vow we shall execrate it. No matter whether it be perpetrated by French, Spanish, English or Americans. The evil is great enough of itself—it always was so when confined to battle and robbery: But when vengeance goes hand in hand with plunder—when the trader is not only robbed of his means, but deprived of his life—and when fair defence leads to cold, cowardly, deliberate, vindictive murder, the hands and hearts of all mankind ought to be at once raised against all concerned in it.

The above *Ross* ought to be so designated and marked out to the eye of justice, that he should not escape. Frenchmen and Englishmen may plead the antiquated abuse of privateering, because they are at war with each other, but the American citizens having no such plea, have no excuse. He is a pirate, and ought to be executed if taken. The person here alluded to is well known in this city and in Baltimore.

Recapitulation of the killed and wounded on board the *Esther*.

Killed—1 captain, 1 3d mate, 1 carpenter, 2 seamen.  
Since dead—1 chief mate, 4 seamen.  
Wounded—13 seamen, now at the hospital.

On board the *Privateer*—4 seamen, 1 boy.  
Escaped unhurt—4 seamen, 1 surgeon.  
Total, 33.

From the Charleston City Gazette.  
Mr. Cuckow, the pilot, who was on board, and was below during the action, mentions, that he was informed by Mr.

Ashton, the chief mate, who was put on board the pilot boat wounded, and died yesterday morning, that the colors of the ship were struck by the French captain, after he had got possession of the ship; he also states, that when he came upon deck, after the action, he saw Rofs active in saving the survivors from the attacks of the crew of the privateer.

This account of Mr. Cuckow, it will be seen, is in contradiction to some things mentioned above. Having the relation from his own mouth, we have thought it but justice to give it a place.

From the Litchfield Witness.

FEDERALISTS OF CONNECTICUT!  
Will you read Mr. ADAMS' description of a Faction?

It is reasonable to suppose, that the federalists will read the words of Mr. Adams, late president of the United States, even though offered in a democratic paper. We treat the attention of our fellow-citizens, of both parties, to the following extract from Mr. Adams' Defence of the American Constitution, page 284-5. It is descriptive of a State governed by faction.

"A few eminent or conspicuous characters will be continued in their seats, from one election to another, whatever changes are made in the fears around them, by superior art, address, or opulence, birth, reputation, or connexions: They will be able to intrigue with the people and their leaders, out of doors, until they worry out most of their opposers, and introduce their friends. To this end, they will bestow all offices, contracts, privileges in commerce, and other emoluments, on the latter and their connexions; and throw every vexation and disappointment in the way of the former, until they establish such a system of hope and fear throughout the State, as shall enable them to carry a majority in every fresh election.

"The judges will be appointed by them and their party; and, of consequence, will be obsequious enough to their inclinations. The whole judicial authority, as the executive, will be employed, perverted and prostituted to the purposes of electioneering. No justice will be attainable; nor will innocence or virtue be safe in the judicial courts, but for the friends of the prevailing leaders. Legal prosecutions will be instituted and carried on against opposers, to their vexation and ruin. No favor will be attainable, but by those who will court the ruling party, by voting for their friends and instruments; and pensions and pecuniary rewards and gratification, as well as honors and offices of every kind, voted to friends and partisans.

"The leading men, and most influential characters, among the clergy, will be courted, and the views of the youth in this department will be turned upon those men; and the road to promotion and employment, in the church, will be obstructed against such as will not worship the general idol.

"Capital characters among the physicians will not be forgotten; and the means of acquiring reputation and practice, in the healing art, will be to get the state trumpeters on the side of youth.

"The bar, too, will be made so subservient, that a young gentleman will have no chance to obtain a character or clients, but by falling in with the views of the judges and their creators.

"The press, that great barrier and bulwark of the rights of mankind, when it is protected in its freedom by law, can now no longer be free if the authors, writers and printers will not accept of the hire that will be offered to them, they must submit to the ruin that will be pronounced against them. The press, with much secrecy and concealment, will be made the vehicles of calumny against the minority, and of panegyric and empirical applause of the leaders of the majority; and no remedy can possibly be obtained.

"In a word, the whole system of affairs, and every conceivable motive of hope and fear, will be employed to promote the private interests of a few, and their obsequious majority."

There is one line in the Union, of which the above lines are exactly descriptive. We dare not, in these times, declare what State that is. We leave the discovery to the sagacity of the reader.

## For Sale,

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

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

BLIJAH COVINGTON, Overl.

November 16, 1805.

To Rent for the ensuing Year, A NEW brick house on Washington Street, between the houses of Dr. Earle lives, and Mr. Philimon Willis, and possession given the first of January next. For terms apply to Thomas Ashbort, in Euston, or the subscriber.

SAMUEL ARNOTT.

October 15, 1805.





**OR,**  
**E'n. Shore General Advertiser**  
**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
**December 3, 1805.**

On Saturday evening last, about six o'clock, in the Legislature of this State the question on the abolition of the General Court and Court of Appeals of this State, was taken and carried in the House of Representatives—when every member of the State were present; and on counting the votes they stood 42 in favour of the bill, and 37 against it, independent of the Speaker's vote, which would have been in favor of the bill had there been a tie. The above question underwent a discussion from the Thursday morning previous—it is worthy of observation, that on no question in the Legislature of this State have all the members been present, previous to the present.

Yesterday being the day for the meeting of Congress—in all probability we shall be able to lay the President's speech before the readers of the Star on Tuesday next.

**Baltimore, Nov. 27.**  
**IMPORTANT.**

We are informed from authority which there is no reason to doubt, that orders were sent to Lord Nelson by the British government, about the latter end of September, to attack the combined fleets in Cadiz harbor, as soon as possible, no matter what the result might be. If so, we may shortly expect news of the first importance from that quarter.

**Norfolk, November 21.**

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the United States frigate John Adams, captain Shaw, in 49 days from Liverpool—The purser informs, that Lord Nelson has taken the command of the British fleet off Cadiz, and that his instructions were to make an attempt to destroy the combined fleet in Cadiz; which, however desperate, if there is a probability of success, there is no doubt but he will attempt it.

**New York, November 25.**

Capt. Cady, of the ship Nancy, arrived below last night from Liverpool, informs the editors of this Gazette, that on the 24th of October, in the lat. of 29, 30, and long. 15, he passed through a French fleet of 20 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 13 prizes, and was spoken by the frigate La Herminie, of 44 guns. Supposed they were from Cadiz, bound into Breil, as they were steering for that port; and must have reached it in 48 hours, as the wind was fair. There can be but little doubt of the above being the French part of the combined fleet, from Cadiz.

**Frankfort, November 5.**

**IMPORTANT.**  
**Collector's Office, District of Mobile, Port of Fort Stoddard, August 1st. 1805.**

Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult. written to me in Spanish, together with a translation thereof, by Mr. William Simpson, which is as follows:—

"Three or four nights ago, the schooner Cato, commanded by Cadet Freret, passed this port, without, as is customary, and required, having stopped to present a manifest, or list of her cargo, and here, as she ought to have done, paid the duties thereon. Col. Maxent regrets that such attempts should be made in opposition to the laws of the government and requests that you will, as commandant and collector of Fort Stoddard, forward him by the first occasion on a copy of the clearance or cargo of the said schooner, that this government may on her return, make a legal demand of the duties on her cargo. He moreover begs in future that you will desire all patrons of vessels to stop at this port, and present their clearance from Fort Stoddard, in order to prevent any unnecessary delay or trouble."

In reply to your communication, I deem it my duty to inform you, that the schooner Cato, is owned and navigated by citizens of the United States, as appears from the enrollment and license, which were granted by the collector of New Orleans for carrying on the coasting trade; and that on the 23d ult. the said schooner cleared out at this office for the port of Bayou St. John's, laden with cotton, the growth and product of this country, together with a few beaver skins; she had, therefore, an undoubted right to proceed without touching at any intermediate port.

It is my earnest desire at all times, to preserve the good correspondence and harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the citizens of this place and our Spanish neighbors; and I shall most cheerfully use every proper means in my power, to prevent infringements of any law of Spain which comes within my

knowledge; but being well assured that no law can exist, which contravenes the stipulations and provisions contained in the treaty between the United States and Spain and being well convinced that the exaction of duties as practised on our commerce passing the city of Mobile, is not sanctioned by the letter of that treaty, and directly opposed to the spirit and reasonable construction thereof; I must therefore doubt the existence of a law authorizing such impositions, and trust they will not be practised in future.

Under these impressions I cannot consent to forward the papers which you request; nor can I, by any means comply with the latter clause of your letter; because the laws of the United States hold her citizens strictly accountable for their actions; and I am in like manner held accountable for mine: they alike myself deem it no crime for the United States vessels, regularly licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, to sail freely, from one of our own ports to another without suffering any illegal detention, or imposition whatever. Every proper measure has been adopted by our government to secure to her citizens the enjoyment of free and uninterrupted commerce, so far as her own laws can extend; and treaties have been entered into with our neighbors, which secure, and extend as far as we can expect or wish, those precious privileges.

Is it because a few of our timid traders have failed to embrace these privileges, and have submitted to being stripped of almost one eighth of their cargoes, when passing Mobile from one of our own ports to another, that you now call on me to aid you in this iniquitous practice? Or is it because this practice has for some time prevailed in contravention of existing treaties, that it is now to be adopted, and the solemn stipulations contained in those treaties disregarded? It is presumed not.

Our government possessing in a most extensive degree, the affection and confidence of her citizens, her laws and treaties are observed by them, with the highest respect and veneration.

Our treaty with Spain points out how far the privileges of navigation and commerce shall extend, and while that treaty allows us to pass with our vessels and effects in the freest manner, even to ports belonging to an enemy, we find the officers of Spain at Mobile assuming the power of prohibiting this freedom of commerce to extend from one of our own ports to another.

These extraordinary proceedings will doubtless undergo a proper investigation by the government of the United States, but in the mean time it is a duty incumbent on the officers and inhabitants of both countries to act in conformity to existing treaties, I have therefore to request your attention to the "treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the United States of America and the king of Spain," entered into at San Lorenzo el Real, in October 1795, also, the "treaty between the United States of America and the French republic," entered into at Paris, the 30th April, 1803—particular manner to the first article thereof. As well as to the treaty between France and Spain, to which the said first article has reference.

I trust, Sir, a candid review of those treaties, you will at once perceive that United States vessels passing from this to the port of Bayou St. John's, are not obliged to stop at Mobile, and that you have no right to detain or molest such vessels.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obt. servt.  
**EDMUND P. GAINES.**  
**COL. FRANCO MAXIMO.**  
**P. MAXENT,**  
**City of Mobile.**

**Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Nautilus, dated Gibraltar Bay, September 20, 1805.**

"I at this time belong to the schooner Nautilus, which schooner was sent with dispatches from Tunis to Algiers. A few days before our arrival at Algiers, the Dey was put to death by the soldiers; the prime minister, the secretary, and Hagan, king of the Jews—which Jew was in possession of 18 millions of money.—The way in which these persons were put to death, would be too tedious to describe. I saw the secretary hanging; he was eased down on a large iron pike, which run up his body with a rope round his neck; in which situation he was to remain 3 days. On our arrival they fired a salute of 21 guns, which was immediately answered by the sch. and in a short time received a present of 3 bullocks, 5 sheep, fruits, bread, eggs and vegetables of all descriptions natural to the country. There are many merchant ships from America in this port condemned at this time. It is impossible almost for merchant ships bound to an English or Spanish port, up the Mediterranean, to escape the vengeance of one or the other of the nations. The Spanish army is at this time encamped at St. Rok, and is every day expected to attack the Rock of Gibraltar."

A grand dinner was given on Thursday last in the City of Washington to Gen. Eaton, by the citizens of that city.

**Legislature of Maryland.**

**SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.**

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**

**Thursday, November 21.**

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

The following resolution being proposed to the house, was read, and made the order of the day for Friday, the 29th inst.

Resolved, That so soon as the instalment of the two hundred thousand dollars loaned by this State for the use of the city of Washington shall have been paid, the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorized and required to subscribe, on the behalf of this State, for so many of the shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, reserved for the State, as the said instalments shall amount to, and immediately to pay to the president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland the amount of the shares so subscribed.

The following message was sent to the Senate:

We propose to proceed immediately to the election of two directors on the part of this State in the Union Bank of Maryland. Thomas Dickson, Benjamin Williams, Alexander Rogers, Alexander Conree and Edward Johnson, Esquires, are put in nomination by this house. Mr. Stephen and Mr. Hebb are appointed by the house of delegates to join the gentlemen appointed by you in the examination of the ballots; and to regulate the manner of said election, we have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two directors to be appointed on the part of this State in the Union Bank of Maryland, be elected by ballot, and the two persons having a majority of the ballots, be declared duly elected directors on the part of this State in the Union Bank of Maryland.

The following message was received from the Senate:

We agree to proceed immediately to the election of two directors on the part of this State in the Union Bank of Maryland. No person is put in nomination by the Senate in addition to those mentioned in your message. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Partridge will join the gentlemen named by your house in the examination of the ballots. We have adopted the resolution sent with your message, with the following amendment: In the fifth line of the resolution, after the word "ballots," insert "of all the attending members of both houses of the legislature."

Which amendment was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lloyd delivers a bill, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries; which was read.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the drawing a lottery for the benefit of Saint-Mar's college in Baltimore county; which was read.

The house proceeded to ballot for two directors in the Union Bank of Maryland, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Thomas Dickson only had a majority of the votes of all the attending members of the legislature.

The house then proceeded to ballot for another director, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Alexander Rogers had a majority of the votes of all the attending members of the legislature. Whereupon Thomas Dickson and Alexander Rogers were declared to be the two directors on the part of the State in the Union Bank of Maryland.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding of lands; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

**Friday, November 22.**

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

The bill to authorize an empower the levy court of Worcester county to levy annually a sum of money in the assessable property of said county for the purposes therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed.

A petition from the committee of Buckingham congregation in Worcester county, and a petition from sundry inhabitants of Worcester county, were read and referred.

The report on the petition of Thomas Nicholls, of Simon, was read the second time, and the resolution herein assented to.

Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize a lottery to raise sum of money for building a bridge over a branch of Patuxent river near John Crow's mill.

A petition from Benjamin Polk, of Somerset county praying and of insolvency, was read and referred.

The bill to open a road from Barnville, in Montgomery county, to Zachariah Macubbin's mill, &c. was read the second time and passed.

Leave given to bring in a bill supplementary to the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as establish religious tests as a qualification for civil offices? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 41, nays 37.

The bill confirming the title of Ignatius Davis to the land therein mentioned, the bill to open a road from Barnville, in Montgomery county, to Zachariah Macubbin's mill, &c. the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to levy annually a sum of money on the assessable property of said county for the purposes therein mentioned, and the resolution in favor of Thomas Nicholls, of Simon, were sent to the Senate.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, endorsed, "will pass," which was read; and also the resolution in favor of Frederick Green, endorsed, "assented to."

Petitions from Richard Minih and Ezekiel Gillis, of Somerset county, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

On motion, the question was put, That the bill, to confirm an act, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this State, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be made the order of the day for Thursday next? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 38, nays 35.

Mr. Lloyd delivers a report on the account of the examiner general of the eastern shore; which was read.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, An act to withdraw the funds from Washington and Saint-John's colleges, and subject the same to the appropriation of the legislature; which was read.

A petition from William Camper, sen. of Caroline county, was read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

**New York, Nov. 22.**

Mr. Ketelas, of this city, has arrived in Philadelphia, from New Orleans, for which place he set out on the 18th of June from New York, by the northern route of the lakes, Green Bay, the Fox, and Outsewing rivers, and entered the Mississippi 606 miles above St. Lewis, from whence he descended to New Orleans, having gone 5000 miles in 90 days, by a route never before travelled by a citizen of the U. States and which is remarked may be performed to and from this city by water with the exception of 36 miles of land carriage, divided into 5 portages. A writer in a Philadelphia paper, after giving account of Mr. K's journey observes "An eye to the northern frontier and the government of Lower Louisiana, by the general government, would not be amiss, as we defy the traveller to tell in passing through the territory whether it is under the Spanish or American government. There is a visible difference in the aspect of affairs in Upper and Lower Louisiana. In Upper Louisiana the line is drawn, and the American government and character supported and respected in a proper manner, by every description of people."

**New-Orleans October, 19.**

In consequence of a confirmation by the mail, of the glorious news from Tripoli, of the peace with that power, the release of our captive brethren, and the gallant conduct of our fellow citizens, and the other christians with them at Derne, yesterday was observed as a day of public rejoicing in this city. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired from Fort St. Charles which was responded to by the revenue cutter Louisiana, just up from a cruise—and the bells rung a joyful peal. After the salutes, the military, and many civil officers, the vicar general and his clergy, strangers and citizens, waited on his excellency the Governor—His excellency received his guests with cordiality, after taking a glass of wine, the company retired to spend the day in their own way. At four another salute was fired and the bells retold the joy of the occasion.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce the arrival here on Wednesday last, of two companies of United States troops, commanded by captains Sparks and Bissel. We think that about ten companies more, would be amply sufficient to meet any exigency.

**MARRIED.**—On the 14th ult. in Queen Ann's county, Mr. Lewis Bush, of this county, to Miss Elizabeth G. Osborn, of the above county.

**DIED.**—On Thursday evening last, Miss Nancy Baldwin, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Baldwin, of this county.

**DIED.**—On Sunday evening last, at the seat of Robert H. Goldborough, Esq. of this county, Mrs. Sarah Colver, aged 74 years—the death of this lady was among the most sudden—she had spent the day in perfect health and merriment, and just about sun set repaired to an adjoining room for a book, and on her return (as was supposed) she fell near the door, and the least symptom of life has not since been discovered, though every medical and other aid has been incessantly applied.

**Public Sale.**

Will be SOLD on Monday the 23d day of December, inst. at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DIMOND, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.

**ABOUT TWENTY or THIRTY** valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Children, for Cash only, by

**WILLIAM MURPHY,**  
Queen Ann's county, Dec 3, 1805.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**

**THREE PLANTATIONS,** tracts of parcels of land in New Castle county and State of Delaware, part of Bohemia Manor, near Middle-town, containing in the whole about TWELVE HUNDRED acres of land, for sale. One of said Farms, containing between three and four hundred acres of excellent farming land, with a good Brick Dwelling House thereon, Corn-houses, and Granary, &c. within a mile and a half or two miles of Middle-town, and not more than five miles from Appoquinimink Landing on the Delaware, not more than one mile and a half from Neidles Wharf, to called, in Cecil county, Maryland, near the head of Bohemia river, on the Chesapeake. The two other Farms above mentioned, lies adjoining the former, and each contain about the same number of acres of land, but the improvements not equal to the one described. It is presumed any one inclining to purchase the whole or either of said Farms, would wish to see them before they contract for the same, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The terms of sale will be known by any person inclining to purchase, by applying to JAMES A. BAYARD, Esquire, at Wilmington, or to RICHARD BASSETT, at the town of Dover.

**Dover, December 4, 1805.**

**In Chancery,**

**ORDERED,** That the file made by MARGARET BLACK, as stated in her report, of 100 acres of land, in Kent county, the property of George Black, deceased, at the price of 92 dollars per acre, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the 20th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in an Eastern newspaper three times before the 25th of December next, or set up and continued three weeks at the door of the Court-house of Kent county before the end of December next.

**True Copy.**  
Tels.  
**SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**  
Reg. Cur. Chanc.

**Notice.**

**WHEREAS** my wife MILCHA hath absconded from my bed and board without any just or reasonable excuse:—There are therefore to forward all persons from trailing her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

**NATHAN PEACOCK,**  
December 3, 1805.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, on Sunday evening last, two negro boys, one by the name of JAMES HACKETT, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a light complexion, with fine blue eyes, and very good of liquor, and when intoxicated very incontinent; he plays the fiddle occasionally—his clothing not remembered.—LEVIN BROOKS, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, low stature, of a yellowish complexion, stoops a little when he walks—clothing not recollected. A large mouth and flat nose.—Ten dollars a piece will be given if taken in the country, and twenty dollars a piece if out of the State, with all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail for it, at which can be had again, will be paid by

**JOHN HIGGINS Junr. of THOMAS STEVENS.**  
Talbot county, Nov. 12, 1805.

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

**Ten Cents Reward.**

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living at St. Michaels, on Tuesday the 19th day of November last, an apprentice boy by the name of THOMAS KEMP, about fourteen years of age; his clothes consisted of a round jacket of grey cloth, and trousers of the same, a coarse wool hat, and one pair of blue yarn stockings. Any person who will take up said boy and bring him home to me, shall receive the above reward.

**JOHN BRUFF.**  
St. Michaels, Dec. 3, 1805.

**N. B.** I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice at their peril.

**Was Lost.**

**ON** Monday the 11th Nov. inst. at 10 o'clock, or between Easton and the mile post on the road leading to Cambridge, a Roll of BANK NOTES, containing 150 from 50 to 100 Dollars. Any person finding the same, and will bring it to the Star Office, shall be generally rewarded.



### Horrible MURDER near Clarksturg, Virg.

Last night, ABEL CLEMONS, at his place of residence upon the lands of col. George Jackson, within about an half mile of the town of Clarksturg, under circumstances of the most unprecedented cruelty, murdered his wife far advanced in pregnancy, and their eight small children, the eldest about 12 year old, by striking them on the head with an axe, while they were asleep in three separate beds, lying in the same room! The wounds that he gave, it is supposed, produced instantaneous death; dispatching each one at a blow, and every circumstance induces a belief, that those last dispatched, were unknown to the catastrophe of the others.—Clemons had been preparing for some time, and fixed upon next Thursday, for his removal to the state of Ohio. A man named Neilly, who purchased part of his crop, went early this morning to the house, and was admitted by Clemons, who was in great agitation, and apparently in a state of insanity—the family as Neilly supposed were asleep, except a little girl, niece of Clemons, who staid all night in the house—but knew nothing that occurred. Neilly after conversing some time with Clemons, left the house unsuspecting of what had happened; a brother of Clemons's who lived some miles off and was going to remove with him, soon afterwards came to the house and found him in it; he inquired where the family were—Clemons, said asleep—he approached 1 of the beds to awake the oldest boy, when he immediately discovered that all the children in it were murdered! He accused his brother with the crime, and then ran & alarmed the neighbors—before they assembled, Clemons, had fled. Here was exhibited a scene the most shocking to relate—the wife and an infant in her arms, lay in one bed, four daughters in another, two boys and a girl in a third; all murdered by the husband and the father—and what is very remarkable, he had always lived with them in a most affectionate manner, and they bore the character of honesty and industry.—Clemons had been for several weeks in a gloomy melancholy mood, occasioned, it was supposed by his great anxiety for the welfare of his numerous family. He is about 33 years old; 5 feet 7 inches high, built strong, fair complexion, light hair, and has lost some of his front teeth. The friends of humanity are entreated to use due diligence to apprehend him—and the printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert this advertisement in their papers a few times.

Signed,

JOHN C. JACKSON,  
GEORGE JACKSON,  
WILLIAM TATE,  
ELIAS STILLWELL.

Clarksturg, Harrison county,  
Virginia, Nov. 11, 1805. }

"We," says the Boston writer "never sought for a republic."

If he means by this, *We New-England Tories*, he is right. But if he means the American people, he is out of his reckoning; for we assure him, that whatever the *anti-born* and the *tories* might have thought of the business, *We the people* did fight for a republic.

The same writer says—"Our form of government was the result of necessity and not the offspring of choice."

This is cut out of the same piece of political cloth as Mr. Adams' answer to the address of the young men of Philadelphia, in 1798. In this answer Mr. Adams declares that he acted a part in our revolutionary struggle, "not from a desire of innovation, not from discontent with the government under which we were born and bred," that is, the British government.—We did not fight for a republic, says the Boston federal writer—and I did not act from a desire of change says Mr. Adams. The measures adopted by Mr. Adams and his party from '97 to 1800 were very natural fruits of such sentiments.

But whatever might have been the motives of Mr. Adams and the other great federalists, it seems, *the people* did fight from discontent with the old British government; they "fought for a republic," and they obtained it, and they in spite of Mr. Adams' hereditary notions, have kept it.—and what is better than all, they give us pretty strong assurance that they will keep it—"God save the King" is too dull a tune for a yankee reel—so Mr. Adams and his band may hang up their fiddles, unless they choose by a dexterous shift, to play in such a mood of time as 1802—14.

Witness.

### To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE STORE HOUSE and Granaries at Pemberton's Landing, on Tuckahoe Creek, the property of the heirs of JAMES NICOLS, late of Baltimore-town deceased. This stand is in an excellent grain country, abounding in corn and wheat—the inhabitants generally wealthy, &c. who make rich merchants; for instance, view the property of the late JOHN CORRIE deceased, who made his fortune chiefly in a few years, on this very spot. The houses will receive some repairs, &c. For terms apply to their agent, JOHN FISHER, of Talbot county. November 19, 1805. 29

### To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 3d day of December next, at the late dwelling of Mrs. DICKINSON, in Easton.

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

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

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'or.  
November 12, 1805. 15

### To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 17th day of December next, at the late dwelling of John Daugherty, deceased, near Potts's Mill.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Also, a quantity of Corn and Corn Fodder.

The aforesaid property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums above eight dollars, the purchasers giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date; and for all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required upon the delivery of the property.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT S. HARWOOD,  
Administrator of J. Daugherty, dec'd.  
November 26, 1805. 3

### Public Vendue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on THURSDAY the 12th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on a credit of nine months, at the late dwelling of William Dawson, deceased, in Miles River Neck,

VALUABLE Plough Horses, Milch Cows and Farming Utensils, a very good Perry Auger, and some Household Furniture, with about one hundred barrels of prime Indian Corn. Likewise will be sold at PRIVATE SALE, a number of VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, by applying to the subscribers.

ROBERT DAWSON,  
WILLIAM D. THOMAS,  
Adm'ors of Wm. Dawson, dec'd.  
November 26, 1805. 3

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 17th of next December, will be exposed at Public Sale, SEVERAL valuable LOTS in and adjoining the town of Easton, lately the property of Col. John Hughes. The purchaser of every Lot must pay fifty dollars cash in part payment of the purchase, and give bond, with approved security, for the balance, payable in equal payments, on the 1st of October, 1806, and 1st of May, 1807, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock on the premises.

Immediately after the sale of these Lots, a FARM, consisting of about three hundred acres, and situate near Potts's Mill, in Talbot county, will be disposed of at Prince's Tavern, on a credit of three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, payable in equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

JAMES EARLE, Jun. Trustee.  
Easton, November 26, 1805.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN HUGHES, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber immediately; and all persons indebted for property sold on the 25th day of September, 1804, by said Hughes, are requested to make payment on or before the 17th of December next, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

J. EARLE, Jun.  
November 26, 1805. 4

### Public Sale.

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

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

LANGFORD HIGGINS.  
Talbot county, Nov. 19, 1805. 15

### For Sale,

THAT new and elegant brick house and lot of ground, formerly the property of James Lambdin, situate on Washington-street, Easton. The advantageous situation of this property, and the accommodating terms on which it will be sold, will, no doubt, excite attention; as not more than one fourth in cash will be required, and the remainder in three annual installments. Application to Jas. Earle, junr. or the subscriber, will be attended to. If not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 24th of December, it will POSITIVELY BE SOLD ON THAT DAY at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, with bond and approved security. WILLIAM HARRISON, Junr.  
November 19, 1805. 15

### Washington's Life.

FOURTH VOLUME of Washington's Life is just received at the Star-Office.—Subscribers will please to call for their books, and pay for the fifth vol. Easton, Nov. 26, 1805.

### John & Thomas Meredith

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

Among which are—  
SUPERFINE and coarse Cloths  
Nap & plain Coat-ings  
Plains  
Kerseys  
Half-hicks  
Bennets Cord for Vest, &c.  
Swansdowns  
Spanish and Lambs Wool Hosiery  
Flannels  
Rose & Stripe Blankets  
Lindseys  
4-4 and 6-4 figured & plain Cambric  
Mullins  
Black and colour'd Cambric Mullins  
Chamberly Mullins  
Fancy Calico &c. &c.

And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Easton, October 15, 1805. 15

### John Kennard, jun.

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

Which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete.  
Easton, October 15, 1805. 15

### Wanted as an Apprentice

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

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

WM. H. NICHOLSON, Reg.  
Q. A. County.  
October 29, 1805. 15

### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of DEBORAH DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, whether by bill, bond, account, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make full payment of their respective debts to the subscriber, at or before the day aforesaid, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced for the recovery of the same, without further notice. Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1805.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'r.

### Notice.

ALL those who have claims against JAMES BOWDLE, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of May next, otherwise their claims will be excluded; and those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

TO BE RENTED, for the ensuing year, a two story HOUSE, on Washington street, within a few doors of the Market house. The stand is nearly equal to any in town for any kind of business.—The said house has been for several years occupied as a store-house, and is now shelved off.—Also to be Rented, a small STABLE.

A Boy, as an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiners' Business, is wanted. Apply to the subscriber in Easton TRISTRAM BOWDLE.  
November 26, 1805. 39

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD RAY, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, in order to a final settlement of said estate as early as possible.

OBEDIAH GAREY, Adm'r.  
of Rich. Ray, dec'd.  
Talbot county, Nov. 26, 1805. 3

### Improvement on Ship-building.

ON Saturday evening, the 23d November, was launched in Broad Creek, the elegant and substantially built ship HOPE, burthen nearly 400 tons. We assert (and our assertion is grounded on the opinion of correct judges) that this ship was never equalled in model, nor excelled in workmanship, by any ever built on the Eastern shore. It may not be amiss to mention, that instead of 30 hands 12 months being necessary for the building said ship, as was pretended by some of the ship carpenter of this county, that she was on the stocks but six months and three days, with 11 men about one half the time, and the remaining half from 20 to 24 men, including every person engaged on the ship.

HARRISON & KEMP,  
Ship Builders, St. Michaels,  
Talbot County.  
November 26, 1805. 3

### Apple Trees.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing any number of APPLE TREES, of the most choice fruit, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, delivered in Easton this fall and the ensuing spring, can be supplied with any number at ever period, by leaving their names, and number of trees, at the store of Joshua Taggart, in Easton, Md. JACOB TAYLOR.  
October 1, 1805. 15

### Notice.

I HAVE FOR SALE, 200 barrels of Indian Corn, a quantity of good Clover Hay and Corn Blades, and a yoke of young Oxen. R. CHAMBERLAINE.  
Peach Blossom, Oct. 29, 1805. 15

### To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that having purchased of Captains Thomas and Spedden, the *Easton Packet* LOUISIANA, they intend running her from Easton to Baltimore as a regular weekly Packet, on her usual days—leaving Easton on Wednesdays, at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore on Saturdays, at 10 o'clock. She will be commanded by Edward Auld, who is well acquainted with the business. They have likewise rented Captain Thomas's Wharf, and a part of his Granary, for the reception of such Grain as may be offered for market.

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

HUGH & EDW. AULD.  
N. B. Passages and Freight at the usual prices.  
Easton, November 19, 1805. 15

### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Anne's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS COUNTISS, late of Queen Anne's county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-seventh day of July next, that a dividend may be struck. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to settle the same, as indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1805.

BENJAMIN BLUNT, adm'r.  
of Thomas Countiss.

### This is to give Notice,

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

JAMES DIXON, Attorney in fact for Mary Hayes, adm'x. of Dr. Wm. Hayes, late of Caroline county, dec'd.  
Denton, Caroline county, }  
November 19, 1805. 3

### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. CHARLES FRAZIER, late of Queen Anne's county deceased.—All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against the estate, to bring them properly attested, to WILLIAM R. STUART, ex'or.  
Centreville, Q. A. county, }  
November 12, 1805. 15

### This is to give Notice,

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

JOHN KERSEY, adm'r.  
de bonis non of I. D. dec'd.  
August 20, 1805. 15

### Kent County Orphans' Court,

IN MARYLAND, Nov. 5th, 1805.

ORDERED, That Phoebe Hull, administratrix of David Hull deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in the "Star" at Easton.

Richard Barroll, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

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

PHOEBE HULL, adm'rix.  
of D. Hull dec'd.

### For Sale,

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

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.  
Myrtle Grove.  
September 17, 1805. 15  
N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by the first of November, she will then be for hire.

### Property for Sale.

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

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

JOHN WHITE, junr.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1805. 4

### EDUCATION.

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

JOHN THOMPSON.  
Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805. 15

### Eight Dollars Reward.

Will be given for apprehending MILES G. DOWNS, an apprentice to the Printing Business who ran away on Monday morning last the 18th inst. He will be 21 years of age on the 26th December, 1806.—He is stout and strong made; part of his clothing is a blue coat and light pantaloons of Constitution cloth. He has other clothing but of what description is not recollected. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to take him off or harbor him, as I am determined to prosecute any and every one who shall prove guilty in this respect. I rely on the generous aid of printers, for their co operation in putting a stop to the pernicious examples of such ingrates. In order to do this with effect, it is respectfully requested that no Editor or Printer will employ the said apprentice and that all the Editors and Printers in America will give this advertisement a place in their respective papers, and command a like favor from me, should they ever have an occasion for it.

The above reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any jail, and give information, so that I get him again, and reasonable expenses if brought home.

JAMES WILSON, Editor of the Mirror, Wilmington, Delaware.  
November 26, 1805.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

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

JOSEPH HASKINS.  
Easton, Oct. 5, 1805. 15

### Forty Dollars Reward.

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

HENRY JOHNSON, for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.  
N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying off said negro at their peril.  
November 12, 1805. 15

### BLANKS

FOR SALE, AT THE STAR-OFFICE.





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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1805.

[NO. 16....327]

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

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

To be Sold at Public Vendue, On Wednesday, the 11th day of December next, at the late dwelling of John Daugherty, deceased, near Pott's Mill.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Also, a quantity of Corn and Corn Fodder.

The aforesaid property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums above eight dollars, the purchasers giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date; and for all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required upon the delivery of the property.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT S. HARWOOD, Administrator of J. Daugherty, dec'd. November 26, 1805.

Public Vendue. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on THURSDAY the 12th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on a credit of nine months, at the late dwelling of William Dawson, deceased, in Miles River Neck.

VALUABLE Plough Horses, Milch Cows and Farming Utensils, a very good Perry Arger, and some Household Furniture, with about one hundred barrels of prime Indian Corn. Likewise will be sold at PRIVATE SALE, a number of VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, by applying to the subscribers.

ROBERT DAWSON, WILLIAM D. THOMAS, Adm'rs of Wm. Dawson, dec'd. November 26, 1805.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 17th of next December, will be exposed at Public Sale,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS in and adjoining the town of Easton, lately the property of Col. John Hughes. The purchaser of every Lot must pay fifty dollars cash in part payment of the purchase, and give bond, with approved security, for the balance, payable in equal annual payments, on the 1st of October, 1806, and 1st of May, 1807, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock on the premises.

Immediately after the sale of these Lots, a FARM, consisting of about three hundred acres, and situate near Pott's Mill, in Talbot county, will be disposed of at Prince's Tavern, on a credit of three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, payable in equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

JAMES EARLE, Junr. Trustee. Easton, November 26, 1805.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN HUGHES, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber immediately; and all persons indebted for property sold on the 25th day of September, 1804, by said Hughes, are requested to make payment on or before the 17th of December next, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

J. EARLE, Junr. November 26, 1805.

Public Sale.

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

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

LANGFORD HIGGINS. Talbot county, Nov. 19, 1805.

Public Sale.

Will be SOLD on Monday the 23d day of December, inst. at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DIMOND, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

ABOUT TWENTY or THIRTY valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Children, for Cash only, by

WILLIAM MURPHEY, Queen Anne's county, Dec. 3, 1805.

For Sale,

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

WILLIAM HARRISON, Junr. November 19, 1805.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THREE PLANTATIONS, tracts or parcels of land in New Castle county and state of Delaware, part of Bohemia Manor, near Middle-town, containing in the whole about TWELVE HUNDRED acres of land, for sale. One of said Farms, containing between three and four hundred acres of excellent farming land, with a good Brick Dwelling House thereon, Corn-houses, and Granary, &c. within a mile and a half or two miles of Middle-town, and not more than five miles from Appoquinimink Landing on the Delaware, not more than one mile and a half from Noddy's Wharf, so called, in Cecil county, Maryland, near the head of Bohemia river, on the Chesapeake.—The two other Farms above mentioned, lies adjoining the former, and each contain about the same number of acres of land, but the improvements not equal to the one described. It is presumed any one inclining to purchase the whole or either of said Farms, would wish to see them before they contract for the same, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The terms of sale will be known by any person inclining to purchase, by applying to JAMES A. BAYARD, Esquire, at Wilmington, or to RICHARD BASSETT, at the town of Dover. Dover, December 3, 1805.

John Kennard, Junr.

Has just received, and offers for sale on moderate terms, for Cash or Country Produce, A general and handsome Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, and Groceries;

Which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. Easton, October 15, 1805.

John & Thomas Meredith

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

Among which are—

SUPERFINE and Flannels, coarse Cloths, Ruffs & Stripe Blankets, Napt & plain Coat-kings, Linseys, 4-4 and 6-4 figured & plain Cambric, Kerseys, Halfstitch, Mullins, Bennets Cord for Black and colour'd Vest, &c. Cambric Mullins, Swandowns, Chambery Mullins, Spanish and Lambs, Fancy Calico &c. &c. Wool Hosiery.

And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Easton, October 15, 1805.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of DEBORAH DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, whether by bill, bond, account, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make full payment of their respective debts to the subscriber, at or before the day aforesaid, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced for the recovery of the same, without further notice. Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1805.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'r.

For Sale,

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

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Junr. Myrtle Grove.

September 17, 1805.

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

In Chancery,

November 28, 1805. ORDERED, That the sale made by MARGARET BLACK, as stated in her report, of 100 acres of land, in Kent county, the property of George Black, deceased, at the price of 93 dollars per acre, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the 20th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in an Easton newspaper three times before the 25th of December next, or set up and continued three weeks at the door of the Court-house of Kent county before the end of December next.

True Copy.

Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Property for Sale.

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

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

JOHN WHITE, Junr. Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1805.

Improvement on Ship-building.

ON Saturday evening, the 23d November, was launched in Broad Creek, the elegant and substantially built ship HOPE, burthen nearly 400 tons. We assert (and our assertion is grounded on the opinion of correct judges) that this ship was never equalled in model, nor excelled in workmanship, by any ever built on the Eastern shore. It may not be amiss to mention, that instead of 30 hands 12 months being necessary for the building said ship, as was represented by some of the ship carpenters of this county, that she was on the stocks but six months and three days, with 12 men about one half the time, and the remaining half from 20 to 24 men, including every person engaged on the ship.

HARRISON & KEMP, Ship Builders, St. Michaels, Talbot County.

November 26, 1805.

FROM THE BALANCE.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

Extracts from the Journal of Dr. Conder, kept during his captivity in Tripoli.

[CONTINUED.]

September 2.—At about 4, P. M. our Squadron commenced another attack on the town, in which eight of our gun-boats drove sixteen Tripolitan gun-boats under the battery on the east side of the harbor; while the commodore bore down and gave the batteries at the west end of the town several broadsides. Many of his shot came into the town and castle. Two bomb-ketches were employed in heaving shells into the town, which did considerable damage to several houses, and entirely destroyed the house of the Spanish carpenter, the Bathaw's naval constructor. I observed the utmost confusion and random firing among the Tripolitans. It appeared they were almost out of powder. Two of their guns burst, one of which was an eighteen pounder of the late Philadelphia frigate. The men, women and children ran out of the town in the utmost terror and distraction.

September 3.—Had been to see the prince in the country, and was returning about 10 o'clock in the evening, with the Bathaw and suite, when we saw a most extraordinary light or flash, and heard a heavy report. We all wheeled about, and made for the place he had left; but the Bathaw soon altered his

mind, and proceeded to town, while I went to the country palace and staid all night. The explosion was a fire-ship, sent into the harbor by commodore Preble, which did but little damage.

September 5.—The Turks found ten men near the place where the vessel blew up on the evening of the 3d inst. The Bathaw and his people held a thanksgiving to Mahomet on the occasion.—Their ceremony was prayer in a doleful tone, and singing, accompanied with the found of an instrument made by drawing a skin over a hoop.

September 6.—More men were found, three of which appeared to be officers. By permission, I took our boatswain and a gang of our men, and buried these bodies a little east of the wall of the town. All that I saw, who appeared to have been killed by the explosion, amounted to fourteen. The Bathaw's son in law told me that six more had been found drifted on the western shore; but I could not ascertain the truth of it.

September 7.—John McDonah died of a consumption with which he had long been ill.

September 9.—The Bathaw took me with him and his suite to his country seat, where we spent most of the day.—About 5 o'clock, P. M. we went to see the great Marabewt (or Mahometan priest) in whom the Bathaw had great faith, and thought he could foretell events. It was said by the Turks that he foretold the stranding and capture of the Philadelphia; and that he got offended with the Bathaw and caused and foretold her being burnt. But I had heard nothing of these mysteries until a little previous to this. He now said, that the commodore's ship, the Constitution, would never return to America—that she would either be blown up or run on shore; and that the Bathaw would have success in his warfare with America. It appeared that this great prophet was a sojourner; and that he only came to Tripoli when the Bathaw was in want of a prophet.—He was encamped on the sandy desert, at a tomb of an ancient Marabewt. The tomb had a house over it, with several rooms, and was encircled with several green trees. It was about two miles back of the gardens. We found this great Marabewt lying on a large mat, which was spread on the sand under the shade of a large mulberry tree. About thirty of his attendants stood back of him, paraded in form of a crescent. I was ordered to pull off my hat and we all approached him from the west, the Bathaw, with some of his most trusty attendants, in front. When we came near him we all dismounted. The Bathaw ran to him—kneeled before him—and kissed his hand. The Mamelukes followed the example. The Marabewt then sat down, and was followed by the Bathaw and his suite, forming a circle on the mat. During this time, I stood by my mule, about five rods from the scene, with my hat in my hand. I was soon called and ordered by the Bathaw to take off my shoes and feel the Marabewt's pulse. I left my shoes at the edge of the mat, or holy ground, and stepped on. I laid my hat on the edge of the mat in preference to laying it on the sand; but it was immediately taken off. I was then ordered to approach his holiness and kiss his hand. I felt his pulse; but before I had time to prescribe for him, he put his hand against me, and gave me to understand that I must go off the holy ground. I immediately stepped off—put on my shoes, took my hat, and went to my mule. The Bathaw called me back, and asked what I would do for the Marabewt. I recommended bleeding; but the Marabewt shook his head and gave me to understand that he wanted nothing of the help (the Dog.) I was then told to withdraw, which I did, and took a walk round the tomb, which I found to be very ancient. The Bathaw spent about half an hour with the Marabewt when he kissed his hand; and we all returned to the country palace. The Bathaw apologized for the impoliteness of the Marabewt, and said that they had a foolish antipathy to all but Mahometans.

October 22.—None of our cruizers were to be seen from the top of the castle. The Tripolitan gun-boats were disarmed, and the Bathaw's gunners were employed in drawing the charges from the cannon on the battery. Many of the guns now stood in the sand, as they did when commodore Preble first attacked the town. On being fired two or three times, they recoiled into the sand so deep that they could not be worked, and were abandoned. The Bathaw told me, that

if he had three frigates, he would blockade America. He said he could do it as easily as a frigate and schooner could blockade Tripoli.

October 26.—A great scarcity of grain. Our crew had no bread for three days. The Bathaw gave orders to all the market people not to sell grain to any body but his household. There was no bread to be had for money. A dispute took place between the Bathaw and the renegade Lytle, about the purchasing of some barley. Lytle was considerably intoxicated, and insisted on his right to purchase grain in the market. The Bathaw was highly affronted, and flew at him with all his might, (struck him) and ordered his Mamelukes to disarm him and put him in prison, which they strove to obey, and carried him off. The Bathaw however, soon ordered him released; and then ordered his servant who was supposed to be the cause of the quarrel, bastinadoed with five hundred blows, which was immediately put in execution.

November 9.—The Bathaw had an epileptic fit; and his people thought he was possessed with the people. They performed many ceremonies to cast him out, which they said succeeded. The Turks said they saw many ghosts the night before; and that a Marabewt drove the devil out of the Bathaw.

December 6.—Our men suffer for the want of provisions. The Bathaw does not allow either victuals or cash. They get but a small allowance of bread, and that on the credit of their own country. They are beat unmercifully and compelled to work hard every day.

December 7.—I was informed, that, through the influence of many Turkey the Bathaw had given orders to Sarcy, our master, to treat the American prisoners with the utmost severity, in order to induce the United States the sooner to make peace. He was impatient for his money.

December 10.—Our men all agreed not to work unless they were fed; and accordingly, when the wardens went to the prison and ordered them out, they all refused. The wardens whipped them until they were tired, and then went away to inform the Bathaw what had happened. The Bathaw immediately ordered them bread and oil, and they went to work.

December 21.—At evening, the Bey, eldest son to the Bathaw, was married to his first cousin, eldest daughter to the Bathaw who was driven out of Tripoli by the present Bathaw. The bride was said to be very handsome, and but twelve years old.

Our boatswain, carpenter, sail-maker, and first master's mate, who had the liberty of the town for a few months, were put in close confinement with our other officers, on suspicion of attempting to raise the crew to take the town.

December 23.—The Bathaw's son in law, Selim, who had charge of the stores, was detected in selling a quantity of cordage to a Tunisian merchant. The Bathaw ordered him five hundred bastinadoes; but Selim fled to a Marabewt for protection, and escaped punishment.

January 24.—Renegado Willson, who pretended to be a great engineer, was ordered by the Bathaw to fire hot shot at a mark, but succeeded indifferently. The Bathaw, however, was highly pleased, gave Willson eight dollars, and promised to reward him in proportion to his exertions in his future warfare. Willson engaged to teach the Turks how to throw bombs, hot shot, and hand grenades, and to alter and improve the fortifications, &c.

January 25.—The Bathaw sent me to visit the wife of Alla Mameluke. She was once a wife or concubine to the Bathaw, who gave her as a wife to his favorite. She was sister to a wife of the Emperor of Morocco—about eighteen and very handsome. She was in child-bed travail, attended by a number of Jewish women. She was delivered of a son, her first child, to the great joy of all the Turks in the castle, male and female. It was proclaimed by a loud yelling with clapping the hand to and fro the night, by the women of the castle.

January 28.—The Bathaw was informed by Willson, the renegade, that our crew were all armed, and about to rise upon the town. Search was made, and the report found to be false. But the Bathaw was much intimidated, and an additional guard was placed over us.

[To be continued.]

Madame Jerome Bonaparte and Child Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Edg. and Mr. Herbert Patterson, came passengers in the Wars, from London. Telegraph.



CONGRESS.  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 2, 1805.

At 12 o'clock the clerk of the house counted the members, and declared that 104 were in their seats, which formed a quorum.

The house immediately proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Thomas, were appointed a committee to examine the same, who reported 106 votes, of which were

For Mr. Macon,	52
Mr. Varnum,	27
Mr. J. C. Smith,	17
Mr. Dawson,	7
Mr. Gregg,	3

It requiring 54 to make a majority, there was no election.

On a second ballot—no election.

At one o'clock the house proceeded to a third ballot, when there was for Mr. Macon 58, whereupon he was declared duly elected.

The speaker having taken the chair, he briefly addressed the house, by observing that he would use his utmost endeavors to discharge the duties of his office, and relied upon the candor of the house for support. He then declared the next business to be proceeded upon was the choice of a clerk. Upon a ballot there appeared for Mr. J. Beckley 85, Mr. Lambert 18.

The members were then called to the chair by states, and took the oath to support the constitution of the U. States.

The usual committees were appointed.

Contracts with Messrs. Ways for printing—and with E. Patterson for stationery for the house, were named, read and approved.

Mr. Thomas moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the acts respecting post offices and post roads—Ayes 54—carried.

Mr. J. Randolph informed the speaker, that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President, who answered, that he would give his communications to-morrow by message. Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message, to both Houses of Congress. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

At a moment when the nations of Europe are in commotion, and arming against each other—when those with whom we have principal intercourse, are engaged in the general contest, and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceable country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the Representatives of the nation in both houses of Congress, has become more than usually desirable. Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs, which the will and the wisdom of the whole will approve and support.

In taking a view of the state of our country, we in the first place notice the late affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever, which in latter times has occasionally visited our shores. Providence, in his goodness, gave it an early termination on this occasion, and lessened the number of victims which have usually fallen before it. In the course of the several visitations by this disease, it has appeared that it is strictly local, incident to cities and on the tide waters only, incommunicable in the country either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried from diseased places; that its access is with the autumn, and it disappears with the early frosts. These restrictions within narrow limits of time and space, give security even to our maritime cities, during three fourths of the year, and to the country always. Although from these facts it appears unnecessary, yet, to satisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautious on their part not to be complained of in a danger whole limits are yet unknown to them, I have strictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the customs, to certify with exact truth, for every vessel sailing for a foreign port, the state of health respecting this fever, which prevails at the place from which she sails. Under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has however been sustained from a propensity to identify with this epidemic, and to call by the same name, fevers of very different kinds, which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never have been placed among those deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this

disease, as facts develop the source from which individuals receive it, the state authorities charged with the care of the public health, and Congress with that of the general commerce, will become able to regulate with effect their respective functions in these departments. The burthen of quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; their efficacy merits examination. Although the health laws of the states should be found to need no present revival by Congress, yet commerce claims that their attention be ever awake to them.

Since our last meeting, the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed. Our coasts have been infested, and our harbors watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured in the very entrance of our harbors, as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication: but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in boats in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreached by any control of their sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force to cruise within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the gulf stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates.

The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbors, under colour of seeking enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce. New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations. According to these, a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own country, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of aiding that enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such an inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interests of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to the rights of peaceable nations. Indeed the confidence we ought to have in the justice of others, still countenances the hope that a sounder view of those rights will of itself induce from every belligerent a more correct observance of them.

With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoiliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile our commerce passing through that river continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. While, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Anroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi; our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very ports of the former, which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future. Other details, necessary for your full information of the state of things between this country and that, shall be the subject of another communication. In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness and the wisdom of the legislature will all be called into action. We ought still to hope that time and a more correct estimate of interest as well as of character will produce the justice we are bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which can do the other the most harm. Some of these injuries may perhaps admit a peaceable remedy. Where that is competent it is always the most desirable. But some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore but

recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to place our sea port towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon for the service of such land batteries as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these it is desirable we should have a competent number of gunboats, and the number to be competent must be considerable. If immediately begun, they may be in readiness for service at the opening of the next session.

Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session. In the mean time you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, so to organize or classify the militia, as would enable us on any sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of three hundred thousand able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty six years, which the last census shews we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces after the necessity of them shall become certain and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present as well as future times, in as much as it engages to them in a more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to in regular rotation.

Considerable provision has been made under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of seventy four guns. These materials are on hand subject to the further will of the legislature.

An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is also submitted to your determination.

Turning from these unpleasant views of violence and wrong, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow-citizens who were stranded on the coast of Tripoli and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen become interesting to all. In the treaty therefore which has concluded our warfare with that state an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-Basha of that country, gallantly conducted by our late consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derne, contributed doubtless to the impression which produced peace, and the conclusion of this prevented. Opportunities of which the officers and men of our Squadron destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valour exhibited by their brethren in the attack of last year. Reflecting with high satisfaction on the distinguished bravery displayed whenever occasion permitted in the late Mediterranean service, I think it would be a useful encouragement as well as a just reward to make an opening for some present promotion by enlarging our peace establishment of Captains and Lieutenants.

With Tunis some misunderstandings have arisen not yet sufficiently explained, but friendly discussions with their ambassador recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable cannot fail of dissipating these. So that we may consider our peace on that coast generally, to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.

The law providing for a naval peace establishment fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in the time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a frigate may be trusted to two thirds only of her proper complement of men must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered. That may sometimes for her safety, as well as to ensure her object, require her fullest complement. In advertent to this subject congress will perhaps consider whether the best limitation on the executive discretion in this case would not be by the number of seamen which may be employed in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions often arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels; and it would lessen risk as well as expense, to be authorized to employ them of preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen would admit a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.

Our Indian neighbors are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others be-

ginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labour than the forest, and find it their interest from time to time to dispose of parts of their surplus and waste lands for the means of improving those they occupy, and of substituting their families while they are preparing their farms. Since your last session, the northern tribes have fold to us the lands between the Connecticut reserve and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the same boundary to the rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickasaws and Cherokees have fold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tennessee, and the Creeks the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ulocauhatche. The three former purchases are important, in as much as they consolidate disjointed parts of our settled country, and render their intercourse secure; and the second particularly so, as, with the small point on the river which we expect is by this time ceded by the Piankeshaws, it completes our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered forever safe to our citizens settled and settling on its extensive waters. The purchase from the Creeks too has been for some time particularly interesting to the state of Georgia.

The several treaties which have been mentioned will be submitted to both Houses of Congress for the exercise of their respective functions.

Deputations, now on their way to the seat of government from various nations of Indians inhabiting the Missouri and other parts beyond the Mississippi, come charged with assurances of their satisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their dispositions to cultivate our peace and friendship, and their desire to enter into commercial intercourse with us. A state of our progress in exploring the principal rivers of that country, and of the information respecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated to soon as we shall receive more further relations which we have reason to expect.

The receipts at the treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last have exceeded the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, with not quite five millions in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the British treaty and convention, upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of interest. These payments, with those which had been made in three years and an half preceding, have extinguished of the funded debt nearly eighteen millions of principal.

Congress, by their act of November 10, 1803, authorized us to borrow 1,750,000 dollars towards meeting the claims of our citizens assumed by the convention with France. We have not however made use of this authority; because the sum of four millions and a half, which remained in the treasury on the same 30th day of September last, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the ensuing year, besides paying the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, assumed by the French convention, and still leave us a surplus of nearly a million of dollars at our free disposal. Should you concur in the provisions of arms and armed vessels recommended by the circumstances of the times, this surplus will furnish the means of doing so.

On this first occasion of addressing Congress since, by the choice of my constituents, I have entered on a second term of my administration, I embrace the opportunity to give this public assurance that I will exert my best endeavors to administer faithfully the Executive Department, and will zealously co-operate with you in any measure which may tend to secure the liberty, property, and personal safety of our fellow-citizens, and to consolidate the republican forms and principles of our government.

In the course of your session you shall receive all the aid which I can give for the dispatch of the public business, and all the information necessary for your deliberations, of which the interests of our own country, and the confidence reposed in us by others, will admit a communication.

TH: JEFFERSON.  
December 3d, 1805.

Washington, December 2.

His excellency Soliman Mehemelli, Ambassador of his highness the Bey of Tunis, arrived at this city in the Congress frigate on Friday last, and on Saturday morning landed at the Navy Yard. On his leaving the ship he fired a salute, and on his approach to the marine barracks, he was received with military honors by the marine corps under the command of Col. Wharton. Hence he proceeded with his two Turkish secretaries

and two black domestics to the house provided for him on the Capitol Hill. After remaining there about an hour, he went with his attendants to the Department of State, and had an audience of the Secretary.

We understand that on this day he will be presented to the President.

DINNER TO GEN. EATON.

On Monday a number of citizens of Washington met at Stelle's Hotel, agreeably to notification, for the purpose of making arrangements for giving General Eaton a dinner: when the following citizens were chosen a committee of arrangement.

Robert Brent,  
John Taylor,  
William Simmons,  
Daniel Carroll,  
Franklin Wharton,  
Thomas Monroe,  
William Brent,  
Elias B. Caldwell,  
Samuel H. Smith.

On the ensuing day the committee having met, addressed the following letter to gen. Eaton:

SIR,

In the name of the citizens of Washington we have the honor of inviting you to an entertainment which they propose to give on Thursday next; in commemoration of the glorious success of the American arms in Tripoli; and under a lively sense of gratitude for your own gallantry and heroism on that occasion.

To which gen. Eaton returned the following answer:

SIR,

I am deeply impressed with the honorable and very flattering manner in which the citizens of Washington are pleased to express their approbation of my endeavors to serve my country in the late operations against Tripoli; and shall feel myself happy in commemorating with them, on Thursday next, the favorable events which have resulted from the energy of our country in resisting the fugitive insolence of Barbary.

WILLIAM EATON.

November 26.

Col. John Taylor.

The necessary arrangement having been made, a large and respectable company assembled and sat down to an elegant dinner at 4 o'clock. Col. TAYLOR presided, supported by Mr. Simmons, col. Wharton, captain Brent and Mr. Caldwell as vice presidents. At the commencement of the entertainment gen. Eaton was introduced and conducted to the right of the chair by one of the vice presidents. The accommodation of the company, as well in regard to the goodness of the repaste as the commodiousness of the room and distribution of seats reflect great credit on Mr. Stelle. The room is very spacious, and much superior to any one heretofore used on public occasions, and was happily embellished by the brilliant chandeliers and numerous lights distributed through it.

Boston, November 27.

INTERESTING FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

[From our English and French files.]

Nearly 10,000,000 of dollars in specie, has been shipped in England, to the continent, for the use of the allied powers—to be divided with Austria, Russia, Sweden, and perhaps, Naples, and Bavaria. It has been transmitted principally in ships of war and had been insured at Lloyd's against all risks, at from one-fifth to half per cent.

Several attempts were made about the beginning of October, by the boats of Sir Sydney Smith's squadron to burn or destroy the French flotilla in Boulogne, with carcasses, &c.—But with little loss and less effect.

Paris, September 24.

“His majesty the emperor, arrived here this day. The prefect presented to his majesty the keys of the city and the following address:—

“SIR,

“Here are the keys of Paris, of the capital of your empire, of that city you have made the first in the world.

“In offering you that ancient symbol of the submission and devotion of the city, we cannot dissemble, sire, that joy, that delicious sentiment which always signifies the arrival of your majesty within the capital, is united this day with more grave emotions.

“The announcement of an imperial sitting of the senate, the rumors which have preceded that intelligence, those that have followed it, some circumstances that are known, others that are said to be unknown—in a word, every thing that is known or supposed, for some days has thrown the public mind into a kind of agitation, which demands only a word to become the most generous and national impulse.

“That word, sire, we expect, and the immense crowd that is about to follow you is impatient to learn what impulse will be imparted, or what measure shall be preferred to their indignation and their zeal.

“God forbid, sire, that we should seek to predict the designs of your high wisdom, or the concepts of that great genius which has every where made you master of times, place, and events; but



if it be true, as has been reported, that your person has been attempted, and the independence of the nation, our liberties and constitution menaced, command the defence to be proportioned to the interest of such a cause; and if it be necessary to march, believe that every thing will be soon ready to follow you, serve you, and avenge you.

"Such, first, are the sentiments of your good city of Paris."

This address, delivered when the emperor was going in procession to the senate, smells of conspiracy discovered against the person of his majesty.

By an Imperial decree, the conscripts of reserve, of the years 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, placed in immediate acquisition.

Berlin, September 21.

A grand council of state has been held at the palace. Since which every thing seems to announce great events. The army is put on the war footing: Our march is ordered to be in readiness to march in four days; and a great quantity of artillery has already been sent to Magdeburg and Grandeng. So extraordinary an activity has not been observed for many years.

Frankfort, September 17.

Previous to the Austrian troops passing the Inn, the commandant assured the elector of Bavaria that he should respect the electoral military and civil authorities.

Lower Rhine, September 21.

The emperor of Russia has addressed the following note by a Russian Charge des Affairs, to the several courts of Germany:

"As his majesty the emperor of Russia wishes to know the sentiments of each of the German princes, in the present circumstances, he enquires by these presents, what part your highness intends to take, in the event of war between France and the emperor of Austria? If no decisive answer be returned to this enquiry, their imperial majesties will consider it as if your highness had taken the part of the French and will treat your country accordingly." &c.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, contains some facts not generally known.

[Boston pap.]

"I can now state to you positively, that the Ex-Bathaw in a formal note to Mr. Eaton, has expressed his acquiescence in the treaty, and in strong unequivocal language, has made his acknowledgements for the services rendered him by the American government, admitting at the same time that, failing in every thing that was expected on his part after they had reached Derne, he could not reasonably and therefore did not expect a continuance of their co-operation. His note concluded with thanking the chief of America and all his servants for their friendly aid and intentions. This note was sent to ———, in order to defeat any insinuations injurious to the honor of the United States in their relations to the Ex-Bathaw."

"With respect to the ransom, Mr. Lear held out ten days, and until it was finally believed that without it the 300 prisoners would not be released. The Bathaw admitted that he could not contend with such a force, and that he should be compelled to abandon his city, but repeatedly and vehemently declared that if the Americans were bent upon destroying his town, his fortifications, his shipping, his fame, and every thing that was Tripolitan, they must expect in return that he would destroy every thing that was American within his power—adding and repeating in a furious manner, that after having killing his father and a brother, he shall not have any scruples in killing a few infidels.

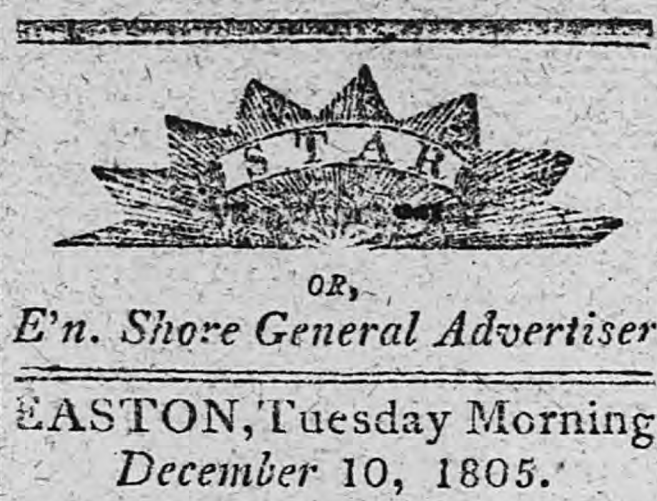
The officers I have seen who were prisoners are clear and decided in the opinion that the Bathaw could not consistently with his own safety have delivered up the prisoners without ransom; and that if Mr. Lear had persisted, very little resistance would have been made to our squadron; but amidst the desolation of the bombardment and cannonade, the prisoners would all have been massacred.

Other Facts.—A few years since the Batavian Republic paid to Tripoli for continuation of peace, and when there was not a prisoner to be redeemed, 80,000 dollars. Admiral Dewinter who was the negotiator, was at the time before Tripoli, with five ships of the line.

Denmark paid about three years since 60,000 dollars for a peace. Sweden paid lately 170,000 dollars for a peace; and these powers pay besides confular presents, tribute, &c."

Extract of a letter from Bog-Walk in St. Thomas in the Vale, to a gentleman in Spanish Town, October 23.

"At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a water spout broke and fell near this place, attended with a tremendous clap of thunder, and a noise like that of fifty waggons passing along, and in less than 10 minutes, the water rose upwards of five feet. It has lodged more than 100,000 tons of stone—the holes this has made is frightful beyond description for about a mile and a half along the road."



### THE MESSAGE.

Never, perhaps, has expectation been more keenly excited, or better satisfied than by this interesting document. The state of our foreign relations, always important, have recently become peculiarly so from the various, and in many cases contradictory representations of the conduct of foreign governments towards our own and towards our people. Hoping for the best, we have feared the worst.—Under these circumstances it was well worthy of the illustrious chief of a free people, whose brightest jewel is their esteem, to address them thro' their immediate representatives in the language of candor and truth. Under governments differently organized, where the people are subjects, and kings and nobles their masters, we might have been plunged in the inextricable misfortunes and evils of war, without the least consultation of public opinion; but here, thanks to our republican institutions, and the spirit that guards them from violation, the people are all-powerful and must be consulted before those trying scenes are unfolded on the issue of which often the fate of empires, and always a large portion of national happiness depend. It is virtually to the people that their distinguished friend addresses himself, and it is to their judgment and feelings that we are to appeal for the wisest measures to be pursued, as well as for the spirit which shall most efficiently carry them into operation.

Next to the picture of a great people unmolesedly enjoying the fruits of their intelligence and virtues, there is no sight more interesting than that of a just nation, with cool and collected courage, rising above the wrongs and injustice of others by dispassionately considering the best means of redressing them, and by manifesting the deliberate purpose of meeting with decision and energy the day of trial. When we behold such a nation enjoying unprecedented harmony among themselves, and reposing unprecedented confidence in those who preside over their affairs, and contemplate government as well as nation animated by the same prudence and decision, we may confidently rest the issue of pending events on those measures which shall be adopted. Peace is the ardent wish of every genuine American, of every true republican within our limits. None among us are desirous of disturbing the repose of other nations. As to enemies we have none. Universal benevolence is one of the fundamental traits of a republican. This may be derided as the language of philosophy; but it is more; it is the language of plain truth.

The most striking feature of the message is ingenuously. We behold no studied phraseology, no pomp of diction, calculated to win the ear with empty sounds, while the mind is left unoccupied. On the contrary ideas and facts are condensed into a narrow compass, and rarely is so much important political matter given in such few words. The dark as well as the bright side of public affairs is exhibited in language at once concise, chaste and dignified. We find no indulgence of resentment towards those who are at this moment doing us ill, no menace or contumely. Far from this common strain, the President appears most correctly to have thought that it became the man who represented six millions of freemen, chosen by them the guardian of their honor and interest, not to let drop a syllable that might offend the chastest ear. At the same time, however, we mark the fearless language of that courage which honesty and a clear perception of justice can alone inspire. Who does not perceive that the chief magistrate, so well acquainted with the true interests of his country, so zealously devoted to her republican institutions, and so strongly attached to natural benevolence as well as conviction to peace, has been compelled with reluctance by uncontrollable events to prepare his countrymen for the mournful necessity of applying coercion where a sense of justice may possibly cease to reign? Who is there that does not perceive that flow to resorting to this unfortunate alternative, he has formed at the same time a purpose not to be shaken by the frowns of injustice. There cannot, we think, be any delusion on this point; if there shall be it will be fatal to those who cherish it. Let the enemies of our country, if such we have, rest assured, that as to them we are one people, and that once roused to a resistance of their wrongs, the field will not be deserted until our banners fly triumphant. The annals of 1776 show them the enthusiasm of a free people in their infancy.—Let them not be compelled some years hence to look back with humiliation on the events of the approaching period.

Such are the feelings excited by this most important feature of the message; feelings, which we believe, will be common to every American who perused it. It was our purpose to have passed to some, but notice of its other features; but want of time prevents our doing it at present. In our next these remarks may be continued.

Nat. Intell.

From the Baltimore American.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1805.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, which relate to the general court and court of appeals. Upon the question—shall the bill pass? the yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Holland, R. Mackall, B. Mackall, Somerville, Bruce, Tomlinson, Crelap, Rizer, Bowles, Smith, Ringgold, Yates, Hawkins, Waters, Cockey, Kuhn, Ellicott, Stephen Montgomery, Strut, Forwood, Ayres, Henderson, Maffit, Porter, Cox, Holbrook, Turpin, Jump, Bayard, Sturgis, Pridaux, Duer, Ennalls, Smoot, Harryman, Lemmon, Nicholson, Blake, Sudler, Gleaves, Bishop—42.

Negative—Messrs. Neale, Plater, Hebb, Leigh, Stuart, M. Pheason, Parnham, Chapman, Van Horn, Contee, Calis, Hall, Higgins, Merriken, Dorsey, Mercer, Shaaf, Muir, Ogden, Carroll, Selby, Watts, Linthicum, Scott, Gale, Hanlon, Hurt, Lloyd, Denny, Dickinson, Spencer, Ward, Frazier, Jackson, Cottman, Hyland, Bayly—37.

The discussion of this important measure commenced on Thursday last, on the part of the opponents to the bill: the prominent speakers on this side, were Messrs. Shaaf and Mercer, and perhaps, Mr. Chapman—and on the part of the bill, Messrs. Stephen and Montgomery, who in a clear, candid and perspicuous manner brought the subject into view in all its bearings; taking a very extensive range; every objection which merited an answer was met by these gentlemen, and ably removed. The Calvert delegation have established themselves in the good opinion of every republican, for as long as republicanism will have an existence, these delegates, for their independence & patriotism on this great occasion will be respected. The measure was at the last elections, made use of as a switch to scourge republicanism—but its adoption will consign federalism and quiddism, in our state, to eternal silence.

This system ably organized, will give us the strongest and most respectable judiciary which exists in any state in the union. Our executive is able and independent; and with regard to our finances, they are in a most flourishing state. Our stock in the bank of England is transferred by Mr. Monroe, under the agency of Mr. Nicholson, into stock of the United States, and we may expect shortly, to have these funds in our treasury, which have been most shamefully retarded under the former agency of Judge Chase. From this concise view of our political state it appears that the confidence placed by the people in republicans has been most meritoriously used, and the general welfare of the state most ably advanced.

On the 13th ult. the legislature of N. Carolina assembled at Raleigh. Stephen Cabarrus was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and A. Martin, Speaker of the Senate.

On the 20th a message was received from the Governor, inclosing a memorial (accompanied with sundry documents) from Duncan M. Farland, the Representative to Congress of Fayetteville district, complaining that he was held in custody on criminal charges of which he was innocent, and praying for a court of Oyer and Terminer, that he might receive his trial in time to go to Congress. The petition and papers were referred to a joint committee, composed of Messrs. J. Moore, Lowrie, Slade, Pearson and Phifer, in the Commons, and Messrs. Wilbom, Franklin, and Lee of Robinson, in the Senate.

On the 21st a letter was received from general M. Stokes notifying his non-acceptance of the place of Senator of the U. S.

On the 22nd James Turner was elected Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Stokes's declension.—James Turner having 122 votes and Thomas Davis 51 votes.

On the 4th inst. the legislature of Kentucky convened at Frankfort, when William Logan was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On the 8th inst. General John Adair was elected a Senator of the United States in the room of John Breckenridge resigned. The votes were in the House of Representatives for J. Adair—41; for John Pope, 26; and in the two branches of the legislature for John Adair, 45; for John Pope, 35.

On the 9th ult. Mr. Elourney moved for leave to bring in a bill, "to take the sense of the people as to calling a convention," which was rejected—Yeas 21—Nays 32.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 2d, 1805.  
ORDERED, That the communication from the executive to the president of the senate and to the speaker of the house of delegates, relative to the sale of the stock of the state, in the funds of England, and also the letter of Samuel Chase, Esq. dated April 29, 1805, be published in the Maryland Gazette, the American, the Federal Gazette, the Republican Advocate, the Maryland Herald, the Frederick-town Herald, the Abington Patriot, the Republican Star, the Evening Post, the Telegraph, the Washington Federalist, and the National Intelligencer, for the information of the people of Maryland.

By order,

J. BREWER, Clk.

The Honorable the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Delegates. In COUNCIL, Nov. 30, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the satisfaction of communicating to the General Assembly, that we have received information from the agent, of the sale of the stock in the British funds.

It appears that the bank stock sold at 176½ per cent.  
The navy 3 per cent. at 89½  
The 5 per cents of 1797 at par

We are also happy in having in our power to state, that the whole expence of this negotiation amounts only to the sum of three pounds and six pence sterling.

As soon as information shall be received that the investment of the proceeds has been completed, it shall be communicated by the executive.

We are, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

ROBERT BOWIE.

Baltimore, 29th April, 1805.

Sir,  
IN August last bank stock was at 160, and in October 168, and by the enclosed London paper, called the Morning Chronicle, 2nd March last, it is stated at 179. I have thought proper to give this information to your excellency and the council, that you may determine on the propriety of disposing of the bank stock belonging to the state, in any manner, at this time. I believe that either a sale, or exchange, will be greatly injurious to the state.

I believe the great number of Spanish prizes, with the specie, lately carried into England, will contribute to increase the value of the bank stock.

I expect to receive by the April packet, which will probably arrive in June next, the then price of stock, and will inform you. I hope I need offer no other apology to you for the trouble of this letter, but my wish to promote the interest of the state.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect and esteem,

Your excellencies most obt. serv't.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Governor Bowie.

The trial of Burford, suspected of having shot Mr. Peter, was to have taken place on Monday last, but has been put off, we learn, on account of the elopement of the principal evidence against him.

Alex Pap.

We are informed, says the Norfolk Public Ledger, that the Judges of the Court of Appeals were unanimous in opinion that the William and Mary College Lottery should be redrawn; for which purpose the Managers have received instructions to prepare the numbers, and make the necessary arrangements immediately.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McCluskey, Mr. John Meredith, merchant, to Miss Sally Truth, both of this town.

For Legislative proceedings, see last page in this morning's Star.

See opposite page for the President's Message.

Carriage Horse for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE bay Horse, rising nine years old, fifteen hands an inch high, trots fast, is sound, and particularly safe and steady in a single as well as double Carriage; also a good Saddle Horse. For further particulars apply to the Printer, December 10, 1805.

To be Rented,

THE House and lot near the Court house, at present occupied by Mr. James Roper—the house is convenient and in good order—possession may be had the first day of January next. For further particulars apply to Solomon Lowe, or at the Star Office.

WILLIAM G. LOWE.

December 10, 1805.

For Rent,

THE SHOP at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner, next to the Post Office. Apply at the Star Office. E. Ran. December 10, 1805.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

On 6th day, the 20th of the 12th month, commonly called December, at the Farm where CHRISTOPHER BRUFF lived, on Choptank river, about five miles from Easton.

A VARIETY of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, two good yokes of Steers, Blades, Top, Fodder, Husks and Straw; also two hundred barrels of Corn, with other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums under, the cash will be expected. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ROBERT BRUFF, Ex'or of C. Bruff, dec'd.

Easton, 10th of 12th mo. 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Christopher Bruff deceased, are requested to bring them in property authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT BRUFF, Ex'or.

Easton, 10th of 12th mo. 1805.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 26th of December inst. at the late dwelling of Samuel Baldwin, on the farm belonging to the heirs of the late Joseph Parsons, within about two miles of Easton, on the road leading from Easton to Dover Ferry.

ALL the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of the said deceased, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Beds and furniture; Book case, Cupboard, Pots, Kettles, &c. &c. Also, a quantity of CORN, and about nineteen bushels of WHEAT, feeded, Cows, Horses, and Sheep; and many articles too tedious to mention. Bond with approved security will be required on all sums above ten dollars, on a credit of nine months, with interest thereon from the day of sale; cash will be required on all sums not exceeding ten dollars, before the goods are delivered. The subscriber has for rent, the ensuing year, several HOUSES in Easton, three of which are excellent stands for the mercantile business—Possession may be had on New-Year's day. The Vendue will commence at 11 o'clock.

CHARLES EMORY, Administrator.

December 10, 1805.

Public Sale.

By Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the former residence of FRANCES GIBSON, late of Talbot county deceased, near Wye Mill,

TWO young NEGRO MEN, one to serve seven, the other eleven years; and a young Woman to serve eight years. A credit of nine months will be given, and bond with approved security required. At the same time I will hire for the ensuing year, several NEGROES, among whom will be a good Sawyer and a valuable Cook-woman, all belonging to the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM E. SETH, Ex'or. of Frances Gibson, dec'd.

Head of Wye, Decem- } ber 10, 1805. }

Notice.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to either of the estates of Henry or William Casson, late of Caroline county deceased, to come forward and settle the same without delay, as it is not in his power to give further indulgence. Likewise all persons indebted to him for property purchased at the vendue of said Mr. Henry Casson, or any other wife, that if the same is not punctually discharged by the first day of January next, their respective accounts and obligations will be placed in the hands of proper officers for speedy recovery, without respect to persons. And also, all persons having claims against either of the above named Messrs. Cassons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or otherwise they will by law be barred from the benefit of the same.

He also offers for RENT the ensuing year, the Houses and Lots at present occupied by Mr. John L. Hall as a Tavern, in Hillsborough. This is a two story framed dwelling House, with a flush cellar, a Stable and Carriage-house, a well of good water in the yard, and about one and a half acres of ground attached thereto, all of which are in tolerably comfortable repair, and would well suit a Tavern-keeper or Trading-house—which will be rented on reasonable terms. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1805.

JOHN BOON, Ex'or. of H. Casson and adm'r de bonis non of Wm. Casson.

For Sale,

TWO young healthy NEGRO WOMEN, accustomed to Farm work and plain House work, one with three, the other with two children. They will not be sold to any person who will take them out of the State of Maryland. For terms apply to

PHILEMON C. BLAKE, jun. Queen Ann's county, Decem- } ber 10, 1805. }

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a LAD of 16 or 18 years of age, that has been accustomed to house work. For one that can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety, I will give liberal wages.—Apply to

JOHN STEVENS, jun. Easton, December 10, 1805.



# Legislature of Maryland.

## SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, November 23.

Mr. Richard Mackall has leave of absence for a few days.

Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to hawkers and pedlars.

Mr. William Holland has leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Jackson delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the more effectual preservation of wild deer in Somerset county; which was read.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, A supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time of the meeting of the general assembly.

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

The following resolution being proposed to the house, was read:

Whereas the proprietary debt books, deposited in the council chamber, have received considerable injury from time and use, and some of the indexes thereto entirely lost, and others impaired and mutilated: And whereas it would greatly tend to the future preservation of the said debt books, that the same shall be well bound, under the direction of the executive; Resolved, That the clerk of the council be and he is hereby required, under the direction of the governor and council, carefully to examine such of the indexes of the said debt books as now remain, and to complete the same where they shall appear to be deficient, and to make out and supply proper indexes where the original indexes have been lost, and to cause the said debt books and indexes, when so completed, to be bound up in a strong, convenient and sufficient manner; and the governor and council are hereby authorized and requested to allow and pay to the said clerk of the council such compensation for the service hereby required of him as they shall think reasonable and just.

Resolved, That the said debt books, when so completed, shall continue to remain in the council chamber, under the care of the clerk of the council, and that a copy from them, certified and proved in the manner that is directed in other cases by the act of November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be received as evidence in any court of justice of this state.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes; which was read.

On motion, ordered, That the printer to the state strike one hundred copies of the said bill for the use of the legislature.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, An act to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as establish religious tests as a qualification for civil offices; which was read.

Mr. Mercer delivers a bill, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; which was read.

The bill, entitled, An act to change the names of Jacob Sedgwick, Matthias Sedgwick, George Sedgwick and Christian Sedgwick, to the names of Jacob Adreon, George Adreon and Christian Adreon, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Watts delivers a bill, entitled, An act 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; which was read.

Mr. Cox delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Carnan and Abraham Pennington, insolvent debtors of Cecil county; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the regulation of officers fees, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Ordered, That the bill, entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning in this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be recommitted for amendment.

The following resolution was proposed to the house:

Whereas it hath appeared by the journal of the proceedings of his excellency the governor and honorable council of this state during the last year, as exhibited to this house on the — day of —, that during the whole term of last year the honorable Richard H. Harwood attended in council 99 days, the honorable Allen B. Duckett, 91 days, the honorable Reverdy Ghiselin, 76 days, the honorable Francis Digges, 36 days, the honorable Richard T. Earle, 15 days; therefore Resolved, That each and every

member of the council to the governor for the ensuing year shall be and they are hereby subjected to forfeit two dollars and fifty cents for each and every day's nonattendance, when the council is in session, to be deducted from their next quarter's salary, and that all sums of money paid for expenses sent for any member or members of the council, be deducted from his or their next quarter's salary, and remain in the treasury for the use of the state, which deduction shall be made by the treasurer of the western shore, according to a statement to be made out by the governor and council, which statement, specifying the number of days each member may have been absent, and the amount of expenses for expenses, the clerk aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to furnish the treasurer of the western shore with, quarterly.

Which was read.  
The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, November 25.

Mr. Harryman has leave of absence for a few days.

Leave given to bring in a bill to repeal the second section of an act, entitled, An act to enlarge further the powers of the trustees of the poor in the several counties therein mentioned, passed at last session of assembly, and a supplement to an act concerning estates tail.

Mr. Sudler delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing James Hackett, and others securities of James R. Pratt, late sheriff, and John B. Hackett and Richard E. Harrison, late collectors, of Queen Anne's county, to complete the collections or the money due the said sheriff and collectors; which was read.

The bill to authorize and empower Samuel Hooper, of Dorchester county, to convey the tract of land therein mentioned, was read the second time, passed, and, with the bill to authorize a lottery in Frederick town, in Frederick county, sent to the senate.

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

Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize commissioners to change the place of holding the election in the third election district in Somerset county.

Mr. Watts delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act concerning estates tail; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, That the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes, be made the order of the day for Monday the ninth of December next? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the same be made the order of the day for Tuesday the third of December next? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers a letter from the executive, enclosing a letter from the secretary at war of the United States, requiring a return of the militia of this state, also a return made by the visitors of Frederick county school; which were read.

Mr. Ellicott delivers a bill entitled, An act for the establishment of a school in the city of Baltimore; which was read.

Mr. Prideaux delivers a bill, entitled, An act to ratify and confirm the proceedings of the committee of the Buckingham congregation in Worcester county, and for other purposes; which was read.

The bill for the more effectual preservation of wild deer in Somerset county, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Carroll delivers a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Hyland delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Richard Waters, of William, Ezekiel Gillis and Richard Minith, of Somerset county; which was read.

Mr. Holbrook delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Amelia Chance, of Caroline county; which was read.

Mr. Holbrook delivers a report on the petition of William Camper, sen. against the petitioner; which was read and concurred with.

The bill for the establishment of a school in the city of Baltimore, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Chapman delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the judges of the general court to send causes to their respective counties for trial, to facilitate the taking of depositions of witnesses, and to prevent the removal of causes for delay from the county courts to the general court, and for the regulation of fees in the general court, chancery court and court of appeals; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, That the said bill be the order of the day for Wednesday the fourth of December next? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 36, nays 23.

Leave given to bring in a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, November 26.

Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to the jurisdiction of the

high court of chancery, general court and county courts, and for other purposes.

A petition from George Vance, of Somerset county, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

Mr. Watts delivers a bill, entitled, An act relating to the jurisdiction of the high court of chancery, general court, county courts, and for other purposes; which was read.

A petition from Thomas Riley, of Worcester county, and a petition from Thomas Hardcastle, and others, of Caroline county, were read and referred.

The memorial of David Barclay and John Lloyd was referred to a committee.

On the second reading of the resolution relative to the attendance of the governor, the question was put, That the words "that each and every member of the council to the governor for the ensuing year, shall be and they are hereby subjected to forfeit two dollars and fifty cents for each and every day's nonattendance when the council is in session, to be deducted from their next quarter's salary," be struck out? Resolved in the affirmative.

On progression in reading the said resolution, the question was put, That the words "or for the governor," be inserted after the word "council"? Resolved in the affirmative.

On further progression in reading the said resolution, the question was put, That the words "the number of days each member may have been absent," be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the said resolution be postponed? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, Leave given to withdraw the said resolution.

The resolution authorizing the clerk of the council to furnish indexes to the proprietary debt books, and have the same bound, was read the second time and assented to.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county, was referred to a committee.

The following resolution was read:

Whereas it is declared by the constitution of Maryland, that three persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law, be appointed judges of the court now called the Provincial Court, and that the same court be hereafter called and known by the name of the General Court, which court shall sit on the western and eastern shores, for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint: and whereas it is also provided by the said form of government, that nothing therein which relates to the eastern shore particularly, shall at any time thereafter be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly shall concur: And whereas it appears by the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates of the state of Maryland, at the last session of the general assembly, held in the year eighteen hundred and four, that the act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, passed only by a majority of two votes; therefore resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, that the general court cannot be abolished, unless the bill for abolishing the same be assented to by two thirds at least of each branch of the general assembly, and therefore it is unnecessary for this house to act on the bill sent down from the honorable senate, to confirm the said act to provide, &c.

Ordered, That the said resolution be communicated to the senate, and that — be a committee to draught a message for that purpose.

The question was then put, That the said resolution be made the order of the day for Friday the sixth day of December next? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the same be made the order of the day for to-morrow? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, November 27.

Mr. Ringgold delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the justices of the levy court of Washington county to assess a sum of money on the taxable property of the said county for the purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

On the second reading of the resolution by special order, relative to the constitutionality of the bill passed last session relative to the general court and court of appeals, the question was put, That the words "to provide, &c." be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the question be taken upon the said resolution as far as the said amendment? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, Will the house assent to the said resolution? The yeas and nays being acquired, appeared as follows:

Affirmative. Messieurs Neal, Hebb, Plater, Scott, Hanson, Merriken, Mercer,

Dorley, Higgins, Stuart, Perham, McPherson, Chapman, Ogden, Denny, Jackson, Baily, Cotman, Hyland, Frazier, Ward, Van-Horn, Hall, Callis, Muir, Shaaff, Carroll, Selby, Watts, Linthicum—30.

Negative. Messieurs, Leigh, Hurtt, Gale, G. Mackall, Somervell, Lemmon, Spencer, Lloyd, Dickinson, Ennalls, Smoot, Cox, Henderson, Moffit, Porter, Contee, Blake, Sudler, Nicholson, Gleaves, Sturgis, Duer, Bishop, Prideaux, Hawkins, Waters, Cockey, Kuhn, Montgomery, Forwood, Ayres, Street, Holbrook, Bayard, Turpin, Jump, Elliott, Stephen, Bowles, Smith, Ringgold, Yates, Bruce, Tomlinson, Rizer, Crelap—46.

So it was determined in the negative. The question was then put, That the house assent to the remainder of the resolution? Determined in the negative.

### Notice is hereby Given,

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

### This is to give Notice,

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

### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Anne's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS COUNTISS, late of Queen Anne's county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-seventh day of July next, that a dividend may be struck. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to settle the same, as indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1805. BENJAMIN BLUNT, adm'r of Thomas Countiss. 69

### Kent County Orphans' Court,

IN MARYLAND, Nov. 5th, 1805. ORDERED, That Phoebe Hull, administratrix of David Hull deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in the "Star" at Eastern Town.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

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

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD RAY, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, in order to a final settlement of said estate as early as possible. OBEDIAH GAREY, Adm'r of Rich. Ray, dec'd. Talbot county, Nov. 26, 1805. 3

### Notice.

ALL those who have claims against JAMES BOWDLE, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of May next, otherwise their claims will be excluded; and those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber. TO BE RENTED. for the ensuing year, a two story HOUSE, on Washington street, within a few doors of the Market house. The land is nearly equal to any in town for any kind of business.—The said house has been for several years occupied as a store house, and is now shelved off.—Also to be Rented, a small TABLE.

A Boy, as an Apprentice to the Carpenters and Joiners' Business, is wanted. Apply to the subscriber in Eastern Town. TRISTRAM BOWDLE. November 26, 1805. 31

### Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MILCHA hath absconded from my bed and board without any just or reasonable excuse:—These are therefore to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof. NATHAN PEACOCK. December 3, 1805. 32

### Notice.

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### To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that having purchased of Captains Thomas and Spedden, the *Easton Packet LOUISIANA*, they intend running her from *Easton* to *Baltimore* as a regular weekly Packet, on her usual days—leaving *Easton* on Wednesdays, at 9 o'clock, and *Baltimore* on Saturdays, at 10 o'clock. She will be commanded by *Edward Auld*, who is well acquainted with the business. They have likewise rented Captain *Thomas's Wharf*, and a part of his *Granary*, for the reception of such Grain as may be offered for market.

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

HUGH & EDW. AULD. N. B. Passages and Freights at the usual prices. Easton, November 19, 1805. tf

### EDUCATION.

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

### Forty Dollars Reward.

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

JOHN HIGGINS Junr. or THOMAS STEVENS. Talbot county, Nov. 12, 1805. 5

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

### Ten Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living at St. Michael's, on Tuesday the 19th day of November past, an apprentice boy by the name of THOMAS KEMP, about fourteen years of age; his clothes consisted of a round jacket of grey cloth, and trousers of the same, a coarse wool hat, and one pair of blue yarn stockings. Any person who will take up said boy and bring him home to me, shall receive the above reward. JOHN BRUFF. St. Michael's, Dec. 3, 1805. 3

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice at their peril.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

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

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

### Forty Dollars Reward.

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

### BLANKS

FOR SALE. AT THE STAR-OFFICE. Writing and Printing Paper. Just received, and for Sale at the Star Office.





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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1805.

[NO. 17....328]

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

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

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 17th of next December, will be exposed at Public Sale,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS in and adjoining the town of Easton, lately the property of Col. John Hughes. The purchaser of every Lot must pay fifty dollars cash in part payment of the purchase, and give bond, with approved security, for the balance, payable in equal payments, on the 1st of October, 1806, and 1st of May, 1807, with interest from the day of sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock on the premises.

Immediately after the sale of these Lots, a FARM, consisting of about three hundred acres, and situate near Port's Mill, in Talbot county, will be disposed of at Prince's Tavern, on a credit of three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, payable in equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

JAMES EARLE, Jun. Trustee.  
Easton, November 26, 1805.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN HUGHES, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber immediately; and all persons indebted for property sold on the 23d day of September, 1804, by said Hughes, are requested to make payment on or before the 17th of December next, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

J. EARLE, Jun.  
November 25, 1805.

## Public Sale.

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

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

LANGFORD HIGGINS.  
Talbot county, Nov. 19, 1805.

To be sold at Public Vendue, On 6th day, the 20th of the 12th month, commonly called December, at the Farm where CHRISTOPHER BRUFF lived, on Choptank river, about five miles from Easton.

A VARIETY of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, two good yokes of Steers, Blades, Top Padder, Hacks and Straw; also two hundred barrels of Corn, with other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums under, the cash will be expected. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ROBERT BRUFF, Ex'or of  
C. Bruff, dec'd.  
Easton, 10th of 12th mo. 1805.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Christopher Bruff deceased, are requested to bring them in property authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT BRUFF, Ex'or.  
Easton, 10th of 12th mo. 1805.

## Public Sale.

Will be SOLD on Monday the 23d day of December, inst. at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DIMOND, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.

ABOUT TWENTY or THIRTY valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Children, for Cash only, by

WILLIAM MURPHEY.  
Queen Ann's county, Dec. 3, 1805.

## Carriage Horse for sale.

### TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE bay Horse, rising nine years old, fifteen hands an inch high, trots fast, is sound, and particularly fast and steady in a single as well as double Carriage; also a good Saddle Horse. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

December 10, 1805.

## CONGRESS.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 2.

Acknowledgment of the SPEAKERS on taking the Chair.

GENTLEMEN,

"ACCEPT my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me. Permit me to assure you that my utmost endeavors will be exerted to discharge the duties of the Chair with fidelity, impartiality and industry; and that I shall rely with confidence on the liberal and candid support of the House."

Tuesday, December 3.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post office and post roads, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Agreed, to, and referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay.  
Resolved, That the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to enquire whether any and what abuse exists of the privilege of franking letters, and to report such provision as in their opinion will tend to remedy the same.

Committees appointed by the House of Representatives.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, J. Clay, Quincy, McTriewer, Dickson, and Molecy.  
Committee of Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Crowninshield, Mac Crey, Leib, Early, Dan, Newton and Mumford.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. J. C. Smith, Holmes, Bedinger, Standford, Stanton, P. N. Moore and Thomas Moore.

Committee of Elections—Messrs. Finley, Elmer, Eppes, Chittenden, Schuneman, Bidwell, and Ellis.

Committee of Revision and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Teany, Alston and Claiborne.

Committee to prepare Standing Rules and Orders—Messrs. Varnum, Dawson, Talmadge, Gregg, and Holland.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Thomas, R. Whitehill, Betton, Cock, Elliot, Knight, Sturges, Corington, Clopton, Sandford, M. Williams, Rhea, (of Ten.) D. R. Williams, Mead, Jer. Morrow, Southard, and Lewis.

Committee of Accounts—Messrs. Conrad, Davenport, and Cutts.

Committee to wait on the President at opening of session—Messrs. J. Randolph, Davenport and Cutts.

Wednesday, December 4.

A memorial was presented praying that provision may be made for a small light house on Sandy Point.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

An engrossed bill making an appropriation of 250,000 dollars towards defraying the expenses of the Navy during the year 1805, for which the previous appropriations had proved insufficient, was read a third time and passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

General VARNAM in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph, offered the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the subject of quarantine and health laws, be referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

2. Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to aggressions committed on our coasts by foreign armed vessels, to the defence of our ports and harbors, to the building of seventy four gun ships, and to the providing of arms and ammunition, be referred to a select committee.

3. Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the organization and classification of the militia, and to the augmentation of our land forces, be referred to a select committee.

4. Resolved, That so much of the Mes-

sage of the President of the United States, as relates to our naval peace establishment, be referred to a select committee.

Previous to a decision on these resolutions, Mr. Bidwell rose and said that it was his wish to offer an additional resolution relative to a subject not embraced in them.

The Chairman observed that the resolutions first offered must in point of order be first decided upon, after which the resolution alluded to could be received, or it might be read in argument while they were under consideration.

The foregoing resolutions were then severally read and agreed to without a division.

Mr. Nicholson said he would offer another resolution, the substance of which was not embraced in the resolutions submitted by his friend from Virginia—

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the United States, and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the law of nations as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Bidwell said this resolution embraced in some measure his object; but as it did not exactly comport with it, he would take the liberty of reading, by way of argument the resolution which he had prepared Mr. B. then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to injuries done to us as a neutral nation, by interpolation of new, unjust and acknowledged principles into the law of nations, be referred to a select committee, with instruction to enquire in what respect and to what extent our neutral rights have thus been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the United States requires, to counteract such violations.

Mr. Bidwell remarked that this resolution went further than that offered by the gentleman from Maryland. So far as that resolution went it met his ideas. But he thought it ought to go further; and should it not be adopted by the committee, he would afterwards move the one he had just read. His reason for thinking the House ought to go further was this. We have been informed by the President that new principles have been interpolated by foreign powers into the law of nations. What these principles are is not stated, except in one instance. To what extent they have been carried, we are not informed. We have, it is true, out door information on the subject; but not of such a nature as to justify our acting in our legislative capacity. These principles, as well as the injuries we have received were, in his opinion, a proper subject for the investigation of a committee.

Mr. Nicholson said he could not conceive in what the two resolutions differed except in language. They both embraced the same object. In one respect only they differed. While the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts referred the subject to a select committee, his own resolution referred it to the committee of Ways and Means. The investigation contemplated by the gentleman could be as well made by the Committee of Ways and Means, as by a select committee. Nor was it necessary for this purpose to give them any instructions. If the subject required investigation, it would be their duty to make it, and to lay the result of the investigation before the House. It would be allowed that it was a subject in which the revenue was most deeply interested and as such properly the province of the Committee of Ways and Means. For his own part, Mr. Nicholson said, he could have no objection to the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts; but as his own resolution embraced the same object and went to the same extent, he perceived no reason against adopting it.

Mr. Quincy could not agree that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maryland either embraced the same object, or went to the same length with that proposed by his colleague. He thought that offered by his colleague far preferable, as it was more extensive in its views. He was of opinion, that whatever committee was appointed should investigate the nature of the principles alluded to in the Message, as well as the measures referred to. The Committee of Ways and Means were not bound to make a special report on the

subject; they might content themselves with a general one; and it might be necessary afterwards to appoint a new committee, to make the requisite investigation. Mr. Q. was the more anxious, as he thought it necessary that a complete investigation should be made in the House of the nature and extent of the principles referred to in the Message.

Mr. Elliot said he did not perfectly understand the gentleman from Maryland when he told them that the subject contemplated to be referred naturally and exclusively fell within the proper jurisdiction of the Committee of Ways and Means. It would be admitted on all hands that the subject was not only important, but likewise novel. Our attention is forcibly called in the Message to this as a subject of the first importance.

"New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations. According to these, a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of aiding that enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such an inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interests of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to the rights of peaceable nations."

His attention is called to the important point of new interpolations into the law of nations, or in other words, to the adoption by the government of one or more foreign powers of what is considered as a modification of the ancient laws of nations, as accommodating them to their wishes, and as introducing new principles which they wish to impose upon other nations. How a subject so important naturally and necessarily belongs to the Committee of Ways and Means, it was impossible for him to say. But, says the gentleman, it is a question of revenue. How so? It may effect the revenue, from its comparative unimportance, is at one merge! and lost in the more important question, whether we shall passively submit to the introduction of new principles to be imposed upon neutrals, by any government whatever, however powerful or extensive its influence. On this subject, Mr. Elliot said he thought, as it appeared by the Message the Executive thought, that it possessed great importance in itself. Nor did he conceive it possible to present any view more important than that taken by the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He acknowledged that the Committee of Ways and Means were fully competent to an investigation of the subject; in their ability to investigate it he had full confidence. But he thought they had sufficient business in their proper sphere to occupy their attention. For these reasons he hoped the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maryland would be rejected, and that submitted by the gentleman from Massachusetts substituted in its room.

Mr. Gregg thought the gentleman from Massachusetts would fully attain his object by offering a part of the resolution he had read as amendment to the resolution before the House. The resolution of the gentleman embraced two distinct parts; the first regarded the objects to be enquired into, and the last instructed the committee how to act. The resolution of the gentleman from Maryland embraced the same object. The end therefore of the gentleman from Massachusetts would be fully gained by adding the instructive part of his own resolution to the resolution under discussion. As to the difference between a standing and select committee, it was not so important as it appeared to be to the gentleman from Vermont. The subject from its character naturally came before the Committee of Ways and Means; and it was understood that standing committees went through the business referred to them with more regularity than a select committee.

Mr. Bidwell said that if gentlemen attentively considered the two resolutions, they would find that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maryland did not go the same extent with the resolution which he had had the honor of proposing. The former referred to but one principle, and limited the subject to considerations connected with revenue. It appeared to him that from out do-

information, it would be found that various principles had been assumed relative to the laws of nations to which we might not as a neutral nation choose to submit. It was true that the subject was connected with the revenue; so however was every subject. Every subject, whether connected with a state of peace or war, would necessarily more or less affect the revenue. Though this was the case with this subject, it ought not to be considered as primarily connected with revenue. Under present circumstances we do not consider it principally as connected with finance, but with other subjects. Mr. Bidwell said he had no particular wishes with regard to the committee to be appointed in this instance; but he did with the subject examined in more extensive views than was contemplated in the resolution.

Mr. Nicholson observed that the principal objection made to the resolution he had offered was that the Committee of Ways and Means were not bound to investigate the subject, and submit to the House the result of their investigation. Some gentlemen think it necessary that instructions should be given by the committee to insure such an investigation. Mr. Nicholson said that he had known instances within the course of the six past years in which a subject apparently simple had produced a voluminous report without any instructions of the House; and he had known other instances in which a subject of great importance had been referred, on which there had been reported a simple resolution, which afterwards became the subject of argument within these walls. If in this case an investigation is desired there is no doubt but that the committee of ways and means can make it, and give the result to the House. He recollected some years ago a simple resolution was referred to a committee of which he had the honor to be chairman. They considered the subject as of vast importance, and thought it proper in their report to go at length into it. The report was made, and on it was predicated the extensive purchase of Louisiana. Yet, in this case, there were no instructions given. The committee notwithstanding thought it their duty to enquire into the subject; they accordingly did enquire, and made the report alluded to.

In every point of light in which the present subject could be viewed, it would be found to affect the revenue. There are various ways in which we may attack the belligerent nations. We may attack them by land or by sea. The preparations required for the purpose may not only sink our present revenue, but render it necessary to resort to the raising additional revenue. Should there be a non-importation act, which had been lately a subject of discussion in the public prints, it would necessarily affect our revenue, and before it could be agreed to or acted on, it would be absolutely necessary for the committee of ways and means to enter into an investigation how the necessary revenue could be obtained. If we resort to the expedient of raising the duties on manufactured articles, he would ask if that were not a proper subject for the committee of ways and means. The measure could not but affect our revenue deeply, and would it not become necessary for the committee of ways and means to enquire to what extent the duties might be laid without producing the necessity of resorting to new taxes. But as the gentleman from Massachusetts was desirous of instructing the committee, he had no objection to so modify his resolution as to add to it the latter part of the resolution offered by him.

So modified the resolution was read from the Chair as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the U. S. and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the law of nations, as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instruction to enquire, in what respects, and to what extent our neutral rights have been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the U. S. requires to counteract such violations.

Mr. Bidwell enquired to what committee the defensive measures recommended by the President had been referred.

The Chairman replied to a select committee.

Mr. Bidwell said that subject appeared to him as much connected with the re-



venue, as principles which respected the law of nations. If that subject had been referred with propriety to a select committee, surely this might also, as it was not so necessarily connected with revenue as to make it the peculiar business of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Smith, remarked that it appeared that the ideas of both gentlemen were incorporated in the resolution as it stood; and that the only subsisting difference was as to the committee. This was not of sufficient importance to occupy much of their time. The subject might most properly go to a commercial committee; but as he believed the Committee of Ways and Means perfectly competent, he should not object to the resolution.

The question was then taken on the resolution and passed in the affirmative, Ayes 56—Noes 42.

The committee rose and reported the resolutions, which the House immediately took into consideration.

The first, second, third and fourth were agreed to without a division; and the fifth—Ayes 57.

The second resolution was referred to Messrs. Dawson, N. Williams, Blount, Ely, Darby, and Filk.

The third resolution to Messrs. Varnum, Bassett, Sturges, Lamber, Rea, of Penn. Marion, and Blake.

And the fourth of Messrs. Gregg, Garrett, Bidwell, Goldsborough, Hough, Wynne, and Ruffel.

Agreeably to the order of yesterday, the House proceeded to the election of Chaplain. Messrs. Wilmer, Laurie, Glendy and Gantt having been previously nominated, and Messrs. MacCreary, Varnum and Smith (of Connecticut) appointed tellers.

The ballots were counted and declared as follows:

In the whole 100 ballots.  
For Mr. Glendy 46  
Dr. Gantt 16  
Mr. Laurie 34  
Mr. Wilmer 6

No election.

On a second trial the ballots were,  
For Mr. Glendy 70  
Mr. Laurie 20  
Mr. Wilmer 1  
Mr. McCormick 1  
Mr. Chalmers 1

Mr. Glendy is consequently elected Chaplain.

The Senate have made choice of Dr. Gantt as Chaplain on their part.

On motion of Mr. Lattimore, the memorial of the legislature of Mississippi, presented the last session, was referred to Messrs. T. M. Randolph, Lattimore, Smith, Olin and Taggart.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, the petition of the inhabitants of Stonington and Westerly, in Connecticut, praying for the erection of a light house, was referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Lattimore presented a memorial from the legislature of the Mississippi territory, representing certain obstacles which had arisen to the legal proceedings of the land board of commissioners, and praying that the first instalment on certain lands may be received after the granting of certificates.

Mr. Lattimore likewise presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, praying that the right of pre-emption may be extended to them for unappropriated lands on which they have settled.

Which memorial and petition were referred to the committee appointed on the preceding memorial of the legislature of the Mississippi territory.

Thursday, December 5.

Mr. John C. Smith observed that the House at their last session, had had before them a subject of considerable importance which not having been then definitively acted upon, he thought it would be proper again to take into consideration. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what description of claims against the United States are barred by the statute of limitations, which reason and justice ought to be provided for, and that said committee be authorized to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was immediately considered, agreed to and referred to a committee of seventeen members.

A message was received from the Senate advising of their appointment of Mr. Gilman on their part on the committee of enrolment—Whereupon the House appointed a committee on their part.

On motion of Mr. Conrad the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the door keeper of this House be allowed the same sum, as has heretofore been allowed for the purpose of employing men and horses to enable him to execute the duties of his office.

Mr. Leib moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what alterations ought to be made in the act to regulate and fix the compensation of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Leib said it would be recollected that at the end of every session heretofore it had been usual to submit propositions for an extra allowance to the officers of the House. It was desirable that the compensation of the officers should be fixed. That they might be fixed, and that no similar proposition should be offered hereafter, was his reason for offering this resolution.

The House immediately took it up, agreed to it, and referred it to a committee of three members.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the petitions heretofore presented for and against a bridge across the Potomac at the city of Washington were referred to a committee of five members.

The following are the members who compose the present CONGRESS.

#### SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-Hampshire—\* Nicholas Gilman, William Plumer.

Massachusetts—John Q. Adams, Timothy Pickering.

Vermont—Stephen R. Bradley, Israel Smith.

Rhode Island—\* James Fenner, Benjamin Howland.

Connecticut—James Hillhouse, Uriah Tracy.

New-York—Samuel L. Mitchell, John Smith.

New-Jersey—John Condit, \* Aaron Kitchell.

Pennsylvania—George Logan, Samuel Maclay.

Delaware—James A. Bayard, Samuel White.

Maryland—Samuel Smith, Robert Wright.

Virginia—William B. Giles, Andrew Moore.

Kentucky—\* John Adair, \* Buckner Thruston.

North-Carolina—David Stone, \* Jas. Turner.

South-Carolina—John Gaillard, Thomas Sumpter.

Georgia—Abraham Baldwin, James Jackson.

Tennessee—Joseph Anderson, \* Daniel Smith.

Ohio—John Smith, Thomas Worthington.

#### REPRESENTATIVES

Returned to serve in the Ninth Congress of the United States.

New-Hampshire—Silas Betton, Samuel Tenney, \* C. Ellis, David Hough, \* T. W. Thompson.

Massachusetts—Jacob Crowninshield, Richard Cutts, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Joseph B. Varnum, Phineas Bishop, \* Orchard Cook, \* Joseph Barker, \* Isaiah L. Green, \* Barnabas Bidwell, \* John Chandler, Peleg Wadsworth, Samuel Taggart, Seth Hastings, \* Josiah Quincy, \* William Ely, \* Jeremiah Nelson.

Vermont—Gideon Olin, James Elliot, Martin Chittenden, \* James Filk.

Rhode Island—Nehemiah Knight, Joseph Stanton.

Connecticut—John Cotton Smith, Samuel W. Dana, John Davenport, junr. Benjamin Talmage, \* Jonathan O. Mosely, \* Timothy Pitken, junr. \* Lewis B. Sturges.

New-York—\* John Blake, junr. \* Silas Halsey, Henry W. Livingston, \* Josiah Masters, \* John Russell, \* Peter Saily, Thomas Sammonds, \* Martin G. Shuneman, David Thomas, \* Uri Tracy, Philip Van Cortlandt, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, Daniel C. Verplanck, \* Eliphalet Wickes, \* Nathan Williams, \* Gurdon S. Mumford, George Clinton, junr.

New-Jersey—Henry Southard, Ebenezer Elmer, \* John Lambert, William Helms, James Sloan, \* Ezra Darby.

Pennsylvania—Joseph Clay, Michael Leib, Andrew Gregg, John Rea, David Bard, \* Christian Lower, John Whitehill, Isaac Anderson, \* John Hamilton, John Smilie, Jacob Richards, \* James Kelly, William Findley, \* John Pugh, Frederick Conrad, Robert Brown, \* Robert Whitehill, \* Samuel Smith.

Delaware—\* James M. Broom.

Maryland—Joseph H. Nicholson, Nicholas R. Moore, William McCreery, \* Patrick Magruder, Roger Nelson, \* Leonard Covington, John Archer, John Campbell, \* Charles Goldsborough.

Virginia—Joseph Lewis, junr. John Smith, \* John Claiborne, Thomas Newton, junr. John Randolph, Thomas M. Randolph, John Clopton, John Dawson, Alexander Wilson, Matthew Clay, Edwin Gray, Peterson Goodwyn, Abraham Trigg, Christopher Clark, \* John Morrow, John W. Eppes, David Holmes, Walter Jones, Philip R. Thompson, \* James M. Garnett, \* Burwell Bassett, John G. Jackson.

Kentucky—George M. Bedinger, Matthew Lyon, Matthew Walton, John Boyle, John Fowler, Thomas Sandford.

North-Carolina—Nathaniel Macon, William Blackledge, James Holland, Richard Standford, Thomas Wynne, Marmaduke Williams, Joseph Winston, Willis Alston, junr. \* Thomas Blount, \* Duncan MacFarland, Nathaniel Alexander, \* Thomas Kenan.

South-Carolina—\* Robert Marion, William Butler, \* David R. Williams, \* O'Brien Smith, Richard Winn, Levi Caley, Thomas Moore, \* Elis Earle.

Georgia—Peter Early, Joseph Bryan, \* Cowles Mead, David Meriwether. Tennessee—George W. Campbell, William Dickson, John Rhea. Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow. Those marked (\*) thus, are new members.

#### FROM THE BALANCE.

#### AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

Extracts from the Journal of Dr. Cowdery, kept during his captivity in Tripoli.

[CONTINUED.]

February 1.—George Griffiths one of our crew, having informed the Bashaw that he could build an air furnace, and cast guns, shot, &c. was furnished with a mason and nine of our crew, and set to work, with a promise that he should have one hundred dollars for the first shot he should cast. After expending about five hundred dollars in the experiment: Griffiths this day attempted a blast in his furnace; but with all the wood and coal that the Bashaw could furnish, he could not melt the iron, and the furnace cracked in several places. It afterwards appeared that Griffiths had no intention to cast any shot.

February 5.—While a number of our men were at work at the north corner of the castle, a large body of the wall fell and killed Jacob Dowdesher. The only consolation we received from the Turks was, that he was *andemic and sanctified*—that is, *D—a his mother, he has no faith.* Roma Kelp—He is a Christian Dog.

March 1.—An American frigate appeared off the harbor. The Turks were all at their quarters, and were manning their gun boats.

The Bashaw was preparing an armament to go against some of his refractory tribes, on the borders of Egypt.

March 4.—Haffan Bey, the Bashaw's chief mameluke, was appointed to command the expedition towards Egypt, on the borders of the dominions of Tripoli. Haffan and his officers were attended by the Bashaw and several stand of colours to a *Marabout* about three miles from town, to receive absolution and assurances of victory in the intended expedition. A great part of our crew, and many Turks and Jews were employed in packing up ammunition, &c. for the camp.

March 5.—Two frigates and a brig, supposed to be Americans, appeared off the harbour. The people of Tripoli were preparing and moving their effects into the country, expecting a siege by the Americans soon.

March 10.—Swallows appeared. Apple, peach and plum trees were in blossom; and peas in market.

March 17.—Walking by the house called the American house, I perceived it was full of Turks, and a strong guard was at the door. On enquiry, I found that they were the sons and nearest relations of the Bashaw's officers, who had gone in the expedition on the frontiers. The Bashaw kept these people as hostages for the fidelity of his officers, whom it appears, he was afraid to trust, least they might join in the rebellion and come against Tripoli. It was said that his highness had received a letter, stating that the Americans were making great preparations to attack Tripoli. A tent was pitched on the battery of the castle, and orders given to keep watch all night, and every night afterwards. Orders were also given to make every preparation to repel the Americans.

March 18.—The Bashaw sent his son-in-law into the country for troops to protect Tripoli.

March 19.—It was reported and generally believed, that the Americans had been to Alexandria in Egypt, where they had got the Ex-Bashaw and four thousand Egyptians and carried them to Syracuse, where they were to be landed to act in concert with the Americans against Tripoli. I perceived many private councils and long faces amongst the Turks.

March 21.—A frigate and brig appeared off the harbor. The Bashaw told me that he suspected commodore Barron was dead, as he had not heard from him for a long time. Not long before, he had told me, that he had heard of the death of his brother the Ex-Bashaw. He seemed highly pleased at such news. Several of the sons and dearest friends of his chiefs in the country, were brought into the castle, as hostages for their fidelity to the present Bashaw. Symptoms of dissatisfaction appeared amongst the people.

March 20.—Two negroes were hung at the gate of the city for robbery. The Bashaw's son-in-law who had been sent into the country to collect troops to protect Tripoli, returned without having met with any success. The people refused to fight for the Bashaw, because he had made unusual demands for money, and had even stripped their wives of their jewels. For several days, it had been reported that ten thousand troops were to muster on the beach near the town; and that his highness was to make a speech to encourage them to fight for him against the Americans and his brother. I prepared myself to see these troops; but to my disappointment not one of them appeared.

April 7.—One of our cruizers appeared. A large gun boat was launched, which was built by renegade West, who was one of our crew and turned Turk.

April 12.—The Bashaw received an unfavorable letter from his agent at Malta, concerning the armament of the Americans. The Spanish consul presented the Bashaw three hundred stand of arms and a number of pistols, and it is said, advised him to keep up the war and force the Americans to pay his demand. It was concluded that the Bashaw's women and children should stay at the castle during the summer. They said if they must be taken, they would rather fall into the hands of the Americans than the Arabs.

April 13.—16.—The Bashaw declared, that if the Americans drove him to extremes or attacked his town, he would put every American prisoner to death.

April 19.—The Bashaw interrogated me concerning the force of my country. He asked me how many marines the U. S. kept in pay. My answer, for good reasons, was, *Ten Thousand!* How many troops? he asked. *Eighty Thousand,* said I, are in readiness to march to defend the country, at any moment; and nearly one million of militia are also ready to fight for the liberty and rights of their countrymen! At this his highness assumed a very serious look, and I returned to my room.

April 27.—A very oppressive Syrooc wind. Several companies of Arabs had arrived within a few days. About three hundred horse, and seven hundred foot.

May 3.—The Bashaw and I went early this morning to the great *Marabout* [of whom some particulars have been before mentioned] He was to continue with the Bashaw during his contention with the Americans. He now assured the Bashaw that two American frigates would be destroyed: and that the gunpowder of the whole squadron would be so damaged that the Americans would not be able to fire a gun. He agreed to attend the Bashaw, to keep the balls and shells from hurting him. He receives large sums of money from the Bashaw.

May 14.—I received a note from Capt. Bainbridge, stating the inconvenience which the officers laboured under by being in close confinement and by breathing unwholesome air. I spoke to the Bashaw on the subject, and humbly solicited that our officers might be removed to the American house.

The Bashaw replied, that war between him and my country at first was about money; but now it was whether him or his brother should be the Bashaw; and that the Americans had bound themselves to his brother in such a manner that it was not in his power to make peace with him; but that his brother and the Americans were determined to take Tripoli and take off his head. He swore by the prophet of Mecca, that if the Americans brought his brother against him, he would burn to death all the American prisoners except me, that my life should be spared, because I saved the life of his child, when very sick. He went off in a great passion, and mounted his horse.

His mamelukes and guard, to the number of about forty, attended him; and they took a ride to his country palace. They returned about sun-set, and the minister of exterior relations and the Bashaw were in private conference.

May 19.—A spy employed by the Bashaw, arrived from Malta and Syracuse. He brought news that the American squadron sailed from Alexandria in Egypt about twenty days before—that it consisted of 4 frigates, 3 brigs, 3 schooners, 24 gun-boats 6 bomb ketches, and several transports—that they were to take on board the former or Ex-Bashaw, and to proceed along the coast of Tripoli, and take the principal towns: and then to attack and take the town of Tripoli, and put it in possession of the Ex-Bashaw. The Bashaw and his people seemed much agitated at this news.

May 21.—The Bashaw with his attendants rode into the country. According to custom he took with him on a mule, two boxes, said to contain twenty thousand sequins (forty thousand dollars.) But I did not believe they contained the sum: They were light I had lifted them both; and they were always carried to and from the mule by one slave. Another mule was loaded with packages of the Bashaw's clothing. The Bashaw always went thus provided, through fear that he might be served as he served his brother the Ex-Bashaw, who was denied a return to the castle when the present Bashaw usurped the throne. During the absence of the Bashaw his eldest son, the Bey, had his amusement. He ordered two carpets spread on the south corner of the castle. On one of the carpets, the bey and his attendants seated themselves, with the band of music, consisting of two men with tamborines, and one with a fort of drum. Murat, his uncle and myself, were seated on the other carpet. Three large negroes were brought and ordered to perform before the bey. The music then struck up and the three negroes commenced the negro dance, with many ridiculous airs, whirling round, shaking their heads and roaring like mad bulls.

This continued about half an hour, when they appeared to be saying mad. They ran about as if to tear in pieces every body they met. One of them made a leap at me, but was prevented from reaching me by the bey, Murat, and another Turk, who jumped between us. Two other Turks caught hold of the negro and held him when I by the advice of the bey went to the top of the north end of the castle, where I could see the sport in safety. During the frolic, I saw those negroes chase several Christians: and I was told they often tear all their clothes off, and hurt them much by biting, &c.

[To be concluded next week.]

#### PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

Arrived, the brig *Lynia*, Webb, 40 days from Bordeaux—Left there, the 25th of October, the ship *Thomas*, L. Jones, of this port, discharging. Spoke the ship *Tabius*, Norris, from this port, going up the Garonne.

Capt. Webb is the bearer of Bordeaux papers of October 25, and Paris of 18th, by which it appears, that the French had gained very considerable advantages in the neighbourhood of Ulm over the Austrians.

We stop the press to say, that we have received the "JOURNAL DU COMMERCE," of the eighteenth of October, which contains a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Prefect and Mayor of Paris, under date, from the Imperial head quarters at Augsburg, of the 11th October (saying, in substance, that a battle had taken place at Wertingen, between several divisions of the French army, commanded by Prince Murat, and twelve battalions of Austrian grenadiers, the Elite of their army, in which the Austrians had been defeated, with the loss of all their artillery, eight stand of colors, many officers and soldiers killed and wounded, and 4000 made prisoners.

Another letter of the same date, states that a second action had taken place within 24 hours, at Gunzburg, in which the French were again successful. In this action, the Austrians are stated to have lost 2500 men, killed and wounded, 1200 prisoners, among them Maj. Gen. Apie, and 6 pieces of cannon.—The French lost 400 killed and wounded.

Several Austrian Magazines, among them those of Friedberg, in Bavaria, had fallen into the hands of the French. The communications of the Austrian troops are said to have been cut off at Augsburg and Landsburg. Prince Murat, with the corps of Marshals Ney and Lannes, were in pursuit of them.

Ten regiments had been withdrawn from the Austrian army in Italy, and had arrived by Post, at the Tyrol.

Some Russian corps, which were also transported in carriages, were advancing towards the Inn.—But the French state their positions, to be so advantageous, that they should be able to maintain them.

#### PARIS, October 13.

Second Bulletin of the Grand Army. From the *Moniteur*.

The events succeed each other with the greatest rapidity. On the 14th the second division of the body of the army of Marshal Soult, commanded by general Vandamme, forced its march, halted at Nordingen only two hours, arrived at 3 o'clock in the evening at Donaweth, and took possession of the bridge defended by the regiment of Colloredo. There were some men killed and others taken prisoners.

The 15th at day-break, Prince Murat arrived with his dragoons; the Bridge was that very hour repaired, and Prince Murat, with the division commanded by General Watier, marched towards the Lech, made Colonel Watier cross it at the head of 100 dragoons of the 4th regiment, who, after a very brilliant charge, took possession of the bridge, of Lech, and routed the enemy, who was double his force. The same day Prince Murat lay at Rain.

The 16th Marshal Soult set off with divisions Gandamme and Legrand to march towards Augsburg at the same time that general St. Hilaire, with his division, marched towards that town along the left bank.

The 16th at day-break, Prince Murat, at the head of the divisions of dragoons, of Generals Beaumont and Klein, and of the divisions of carabiniers and cuirassiers commanded by General Nanfouly, marched to cut off the road from Ulm to Augsburg. On arriving at Wertingen, he perceived a considerable division of the enemy's infantry, supported by four squadrons of the cuirassiers of Albert. He directly surrounded the whole body. Marshal Lannes, who was marching behind these divisions of cavalry, arrived with the division of Oudinot, and after an engagement of two hours, colors, cannons, baggage, officers, and soldiers, the whole division of the enemy was taken. There were twelve battalions of grenadiers, who were coming in great haste from the Tyrol to the assistance of the army of Bavaria. We shall not know before to-morrow all the details of this truly action.

Marshal Soult, with his divisions, manoeuvred the whole day of the 15th and 16th on the left bank of the Danube, to intercept the outlets of Ulm, and observe the army, which appears to be still in that place.



The corps of Marshal Davoust did not arrive before the 16th at Neubourg. The corps of general Marmont also arrived here. The corps of general Bernadotte and the Bavarians arrived on the 10th at Aidelstedt. From the information received, it appears that 12 Austrian regiments have quitted Italy to reinforce the army of Bavaria. The official relation of these marches and of those events will interest the public, and will do the highest honor to the army.

**STAR**  
OR,  
**E'n. Shore General Advertiser**  
**EASTON, Tuesday Morning**  
**December 17, 1805.**

The resolution of the house of delegates of this state vesting forty thousand dollars in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, was confirmed by the senate on the sixth instant.

The supplementary documents, communicated to Congress, by the President, are equally interesting with those previously delivered; in one point of view in particular. They announce a misconduct on the part of the agents of Spain on our frontier that calls for vigorous repression. It is sincerely to be hoped that these outrages are either unauthorized, or that their recurrence in future will be prevented by the mother country. Should this not be the case, our own government will be under the necessity, however painful, of commanding an observance of that conduct which an independent nation has a right to claim.

As we purpose giving all these documents in detail, we shall only offer a concise notice of them at present.

The first papers furnish sundry statements of violence committed by Spaniards and Spanish officers on Americans. A letter from Gov. Claiborne, with accompanying documents, shew that the Spaniards have exacted duties at the Mobile on the passage of the property of the U. States and that this is in consequence of royal orders.

Letters from General Wilkinson, dated New Orleans, from December 27, 1803, to April 25, 1805, follow, relative to the residence of Spanish officers in Louisiana.

A letter from Capt. Turner to General Wilkinson, dated Aug. 1, 1804, at Natchitoches, says,

"Since I last wrote nothing of much importance has transpired. Our neighbors still keep up that sort of conduct towards us which a state of war alone would justify. Every person who goes from here is strictly examined and searched, and all letters found in their possession are broken open and perused with an expectation of finding them big with treason, stratagems and crimes."

Letters from this date down to the 30th October, 1805, give accounts of the establishment of a number of military posts by the Spanish and of their efforts to foment a spirit of insubordination and hostility to the United States among the inhabitants of Louisiana:—of which the following quotations are specimens:

"Within these two days, says Capt. Turner, I have received information that the Spaniards have absolutely established themselves, both at Matagorda, and the Orcoquiza. They came by sea, and immediately commenced fortifying. The informer is an Indian chief of the Chactaws, who says, that a warrior of his nation, who has been hunting with the Carankas, on the bay of St. Bernard, has returned loaded with Spanish presents and caresses; and says, that the commanding officer told him, that he people had better abandon the Americans and come under the protection of the Spaniards, who would never forsake their old friends: and bid him witness their present proceedings, giving him to understand that it was only preparatory to their taking possession of the country again, which would not long remain in the hands of the Americans, as they meant to edge themselves along till they got to Orleans."

"Great pains says Dr. Silby, are certainly taken by people living here, and strangers passing through the country to and from towards Mexico, to freshen and keep alive the report and belief, that this part of the country is not long to remain in the hands of the United States. The day before yesterday the baron Bassport, an intimate acquaintance of the marquis de Casa Calvo, passed through this place from Orleans on his way to Mexico, or that way; he took great pains to circulate the report, and to tell all the inhabitants he spoke with, that the country would ere long be again under the government of Spain. He speaks French, English, and Spanish. Assurances of that kind from a character like the baron, make a strong impression upon the minds of the uninformed inhabitants."

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FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

**Bordeaux, Oct. 25.**  
*Extract of a letter from Sirayburgh, 25th Vendemiaire.*  
"Yesterday the following bulletin manuscript was circulated in our city: 'The corps of the army of Marshal Bernadotte is at Munich. The junction of the Russians is cut off. Sixty thousand Austrians are surrounded without one of the means of recreating. The emperor remarks to her majesty the empress that he wishes her to remain perfectly tranquil; that he occupies a position similar to that he did at Marengo; and that the campaign will be short, but brilliant.'

The first Russian army of 56,000 men effected a junction with the Austrians in Bavaria, Oct. 8th. The other armies were following by forced marches. The emperor was bringing up the reinforcements.

A letter from Greenock, dated the 25th Oct. says that advices had just been received there stating that an engagement had taken place between the French and Austrian armies, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 18,000 killed.

**Littimore, Dec. 6.**  
Luther Martin, Esq. has resigned the office of Attorney General of this state. John Scott, Esq. is confidently spoken of as the person most likely to be appointed his successor in office.

We are informed by a gentleman from Annapolis, that the legislature have invested 40,000 dollars in the Farmers' Bank.

A proclamation was issued by the governor of Jamaica, on the 17th day of October last, for extending to the 30th of June 1806, the permission given for the importation, in neutral vessels, of sheep, hogs, poultry and live stock of all kinds, fruits and all sorts of fish, flour, corn, corn-meal, bread, rice, peas, beans, and lumber of every description, and the exportation of rum and molasses. Any persons attempting to introduce other articles than those enumerated, will have their vessels seized.

**Knowville, Nov. 20.**  
On Monday arrived in town a deputation of eighteen chiefs and head men of the Cherokee tribe of Indians accompanied by col. Meigs, the United States agent—they are on the way to the seat of government. The object of their mission, we are informed, is to prevent, if possible, the ratification of the treaty lately concluded with the Chickasaws, and to get secured to them individually a proportionable share of the lands they claim as a nation. As numbers of them have improved farms, and are turning their attention to agriculture, they wish to be so secured in them as to prevent their treaty making power (the chiefs) from hereafter disposing of them. It has been suggested that to effect this plan on the South side of Tennessee, the Indians are willing to quit their claims on the north side.

William H. Cabell, is elected governor of Virginia.

The legislature of North Carolina have elected Dr. Nathaniel Alexander governor.

On the subject of Tripolitan affairs, general Eaton preserves a marked and decorous silence. He declares, however, that he had no powers to treat with the Bahaw of Tripoli; and he contradicts the ridiculous and invidious tale, which was cooked up by one of the federal prints of Boston; that colonel Lear had been prompted to conclude a rash and premature treaty, through a jealous apprehension left the Bahaw should appeal to the superior generosity of gen. Eaton, and left he should run away with all the honors of the pacification. Col. Lear is said to have concluded the treaty, from a fear lest the Bahaw should execute his threats of putting to death the American captives. If such was really his inducement, the conduct of col. Lear certainly needs no other justification. The loss of 300 Americans is not surely to be put into competition with a ransom of 60,000 dollars; and even the risk and danger of such a catastrophe ought not to have been encountered for so small a sum. Had col. Lear waved the negotiation until the gallant Eaton had ransomed our prisoners with the sword, our triumph would have been much more glorious: but it would have been an indelible disgrace upon the annals of our nation, had the lives of so many men been sacrificed through a misfounded economy.

With respect to the Ex-Bahaw of Tripoli, Gen. Eaton has merely informed the editor, that he left him at Syracuse in Sicily and that he had an intention of visiting this country.  
*Richmond Enquirer.*

**PRINTING**  
In its usual variety, executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the STAR OFFICE.  
**WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER,**  
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

**A Cavern newly discovered.**  
There has lately been discovered in the territory of Falcon, a village distant about two leagues from Nice, a cavern, the entrance to which is formed by a very narrow aperture. The interior of this cavern, of which neither the depth nor extent are as yet known, exhibits a number of vast compartments that resemble temples, decorated with columns formed by the crystallization of water. One single hall or saloon will contain about 400 persons. The reflection is so strong that it requires but very little light to illumine the interior in a very splendid style. Only a small number of curious adventurers have as yet entered it, among whom are a poet and a Roman designer, both of whom speak of it with rapture and astonishment. A certain general, whose name is not mentioned, purpose speedily to make a circumstantial report of whatever interesting particulars he may discover.

**[Literary Magazine.]**  
**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
**(BY AUTHORITY.)**

**AN ACT**  
Making an additional appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that object, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid, first, out of the monies accruing at the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and five, from the duties laid by the act, passed on the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, intitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers;" and secondly out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.  
**NATHL. MACON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**S. SMITH,**  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
December 11, 1805.  
APPROVED,  
**TH. JEFFERSON.**

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, are desired to produce them duly authenticated to the subscribers, or one of them, or payment:—And all persons indebted to the estate are requested to call and settle their respective notes, bonds and accounts without delay; otherwise it will be necessary for the subscribers to institute suits against them to enable them to complete their administration.  
**PETER EDMONDSON, } Ex'ors.**  
**ENNALLS MARTIN, }**  
Easton, December 17, 1805.

**In Chancery, Decem. 6, 1805.**  
**ORDERED.** That the sale made by **Tubman Lower**, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of **Levin Gundy** deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of April next:—Provided a copy of this order be thrice inserted in the Easton newspaper before the fifteenth day of February next. The report states that 263 acres of land lying in Somerset county, was sold for \$500 dollars and 50 cents.  
True copy.  
Test,  
**SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**  
39  
REG. CLERK CAN.

**Notice.**  
THE creditors of Mrs. Sarah Davidson, deceased, are requested to meet at the Court-house on the sixteenth day of June next, to receive their dividend of her estate. Those that neglect this notice, will be excluded by law from receiving any part of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1805.  
39 **SARAH BRASCUPE, Executrix.**

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Thomas Wayman**, late of Talbot county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber; and those indebted to said deceased's estate, are warned to make immediate payment to him.  
**THOMAS WAYMAN, Adm'r.**  
of T. Wayman,  
Talbot county, Dec. 17, 1805.

**Public Sale.**  
By Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the former residence of **FRANCIS GIBSON**, late of Talbot county deceased, near Wye Mill, TWO young NEGRO MEN, one to serve seven, the other eleven years; and a young Woman to serve eight years. A credit of nine months will be given, and bond with approved security required. At the same time I will hire for the ensuing year, several NEGROES, among whom will be a good Sawyer and a valuable Cook-woman, all belonging to the estate of the said deceased.  
**WILLIAM E. SETH, Ex'or.** of Francis Gibson, dec'd.  
Head of Wye, Decem. 10, 1805.

**Notice.**  
THE persons owning or claiming the several tracts of land and lots, contained in the annexed list, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, charged with the county tax thereon, are hereby notified, that unless such taxes, with the additional charges for advertising, &c. shall be paid to the Collector of said county within thirty days after the date hereof, that the same (or such parts as will be necessary to raise the sum due thereon) will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

Names of Lands & Lots.	Persons charged therewith.	Amount of Taxes.
Todley Point & Negledj.	James Bruff, for 1804.	L. S. D. 4 10 8
Perfennett's Farm.	ditto, 1805.	3 3 6
James Harris, for Perfennett's Heirs, 1804.		12 10
ditto, 1805.		13 6
Caleb Rickett's Heirs, 1804.		3 8
ditto, 1805.		1 11
Coffin's Park Point, 1804.	John Hardcastle, ditto, 1805.	2 11 2
Manor Point.	James Byrn, 1804.	2 13 8
ditto, 1805.		18 3
Seegar's Hazard, Pock Hickory Ridge.	Levinus Clark-son, 1804.	19 2
ditto, 1805.		2 10 3
Land adjoining Mill unknown, 1804.	Capr. John Campbell, 1805.	2 12 9
Sarah's Portion, 1804.	Gafford's Heirs, 1805.	1 12 11
ditto, 1805.		1 9 9
Contention Point, 1804.	William Harris's Heirs, 1805.	13 9
ditto, 1805.		14 5
House & Lot Kings-town, 1804.	Lazama Tit-tle's Heirs, 1805.	5 6
ditto, 1805.		5 10
Bridge-water, Tighman's Friendship & Hazard's Addition, 1804.	Johnua Miers, 1805.	1 3 2
ditto, 1805.		2 2 2

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax, **JOHN BROWNE, jun. CLK.**  
December 16, 1805.

**ADVANTAGEOUS STAND FOR BUSINESS.**

**To Rent for the ensuing Year.**  
A STORE HOUSE, Dwelling House, and Granary, formerly occupied by William Clayland deceased, and lately by the subscriber. There being but one Store at the place now, and none other of consequence within a large space, it is presumed to be a stand equal to any on the Eastern Shore. Any person wishing to rent may know the terms by applying to **JOHN LUCAS, 3d.**  
December 17, 1805.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
TO all persons having claims against the estate of **Sailer Cannon**, late of Talbot county; deceased to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 17th day of June next, to the subscribers for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are warned to make immediate payment to them. Those neglected to bring in their claims previous to that day, at which time a dividend will be struck, may by law be debarred from the benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of December, 1805.  
**WILLIAM CANNON, } Ad'ors**  
**JABEZ CALDWELL, }**  
of Sailer Cannon, dec'd.

**To be Rented.**  
THE HOUSE and lot at present occupied by Mrs. Holmes on Washington-street. There are two rooms below and two above stairs, cellar, stable, and garden. The house is well calculated for a store and dwelling. Possession may be had on the first day of January next. For further particulars apply to **FREEBORN BANNING.**  
Talbot county, December 17, 1805.

**This is to give Notice,**  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of **Benjamin Elliott**, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the seventeenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of December, 1805.  
**JOHN L. HALL, Attorney in fact** for Beilla Elliott, administratrix of Benj. Elliott, dec'd.  
Greensborough, Caroline county, Decem. 17, 1805.

**For Sale.**  
TWO young healthy NEGRO WOMEN, accustomed to Farm work and plain House work, one with three, the other with two children. They will not be sold to any person who will take them out of the state of Maryland. For terms apply to **PHILEMON C. BLAKE, jun.**  
Queen Ann's county, Decem. 10, 1805.

**For Ren.**  
THE SHOP at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner, next to the Post Office. Apply at the Star Office.  
December 10, 1805.

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on Tuesday the 31st day of December instant, and on the two following days, the 1st and 2nd of January, 1806,

ALL the REAL ESTATE of **Thomas Boon**, late of Caroline county deceased, for the payment of his just debts. On the said thirty first day of December, at Denton, the following property, viz:—Lot No. 1, containing about half an acre with a good Wharf and Granary on the same. No. 2, an unimproved lot adjoining the water, and fronting the public square, containing about half an acre. No. 3, the same. No. 4, the same. No. 5, containing an acre and an half, thereabouts, with a convenient dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden, Tan Yard, Bark House and Currying Shop on the same, in good repair. No. 6, an unimproved lot, containing about one acre and an half, handsomely situated. No. 7, an unimproved lot adjoining. No. 8, containing about half an acre. No. 9, fronting the public square, containing about three fourths of an acre, on which there is a large double dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden and Blacksmith's Shop. No. 10, fronting the Court House, a very good stand for the sale of merchandise, and handsomely situated for improvement; containing about five eighths of an acre, on which there is a good dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden. No. 11, about forty acres of marsh or cripples, adjoining the town. And on the aforesaid first day of January 1806, at Greensborough, two unimproved lots, containing about three acres of land. And also, on the said second day of January 1806, on the premises, in Queen Ann's county, near the Long Marsh, two tracts or parcels of land; the one called and known by the name of the **Forest of Sherwood**, containing about two hundred acres; the other called **Securty**, containing about forty acres.

The following will be the terms of sale: The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months from the day of sale; on the Chancellor's ratifying the sale, and the whole of the purchase money being paid, and not before, the Trustee, by a good deed, will convey and transfer to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, or her, or their heirs, to him or them sold, free and clear of all claims of the heirs of the said Thomas Boon, deceased.

The creditors of the said Thomas Boon are hereby notified to exhibit their claims; with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the said first day of January, 1806.  
**WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee.**  
December 17, 1805.

**For Sale;**  
THAT new and elegant brick house and lot of ground, formerly the property of **James Lambdin**, situate on Washington-street, Easton. The advantageous situation of this property, and the accommodating terms on which it will be sold; will, no doubt, excite attention; as not more than one fourth in cash will be required, and the remainder in three annual installments. Application to **Just Earle, junr.** or the subscriber, will be attended to. If not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 24th of December, it will **POSITIVELY BE SOLD ON THAT DAY at PUBLIC AUCTION**, to the highest bidder; on the terms before mentioned; with bond and approved security.  
**WILLIAM HARRISON, junr.**  
November 19, 1805.

**To be sold at Public Vendue**  
On THURSDAY, the 26th of December 1805, at the late dwelling of **Samuel Balaun**, on the farm belonging to the heirs of the late **Joseph Parsons**, within about two miles of Easton, on the road leading from Easton to Down Ferry.

ALL the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of the said deceased, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Beds and furniture; Book case, Cupboard, Pots, Kettles, &c. &c. Also, a quantity of CORN, and about nineteen bushels of WHEAT, seeded; Cows, Horses, and Sheep; and many articles too tedious to mention. Bond with approved security will be required on all sums above ten dollars, on a credit of nine months, with interest thereon from the day of sale; cash will be required on all sums not exceeding ten dollars, before the goods are delivered. The subscriber has for rent, the ensuing year, several HOUSES in Easton, three of which are excellent stands for the mercantile business. Possession may be had on New-Years day. The Vendue will commence at 11 o'clock.  
**CHARLES EMORY, Administrator.**  
December 10, 1805.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday morning the 10th instant, **Negro LEVIN**, who called himself **LEVIN BANTHOM**, about six feet high, between thirty or five and thirty years of age, very slender made, delicate features, and a fine set of teeth. Had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, hat nearly new, white yarn stockings, and shoes perfectly new; but took with him a variety of other clothes, among which were a light striped elastic cloth suit, purple and green elastic trousers. Probably he may make for Baltimore, where he has a sister living; or Kent, in the neighborhood of Mr. Jeremiah Nicols, where he lived for several years as a hireling. He was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Haywood of this county, of whom I purchased him. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.  
**HORATIO EDMONDSON.**  
Talbot county, near Easton,  
December 17, 1805.



## Legislature of Maryland.

### SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, November 27.

The bill to ratify and confirm the proceedings of the committee of the Buckingham congregation in Worcester county, and for other purposes, was read the second time and passed, and, when the bill for the more effectual preservation of wild deer in Somerset county, the resolution in favor of James Boardman, and the resolution relative to the proprietary debt books, sent to the senate.

A report from the trustees of the Eastern academy was read and referred. The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, an act relative to sheriffs and constables, passed by that house; which was read; and the bill to change the names of Jacob Sedgwick, &c. endorsed, "will pass," which was ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Thursday, November 28.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Messrs. R. Mackall, Holland and Harryman, appeared in the house.

The bill for the relief of John Carman and Abraham Pennington, insolvent debtors, of Cecil county, and the bill for the relief of Richard Waters, of William, Ezekiel Giffis and Richard Minih, of Somerset county, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Ordered, That the clerk of the general court be requested to, before this house the bill passed last session of the general assembly, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals.

The clerk of the general court delivers the bill required by said order.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, which relate to the general court and court of appeals, and after some time spent in debate thereon, the house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Friday, November 29.

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

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

The bill for the benefit of Andrew Hamilton, the bill to authorize the justices of the levy court of Washington county to assess a sum of money on the taxable property of said county for the purposes therein mentioned, and the bill to authorize James Hackett, and others, securities of James R. Pratt, late sheriff, and John B. Hackett and Richard E. Harrison, late collectors of Queen Ann's county, to complete the collection of the money due the said sheriff and collectors, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, was read and referred. The house resumed the consideration of the bill to confirm an act, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, and after some time spent in debating the same, the order of the day for investing money in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, was postponed until to-morrow.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Saturday, November 30.

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

A petition from James Cowan, of Talbot county, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to confirm an act, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, and the question was put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Holland, R. Mackall, B. Mackall, Somerville, Bruce, Tomlinson, Cresap, Rizer, Bowles, Smith, Ringgold, Yates, Hawkins, Waters, Cockey, Kuhn, Elliott, Stephen Montgomery, Strutt, Forwood, Ayres, Henderon, Maffit, Porter, Cox, Holbrook, Turpin, Jump, Bayard, Sturgis, Frideaux, Duer, Enalls, Smart, Harryman, Lemmon, Nicholson, Blake, Sudler, Gleaves, Bishop—42.

Negative—Messrs. Neale, Plater, Hebb, Leigh, Stuart, M. Pheason, Parnham, Chapman, Van Horn, Contee, Calis, Hall, Higgins, Merriken, Dorsey, Mercer, Shaaf, Muir, Ogden, Carroll, Selby, Watts, Linthicum, Scott, Gale, Hanlon, Hurt, Lloyd, Denny, Dickinson, Spencer, Ward, Frazier, Jackson, Cottman, Hyland, Bayly—37.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The order of the day, relative to the investment in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, was postponed till Monday next. The house adjourns till Monday morning.

Monday, December 2.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Mr. Leigh and Mr. Plater have leave of absence for a few days.

The bill to confirm the act, entitled, an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, &c. was sent to the senate.

Mr. Street delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road in Harford county; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein, and Messrs. Montgomery, Stephen, R. Mackall, Lloyd and Enalls were appointed, by ballot, a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Porter delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road from the Susquehanna line, by John Frey's forge on Ogorara creek, to the tide water on the Susquehanna, in Cecil county; which was read.

Mr. Hawkins delivers a report on the petition of Frederick Green, in his favor; which was read.

On motion, the question was put, Will the house proceed to the consideration of the resolution relative to the investment in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, agreeably to the order of the day? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the consideration of the said resolution be postponed until Wednesday next? Determined in the negative.

The house proceeded to consider the same, and the question was put, That the house assent to the said resolution? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 38—Nays 7.

The clerk of the senate delivers a letter from the executive, informing the legislature of the sale of the stock in the British funds; which was read.

Ordered, That the communication from the executive to the president of the senate and to the speaker of the house of delegates, relative to the sale of the stock of the state, in the funds of England, and also the letter of Samuel Chafe, Esq. dated April 29, 1805, be published in the Maryland Gazette, the American, the Federal Gazette, the Republican Advocate, the Maryland Herald, the Frederick-town Herald, the Abington Patriot, the Republican Star, the Evening Post, the Telegraphic, the Washington Federalist, and the National Intelligencer, for the information of the people of Maryland.

Mr. Charles Gibson, a committee clerk, has leave of absence for a few days.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to levy annually a sum of money on the assessable property of said county for the purposes therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment," which amendment was read and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed; also the bill to authorize the justices of the levy court of Washington county to assess a sum of money on the taxable property of said county for the purposes therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass;" which was ordered to be engrossed; and the bill to authorize and empower Samuel Hooper, of Dorchester county, to convey the tract of land therein mentioned, endorsed, "will not pass."

Leave given to bring in a bill authorizing the instituting a branch or branches to the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, December 3.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Messrs. Lee and Plater. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Stephen delivers a bill, entitled, An act granting additional compensation to the harbour master of the city of Baltimore; also a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a market, and to build a market-house in the western precincts of Baltimore, and for the regulation of the same; which were read.

Mr. Watts delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning in this state, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill, entitled, An act to authorize and empower the levy court of Anne Arundel county to assess a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

Messrs. B. Mackall, Somerville, Watts, Frazier, Hyland and Prideaux, have leave of absence for a few days.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes, and after some time spent in debate, the question was put, Shall the bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 38—Nays 23.

The said bill, with the resolution relative to the investment in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, was sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to open a road from Barnville, in Montgomery county, to Zachariah Maccubbin's mill, and from thence to intersect the main road leading from Frederick-town to George-town at or near Log-town, endorsed, "will pass;" which was ordered to be engrossed; and the bill to ratify and confirm the proceedings of the committee of the Buckingham congregation in Worcester county, and for other purposes, endorsed, "will not pass."

Leave given to bring in a bill to vest temporary powers in the several clerks in the several counties of this state.

Ordered, That one hundred copies of the act passed at the last session of the general assembly, entitled, an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, be printed for the use of the members of this general assembly.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, an act to vest temporary powers in the several clerks in the several counties of this state; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, December 4.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Messrs. B. Mackall, Somerville, Watts, Frazier, Hyland and Prideaux. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. Cockey has leave of absence.

Petitions from Andrew Raburgh and John Maynor, of Queen Ann's county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill relative to vagrants in the city and precincts of Baltimore.

The bill to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for building a bridge over a branch of Patuxent river at or near the mill of John Crow, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill to authorize the drawing a lottery for the benefit of St. Mary's college, in Baltimore county, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Enalls, from the committee on the petition of Thomas Jackson and Henry Watkins, delivers a report, in their favor.

A petition from Samuel Wright, of Queen Ann's county, was read and referred.

A message, notifying the appointment of a committee to join in comparing and examining engrossed bills, was sent to the senate.

The bill to vest temporary powers in the several clerks in the several counties of this state, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Leave given to bring in a bill to regulate the inspection of lumber in the state of Maryland.

Ordered, That the further additional supplement to an act for marking and bounding lands, be the order of the day for to-morrow.

Ordered, That the bill relative to the jurisdiction of the high court of chancery, general court and county courts, and for other purposes, be committed.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

#### Kent County Orphans' Court,

IN MARYLAND, Nov. 5th, 1805.

ORDERED, That Phoebe Hall, administratrix of David Hull deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in the "Star" at Easton.

Tf.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.

of Wills for Kent county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Chester-Town, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of DAVID HULL, late of Kent county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the twentieth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of November, 1805.

PHEBE HULL, adm'rix.

of D. Hull dec'd.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MILCHA hath absconded from my bed and board without any just or reasonable excuse:—These are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

NATHAN PEACOCK.

December 31 1805.

#### Notice.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to either of the estates of Henry or William Caffon, late of Caroline county deceased, to come forth and settle the same without delay, as it is not in his power to give further indulgence. Likewise all persons indebted to him for property purchased at the vendue of said Mr. Henry Caffon, or any other wife, that if the same is not punctually discharged by the first day of January next, their respective accounts and obligations will be placed in the hands of proper officers for speedy recovery, without respect to persons. A d also, all persons having claims against either of the above named Messrs. Caffons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or otherwise they will by law be barred from the benefit of the same.

He also offers for RENT the ensuing year, the Houses and Lots at present occupied by Mr. John L. Hall as a Tavern, in Hillsborough. This is a two story framed Dwelling House, with a flush cellar, a Stable and Carriage-house, a well of good water in the yard; and about one and a half acres of ground attached thereto, all of which are in tolerably comfortable repair, and would well suit a Tavern-keeper or Tradesman—which will be rented on reasonable terms. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1805.

JOHN BOON, Ex'or. of H. Caffon and adm'or de bonis non of Wm. Caffon.

6

#### Notice is hereby Given,

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

#### This is to give Notice,

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

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

#### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS COUNTESS, late of Queen Ann's county deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-seventh day of July next, that a dividend may be struck. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to settle the same, as indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1805.

BENJAMIN BLUNT, adm'or of Thomas Countess.

#### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of DEBORAH DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, whether by bill, bond, account, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make full payment of their respective debts to the subscriber, at or before the day afore said, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced for the recovery of the same, without further notice. Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1805.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'r.

#### EDUCATION.

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

JOHN THOMPSON. Chester-town, Sept. 24, 1805. tf

#### Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a LAD of 16 or 18 years of age, that has been accustomed to house work. For one that can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety, I will give liberal wages.—Apply to

JOHN STEVENS, jun. Easton, December 10, 1805. 3

#### BLANKS

FOR SALE, AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

#### Valuable Land for Sale.

THREE PLANTATIONS, made up of parcels of land in New Castle county and state of Delaware, part of Belvidere Manor, near Middle-town, containing in the whole about TWELVE HUNDRED acres of land, for sale. One of said Farms, containing between three and four hundred acres of excellent farming land, with a good Brick Dwelling House thereon, Corn houses, and Granary, &c. within a mile and a half or two miles of Middle-town, and not more than five miles from Appoquinimink Landing on the Delaware, not more than one mile and a half from Neides Wharf, to called, in Cecil county, Maryland, near the head of Bohemia river, on the Chesapeake.—The two other Farms above mentioned, lies adjoining the former, and each contain about the same number of acres of land, but the improvements not equal to the one described. It is preferred by one inclining to purchase the whole or either of said Farms, would wish to see them before they contract for the same, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The terms of sale will be known by any person inclining to purchase, by applying to JAMES A. BAYARD, Esquire, at Wilmington, or to RICHARD BASSETT, at the town of Dover.

Dover, December 3, 1805. 6

#### John Kennard, jun.

Has just received, and offers for sale on moderate terms, for Cash or Country Produce, A general and handsome Assortment of

#### Fall and Winter Goods, and Groceries;

Which, added to his former stock, renders his assortment very complete. Easton, October 15, 1805. tf

#### John & Thomas Meredith

Have just received, and are now opening, A WELL-CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

#### Fall and Winter GOODS;

Among which are—  
SUPERFINE and Flannels  
S coarse Cloths Rofs & Stripe Blankets  
Napt & plain Coatings  
Lindseys  
Plains  
Kerseys  
Halfstich  
Bennets Cord for Vests, &c.  
Swandowns  
Spanish and Lambs Wool Hosiery  
And an assortment of GROCERIES and HARDWARE—all of which being laid in on the best terms, will be sold very cheap for Cash.  
Easton, October 15, 1805. tf

#### In Chancery,

November 28, 1805.  
ORDERED, That the sale made by MARGARET BLACK, as stated in her report, of 100 acres of land, in Kent county, the property of George Black, deceased, at the price of 92 dollars per acre, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the 20th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in an Easton newspaper three times before the 25th of December next, or set up and continued three weeks at the door of the Court-house of Kent county before the end of December next.  
True Copy.

Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD. Rfg. Cur. Can. 3

#### To be Rented,

THE House and lot near the Court-house, at present occupied by Mr. James Roper—the house is convenient and in good order—possession may be had the first day of January next. For further particulars apply to Solomon Lewis, or at the Star Office.

WILLIAM C. LOWE. December 10, 1805. 3

#### Forty Dollars Reward.

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

HENRY JOHNSON, for Charles Carroll, of Carrohon. N. B. All matters of vessels are forewarned from carrying off said negro at their peril.  
H. J. November 12, 1805. tf

#### Ten Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living at St. Michaels, on Tuesday the 19th day of November past, an apprentice boy by the name of THOMAS KENT, about fourteen years of age; his cloth consisted of a round jacket of grey cloth and trousers of the same, a coarse wool hat and one pair of blue yarn stockings. A person who will take up said boy and bring him home to me, shall receive the above reward.  
JOHN BRUFF. St. Michael's, Dec. 3, 1805. 3  
N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice at their peril.





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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1805.

[NO. 18....329]

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

To be sold at Public Vendue, On THURSDAY, the 26th of December inst. at the late dwelling of Samuel Baldwin, on the farm belonging to the heirs of the late Joseph Parsons, within about two miles of Easton, on the road leading from Easton to Dover Ferry.

ALL the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of the said deceased, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Beds and furniture; Book case, Cupboard, Pots, Kettles, &c. &c. Also, a quantity of CORN, and about nineteen bushels of WHEAT, feeded, Cows, Horses, and Sheep; and many articles too tedious to mention. Bond with approved security will be required on all sums above ten dollars, on a credit of nine months, with interest thereon from the day of sale; cash will be required on all sums not exceeding ten dollars, before the goods are delivered.

The subscriber has for rent, the ensuing year, several HOUSES in Easton, three of which are excellent stands for the mercantile business—Possession may be had on New-Year's day. The Vendue will commence at 11 o'clock.

CHARLES EMORY, Administrator. December 10, 1805.

## Public Sale.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on Tuesday the 31st day of December instant, and on the two following days, the 1st and 2nd of January, 1806,

ALL the REAL ESTATE of Thomas Boon, late of Caroline county deceased, for the payment of his just debts. On the said thirty first day of December, at Denton, the following property, viz.—Lot No. 1, containing about half an acre with a good Wharf and Granary on the same. No. 2, an unimproved lot adjoining the water, and fronting the public square, containing about half an acre. No. 3, the same. No. 4, the same. No. 5, containing an acre and an half, or thereabouts, with a convenient dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden, Tan Yard, Bark House and Currying Shop on the same, in good repair. No. 6, an unimproved lot, containing about one acre and an half, hand somely situated. No. 7, an unimproved lot adjoining. No. 8, containing about half an acre. No. 9, fronting the public square, containing about three-fourths of an acre, on which there is a large double dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden and Blacksmith's Shop. No. 9, fronting the Court House, a very good stand for the sale of merchandise, and hand somely situated for improvement; containing about five eighths of an acre, on which there is a good dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden. No. 10, about forty acres of marsh or cripple, adjoining the town. And on the aforesaid first day of January 1806, at Greensborough, two unimproved lots, containing about three acres of land. And also, on the said second day of January 1806, on the premises, in Queen Anne's county, near the Long Marsh, two tracts or parcels of land; the one called and known by the name of the *Forrest of Sherwood*, containing about two hundred acres; the other called *Security*, containing about forty acres.

The following will be the terms of sale: The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months from the day of sale; on the Chancellor's ratifying the sale, and the whole of the purchase money being paid, and not before, the Trustee, by a good deed, will convey and transfer to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, or her, or their heirs, to him or them sold, free and clear of all claims of the heirs of the said Thomas Boon, deceased.

The creditors of the said Thomas Boon are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the said first day of January, 1806.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee. December 17, 1805.

## For Sale,

TWO young, healthy NEGRO WOMEN, accustomed to Farm work and plain House work, one with three, the other with two children. They will not be sold to any person who will take them out of the state of Maryland. For terms apply to

PHILEMON C. BLAKE, jun. Queen Anne's county, December 10, 1805.

## BLANKS

FOR SALE, AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

## CONGRESS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friday, December 6.

Mr. Leib offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so far amending the act to regulate the collection of duties upon imports and tonnage, as to extend the time for taking the oath and giving bond in cases of goods exported for drawback; and to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to grant relief to those who have forfeited their claims to debentures by exceeding the ten days assigned by law for taking the oath and giving bond, where no intention of fraud shall appear.

Mr. Leib observed that it would be recollected that heretofore at every session of Congress petitions had been offered complaining of hardships under this act and soliciting relief. If redress were to be given, it ought to be under a general and not a special provision. At any rate it would be allowed to be advisable to institute an enquiry into the expediency of making such provision.

Mr. Crowninshield hoped the reference would obtain, as he had been acquainted with several hard cases under the present provisions of law.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Crowninshield attracted the attention of the House to another provision under the same act, that related to the size of the casks, and the weight of the packages in which it is made necessary to import sundry articles. He was of the opinion that some of these restrictions were useless for the protection of the revenue, at the same time that they embarrassed the merchant. If this were so they might be dispensed with. To make the proper enquiry on this point he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to consider the expediency of amending the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, so far as relates to the importation of malt liquors, distilled spirits and loaf and lump sugar, in casks, vessels or packages of a limited capacity and weight and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Agreed to.

Mr. Alton remarked that a memorial from a number of merchants of North Carolina praying for the establishment of a port of entry at Plymouth had been presented at the last session; to which effect a bill had been brought in; but that owing to the pressure of important business it had either been rejected or postponed. He wished the subject to be again taken into consideration. To which end he moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Agreed to.

Mr. Varnum said it would be recollected that the rules and regulations for the government of the army had never been revised since the era of the present government; and that consequently the rules and regulations established during the revolutionary war still continued in force, though our circumstances had materially changed. From the present aspect of affairs, he thought it became necessary that a revision should take place, that they might be adapted to the provisions under the present government. An attempt to this effect had been made during the two last sessions; and in this House a bill had passed, which had been rejected in the Senate. He was of the opinion that it became the House, by again attending to the subject, to do their duty; and if neglect should attach any where, it should be at the proper door. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Agreed to, and a committee of seven members appointed.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee on that part of the President's Message that relates to aggressions committed on our coasts, &c. having obtained leave to report by bill or bills—reported in part a bill prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition from the U.

nited States, which was read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The bill prohibits the exportation of the ordinary warlike articles until the day of; and declares all such as do not constitute a part of the equipment of a vessel, forfeited and in case the same in value exceed

dollars, declares the vessel forfeited.

Mr. Gregg said he wished to submit to the House a resolution on a subject of considerable importance, which had engaged the House at several of its previous sessions, and which was generally known by the name of the Yazoo claims. The discussions on this subject had occupied much time and, had excited greater irritation than any other subject within these walls. He supposed there was no probability that the subject would be permitted by the claimants to sleep, while the act appropriating five millions was permitted to remain in force. His object was to repeal that act. By this step the claimants would not be placed in a worse situation, as the courts of justice would be open to them. Mr. Gregg said he did not expect the House immediately to act on this resolution though he was prepared at once to go into it. But as it was important, and relates to a subject on which the papers were voluminous he would be satisfied that it should lie for some time on the table, the more especially that new members might become acquainted with it. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of an act entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," as appropriates any portion of said lands for the purpose of satisfying, quieting or compensating any claims to the said lands, derived from any act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, and neither recognized by the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, nor embraced by the two first sections of the above mentioned act, be repealed.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Senate announced the passage of the act making an additional appropriation for the naval service during the year 1805.

On motion of Mr. Leib,

Resolved, That when this House adjourn, they adjourn till Monday

67. Mr. Gregg observed that they had been informed by the President in his communication at the opening of the session, that several purchases of lands had been made from the Indians, which were the more advantageous from their vicinity to thick settlements. It becomes necessary to make provision for the surveying and disposal of these lands. He believed that some amendments would be necessary in the existing land laws, particularly with regard to lands in the neighborhood of Detroit. He therefore submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations or amendments are necessary to be made in the several acts providing for the disposal of the lands of the U. S. north west of the Ohio.

Mr. J. Randolph suggested the propriety of permitting the resolution to lie on the table, until the treaties ceding the land had been ratified and carried into effect. It might also, he added, be found that the law for the disposal of the lands south west of the Ohio required modification.

Mr. Gregg acquiescing in this disposition of the resolution, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Varnum said, that during the late revolutionary war with Great Britain, the government of the U. S. had thought proper to place on the pension list certain officers and soldiers who had been wounded or disabled in the war. It had so happened, that from a variety of circumstances, a large number of our meritorious officers and soldiers of this description had not been placed on the list. A number of them had kept back, and omitted reaping the benefit of this provision, under the expectation of supporting themselves by their own industry, or by the assistance of their friends.—He believed that many had been prompted to this by the most laudable motives.—Many of them had since found themselves unable to earn a decent subsistence. A number of petitions of this kind had this morning been referred to the Committee of Claims. Gen. Varnum said it

was his wish that a general and ample provision should be made for all those who had been disabled in the revolutionary war. The Independence and happy situation of our country were owing to their exertions and our wealth now enabled us to make an ample provision. He therefore moved.

That the Committee of Claims be instructed to enquire what further measures are necessary to be adopted to remunerate the meritorious services of the officers and soldiers who were wounded or disabled in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was immediately taken up and agreed to.

On a motion made to refer to a select committee the memorial of the Ohio company, presented the last session, the House divided—AYES 63. Carried, and a committee of three members were appointed.

A message was delivered from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles his secretary, as follows:

"MR. SPEAKERS, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver you a message in writing."

The speaker having received and opened a packet of considerable size, observed that the message was confidential, and thereupon ordered the galleries to be cleared.

In about one hour and a half the doors were opened, when it appeared that part of the communications made by the President were confidential, and that the members of the House remained under an injunction of secrecy with regard to them; and that another part was not confidential. This part embraces, among others, the following documents.

1. A letter from Governor Claiborne to the Secretary of State, dated, October 24, 1805, in which, after stating the preparations making by the Spaniards at Pensacola and other places, he says; "I flatter myself that hostilities between the U. States and Spain may be avoided, and that an honorable adjustment of our differences may ensue. But I am inclined to think that Spanish agents calculate on a speedy rupture and are making all the preparations that their means permit to commence the war in this quarter."

2. Statements respecting the detention of the American Gun Boats.

3. Correspondence between Governor Claiborne and the Marquis de Casa Calvo on exempting the Spanish officers from municipal taxes.

4. Correspondence between Governor Williams of the Mississippi territory and Gov. Grandpre, with sundry communications to the Secretary of States on outrages committed in the Mississippi territory.

5. Documents to shew that the settlement of Bayou Pierre on the Red river, at which a principal aggression took place, was originally made by France, while possessing Louisiana, and came to the possession of Spain only by the general delivery of Louisiana to her and as a part of it.

6. Extract of a letter from C. Pinkney, dated Aug. 1805, as well as one dated, September 22, 1805, respecting Spanish spoiliations.

7. Communications from Gov. Claiborne, dated October 24, 1805, respecting obstructions on the Mobile.

8. Copy of a letter from the commander of the ship *Huntress* to the Secretary of the Navy.

Committee appointed in the House of Representatives.

On the compensation of the officers of the two *Houfers*. Messrs Leib, Seaver, and Trigg.

On authorizing a bridge across the Potomac. Messrs P. R. Thompson, J. Campbell Lewis, Magruder and Butler.

On enrolled bills. Messrs F. M. Randolph and Cutts.

Monday, December 9.

Mr. Leib presented a petition of the late crew of the frigate *Philadelphia*, representing that they have been advised that under the maritime regulations of the U. S. persons taken by the Barbary powers are allowed on their release a pecuniary compensation for clothing during their captivity, and some small sum for tobacco and other articles, usually called jail money, for which they received no compensation; but that these extraordinary expenses had been deducted from their pay; and praying relief.

Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Bryan presented a petition from Thomas Spalding, representing that at the late general election in Georgia he had been elected Representative, he had a greater number of the votes given than Coates Meacham returned as a member, and praying that he may be admitted to a seat. The petition states, that by an act of Georgia, it is directed that within twenty five days after the day of election the votes shall be counted, and that the governor shall thereupon make proclamation of the persons having the greatest number of votes and issue their commissions; that at the expiration of that time the votes of the counties of Camden, Liberty and Tattall were not received at the Executive office, owing to which Mr. Meacham had then a majority; but that on receiving them it appeared that the petitioner had 4,544 and the sitting member only 4469 votes. That the failure to transmit the votes of those counties arose from an act of God; that there was a hurricane on the 8th Dec. which flooded the country, swept away the bridges, and rendered the roads impassible; and that it was not until the expiration of the limited time that these obstructions were removed.

Petition referred to the Committee of Elections.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. GREGG in the chair, on the bill "prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States."

The chairman having read the bill, as follows:

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets, cutlasses, mucker-balls, lead, bombs, grenades, gun-powder, sulphur or salt-petre; but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles is hereby prohibited until

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any of the aforesaid articles, exceeding such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel which, during the continuance of this prohibition, shall be found on board of any vessel in any river, port, bay or harbour within the territory of the United States, put on board with an intent to be exported from the United States, shall be forfeited; and in case the value thereof shall amount to more than one hundred dollars, the vessel on board which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall also be forfeited: Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid from one port to another port within the United States, in any vessel having a licence as a coasting vessel, the master, agent or owner of which shall have given bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, in a sum double the value of such vessel and of such of the said articles as may be laden on board of her, that the said articles shall be reloaded and delivered in some port of the United States; or to prevent the exportation of any of the above articles on public account, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any of the articles aforesaid, shall be contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported from the United States, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited; and the captain or master of such vessel, knowingly offending in the premises, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; which shall be distributed in like manner as is hereinafter provided, as to the other forfeitures incurred under this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the custom house officers, and of all persons employed in the collection of the revenue, to attend to the execution of this law, and all fees, features and penalties incurred under it, and not otherwise directed to be prosecuted and recovered, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged, and distributed in like manner as is provided in the act, entitled "an act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels."

On the motion of Mr. McCreery, the words "pig iron and brass" were inserted in the first section.



On motion of Mr. Dawson the blank at the end of the first section was filled with the words "the end of the next session of Congress and no longer;"—the blank in the second section with "one hundred;" and that in the third section with "one thousand."

On motion of Mr. Dawson the 4th section was so amended as to strike out the title of the act recited, and to introduce "an act to regulate the collection of duties on import and tonnage."

Mr. Quincy offered a new resolution, exempting from duty the greater part of the articles enumerated in the bill on their importation into the United States.

Mr. Quincy observed that on examination, the bill before the committee appeared to be the same verbatim with that passed in the year 1797, with the exception of the new section moved by him, which had been omitted. What was the cause of the omission he did not know.

Mr. Dawson said the powers of the committee restricted them to a prohibition of the exportation of military articles.

Mr. Crowninshield hoped the adoption of this new section would not be pressed at this time. The object of the bill under consideration was to prevent the exportation of certain military articles; that of the new section was to render the importation free of duty. He would not say that at a future time he would object to the measure; but he did not think it necessary at present. His mind not having been drawn to the subject he was not prepared to vote on it.

Mr. Quincy said he had made the motion because he considered the new section conformable to the principles of the bill. The object was to insure to the country as large a portion of raw materials as was necessary for the exigency of the times. If any gentleman was of opinion that the quantity on hand is sufficient for this exigency he would be in favor of shutting the door against additional importations, by retaining the existing duties. If, on the contrary, there is not a sufficient quantity on hand, it became necessary and proper that a kind of bounty should be offered for increasing the stock. He had another reason for the section he had offered. The bill, as it now stands, will lock to the public, as if the state of the country were not so pressing as it is, perhaps, actually was. In 1797 the ground assumed in the new section was taken. If we now pass the bill without it, it will appear, said Mr. Quincy, as if we did not consider our exigencies as great as we thought them then. Without making a comparison between that period and this, I think the present exigency such as require a similar step.

Mr. Smilie did not deem the amendment a proper one at this time. It related to a subject distinct from that referred to the committee that brought in the bill; a subject of sufficient importance to send by itself. He would not pretend to say that our present circumstances would not justify it. But what had been done at a former period under other circumstances was not a proof of its necessity at present. Before we go into it, we ought to enquire what its effect would be on the revenue and whether existing circumstances required the sacrifice it would occasion. Indeed he doubted whether the House were prepared to vote one way or the other. If it were found necessary, he would heartily concur in it; but this was the more questionable, as it did not appear from the Message of the President that he viewed it as necessary.

Mr. Bidwell was not, in this stage of the business, prepared to determine the propriety of the measure, as he did not know what its bearing would be on the revenues of the U. States. He thought the House ought to be apprised of this, before they could with propriety take a step which might break in on the fiscal arrangements of the government. The gentleman from Massachusetts says those opposed to his amendment ought to show that there is a sufficiency of the enumerated articles in the country or that our manufactures are competent to supply them. On the contrary, it appeared to him that it was incumbent on the friends of the proposition to show that there would be a deficiency, or an inability of our manufactures to supply our wants, in case this provision should not be adopted.

Mr. Crowninshield observed that we could make in the U. States, almost all the articles enumerated in the amendment; and that consequently it might if adopted, injure our manufactures in a degree not contemplated. We certainly manufactured a great quantity of gunpowder and muskets. The duty on gunpowder was considerable, and the effect of its removal might be extremely prejudicial. With regard to salt petre and sulphur, he did not know that he would object to suspending the duties imposed upon them, as they were the great raw materials most wanted, and as no duty had been exacted on them until about two years ago, and then on a construction of law. He hoped, however, his colleague would not press the subject at this time, as the House were not prepared for the discussion it might involve and as it might

materially affect the revenue. Though he would say that mere considerations of revenue would not of themselves induce him to vote against the proposed provision. He did not think the general state of the country required it.

Mr. Quincy was glad to hear from gentlemen that the situation of the country was such as did not require the step he had proposed. His own impression had been that it was proper to take such a situation as if the country were on the eve of a war.

Mr. Dawson observed, as well as we could hear him, that he was authorized to state that the government was possessed of 500 tons of salt-petre and a large quantity of sulphur; and that he was well informed that there was in the country a sufficient quantity for all the purposes for which it might be wanting. Under these circumstances he did not consider the amendment proper, and hoped, that it would be either withdrawn or rejected.

Mr. John C. Smith said he could not vote for the amendment under his present impressions. The sense of the House likewise seemed to be against it in its present shape. But the gentleman could obtain his end by moving to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into its expediency. And should his amendment be rejected he hoped he would pursue this course. If, on such investigation, the measure should be found advisable, he had no doubt of its adoption.

Mr. Quincy said that, considering the impressions of gentlemen, he would withdraw his motion.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield the words "sheet copper," were inserted in the articles enumerated in the first section.

On motion of Mr. Dawson a new section was added declaring that the act shall "commence and be in force from and after the first day of January 1806."

On this sections some diversity of opinion was expressed.

Mr. J. Clay was in favor of the act going into immediate operation. Mr. Crowninshield was in favor of the time stated in the section; and Messrs Macon and Southard were in favor of a short extension of it. In animadverting on this point, Mr. Macon pronounced it doubtful whether the principles of the bill were constitutional.

So amended the committee rose and reported the bill, whose consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Southard the petition of Stephen Sayre, and the report of the Secretary of State thereon, made the last session, were referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. J. Randolph from the Committee of Ways and Means reported on the petition of Anthony Benezet and others, concluding with a resolution that the prayer of the petition is reasonable and ought to be granted.

Referred to the committee of the whole on Thursday next.

#### Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, December 14.

By the arrival this afternoon of the ship Chatham, in 42 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser has received London papers to the 30th October. The late hour at which we received these papers, obliges us to confine ourselves to the following selections:—

London, October 29.

The following notice was this day posted at Lloyd's:

"The Prussian consul has been authorized to warn all masters of Prussian ships in this country, against entering any of the ports of France or Holland, as thereby their vessels might be brought into danger."

#### GENERAL BATTLE.—SURRENDER OF ULM.

It is with sensations of the Deepest regret we are obliged to believe, that the rumors in the French papers of the defeat of the Austrians, are but too well founded—no French papers however, of a later date than the 22d, have been received.

Our readers were informed in yesterday's Courier, that there were on Saturday great rejoicings at Boulogne. We argued unfavorably from that circumstance, for we knew from the experience of the last war that these rejoicings never take place but for some great success. Early on Sunday morning a cutter was sent out of the inner of Boulogne, which when nearly within gun shot of the Immortalite frigate, launched a boat, set her adrift, and returned herself to port. The boat was taken up by the frigate, and on board of her was found a small parcel, in which was the following Bulletin—"Ulm has surrendered to the French arms, and the Austrian army is annihilated."

No further particulars were given; the day of the battle was not mentioned; the Bulletin contained nothing more than the foregoing short tremendous sentence. Captain Owen, of the Immortalite, immediately sent the Bulletin to the Admiral, Lord Keith, by whom it was yesterday communicated to the Admiralty.

Had we had no other grounds than this Bulletin, we should still have had little doubt remaining upon our minds of the French having gained a great advantage.—But there are unfortunately other grounds.

A private letter from Holland, dated last Saturday, arrived in town last night.—It states that the general battle was fought last Saturday week, the 19th instant—that it was most obstinate and bloody, and that the Austrians made a long and vigorous resistance—the battle lasted the greater part of the day.—Victory, however, at length decided in favor of the strongest—and the Austrians were completely defeated—the whole line of the Iller was forced—Ulm and its magazines, cannon and baggage taken—and general Mack, with the whole of his staff, made prisoners. The loss killed and wounded, says the letter, was immense on the side of the Austrians—it was immense, too, no doubt, on the part of the French. None of the names of the killed or wounded officers have yet transpired, but the letter adds, "that those who survived the battle were captured or dispersed; the whole of the Austrian army is represented as being nearly destroyed; not a vestige of what might be deemed one efficient corps remained: those who escaped the sword or the chains of the enemy, all who were not among the killed, wounded, or prisoners, were broken into puny detachments, and scattered in various directions."

Such is the account contained in the private letter from Holland—it is not said whether the official report had been received by the Dutch government, but the intelligence contained in the letter that is arrived was universally circulated and credited in Holland. It is possible that the disasters of the Austrians have been considerably exaggerated, but we fear it will be found that they have been great indeed!

In a situation of affairs so difficult, at a crisis so tremendous, the opposition remains true to the character which Mr. Wilberforce gave of them, "that if they did not wish the total overthrow of the country, they wished for just so much public calamity and distress as would serve to get Mr. Pitt out and themselves in." All the misfortunes of the Austrian arms are imputed to Mr. Pitt—he is the only person to blame for the imbecility and supineness of general Mack;—and the minister of Great Britain is alone responsible for those movements and operations which have been attended with such disastrous effects. But in the name of common sense did any suppose that in any coalition with Austria we were to have the choice of the Generals who were to command her armies? Was any one stupid enough to imagine that Mr. Pitt was to be required to point out the General that would be most agreeable to him! That he was to draw out the plan of the campaign, to trace the march, and to point out the positions which the Austrian troops were to occupy? Not a fortnight ago, when affairs were a more cheering aspect, and the Opposition tho't that success might attend the Austrian arms, they were amazingly anxious to convince the country, that Mr. Pitt, having had no hand in forming the coalition, could have no right to any participation of the glory it might acquire.—But no sooner has the prospect become clouded, no sooner has disaster attended the arms of the allies, than Mr. Pitt is welcome to all the blame and censure which an ill contrived plan of operations may deserve. He is blamed, too, for not having made any diversion in support of Austria.—But had he or any man reason to suppose that general Mack would act as he has done, or that he would prefer entering upon the war before the arrival of the Russians? Had he waited for them, had he fallen back upon the Inn, or never advanced beyond it, the expedition which is now ready for sailing, would have reached its destination, by the time the combined Austrians and Russians were ready to commence operations on the frontiers of Bavaria. Had general Mack fallen back to wait for the Russians, he would have produced another good effect, and have given time for Prussia to have interposed.—But even here the opposition, who could not allow Mr. Pitt the slightest credit for having indisposed Prussia towards France, will be ready to perceive, to impute to him all the blame should Buonaparte regain his influence over the Prussian Cabinet, which they seem to think he will easily have it in his power to do by negotiation, or by the success of the war.

If ever one nation was placed in a more commanding attitude than another; if ever a nation was able to say "I hold in my hand the fate of Empires and the world," Prussia is that nation. This is the time in which, if she interpose with her arms, she can dispossess Buonaparte of the advantages he has gained, and force him, instead of sitting down upon the Imperial Throne at Vienna, to measure back his steps to his own frontier with more speed than he advanced from it. The opposition are haggling about the incompetency that ought to be given her; whether she should have Holland in full sovereignty, or merely an influence over her by the restoration of the Stadtholder.

Give her Holland, give her Honover, place the Map of Europe before her, bid her chuse her reward, give her any thing, for the mighty service of having, by her timely interference, prevented the annihilation of the independence of Europe. It is not now a question whether she will have more or less weight than she ought to have in the scale of Europe the point at issue is, whether Buonaparte shall stretch his giant stride from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and whether he shall possess the course of the Danube with that of the Adige.—Can Prussia wish to see the power of Austria annihilated?—Can it be either her inclination or her interest?—How long does she imagine she would be permitted to survive the ruin of the Austrian House!—The only favor Buonaparte would grant her would be that of devouring her the last. Every principle of self preservation, every tie of honour, every dictate of glory calls upon her to act with all her might, and with all her strength—to act too, immediately—not to hesitate, not to pause a moment. The safety of nations, the welfare of society, the happiness of mankind, all, all depend upon her determination. She has it in her power to lay Austria, Russia, and England, under eternal obligations—she can rescue Europe from the fangs of the Ufurper—she can "abate his pride, assuage his malice, and confound his devices"—She can save the world!

#### CONFIRMATION.

##### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Among the files of papers received at this Office, we have the *Moniteur* (the French official paper) from which we have translated the following articles.

The Russian squadron is likely to remain at Spithead for some days. It is under the command of Vice-Admiral Seniavin.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

On the 22d Vendemiaire the Marshall Soult took possession of Memingen, together with 6000 prisoners.

At the same time, his Majesty the Emperor, proceeded with the principal part of his army towards the city Ulm.

The Austrians have concentrated in the neighborhood of Ulm, all their forces, with the exception of 20,000 men, commanded by Prince Ferdinand, who has attempted to reach Bohemia.

In the night of 25 (Brumaire) the city of Ulm capitulated; Gen Mack, 17 Generals and 20,000 men were made prisoners of war.

On the 24, Prince Murat attacked the rear guard of Prince Ferdinand's army which had fled from Ulm and took 3,000 prisoners; and on the 26th the whole army laid down their arms.

Bavaria is entirely evacuated; and Marshall Berdanotte has carried his advanced post to Hun. It is believed at Headquarters, that his Majesty the Emperor would leave Ulm, for Augsburg, on the 22d.

The official papers will give details of these grand events.

#### Notice.

THE persons owning or claiming the several tracts of land and lots, contained in the annexed list, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, charged with the county tax thereon, are hereby notified, that unless such taxes, with the additional charges for advertising, &c. shall be paid to the Collector of said county within thirty days after the date hereof, that the same (or such parts as will be necessary to raise the sum due thereon) will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

Names of Lands & Lots.	Persons charged therewith.	Amount of Taxes.
Todley Point	James Bruff,	£. s. d.
& Neglect,	for 1804,	4 18 8
ditto,	ditto, 1805,	3 3 6
Perseus's Farm,	James Harris, for Perseus's Heirs, 1804,	12 10
ditto	ditto 1805,	13 6
One Lot,	Caleb Ricken's Heirs, 1804,	3 8
ditto	ditto 1805,	1 11
Coffin's Park Point,	John Harcourt, 1804,	2 11 2
ditto	ditto 1805,	2 13 8
Manor Point,	James Byrn, 1804,	18 3
ditto	ditto 1805,	19 2
Seegar's Hazard, Pock Hickory Ridge,	ditto 1804,	2 10 3
ditto	ditto 1805,	2 12 9
Land adjoining Mill unknown,	Capt. John Campbell, 1804,	1 12 11
Sarah's Portion,	Gafford's Heirs, 1804,	1 3 4
ditto	ditto 1805,	1 9 9
Contention Point,	William Harris's Heirs, 1804,	13 9
ditto	ditto 1805,	14 5
House & Lot Kings-town,	Lazams Tithe's Heirs, 1804,	5 6
ditto	ditto 1805,	5 10
Bridgewater, Tilghman's Friendship & Hazard's Addition,	Joshua M'ers, 1804,	1 3 2
ditto	ditto 1805,	2 2 2

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax, JOHN BROWNE, jun. Clk. December 16, 1805, 4

#### For Sale.

THAT new and elegant brick house and lot of ground, formerly the property of *Jam. Lambdin*, situate on Washington-street, Easton. The advantageous situation of this property, and the accommodating terms on which it will be sold, will, no doubt, excite attention; as not more than one fourth in cash will be required, and the remainder in three annual installments. Application to Jaz. Earle, junr. or the subscriber, will be attended to. If not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 24th of December, it will POSITIVELY BE SOLD ON THAT DAY at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, with bond and approved security. WILLIAM HARRISON, junr. November 19, 1805. 15

#### Public sale.

By Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock at the former residence of FRANCES GIBSON, late of Talbot county deceased, near Wye Mills,

TWO young NEGRO MEN, one to serve seven, the other eleven years; and a young Woman to serve eight years. A credit of nine months will be given, and bond with approved security required.

At the same time I will hire for the ensuing year, several NEGROES, among whom will be a good Sawyer, and a valuable Cook-woman, all belonging to the estate of the said deceased.

WILLIAM E. SETH, Ex'or. of Frances Gibson, dec'd. Head of Wye, Decem- } ber 10, 1805. 16

#### Notice.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to either of the estates of Henry or William Calfon, late of Caroline county deceased, to come forward and settle the same without delay, as it is not in his power to give further indulgence. Likewise all persons indebted to him for property purchased at the vendue of said Mr. Henry Calfon, or any other wife, that if the same is not punctually discharged by the first day of January next, their respective accounts and obligations will be placed in the hands of proper officers for speedy recovery, without respect to persons. And also, all persons having claims against either of the above named Messrs. Calfons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or otherwise they will by law be barred from the benefit of the same. He also offers for RENT the ensuing year, the Houses and Lots at present occupied by Mr. John L. Hall as a Tavern, in Hillsborough. This is a two story framed Dwelling House, with a flush cellar, a Stable and Carriage-house, a well of good water in the yard, and about one and a half acres of ground attached thereto, all of which are in tolerably comfortable repair, and would well suit a Tavern-keeper or Tradesman—which will be rented on reasonable terms. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1805.

JOHN BOON, Ex'or. of H. Calfon and adm'or de bonis bon of Wm. Calfon. 6

#### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of DEBORAH DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, whether by bill, bond, account, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make full payment of their respective debts to the subscriber, at or before the day aforesaid, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced for the recovery of the same, without further notice. Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1805. WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'r.

#### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, are desired to produce them, duly authenticated to the subscribers, or one of them, for payment.—And all persons indebted to the estate are requested to call and settle their respective notes, bonds and accounts without delay; otherwise it will be necessary for the subscribers to institute suits against them to enable them to complete their administration.

PETER EDMONDSON, } Ex'ors. ENNALLS MARTIN, } Easton, December 17, 1805. 4

#### In Chancery, Decem: 6, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Tubman Lowes, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Lewis Gunby* deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of April next.—Provided a copy of this order be thrice inserted in the Easton new-paper before the fifteenth day of February next. The report shews that 263 acres of land lying in Somerset county, was sold for 800 dollars and 50 cents. True copy.

Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, 39 REG. C. CL. CH.

#### Carriage Horse for sale.

TO BE SOLD, A VALUABLE bay Horse, rising nine years old, fifteen hands an inch high, trotts fast, is found, and particularly steady in a single as well as double Carriage; also a good Saddle Horse. For further particulars apply to the Printer. December 10, 1805. 3



In order to lay before our readers this morning, the highly important foreign articles which we received by the last mails, a variety of domestic matter and advertisements are deferred for the present.

In the Legislature of this state, on Wednesday last leave was given to bring in a bill to establish a tribunal for the administration of justice in Chancery cases on the eastern shore, and to repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as are incompatible therewith.

Among the audacious falsehoods, which so frequently disgrace some of our public prints, we perceive one in the New-York Evening Post and United States Gazette, representing a quarrel, and even assault and battery, to have taken place between Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Leib. We confine this notice to saying that there is not a word of truth in the whole story, that no combat or quarrel has taken place, and that no misunderstanding subsists between them. Nat. Intell.

We rejoice to find that there is a prospect of the repeal of the act of the South Carolina legislature authorizing the importation of slaves. Accounts from Columbia, as late as December 4, state that the House of Representatives had the day preceding, adopted a resolution, appointing a committee to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves in that state, from beyond seas or elsewhere, by the bold majority of 61 to 27.

This looks as if the sentiment had been roused, and as if the representatives of the people were in earnest, about to wipe off from the character of the state one of the darkest blot on its name. The same accounts represent it as probable that the repealing bill will pass the senate by a majority of two votes. ib

#### Notice.

A DINNER will be provided on Friday next, the 27th inst. at Capt. Frazer's Tavern in Easton, for all Ancient York Masons in this and the neighboring counties, who may think proper to join in celebrating the Anniversary of St. John's day. By order of St. Thomas Lodge, JOHN L. KERR, } Stewards. WM. S. BISHOP, }

#### Notice.

THE subscriber having declined business, and transferred all his stock in trade to Mr. John Stevens, junr. earnestly solicits all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, immediately to discharge the same. Those whose accounts have been standing a considerable time, (some of them upwards of three years,) may rest assured that little further indulgence will be given.

JOHN STEVENS, junr.

Easton, December 24, 1805.

#### JOHN KELLIE

Having purchased the entire stock in trade of Dr. John Stevens, junr. comprehending a LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT

MEDICINES, Drugs, Perfumes, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. and intending to carry on the business of an APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST in all its various branches, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Stevens, solicits a portion of custom of his friends and the public in general, and at the same time pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to the strict and prompt discharge of his business, and that they shall be furnished with the best Medicines, and at the most reduced prices.

Easton, December 24, 1805.

#### To Rent,

FOR the ensuing year, the DWELLING HOUSE, out houses, garden, and the lot adjoining the same, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Dickinson. Apply to WILLIAM FRAZIER, in Caroline, or to DAVID KERR, junr. in Easton.

December 24, 1805.

#### LITERATURE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he intends to open an ACADEMY in Centerville on the first Monday in January next, for the Education of youth of both sexes, where he will teach, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, (in theory and practice,) Navigation, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c.

He flatters himself the unwearied assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will entitle him to a continuance of that patronage which he has already experienced.

MICHAEL W. HOPKINS.

Centerville, Dec. 24, 1805.

#### CAREY'S

American Pocket Atlas, is just received at the Star Office.

#### Important Naval Engagement.

New York, Dec. 17.

Capt. STANTON, in the fast sailing ship NEPTUNE, arrived in 35 days from Liverpool, and is the bearer of the Most IMPORTANT NEWS which the Editors of the New York Gazette now give, in detail, from London papers to the 8th ult.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

To the official details of the destruction of the combined fleets, we are enabled to add some interesting particulars which occurred before and during the action, and some circumstances relative to our immortal Nelson. When Lord Nelson found that, by his skillful manoeuvres, he had placed the enemy in such a situation, that they could not avoid an engagement, he displayed the utmost animation, and his usual confidence of victory; he said to Capt. Hardy, and the other officers who surrounded him on the quarter-deck, "now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at least make sure of twenty of them. I shall probably lose a leg, but that will be purchasing a victory cheaply." The Victory, his Lordship's ship being lashed to the Santissima Trinidad his Lordship was entirely exposed, as well to the fire of the cannon as the musquetry from the tops, from which a constant fire was kept up. He wore the insignia of the Crescent, and of the other Orders, the honorable rewards of the glorious exploits which he had achieved. So splendid a mark could not fail to attract the notice of the enemy, and Capt. Hardy, alarmed for his safety repeatedly entreated him, from the commencement of the action to change his coat; but his mind was too much occupied with the scene to think of personal danger. About the middle of the action his Lordship's secretary was killed at his side; and shortly after, a musket ball, fired from the tops of the Santissima Trinidad, grazed his Lordship's shoulder, and, entering his left breast, passed through his lungs. The Hero instantly fell. He was immediately carried below, and the surgeon pronounced the wound mortal. His Lordship lived about an hour, during the whole of which time he remained perfectly collected, and displayed the same heroic magnanimity in the arms of death, that had marked his conduct in every action of his glorious life! A few minutes before he expired, he ordered Capt. Hardy to be called to him; when the captain came, he asked how many of the enemy's ships had struck? the captain answered, that as nearly as he could ascertain, fifteen sail of the line had struck their colours. His Lordship then, with that fervent piety which as strongly marked his character, as skill and courage, returned thanks to the Almighty; then turning to Captain Hardy, he said, "I know I am dying. I could have wished to survive to breathe my last upon British ground; but the will of God be done!" In a few moments he expired!!!

The last signal Lord Nelson made was such as cannot, and never will be forgot: it was by telegraph—"That England expected every man would do his duty." Thus died, in the 48 year of his age the greatest commander that ever adorned the British navy, leaving behind him—clarum et venerabile nomen gentibus, name dear to Great Britain, and an example of heroism that will inspire his gallant companions in arms to emulate his virtues, and live in the remembrance of a grateful posterity. It may excite some surprise that the combined fleet, though so much superior in number, should venture to meet a fleet, commanded by Lord Nelson, from whom they had fled over one half of the globe panic struck at his name, when he had only eleven sail of the line. We understand that the scarcity of provisions rendered it impossible for them to stay much longer in Cadiz. Orders were given to Villeneuve, that he must risk an action, should he perceive any material diminution of the English fleet. From a private letter, transmitted some time ago, from his Lordship, it appeared that he had intelligence of these orders, and formed his plan accordingly. When his Lordship dispatched Admiral Louis, in the beginning of last month for provision and water to Tetuan, with seven sail of the line and some frigates, he expected of course, that the French admiral would come out to give him battle. He then communicated his plan of attack to all his captains, who answered, unanimously, that the plan was so wisely concerted, it must succeed; and they would all pledge their lives for the result. His Lordship, on receiving this answer, declared it was one of the happiest circumstances of his life.

The number of killed and wounded will probably prove to be above 1000. The Victory is said to have lost 150 men.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

Wednesday, November 6, 1805.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 6.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock, A. M. from Vice Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships off Cadiz:

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22. Sir, the ever to be lamented death of

Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict of the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th inst. it was communicated to the Commander in Chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea; as they failed with light winds westward, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Strait's entrance, with the British Squadron, consisting of 27 ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Straits.

On Monday the 21st instant, at day light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about 7 leagues, the enemy was discovered about 6 or 7 leagues to the eastward, the wind about west and very light; the commander in chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in order of sailing, a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty three ships (of which 18 were French and 15 Spanish) commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, were with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward; so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abast the beam; before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second ahead, and altern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to have a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships.

Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear, but the French and Spanish ships were mixed, without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines went down.

The Commander in Chief in the Victory, led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at 12 o'clock by the leading ships of the column breaking the enemy's line, the commander in chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in an altern, altern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy; the muzzles of their guns; the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honorable to their officers, but the attack on them was irresistible; and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant his Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About 3 P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken, the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's Squadron nineteen ships of the line (of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna) with three flag officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, (the commander in chief) Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice Admiral, and the Spanish Rear Admiral, Don Balazar Hidalgo Ciferros.

After such a victory, it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merit should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achille (a French 74) after having surrendered by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up; two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I will make it known to their Lordships; the Temeraire was boarded, by accident or design, by a French on one side, and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous; but in the end, the combined engines were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men.

I have not only to lament, in common with the British Navy, and the British nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the loss of a Hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought; his Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell, and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the number that have fallen will be found to be very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals; a service captain Blackwood performed with the greatest attention. After the action, I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to leeward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation, many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good Providence which aided us through such a day, preserved us thro' the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will all ride safe until these gales shall be over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg leave to congratulate their Lordships on a victory, which, I hope will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's Crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

WM. MARSDEN, Esq.  
The order in which the ships of the British Squadron attacked the Combined Fleets, on the 21st of October, 1805.

Victory	Royal Sovereign
Temeraire	Mars
Neptune	Belleisle
Conquerer	Tonnant
Leviathan	Bellerophon
Ajax	Colossus
Orion	Achille
Agamemnon	Polyphemus
Minotaur	Revenge
Spartiate	Swinture
Britannia	Defence
Africa	Thunderer
Euryalus	Defiance
Sirius	Prince
Phoebe	Dreadnought
Naiad	
Pickle Schooner	
Entrepreneur cutter	

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

Euryalus, Oct. 25.

SIR—In my letter of the 22d, I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's Squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it—since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against of my skill prevent.

On the 22d in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather which however did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen) and towing them off to the westward, when I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow of the Neptune; but, on the 23d, the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-ropes, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind; and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk; on the afternoon of that day the remnant of the combined fleet, ten sail of ships who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge as if meaning to attack them which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships and form to leeward for their defence, all this retarded the progress of the bulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leeward most that could be cleared of the men, considering the keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence, compared with the chance of their falling into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task, in the high sea which

was running. I hope, however, it had been accomplished to a considerable extent; I entrusted it to skillful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The captains of the Prince and Neptune, cleared the Trinidad and sunk her.

Captain Hope, Bayton and Malesherbes, who joined the fleet this morning from Gibraltar had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk after the Swiftsure, while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, has sunk as her side was entirely beaten in; and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship; Vice Admiral Don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phoebe and Naiad and Melampus joined the 22d and the Emydice and Scout the 23d), I shall collect the other flag officers with their flags, and send them to England; if they do not all go to the bottom, to be laid at his Majesty's feet.

There were four thousand troops embarked under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure.

I am Sir, &c.  
(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

Admiral Collingwood is appointed commander in the Mediterranean, with the same powers Lord Nelson had. Several ships have failed to reinforce that fleet.

Married on Tuesday evening 16th inst. Mr. William Harrison, of this county, to Miss Martha Dent, of Baltimore.

In Chancery, Dec. 11, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Charles Emory, of the real estate of Jeremiah Colton, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of March next:—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern news paper thrice before the tenth day of February next. The report states that 171 acres and an eighth of land lying in Dorchester county, sold for 2440 dollars; and another tract called Love Hall, lying in Talbot county, said to contain ten acres of land, sold for 1000 dollars.

True copy.  
JESSE DANIEL HANCOCK, Notary Public.

REG. CUR. CAN.

#### Twentyfive Cents Reward

WILL be paid to any person who will take up and bring to the subscriber, living in Centerville, NATHAN STARKEY, an apprentice boy, who ran away on Saturday the sixteenth instant.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

December 24, 1805.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE and lot at present occupied by Mrs. Holmes on Washington-street. There are two rooms below and two above stairs, cellar, stable, and garden. The house is well calculated for a store and dwelling. Possession may be had on the first day of January next. For further particulars apply to

FREEBORN BANNING.

Talbot county, December 17, 1805.

Notice.

THE creditors of Mrs. Sarah Davidson, deceased, are requested to meet at the Court house on the sixteenth day of June next, to receive their dividend of her estate. Those that neglect this notice will be excluded by law from receiving any part of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1805.

SARAH BRASCU, Executrix.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Wayman, late of Talbot county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber; and those indebted to said deceased estate, are warned to make immediate payment to him.

THOMAS WAYMAN, Adm'r. of T. Wayman.

Talbot county, Dec. 17, 1805.

ADVANTAGEOUS STAND FOR BUSINESS.

To Rent for the ensuing Year.

A STORE HOUSE, Dwelling House, and Granary, formerly occupied by William Clayland deceased, and lately by the subscriber. There being but one Store at the place now, and none other of consequence within a large space; it is presumed to be a stand equal to any on the Eastern Shore. Any person wishing to rent may know the terms by applying to

JOHN LUCAS, Jr.

December 17, 1805.

To be Rented,

THE House and lot near the Court house, at present occupied by Mr. James Roper—the house is convenient and in good order—possession may be had the first day of January next. For further particulars apply to Solomon Lowe, or at the Star Office.

WILLIAM G. LOWE.

December 10, 1805.



# Legislature of Maryland.

## SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, December 5.

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

The speaker being absent, from indisposition, Lloyd Dorsey, Esq. was elected, by ballot, speaker pro tem.

The house, according to order, proceeded to the consideration of the bill, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands, and, on motion, the question was put, that the said bill be recommitted? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 44—Nays 4.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the more effectual preservation of wild deer in Somerset county, endorsed, "will pass;" which was ordered to be engrossed; and the bill to vest temporary powers in the several clerks in the several counties of this state, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message, notifying the appointment of a committee to join in comparing and examining engrossed bills.

Mr. Dickinson, from the committee on the memorial of the trustees of the academy at Easton, delivers a report.

A petition from Thomas Goldborough, and others, of Caroline county, was read and referred.

Ordered, That one hundred copies of the act vesting temporary powers in the several clerks in the several counties of this state be immediately published, and the governor is hereby requested to transmit, as soon as may be, one copy to each of the clerks and registers of wills of the several counties.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Friday, December 6.

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

The supplement to the act to establish a market, and to build a market house, in the western precincts of Baltimore, and for the regulation of the same, was read the second time and passed, and, with the further additional supplement to the act for marking and bounding lands, and the bill to open a road from the Pennsylvania line to the tide water on Sulquehanna river, was sent to the senate.

On motion, the question was put, that the bill, entitled, an act to provide for the election of the governor by the people, and abolish all those parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to a council to the governor, and the time and manner of electing the governor, and for other purposes, be referred to the first day of June next? Determined in the negative—Yeas 23—Nays 35.

The question was then put, that the said bill be made the order of the day for Thursday next? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Sudler delivers a bill, entitled, an act to continue the act therein mentioned; which was read.

Ordered, That the bill concerning the estates tail, be made the order of the day for Friday next.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution relative to the investment in the Farmers Bank, endorsed, "assented to;" also the bill authorizing James Hackett, and others, securities of James R. Pratt, late Sheriff, and John B. Hackett and Richard E. Harrison, late collectors of Queen Ann's county, to complete the collection of the money due the said sheriff and collectors, and the bill to enable James Walker, John S. Belt and Archibald Dorsey, to complete the collection of the county tax in certain districts in Anne Arundel county, severally endorsed, "will pass;" which were ordered to be engrossed; also a letter from John Kilty, Esq. enclosing an account of taxes received by him as register of the land office; which was read.

A petition from Thomas and John C. Hynson, of Kent county, was read and referred.

On motion, the question was put, that the bill annulling the marriage of Mary Kline, of the city of Baltimore, and Jacob Kline her husband, be postponed until the first day of June next? Determined in the negative.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the said bill, and the question was put, shall the preamble to the said bill be stricken out? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, shall the bill pass? Determined in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 46.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Saturday, December 7.

The house met. Present as on yesterday.

day. The speaker appears in the house, and resumes the chair. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

A petition from Samuel T. Wright, of Queen Ann's county, praying a special act of insolvency, was read and referred.

Ordered, That the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, be made the order of the day for Monday the sixteenth instant.

Leave given to bring in a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the better regulation of apprentices.

On the second reading of the report and resolution relative to the Easton academy, the question was put, that the words "Easton academe" be inserted in the said resolution after the words "trustees?" Resolved in the affirmative.

The resolution being read throughout, the question was put, will the house concur with the said report and assent to the resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read; and the bill confirming the title of Ignatius to the land therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass;" which was ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bill for the encouragement of learning in this state, and for other purposes, be made the order of the day for Wednesday the eighteenth instant.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Monday, December 8.

The house met. Present as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read. Messrs. Enalls and Frazier appeared in the house.

The bill granting additional compensation to the harbour master of the port of Baltimore, the bill to lay out and open a road in Harford county, the bill for the relief of Henry Stevenson, of Baltimore county, and the resolution relative to the Easton academy, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Hawkins delivers a bill, entitled, on act authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of rebuilding the steeple of the German reformed church in Frederick-town, in Frederick county; which was read.

Ordered, That the bill for the encouragement of learning in this state be recommitted for amendment.

Ordered, That the committee of claims allow on the journal of accounts to the honorable the speaker, the amount of postage paid by him on a package to him directed, on a subject to be presented to the consideration of the house of delegates, from the representatives of Jean Baptiste Chirac.

Petitions from Joseph G. Daffin, of Caroline county, Richard Nichols and Eliha Stanbury, of the city of Baltimore, and John Simmonds, of Talbot county, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Mr. Waters delivers a report on the petition of John B. Colvin, in his favor; which was read.

The bill to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Saint Mary's county into elections, was read the second time and passed.

On motion, the house proceeded to ballot for four gentlemen to be added to the committee appointed to bring in a bill authorizing a branch or branches to the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Mr. Bruce, Mr. Plater, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Linthicum, were elected.

Mr. Enalls delivers a bill entitled, An act to prevent persons staking out lines across the rivers Transquakin and Chickwicomico, in Dorchester county; which was read.

Mr. Sturgis delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing the laying out a road in Worcester county from Mitchell's Causeway to intersect the Soccom road leading to Broad creek; which was read.

Mr. Watts delivers a bill, entitled, An act relating to the jurisdiction of the high court of chancery, general court and county courts, and for other purposes; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, December 10.

The house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Duer, Mr. Ayres and Mr. Stuart. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. B. Mackall and Mr. Cockey appeared in the house.

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

Mr. Shaaf delivers a bill, entitled, A further additional supplementary act to the act entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers; which was read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to lay out and open a road from the Pennsylvania line, by John Frey's forge on Ostorara creek to the tide water on the

Sulquehanna, in Cecil county, endorsed "will pass;" which was ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

### A List of Tracts and Lots

OF LAND in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1805, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names	Names of Lands & No. Lots.	Acres.	Taxes due 1805 D. C.
Charles Boyles	118	50	9
Michael Boyer	436	50	9
William Bell	William son's Dis covery, Clifton,	400	39
Wm. Bell	J. Stinemetz & T's Jones	320	
Wm. Baker	Sportsman's Fields,	280	3 17
J. Burnham	2294,		
Baily E. Clark	2295,		
	2296,		
	2267,	200	36
	1397,	50	9
	3600,		
	3601,		
	3602,	200	36
George Cook	3349,	100	70
James Cook	Bottom,	50	21
Peter Caf-	193		
nave's heirs,	52, 1928		
	1304,		
	1944,		
	1616,		
	2019,		
	1942,		
	966, 894		
	1780,		
	441,		
	1842,		
	1048,		
	1000,		
	1972,		
	2018,		
	1160,		
	342,		
	1330,		
	27, 1244		
	1700,	1000	2 7
John Doyle	3038,		
	3166,	100	18
J. Fitzhugh	Part E-		
	dens Pa-		
	radise re-	1000	3 48
Phil. Graybell	gained,	50	9
Solomon Geer	441,		
	3126,		
	1720,	100	18
Jas. Greenleaf	Part		
	Spruce		
	Spring,	50	
Robert Gover	Durham	384	1 54
	3129,		
	2425,		
	1325,		
	1425,		
	4055,		
	248, 833		
	195, 210		
Wm. & John W. Glenn	1334,	500	90
	1454,		
	1455,		
	1456,		
Levi Hughes	1461,	200	36
	3194,		
	3195,		
	3196,		
Adam Hope	3197,	200	36
	2583,		
	2586,		
Robert Hughes	2587,	150	27
	Locust		
	Ridge		
	Re-sur-		
	vayed,	731	5 10
Eliha Jarrett	135, 15,		
	4036,		
	1935,		
	56, 131,		
	932,		
	2536,		
	241,		
	1267,	500	90
Bennett Jar-	3158,		
rett	921, 923	150	27
Ths. Johnson	Promis-		
	ed Land,	1200	
	Thomas		
	& Ann,	2000	
	Peace &		
	Plenty,	1500	
	Part		
	Spruce		
	Spring,	64	
	263, 50		
	acre lots	13150	36 71
Ths. John-	296 lots		
son & James	from		
Greenleaf,	No. 500		
	to 799		
	inclusive		
	except		
	661, 662		
	684, and		
	688,	14800	26 64
Henry Kuhn	2736,		
	2737,		
	2738,		
	2739,	200	36
H'y. Kemp	Sugar		
& Lawrence	Camp,	10	
Brengle,	Partnership,	7 1/2	19
	Savage		
Randolph B.	Ridge,	1091	
Latimer,	Buck		
	Ridge,	151	
	Glade		
	Farm,	250	
	3896,		
	3897,		
	3898,		
	3899,		

James Miller	359, 487	600	5 42
Peter Mantz	929, 417	200	36
	2709,		
	2710,		
	2719,		
	2720,	200	36
Samuel Nor-	Nor-		
wood,	wood's		
	Farm,	200	
	4097,		
	1734,		
	3046,	150	83
John Orme	Part		
	Orme's		
	Millseat,	50	
	Relicity,	183	
	894, 966		
	1842,		
	1942,		
	1972,		
	2018,		
	2017,	350	1 62
Rich. J. Orme	Lovely,	119 1/2	50
Rezin Offert	4165,	50	9
John Pollard	2029,		
	1244,		
	850,	130	27
Robert Peter,	The		
junt,	mark A		
	mened,	413 1/2	11 62
John Ritchie	Pott's		
	Adven-		
	ture,	750	
	Consti-		
	tution		
	Vale,	301	
	Addi-		
	tion to		
	Hunt-		
	ing		
	Ground,	533 1/2	
	Rich		
	Glade,	306	
	Elk Lick	210	
	1351,		
	1392,		
	1493,		
	1304,	200	8 55
Christopher	2741,		
Richmond,	2742,		
	2743,		
John Randle	2385,	150	27
	2386,		
	2386,	100	18
John Rofs,	4158,	50	9
John Schief	1237,	50	9
John H. Stone	1382,		
	1733, 20		
	1545, 70		
	437, 286		
	4057,		
	211, 933		
	1482,		
	446, 378		
	1915,		
	1923,		
	2539,		
	164, 465		
	2038,		
	1132,		
	1801,		
	951,		
	1803,		
	242,		
	1703,		
	858,	1300	
	Addi-		
	tion to		
	Hotel,	865	5 33
Guarvus	Orme's		
Scott's Heirs,	Atten-		
	tion,	684	
	Chestnut		
	Grove,	461	
	Now or		
	Never,	600	
	Hard		
	Strug-		
	gle,	1554	10 31
John Stoddert	Part		
	Granty,	108 1/2	39
J. Thompson	1136,	50	9
Edwd. Wright	217,		
	3039,		
	1289,		
	2540,		
	1190,		
	118,	300	54
Philip L. Web-	375,		
ster,	1466,		
Abraham Van	Diadem,	100	
bibber	Orme's	1696	
	Delight,	333 1/2	
	Orme's		
	Choice,	377 1/2	
	The Ge-		
	neral's		
	Will,	440	
	Friend-		
	ship,	50	
	Elk gar-		
	dene,	5421	
	Orme's		
	Discove-		
	very,	384 1/2	
	1335,		
	1338,		
	3349,		
	3450,		
	3451,		
	3452,		
	3453,		
	3454,		
	3255,		
	3456,		
	3450,	550	36 27
James West,	2081,		
junt,	1005,	100	18
Wm. Woods,	2733,		
	2735,		
	2736,		
	2397,	150	27
John Will-	2022,		
mott, junt,	310, 811		
	Part		
Wm. Brown	Flowerly	200	36
	Meads,	510	1 77
	Pari		
	Road		
Joseph James	Lick,	37	
	Ingar		
	Camp,	8 1/2	26

Wm. Sudger	Part Al-		
	legany,	8	
Wm. Lovell	4021,	50	
	Bodhags		
	Coal		
	Mine,	71	37
	Lot 28		
Harmaus All-	Cumber-		
rick's,	land,		
	167 &		





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

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1805.

[NO. 19....33.]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR  
ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—  
No paper can be discontinued until the same  
is paid for.  
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three  
weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and con-  
tinued for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week.

## Notice.

THE persons owning or claiming  
the several tracts of land and lots,  
contained in the annexed list, lying and  
being in Queen Ann's county, charged  
with the county tax thereon, are hereby  
notified, that unless such taxes, with the  
additional charges for advertising, &c. shall  
be paid to the Collector of said county  
within thirty days after the date hereof,  
that the same (or such parts as will be ne-  
cessary to raise the sum due thereon) will  
be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,  
for the payment of the same.

Names of Land & Lots.	Persons charged therewith.	Amount of Taxes. £. S. D.
Todley Point & Neglect,	James Bree, for 1804,	4 18 8
Ditto,	ditto, 1805,	3 3 6
Perfetti's Farm,	James Harris, for Perfetti's	
Ditto	Heirs, 1804,	12 10
One Lot,	ditto 1805,	13 6
Ditto	Caleb Rickett's	
Ditto	Heirs, 1804,	3 8
Ditto	ditto 1805,	1 11
Coffin's Park	John Hardesty,	
Point,	He, 1804,	2 11 2
Ditto	ditto 1805,	2 13 8
Manor Point.	James Byrn,	
Ditto	ditto 1804,	18 3
Ditto	ditto 1805,	19 2
Seegar's Haz- ard, Pock Hic- kory Ridge,	Levinus Clark- son,	
Ditto	ditto 1804,	2 10 3
Ditto	ditto 1805,	2 12 9
Land adjoining Mill unknown,	Capt. John Campbell,	
Ditto	ditto 1804,	1 12 11
Sarah's Por- tion,	Gifford's	
Ditto	Heirs, 1804,	1 8 4
Ditto	ditto 1805,	1 9 9
Conventon Point,	William Har- ris's Heirs,	
Ditto	ditto 1804,	13 9
Ditto	ditto 1805,	14 5
House & Lot Kings-town,	Lazaro Til- le's Heirs,	
Ditto	ditto 1804,	5 6
Ditto	ditto 1805,	5 10
Bridge-water, Tighman's Friendship & Hazard's Ad- dition,	Joshua Miers, ditto 1804,	1 3 2
Ditto	ditto 1805,	2 2 2

By order of the  
Commissioners of the Tax,  
JOHN BROWNE, jun. Clk.  
December 16, 1805.

## Notice.

THE subscriber having declined busi-  
ness, and transferred all his stock  
in trade to Mr. John Kellie, earnestly so-  
licits all persons indebted to him, either by  
bond, note or book account, immediately  
to discharge the same:—Those whose ac-  
counts have been standing a considerable  
time, (some of them upwards of three  
years,) may rest assured that little further  
indulgence will be given.

JOHN STEVENS, junr.  
Easton, December 24, 1805.

## JOHN KELLIE

Having purchased the entire stock in trade of  
Dr. John Stevens, junr. comprehending a  
LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT

MEDICINES, Drugs, Perfumes, Dyes,  
Patent Medicines, &c. &c. and in-  
tending to carry on the business of an A-  
POTHECARY and DRUGGIST in all  
its various branches, in the house lately  
occupied by Dr. Stevens, solicits a portion  
of custom of his friends and the public in  
general, and at the same time pledges  
himself that nothing on his part shall be  
wanting in the strict and prompt discharge  
of his business, and that they shall be fur-  
nished with the best Medicines, and at the  
most reduced prices.

Easton, December 24, 1805.

## John & Thomas Meredith

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

Among which are—  
SUPERFINE and Flannels  
Scarfe Cloths Rose & Stripe Blan-  
Nap & plain Coat- kets  
Lindseys  
Plains 4-4 and 6-4 figured  
Kerseys & plain Cambric  
Halshtick Mullins  
Bonnets Cord for Black and colour'd  
Vests, &c. Cambric Mullins  
Swanflorws Chamberly Mullins  
Spanish and Lambs Fancy Calico &c. &c.  
Wool Hosiery

And an assortment of GROCERIES  
and HARDWARE—all of which being  
laid in on the best terms, will be sold very  
cheap for Cash.  
Easton, October 15, 1805.

From the Salem Register.

The federal editors are loud in their  
clamors against the administration, be-  
cause the British capture our vessels.—  
They dexterously shift the blame from  
their English friends to our government.  
When the English adjudicated 500 A-  
merican vessels to '94 and '95 in the  
Washington administration, they were as  
humble as spaniel dogs. Retaliation was  
never thought of by federalists at that  
time; they seemed to kiss the rod that  
whipped them. Mr. Jay was sent to  
London, and had the honor to kiss the  
majesty's hand (for his great toe, it is not  
recollected which) once or twice, and a  
treaty was the consequence. Ten years  
afterwards we got payment for these ad-  
judications, and received about four mil-  
lions of dollars, upon paying nearly three  
millions for tory debts, &c. under an ar-  
ticle of the treaty which the federalists  
said would not cost us a cent. Our mer-  
chants who had suffered, it is meant such  
as knew their interest, liked the treaty,  
because it held out indemnification for  
their losses, but they over-looked the com-  
mercial disadvantages and restrictions  
which the treaty entailed upon their  
country. The treaty enlarged the list of  
contraband articles to an extent unknown  
before. Provisions were authorized to be  
seized in certain cases. American ships  
in the East India trade were not permit-  
ted to go to Europe from India, but  
forced to come directly to America, with  
their cargoes, however inconvenient this  
might be. Blockades were left uncertain.  
We bound ourselves to lay no additional  
duties on English goods, &c. except such  
as were common to all other nations, and  
then the British reserved the right to  
countervail us—and above all we en-  
gaged not to confiscate British property or  
debts in our country, in case of war break-  
ing out, (but, by the way Major Russell  
has lately told us that this is mere moon-  
shine, for he agrees that war annihilates  
all treaties.) Besides submitting to these  
injurious articles, Mr. Jay stipulated that  
we should not "export any sugar, coffee,  
cotton, cocoa, from the United States in A-  
merican vessels, to any part of the world re-  
asonable sea stores excepted."!! Here we  
might pause, and assert that the late Bri-  
tish captures bear a strong resemblance  
to this provision of that hard treaty.—  
What! American vessels not carry any  
cotton, sugar, or coffee to Europe, because  
it suited the British policy! The article  
containing this monstrous privation was  
abolished but the mere intension of it  
shows how little Mr. Jay was acquaint-  
ed with the interest of his country, and  
how ill disposed to assert her right to a  
free commerce. But the worst is not yet  
detailed. The treaty was silent on feve-  
ral important matters. It provided no  
security for captures after its ratification,  
and we saw the consequences which fol-  
lowed—a wide spread depredation of our  
property on the ocean, as it was severely  
felt from her cruizers from '94 to the  
peace of Amiens. The imprellment of  
our seamen was not noticed, and 200 3000  
brave men were left on board British  
men of war and guard ships six or eight  
year to fight the battles of George 3d,  
without the two federal administrations  
doing much, if any thing, to procure their  
release. The treaty professed to give  
reciprocal advantages, and the advantages  
were all on the side of England. These  
things are now only mentioned, to point  
out the inconsistency of some of the fe-  
deralists who are vociferous in condemn-  
ing the present administration at this  
time, on account of the late English cap-  
tures when it is well known Mr. Jefferson  
is doing all in his power to arrest the  
mischief, by proper and energetic repre-  
sentations to the British government. But  
the charge against the federalists is this;  
they palliated and excused the British  
during General Washington's and Mr.  
Adams's administration, for the same  
things they now charge upon Mr. Jef-  
ferson's administration. While the re-  
publicans have been uniformly consistent  
in these particulars: they boldly spoke  
against the former captures, and they as  
loudly and as justly condemn those of the  
present period. They have never whined  
and cried to the British court to take the  
commerce of the country into their pro-  
tection. They have written no letter to  
ask convey for merchantmen, and there-  
fore experienced the mortification on seeing  
the ships of their country plundered be-  
fore their eyes, by the vessels of war en-  
gaged to afford them protection. If los-  
ses have happened to our trade by the  
French, Spanish or English cruizers, it  
has not been owing to a treaty with either  
which sacrificed the best commercial pri-  
vileges which a neutral nation enjoyed.

When federal editors arraign the con-  
duct of the present administration, it  
would be well for them to cast their eye  
back upon the conduct of the two others  
which preceded it. With respect to neu-  
tral rights, the voice of all republican A-  
merica cannot be mistaken. We are  
justly entitled to a free trade, in our na-  
tive as well as foreign articles, not con-  
traband of war. We have a right to sup-  
ply all the belligerent nations and their  
colonies with innocent and lawful mer-  
chandise, and to receive in payment  
their manufactures and produce, which  
we have also the right to dispose of after-  
wards in any foreign market most conve-  
nient to be visited by our trading vessels.  
—When the belligerent nations violate  
these rights, they commit aggressions  
which we may oppose with force. Re-  
taliation may be employed, when justice  
is refused; or negotiation may be justifi-  
ably resorted to, and if this fails, the na-  
tion may redress the wrong by declaring  
war, or retaliating in any milder way, as  
policy or prudence may dictate.

## LITERATURE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform  
his friends, and the public in ge-  
neral, that he intends to open an ACADE-  
MY in Centreville on the first Monday in  
January next, for the Education of youth  
of both sexes, where he will teach, Read-  
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry,  
Trigonometry, Surveying, (in theory and  
practice,) Navigation, Geography, with  
the use of the Globes, &c.

He flatters himself the unwearied assid-  
uity and attention he means to use, in or-  
der to facilitate the progress of his pupils  
in the aforesaid branches of literature, will  
entitle him to a continuance of that pa-  
tronage which he has already experienced.  
MICHAEL W. HOPKINS.  
Centreville, Dec. 24, 1805.

In Chancery, Decem. 6, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by  
Tabman Lewis, Trustee for the sale  
of the real estate of Levin Gahby deceased,  
shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause  
to the contrary be shown before the first  
day of April next, when a copy of  
this order be thrice inserted in the Easton  
newspaper before the fifteenth day of  
February next. The report states that  
263 acres of land lying in Somerset coun-  
ty, was sold for 800 dollars and 50 cents.  
True copy.  
Test,  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
39 REG. CUR. CAN.

In Chancery, Dec. 11, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by  
Charles Emory, of the real estate of  
Jeremiah Clifton, as stated in his report,  
shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause  
to the contrary be shown before the first  
day of March next:—Provided a copy of  
this order be inserted in the Easton new-  
paper thrice before the tenth day of Fe-  
bruary next. The report states that 171  
acres and an eighth of land lying in Dor-  
chester county, sold for 2440 dollars, and one  
other tract called Love Hall, lying in Tal-  
bot county, said to contain ten acres of  
land, sold for 1000 dollars.  
True copy.  
Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
3 REG. CUR. CAN.

## EDUCATION.

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

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

## To Rent,

FOR the ensuing year, the DWELL-  
ING HOUSE, out houses, garden,  
and the lot adjoining the same, belonging  
to the estate of Mrs. Dickinson.—Apply  
to WILLIAM FRAZIER, in Caroline,  
or to DAVID KERR, junr. in Easton.  
December 24, 1805.

ADVANTAGEOUS STAND FOR  
BUSINESS.

## To Rent for the ensuing Year,

A STORE HOUSE, Dwelling House,  
and Granary, formerly occupied by  
William Clayland deceased, and lately by  
the subscriber. There being but one Store  
at the place now, and none other of con-  
sequence within a large space, it is pre-  
sumed to be a stand equal to any on the  
Eastern Shore. Any person wishing to  
rent may know the terms by applying to  
JOHN LUCAS, 3d.  
December 17, 1805.

## CONGRESS.

### PROCEEDINGS

OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, December 10.

A message was received from the  
President of the United States supple-  
mentary to his message of the 6th inst.  
inclosing sundry documents in addition  
to those laid before the House, viz.

1 Relative to the detention of the  
public buildings at New Orleans.

2 Relative to the conduct of Spain in  
Louisiana, in the establishment of posts,  
&c.

3 Relative to the obstruction of the  
commerce on the Mobile.

Which were ordered to be printed,  
and referred to the same committee to  
whom the papers previously received  
were referred.

The House took into consideration the  
amendments made in committee of the  
whole to the bill "prohibiting for a lim-  
ited time, the exportation of arms and  
ammunition from the United States," to  
which they agreed, with additional a-  
mendments, when the bill was recom-  
mended to the select committee which intro-  
duced it for the further amendment of its  
details.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from  
sundry manufacturers of hats in Philadel-  
phia remonstrating against the mode pur-  
sued by the superintendent of the Indian  
department of vending furs, and request-  
ing that the same may be regulated by  
law, and that the sale be by public auc-  
tion.

Referred to the Committee of Com-  
merce and Manufactures.

Mr. Sloan laid the following resolu-  
tion on the table:

Resolved, That a tax or duty of ten dol-  
lars per head be imposed on all slaves  
hereafter imported into the United States.

A letter was received from the Secre-  
tary of the Treasury, transmitting a re-  
port and estimate of the revenue of the  
U. S. for the years 1801, 1802, 1803,  
1804, and for three quarters of the year  
1805; which was referred to the Com-  
mittee of Ways and Means.

A petition was presented from the le-  
gislative council of the territory of Or-  
leans, praying that all the lands within  
the city of New Orleans, and such other  
public lands as Congress may see fit, be  
applied to the support of schools and o-  
ther institutions for the education of  
youth in said territory; which was re-  
ferred to Messrs. G. W. Campbell,  
Jones, Bryan, J. Whitehill and Wad-  
sworth.

The Committee of Claims made a re-  
port favorable to the petition of George  
Little, which was referred to a committee  
of the whole on Tuesday next.

The house took into consideration the  
amendments of the committee of the  
whole to the bill prohibiting, for a lim-  
ited time, the exportation of arms and  
ammunition from the United States; in all  
of which they concurred.

Mr. Cook moved to substitute "five  
hundred dollars" in the room of "one  
hundred;" the sum for exporting prohi-  
bited articles beyond which is followed  
by the forfeiture of the vessel—under the  
impression that the provision was too ri-  
gorous.

This amendment was supported by  
Mr. Crowninshield, and opposed by Mr.  
Dawson, and lost—77 members concurr-  
ing in the report of the committee of the  
whole.

On the motion of Mr. Olin, "cannon  
balls and mortars" were added to the list  
of prohibited articles.

On motion of Mr. Dawson an amend-  
ment was introduced, applying the pen-  
alties of the bill to the exportation of the  
prohibited articles by land.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the provi-  
sions of the bill were extended to the ter-  
ritories of the U. S.

Mr. Gregg said he understood the bill  
under consideration was only a report in  
part. He had no disposition to oppose its  
passage. He only rose to express his hope  
that when the committee made a further  
report, they would lay before the House  
the information necessary to enable them  
to act intelligently. It had, from the  
commencement of the government, been  
the practice of the House to call on the  
Secretary of War to state the amount of  
military stores on hand, accompanied by  
his opinion of the further supplies deem-  
ed necessary. No such thing had yet been  
done this session. The House neither  
knew the quantity of military stores on

hand or could calculate the effects of the  
bill. They did not know what was the  
quantity of sulphur and salt-petre on hand  
or whether there was a sufficiency of those  
important raw materials, in case we should  
be embroiled in a war.

The Speaker here interrupted Mr.  
Gregg by observing that there was no mo-  
tion before the House.

After a few remarks from Mr. Nichol-  
son and Mr. Gregg on the details on the  
bill, it was ordered, on the motion of the  
former, to be recommitted to the commit-  
tee who introduced it, for amendment.

Wednesday December 11.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the Commit-  
tee of Claims made a report adverse to  
the petition of Wm. Winall, in which  
the House concurred.

A message from the President of the  
United States apprised the House that  
he had signed the act making an addi-  
tional appropriation for the naval service  
during the year 1805.

Mr. Dawson reported various amend-  
ments to the bill "prohibiting for a  
limited time, the exportation of arms and  
ammunition from the United  
States," which the House took im-  
mediately into consideration, and concurred  
in, with an amendment striking out  
"pig iron," from the prohibited ar-  
ticles.

The bill, thus amended, remains the  
same in substance as it passed the com-  
mittee of the whole.

It was ordered to be engrossed for a  
third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Bidwell said that in the late war  
between the United States and Tripoli,  
distinguished services had been rendered  
by Mr. Eaton, which had contributed to  
the peace lately made with that power.  
Intimation of this fact was not only  
derived from its public notoriety, but  
likewise from the President of the Uni-  
ted States. He thought these services  
worthy the notice of Congress. He  
therefore submitted the following resolu-  
tion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States in  
Congress assembled, That the President  
of the United be requested to present  
a sword, in the name of Congress, to  
William Eaton Esquire, as a testimony  
of the high sense entertained of his gal-  
lantry and good conduct in leading a  
small band of our countrymen and  
others through the desert of Libya on an  
expedition against Tripoli, in conjunction  
with the ex-Basha of that regency; de-  
feating the Tripolitan army at Derne, with  
the assistance of a small part of the naval  
force of the United States, and con-  
tributing thereby to a successful ter-  
mination of the war, and the restoration  
of our captive fellow citizens to liberty  
and their country.

Referred, on the motion of Mr. Var-  
num, to a committee of the whole to-  
morrow.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that at the  
first session of the eighth Congress there  
had been an appropriation of 3,750,000  
dollars for the purpose of paying Ameri-  
can claims for spoliations committed by  
the people of France, which had been  
assumed in the convention that transferred  
to the United States the sovereignty of  
Louisiana; that bills, in satisfaction of  
these claims, were daily presented for  
payment at the treasury; but that on the  
31st of this month the appropriation  
would cease, when the sum remaining  
unexpended would be carried to the cre-  
dit of the surplus fund. The Committee  
of Ways and Means had received a letter  
representing these circumstances from  
the secretary of the treasury, which had  
induced them to come to a resolution to  
ask leave to present a bill on the subject.  
Leave having been granted—

Mr. J. Randolph made a report, con-  
sisting of a letter from the secretary of  
the treasury, representing the facts stated  
by him, and a bill, "supplementary  
to the act making provision for the pay-  
ment of claims of citizens of the United  
States on the government of France, the  
payment of which has been assumed by the  
United States, by virtue of convention of  
the 30th of April, 1803 between the  
United States and the French Republic."

The bill provides that the balance of  
the 3,750,000 dollars remaining unex-  
pended on the 31st of December next  
shall not be carried to the surplus fund;  
but shall continue applicable to the satis-  
faction of the claims until they shall be  
satisfied. Referred to the committee of  
the whole on Monday next.

Resolved, That the Committee of  
Commerce and Manufactures be intrus-  
ted to enquire into the expediency of



ending the limits of the districts of Washington in North Carolina, so as to include Shell Castle Island, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the House took up his motion relative to the imposition of a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

Mr. D. R. Williams hoped the consideration of the resolution would be postponed. The law, he said, which had excited such irritation was at present before the legislature of South Carolina, and would in all probability be repealed. If repealed, any resolution of this House would be useless. He therefore moved its postponement till Monday fortnight.

Mr. Sloan said he had no objection to the postponement, which was carried without a division.

Thursday, December 12.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to take into consideration the case of the brig George detained in the port of Norfolk with 1200 demi-johns of brandy on board, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Newton, previous to the adoption of this resolution, explained the peculiar circumstances of the case arising from the recent British orders relative to the trade of neutrals.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the Committee of Claims, instructed to enquire what further steps are proper to remunerate meritorious officers, &c. reported a bill in addition to an act to make provision for persons disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war; which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

This bill provides that the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1802, shall be construed to extend to all persons who received actual wounds in the revolutionary war, whether as volunteers or militia, and that they shall be placed on the pension list, though they may have resigned, or have been discharged, or have been in captivity at the termination of the war, and to those who, having during the war received wounds, have since become disabled thereby: authorizes the allowance of increased pensions, in cases of such disability, by the Secretary of War, on the certificate of two physicians, provided that such augmentation does not exceed a full pension; and prescribes a full pension to a commissioned officer shall be half the amount of his monthly pay, to a non-commissioned officer or private 5 dollars per month, and that no pension shall exceed the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Mr. R. Brown presented a memorial fromundry hatters in Easton, Pennsylvania, similar to that presented from the hatters of Philadelphia, complaining of the manner of vending furs the property of the public.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

A letter was read from Mr. Glendy, declining the chaplaincy.

An engrossed bill, prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States and the territories thereof, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Varnum from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported rules for the government of the house, which were referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

On the motion of Mr. Bidwell the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the resolution relative to WILLIAM EATON.

Mr. Bidwell moved so to modify the resolution, as to insert "a medal of gold with proper devices," in lieu of "sword."

On this motion a short debate ensued.

Mr. J. Clay was in favor of retaining the word "sword."

Messrs. Elliot, Bidwell, Smilie, Quincy, and Jackson supported the amendment; which was carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. Quincy then represented the propriety of accommodating the language of the resolution, so as more appropriately to designate the nature of the services rendered by Mr. Eaton; and Mr. Jackson, coinciding with Mr. Quincy in opinion, moved that the committee should rise, with a view of referring the resolution to a select committee for this purpose.

This motion was lost—Ayes 52—Noes 54.

Mr. Quincy moved to substitute "Barca," in the room of "Lybia;" under the impression that the latter word had ceased to be in use, except among classical writers.

Motion disagreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to without a division.

The committee rose, and reported it to the house, who immediately took it into consideration; when Mr. J. Clay moved its reference to a select committee, for the purpose of obtaining in the mean time, full information from the Secretary of the Navy on the subject.

This motion was supported by Mr. Jackson and carried—Ayes 69.

On motion of Mr. Fick the house came to a resolution, instructing the Committee of Claims to enquire whether any further compensation ought to be allowed to any of the collectors of the direct tax for services by them performed, and whether any compensation ought to be made them for monies actually paid, in the prosecution of the respective duties of their office, beyond the sums allowed them by law.

Mr. Jackson called the attention of the house to a subject before Congress at their last session, relative to the application of a certain part of the net proceeds of lands of the United States within Ohio, to the making roads, to revive which, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill making provision for the application of the money heretofore appropriated to laying out and making certain public roads.

Mr. Varnum suggested the propriety of making the reference more general and moved the substitution of the words "to enquire into the expediency of" in the room of those in *Italic*.

Mr. Jackson could not accede to this amendment, as the plighted faith of the nation was pledged to the application he had stated. He would have no objection to enlarging the powers of the committee so as to enable them to enquire into the expediency of applying additional sums to the same object.

Mr. Varnum's amendment having prevailed, ayes 60, the resolution thus amended passed.

Mr. Southard gave notice, that he should to-morrow at 12 o'clock move for the choice of a chaplain in the room of Mr. Glendy.

On motion of Mr. Merriwether, the report on the petition of John F. Randolph and Randolph F. Gullis, made the last session, was referred to the Committee of Claims.

### Senate of the United States.

The SENATE have appointed Messrs. Tracy, Anderson, Worthington, Adams, and Wright a committee to examine the act admitting Ohio as a state into the union, and authorizing them to report by bill or otherwise, on the manner in which the money appropriated by the said act ought to be applied.

They have likewise appointed Messrs. Mitchell, Baldwin and Tracy, a committee, to enquire into the expediency of appropriating a further sum for the library.

On Monday and Tuesday last the Senate were engaged on a motion of Mr. Bradley, for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place, within the jurisdiction of the U States from and after the 1st day of January 1853.

On this motion the previous question was called viz, "Shall the main question be now put, and passed in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Howland, Kitchell, Logan, Maclay, Mitchell, Plumer, Smith of Md., Smith of Ten, Smith of Ver, Stone, Thurston and Worthington—16.

Nays—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Baldwin, Gaillard, Gilman, Jackson, Moore, Pickering, Sumpter, Tracy and Wright—11.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken on the Main Question, which passed in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Gilman, Howland, Kitchell, Logan, Maclay, Mitchell, Plumer, Smith of Md., Smith of Ten, Smith of Ver, Stone, Thurston, Worthington and Wright—88.

Nays—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Baldwin, Gaillard, Jackson, Moore, Pickering, Sumpter and Tracy—9.

Mr. Bradley then introduced the bill, which received a first reading.

On Wednesday Mr. Logan gave notice that he should to-morrow after leave to bring in a bill, to suspend the commercial intercourse, between the United States of America and the French island of St. Domingo.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port, or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States from and after the 1st of January 1853, was read the second time.

A motion was made to make it the order of the day for the first Monday in February, and lost; when it was ordered that its further consideration be postponed to the first Monday in December, which is equivalent to a rejection of the bill.

On this question the Senate were equally divided, 14 members for and 14 members against the motion and the Vice President gave the casting vote.

We understand that in the course of the discussion, it was allowed on all hands that as soon as the time arrived when Congress shall possess the constitutional power of prohibiting the importation of slaves it would be proper for them to exercise it. The opponents of the bill took two grounds, the one consisting in the expediency of legislation on the subject before the year 1853, and the other in the alleged unconstitutionality of legislating until that period.

### FROM THE BALANCE.

#### AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN TRIPOLI.

Extracts from the Journal of Dr. Cordery, kept during his captivity in Tripoli.

[CONCLUDED.]

May 22—I was informed, that in a letter which the Bashaw received the evening before, it was stated that Hassan Bey and his army, were taken in Derne, by the Americans and Sidi Hamet, the Ex-Bashaw. I was desired not to mention it, because it was a great secret; and the Bashaw did not wish his people to know it. I was also informed, that the Bashaw called a council of his chiefs, and proposed to put all the American prisoners to death, but it was agreed to postpone this measure for that time.

May 23—Twenty-five of our men were sent with a cart for timber into the country. The wind from the desert was very heavy and hot. The men almost perished in the sand, which flew and drifted like a snow storm in our country. They stopped through fatigue, and asked their driver, who was a Turk, for liberty to drink at a well which was near them. The Turk replied, that they were *Roma kols*, (Christian dogs) and said they should have no water. He gave them all a severe beating with a large club which he always carried with him to drive them with, and made them go on with the cart, which the poor fellows had to drag, loaded with timber, through the burning sand. They returned towards night almost perished.

May 24—At night the Bashaw dispatched a boat with powder, musket ball and money, for his troops who were collecting to oppose the approach of his brother Hamet, the Ex-Bashaw. The eldest son of Hamet was confined in the castle by order of the present Bashaw. The Bashaw was so much agitated at the news of the approach of his brother, that he this day declared, that if it was in his power now to make peace and give up the American prisoners, he would gladly do it, without the consideration of money. His funds were so low, that his steward run in debt for the supply of the kitchen. He gave his mamelukes and domestics, and myself, but one meal per day. The rich Turks in town took turns in supplying his few troops. He heartily repented for not accepting the terms of peace lately offered by our country.

May 26—Three frigates in sight. At about 11 A. M. the smallest came near in, and hoisted the banners of peace. The Bashaw asked his head men of the town, who were with him in his gallery, whether it was best to hoist his white flag. All except one (the charge de affairs for Algiers) declared in favor of it, and making peace if possible. They expressed great contempt towards the Algerine consul for his advice, and said that whoever would advise the Bashaw not to hoist the white flag at such a critical moment, must be his foe and not his friend. The Algerine soon disappeared and left the castle.—The Spanish consul soon after came to the castle: and the Bashaw sent him one of his handfastest boats, with *Shous Hammed* to the frigate. They returned at evening with that joyful news of a prospect of peace.—There was a visible change from gloominess to joy in the countenance of all the Turks.

May 27—Both Turks and Christians were all anxiously looking out for the frigates. It was said that Col. Lear had promised to come on shore this morning and that the Spanish consul was preparing a dinner for the gentlemen who were expected to come with him. We were all agitated alternately by hope and despair. The terrace and every eminence in town, were covered with people of all classes and ages, who were looking for the wished for peace-maker. But not a frigate nor a sail hove in sight during the day.

May 28—All looking out again for our squadron. A brig hove in sight in the morning, which we all at first thought was the flag ship. On discovering it was a brig a gloominess again appeared on every countenance. The Turks began to think that the frigate had gone to fetch the whole fleet, which they had heard consisted of sixty sail of different sizes.—They thought that the flag of truce was only a plan of the Americans, to find out the force of Tripoli, &c. But at four or three frigates and a brig appeared, which revived our hopes. The Bashaw shewed the greatest anxiety for peace. He was sensible of the danger he was in from the lowliness of funds and the disaffection of his people.

May 29—Three frigates and a brig bore done upon the town displayed the ensigns and signals of peace, which were immediately answered from the castle.—The Spanish consul, *Rafab* the Jew, and several Turks went on board, and did not return till late at night, when it was reported that negotiations for peace were going on rapidly.

May 31—The Spanish consul and *Shous Hammed* went on board the commodore, and returned at night. The Bashaw sent me to inform Capt. Bainbridge that peace was agreed on, which I did to the great joy of the officers.

June 1.—The truce continued. Capt.

Bainbridge went on board the commodore and returned at night. Our men were still drove to hard labor, and our officers kept confined.

June 2—I received a letter from Capt. Bainbridge, stating that the terms of peace were agreed on, and that we should soon go on board the squadron. I immediately read this letter to our crew, who were so overjoyed that many of them shed tears. They were still drove to hard work and many of them flogged.

June 3.—The articles of peace were signed, and salutes fired from the frigates and batteries.

June 6.—bid the Bashaw a final adieu: at which he seemed much affected.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The wood used in Tripoli, is brought in on Jack Asses; six of them carry about half a cord.

There are many remains of antiquity in Tripoli. These are nine pillars to the portico of the house in which the American officers lived. They are of marble, and have the appearance of great antiquity. There are many columns of Roman and Grecian architecture, wrought into the corners of some of the houses, without form or regularity. The streets of Tripoli are narrow and dirty, and the houses present a dead wall. Many of the houses are partly composed of broken marble, full of engravings and inscriptions, mostly defaced.

Marriages are proclaimed in Tripoli, by one or two old women, who run through the streets, making a most heinous yelling, and frequently clapping their hands to their mouths, similar to the American Indians in their *pow-wows*.

The following principal articles of faith, constitute the religion of the Turks: That there is but one God, and that Mahomet is the Messenger of God. Their commandments are but five in number, viz:—

- 1st. To pray five times a day.
- 2nd. To fast in Lent, or *remadam*.
- 3rd. To give alms, and perform works of charity.
- 4th. To go on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- 5th. To keep the body clean.

Four other points are deemed of importance though not of absolute necessity to salvation, viz:—To keep Friday as Sabbath; to be circumcised; to drink no wine; and to abstain from swine's flesh, or things strangled. Many of the inhabitants of Tripoli strictly adhere to this religion.

Since the era of the leading political divisions subsisting in the United States, public opinion has, at no time, been so unequivocally expressed as in the designation of those who at present administer our general concerns. From the memorable period of the British treaty to the termination of Mr. Adams's still more memorable administration the scale of power turned upon a balance. The British treaty, aided by the mighty influence of the name of Washington, went down but by a bare constitutional majority in the Senate, and by a single vote in the House of Representatives; Mr. Adams became President of the United States by a majority of only three electoral votes one obtained by accident, another by fraud, and the last by an elector voting in direct opposition to the will of his constituents. In the House of Representatives, so equi-posed were parties, that it required the greatest exertions, and even sacrifices, to insure a bare majority in favor of that ill-conceived and clumsy system of measures, which have since received from an indignant nation the appellation of the reign of terror. During the fleeting moments of this gentleman's power such was the chaos of the cabinet if the phrase be allowed that nothing but the pressure of external danger and the approaching period of a new election enabled him to preserve his seat. Again the name of Washington was forced into the political scene, and high offices conferred on men previously the avowed enemies of the measures pursued. But all this machinery was fruitless. Power thus obtained and supported by such expedients, became every day more and more feeble and precarious; until after a stormy period of four years, during which the most vindictive feelings were kept in constant activity, and the country held in an amphibious state of neither peace nor war the tide was turned, and the present administration, after an animated contest, placed in the seat of power. Such however, was the influence of office and the advantages derived from the possession of power, that Mr. Jefferson prevailed only by a small majority. Public opinion, however, more unequivocally expressed itself in the representative body, where was found a large majority of republican members. Still in the Senate, that important organ of many of our highest concerns, there existed, for a time, a contrary complexion of politics.

The ensuing biennial election added new triumphs to the republican cause, to which it gave an efficient majority in both branches of the legislature, as well as the support derived from the harmonious action of a majority of the state legislatures. But the acra of triumph was reserved

for the Presidential election of 1804. It was on this occasion that the nation was constitutionally called upon to firm judgment on the collective measures of their rulers for the four preceding years, and to pronounce how far they corresponded with the high expectation that had been raised. It was on this occasion that the deadly blow of vengeance against a man, whom slander had blackened with her deepest hues, would have been struck, had not public opinion arrested it. With what delight would his opponents, those who, not satisfied with condemning every measure of his public life, had malignantly scrutinized the minutest traits of his private conduct, and judging of his heart by their own, had given to virtuous actions the semblance of vice, with what delight would such envenomed hostility have consigned a Jefferson to those peaceful abodes in which it is known that his heart delights. Even there, however, would he have been secure from the shafts of calumny? No—it would have pursued him to his domestic retirement nor have deserted him, even in his expiring moments.—Such is the mournful depravity and malignity of disappointed ambition! Let not this language be misunderstood. It is not applied to the great mass, if so they may be called, of the anti-republicans, or federalists of the United States. However they may differ from their chief magistrate in political opinion, they are known as cordially to despise the base calumny that feloniously steals into the retirement and confidence of private life to wreak a malicious vengeance, as those whose political system they oppose. No—it is applied exclusively to a few disappointed men, who make a great noise, and call themselves the federal party; to whom however they are deadlier foes than their avowed enemies.

In 1804 the nation was called upon to pronounce its judgment. Was this judgment pronounced in timid or inaudible accents? No—The lion was roused; and its voice might have been heard by the universe. Of 175 electoral votes, each of which may be considered as representing about 33,000 individuals, Mr. Jefferson had 162, being about eleven-twelfths of the whole; or in other words the representatives of about five millions five hundred thousand individuals out of six millions, which constitute the entire population of the United States.

Cotemporaneous with this were the elections for representatives, of whom, in the present Congress, one hundred and fifteen are republican and twenty-seven federal; while in the Senate, composed of thirty four members, twenty seven are republican and seven federal.

Take this view, fellow citizens, and say whether principle has every obtained a more splendid triumph over prejudice, whether an honest fame has ever more completely risen superior to the shafts of calumny; and whether a virtuous people have ever, since the creation of the world, shone with a purer lustre? Say, whether republicanism does not stand erect and dignified, while political usurpation in its various shapes, is the slave of error and the victim of debasement? Say, whether, in the cant of monarchy, republics are ungrateful to their highest benefactors? And say whether, in this degenerate age and this corrupt world, there is not one people, worthy of the distinguished felicity they enjoy?

After this delineation of facts, let us no longer, either within or from without be told, that we are a disunited people. The truth is that the world does not exhibit fix millions of men so united as we are. Ours is a solid, substantial, unequivocal union, not founded on prejudice, not coerced by fear, not cemented by despotism. No, it is the union of love, of common interests and common intelligence. We are one people. Nature has given us the empire of a distinct world, which it is our wish to enjoy without disturbing others. We are the friends of all mankind, provided they forbear being our enemies. The picture is an interesting one. It shows that men, collectively as well individually, are happy in proportion as they are virtuous; that self-government is the shield of their felicity, and the parent of true national grandeur.

It is interesting in another light. A consciousness of our harmony will inspire us with confidence in our strength, and will teach foreign powers the policy of respecting our rights. They must be too well informed not to know that, with regard to them, we have but one will, and that, whatever little differences we may have among ourselves, there would not be found one in a thousand that would not, if summoned, efficiently unite in resisting their injustice.

The view we have taken demonstrates that at no antecedent period has the government, which in any such emergency will be the organ of action, been upheld by so decisive a majority of the people.

Nat. Intell.

#### PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the most superior manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the STAR OFFICE.  
WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER.  
FOR SALER AT THE STAR OFFICE.



STAR  
OR,  
En. Shore General Advertiser  
EASTON, Tuesday Morning  
December 31, 1895.

Philadelphia, Dec. 25.  
Extract of a letter from Charles Martin,  
off. post master at Waterford, Erie coun-  
ty, to a gentleman in Lancaster, dated  
Dec. 3.

"Jason and Isaac Farren are just re-  
turned from Detroit. They bring bad  
news from that place—that the Indians  
are gathering in force and threaten De-  
troit with a second conflagration. The  
people are in great alarm, and turning out  
to arms in every direction. If they had  
not come away the day they did they  
would have been enrolled in the militia  
next day."

Extract of a letter from the Charge des  
Affaires of the United States at Algiers  
to the consul of the United States at Al-  
ger, dated Algiers, Sept. 4, 1895.

"On the 30th ult. the soldiers rose in  
a body and murdered the Day (Mustapha  
Bachaw) and his prime minister. Har-  
met, late as secretary to his predecessor,  
was unanimously condemned to the gal-  
lows, and proclaimed Dey of Algiers. Not  
a life was lost, except the two first men-  
tioned; no sort of confusion ensued. I  
have renewed our Treaty with the pre-  
sent Dey and Divan, according to cus-  
tom."

"All tranquil now, and the Moors  
at the time I last wrote (in a state of in-  
surrection) have laid down their arms  
since the accession of the present Dey to  
the sovereignty. He is said to be a good  
man—I know him well previous to his  
coming into power, as I did his officers,  
who are all new."

Extract of a letter dated Chickasaw, Sep-  
tember 23, 1895.

"I have just returned from the Choctaw  
where a treaty was concluded on the  
17th or 18th by which the U. S. have  
obtained a considerable tract of country  
connecting the settlements of Tombigby  
with those of Natchez and cutting off all  
communication between the Choctaws  
and Spaniards."

His excellency the governor has com-  
municated to both branches of the legis-  
lature, a circular letter from the Secre-  
tary at War, signifying that an immediate  
draft of the militia of this State may be  
called for by the general government. This,  
it is supposed, will occupy their  
immediate attention.

Louisville Gaz.

An appropriate MONUMENT is now  
nearly completed, by an eminent Italian  
near Leghorn, to commemorate the gal-  
lant and indomitable worth of the  
young men of our navy, who fell in the  
Tripolitan war of 1804. To this monu-  
ment the gentlemen of the navy, from  
their scanty means generously gave above  
2000 dollars.

The elegant monument is expected to  
arrive in a few days to be placed on an  
eminence in the Navy Yard in the city of  
Washington.

Washington Fed.

Norfolk, Dec. 14.

In the George Barclay, from Liverpool  
came passenger col. John Mercer, late one  
of the Commissioners for the U. S. at  
Paris, and secretary to the embassy of  
France.

Alexandria, Dec. 18.

The circuit court of the district of Co-  
lumbia, has been engaged for the two last  
days on the trial of John A. Barford, for  
the robbery and attempt to murder Mr.  
Peter, of the Bank of Columbia, in June  
last; and this morning the jury brought  
in a verdict NOT GUILTY.

Charleston, Dec. 11.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated  
the 7th inst.

"The business respecting the closing  
of the ports against the African trade,  
was made the order of the day in the  
Senate for the 5th inst. On that day it  
was postponed until Monday, the 9th.—  
I do not flatter myself that this impor-  
tant question is out of doubt. I am told,  
that if an absent member of the Senate,  
from the lower country, does not arrive,  
it will be lost."

Gen. EATON on his way to the North  
has received continued marks of distinc-  
tion. In Fredericksburgh a public dinner  
was given him and a number of toasts  
drank. GEN. EATON gave the following  
volunteer—"The British LYON—if he  
continues to prowling among our shores, let us  
invent measures to starve his WHELPS."  
If GEN. EATON is a federalist (and the par-  
ty have claimed him as such) we wish all  
who call themselves federalists, were like  
him; then we should be in the emphatic  
language of Mr. Jefferson, "all repub-  
licans, all federalists!"

[Boston Chronicle.

Combined Fleets.

While at Malaga, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the  
American consul, received the following  
statement from his correspondent at Cadiz:

"An account of the Combined Fleets of  
France and Spain, that sailed from  
Cadiz on the 19th and 20th of Oct.  
1895, and fought the British fleet on  
the 21st of the same month.—

"SPANISH SHIPS.

"Prince de Asturias, 113 guns.—  
Returned to Cadiz bay the 21st, very  
much damaged, and a great number killed  
and wounded; among the latter, ad-  
miral Gravina, and his major-general,  
Escazo—however, not dangerous. In  
the night of the 23d, her main and mi-  
zen masts were so crippled, that they  
rolled overboard.

"Santa Anna, 120 guns.—Struck to  
adm. Collingwood, who manned her, and  
took out her captain: adm. Haba being  
wounded, was left by his own desire on  
board. Being entirely dismasted, and  
ungovernable, she fell to near the port of  
Cadiz, that she was retaken on the 23d,  
by a Squadron that was sent to sea for  
that purpose, and brought into Cadiz.

"Rogo, 100 guns.—Much damaged,  
but came into port on the night of the  
21st. On the 23d in the morning, she  
got under weigh with several others, to  
retake the St. Anna, which the British  
were towing off; and in the night of the  
23d, not being able to make the port,  
she anchored about six leagues distance,  
and it blowing very hard, she rolled her  
masts, which were much damaged, over-  
board, and was taken the next morning  
by the British in sight of Cadiz."

"Montano, San Justo, and San Le-  
andro, arrived at Cadiz on the night of  
the 21st, and the next morning, while  
at anchor in the mouth of the bay, rolled  
away their main and mizen masts.

"San Francisco de Asis, came in the  
night of the 21st, dismasted. On the  
night of the 23d drifted ashore in Cadiz  
bay, near Fort St. Catalina, and is total-  
ly lost—part of the crew that were on  
board when she went ashore, were saved,  
having an English prize officer and men  
on board.

"Neptuno, came in the morning of  
the 22d, dismasted, and drifted on shore  
on the night of the 23d, near St. Catali-  
na, and was totally lost, crew saved,  
having an English prize officer and men  
on board.

"San Juan Nepomuceno, San Ildefonso,  
Argonauta, and Bahama, totally dis-  
masted, and seen in possession of the En-  
glish on the 23d.

"Missing, though the Tower gave no-  
tice of one more Spanish ship being in  
possession of the English, but do not men-  
tion her name, supposed to be the  
Santissima Trinidad, of 144 guns.

"FRENCH SHIPS.

"Pluton.—Came in the night of the  
21st.

"Algeiras.—Came in the night of  
the 22d, having been struck to and been  
manned by the English; but being total-  
ly dismasted, and ungovernable, in the  
gale at night, the English gave the com-  
mand to the French, on condition they  
should not be prisoners of war. This  
ship had above 300 men killed, and a-  
mong them adm. Magoz.

"Totally dismasted; struck  
to and was taken possession of by the En-  
glish; but struck the shore and went to  
pieces near St. Petre, on the night of the  
22d, and every soul, except about 15,  
are said to have perished.

"Incorruptible, Neptune, and Hero.  
Came in on the night of the 21st, much  
damaged, and are calling for succour at  
the mouth of the bay.

"Le Achille, blown up during the  
action, the major part of the crew saved.

"Le Argonaut, came in on the night  
of the 21st.

"Le Aigle, dismasted and in possession  
of the English, but in distress near Torne  
Gorda, said to be got off and coming in.

Bucentaure, adm. Villeneuve wound-  
ed, totally dismasted, and struck to Nel-  
son. The admiral and his captain were  
put on board a frigate, and the ship man-  
ed by a lieutenant and 80 men.

In the night of the 22d, the ship was blown by  
the violence of the wind, towards the  
shore, and anchored near the Castle of  
St. Sebastian, and the next day, about  
an hour after the people were taken out,  
went down. Major General Prigny,  
who was left on board by Nelson, is  
slightly wounded. At Cadiz 400 men  
are reported killed on board this ship,  
and most of the officers wounded.

"Intrepid, Redoubtable, Montblanc,  
Duquaytrouin, Formidable, Scorpion,  
Berwick and Swiftsure—these ships are  
missing, but as it is known several of them  
had struck to the English, it is supposed  
they are in their possession. A report  
however prevails, that adm. Dumanoir  
has escaped with 4 four frigates.

"The bodies of ad. Magoz, and capt.  
Villigri, are reported to be driven on  
shore between Cadiz and St. Patrick,  
where about 1000 bodies have been driv-  
en on the shore. The whole beach is  
covered with the wrecks of ships.

"The five frigates and brigs had re-  
turned without any material damage.—  
The Eagle is said to have got off, and at  
anchor in the channel.

"Cadiz, Oct. 25, 1895."

"Nov. 5, at P. M. Cape Spartel bear-

ing EES. 40 miles distant, capt. Chet-  
well in with a British fleet of 14 sail of the  
line, under admiral Collingwood—was  
brought to and boarded by the Martin  
fleet of war; the lieutenant of which in-  
formed, that Lord Nelson and only two  
captains were killed—that they had 13  
ships disabled, which, with 4 of the pri-  
zes, had arrived safe at Gibraltar: That  
the rest of the prizes were either destroyed  
to prevent their falling into the hands  
of their former possessors, lost on shore,  
or drifted into Cadiz bay: That most of  
the latter class had been destroyed by the  
boats from the fleet. The Santissima  
Trinidad was destroyed when in sight of  
Cadiz, after it was found impracticable  
to bring her off: That admiral Villeneuve  
was on board admiral Collingwood's ship,  
the Dreadnought.

"The same day left the fleet in co-  
with the Victory, (Lord Nelson's ship)  
and Bellisle, (both under jury masts),  
bound to England."

He could not tell the number of killed  
and wounded, as the returns were not  
yet completed. The general opinion at  
Gibraltar, however was, 10,000 men  
must have lost their lives in the action.

The blockade of Cadiz was continued  
by admiral Collingwood.

"A pretty story, truly (say the Federal  
papers) pay 15 millions of dollars for  
Louisiana and then have to fight for it!  
How much better would it have been to  
have done as Federalists advised, took it  
by force in the first place!"

Such is the general tenor of Federal  
prints on this subject, and such, we be-  
lieve, the sentiments of that party gen-  
erally.

Federalists may accuse Democrats of  
holding bad principles—but we should be  
ashamed of the name of Democrats, a  
name which we are now proud of, if our  
party entertained a single sentiment as  
unjust and iniquitous as the foregoing.—  
What! seize upon property to which  
we had no claim, not even the shadow of  
a title, because it would be the cheapest  
way of getting it! Is this all the boasted  
morality, and religion, and love of law  
and good order of Federalists?—When De-  
mocrats have purchased property they think  
it time enough then to fight for it—but  
this just and honorable mode of acquiring  
wealth is too slow and too expensive for  
the high-bred and high flying gentry  
who lead the federal party! A Demo-  
crat would buy a farm, and then defend  
it to the utmost—but federal morality  
and religion lead them to seize the farm  
first and then bargain for it!

Democrats are satisfied with the trans-  
fer in which Louisiana was acquired,  
they got it by fair and honorable pur-  
chase—they paid or are paying for it a-  
greeably to bargain—they have become  
possessors of it on principles of right and  
law and equity—and now if they are  
obliged to fight to keep it, they have jus-  
tice on their side, and dare invoke the  
blessings of Heaven on their enterprizes  
and arms.

But there is not so much danger of  
war, as many Federalists imagine, and  
with Spain dare not, when it comes fairly  
to the test, break with the U. States.  
She knows too well the wisdom and ener-  
gy of our government; the valor and en-  
terprize of her citizens, and the exposed  
situation of her Southern possessions, "the  
brightest jewel in her crown."—  
She knows that there would be men en-  
ough even South of the Potomack, to  
carry the war successfully into her terri-  
tory, and to pay the expense of the war-  
fare out of her mines. She knows that  
tho' the United States will suffer some-  
what, while there is a hope of obtaining  
justice and right peacefully, they will  
not suffer always—that they will indeed  
suffer no longer—but if retribution is not  
made it will be taken.—And knowing  
this, they will lower their lofty tone, and  
speak the language of peace—they will  
make satisfaction for the past, and give  
security for the future. T. T. Amer.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.

We understand that yesterday morn-  
ing, a duel was fought between Major  
Jackson, Editor of the Register, and Da-  
niel W. Cox, Esq. when the former re-  
ceived a bullet through his jaws.

For Sale.

A LIKELY young NEGRO GIRL,  
about 11 years of age, used to house  
work—the will not be sold to be taken out  
of the State. For terms apply to the Pri-  
nter hereof.

December 31, 1895.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE and lot at present oc-  
cupied by Mrs. Helms on Washing-  
ton street. There are two rooms below  
and two above stairs, cellar, stable, and  
garden. The house is well calculated for  
store and dwelling. Possession may be  
had on the first day of January next. For  
further particulars apply to Mr. Richard  
Stanfield, Easton, or to

FREBURN BANNING.

Talbot county, December 17, 1895.

Twenty-five Cents Reward.

WILL be paid to any person who will  
take up and bring to the subscriber,  
living in Centerville, NATHAN STAR  
KEY, an apprentice boy, who ran away on  
Saturday the sixteenth inst. at  
WILLIAM MORRISON.  
December 24, 1895.

FOR THE STAR

Mr. Editor,

At this momentous crisis, when  
convulsive commotions pervade all Euro-  
pe; when the extensive, yet wavering  
Empire of Austria trembles for its fate;  
when the haughty and insidious  
kingdom of Great Britain quivering long  
for fear of its dissolution, hath been re-  
duced to the last extremity to feed, and  
pacify its inhabitants—AMERICA, INDE-  
PENDENT AMERICA, looks calmly on  
those scenes, enjoying the bounteous  
blessings of peace, wealth and happiness,  
under the beneficent auspices of the pro-  
perous and well-conducted administra-  
tion of a government, emanating from  
a free and glorious constitution.

It is truly astonishing to see people in  
this country, so strangely infatuated and  
blinded by prejudice, as to be contin-  
ually raising murmuring clamours against  
the prudent, firm and dignified conduct  
of our government, and condemning ev-  
ery measure which should not adopt for  
its model that of our treacherous and de-  
signing "would be" masters.

I have been led into the above reflec-  
tions from having been lately in a com-  
pany where the subject of Lord Nelson's  
death was introduced, and most pathet-  
ically lamented; his memory mournfully  
eulogized, and his virtues and exploits  
breathed forth most lamentably, in a  
heavy sigh of grief and woe!—but the  
death of a brave and gallant man was  
not the only cause of woe with those  
worthy patriots; but (mirabile dictu!)  
the loss which the British Navy would  
sustain for want of so experienced a com-  
mander.

That we feel a disposition to lament  
the fall, and to do justice to the merits of  
a brave man, (though an enemy,) is nat-  
ural and just; but that we have so many  
amongst us who wish prosperity to  
that navy, by the means of which our  
merchant vessels have been plundered,  
their captains abused, our seamen im-  
pressed, our industrious fishermen drag-  
ged from their labour, and one of our  
citizens (Oh disgrace to the then admi-  
nistration!) hung up like a dog at the  
yard-arm, really appears to me "passing  
strange." Away with such prejudices in  
favor of other countries and customs,  
when we should all unite with one heart  
and voice in returning thanks to the Al-  
mighty, who, in his wisdom, hath bless-  
ed us with the administration of a man,  
through whose prudence and penetration  
our country has been raised to an unex-  
ampled height of respectability abroad,  
and prosperity at home, without oppres-  
sive taxes, or the least inconvenience to  
our citizens. PUBLICS.

ROBERT G. HARPER.—In the year  
1801, PETER PORCUPINE [William Cob-  
bett] published in London, with addi-  
tions, in twelve octavo volumes, the  
works which he wrote while in the U.  
States. In this work he betrays a  
secret or two respecting Mr. Harper, late  
a member of Congress, which ought not  
to have escaped him. With the treach-  
eries of these gentlemen I have how-  
ever nothing to do. In vol. 9. p. 331,  
he gives the following character of Mr.  
Harper. Porcupine was a decided and  
avowed monarchist. Peter and Harper,  
it should seem, were intimate. Mr.  
Coleman can correct errors of copying.  
He is an original subscriber to Peter's  
works. EXTRAC.

"Harper was, as I said before, seduced  
from the arms of the Jacobins by the  
good tables of the merchants of Phila-  
delphia, which place he liked so very  
well, that he never thought of return-  
ing to Carolina, except for the purpose  
of being re-elected. This attachment  
to the views of the aristocrats produced  
in him a desire of forming a settlement  
amongst them; for, though between  
thirty and forty years old, he had, as yet,  
never had either house or home. He  
now gave it out, that he intended to  
make Philadelphia the place of his re-  
sidence, and, unfortunately for me, he was  
admitted to the bar during the summer  
of 1797.

His conduct, in the case of Rush a-  
gainst me, is universally known, and as  
universally execrated in America. Harper  
is totally insignificant in England, or  
I would explain in this place, what his  
conduct in Rush's affair was. For the  
information of Americans, I shall, how-  
ever, state a few facts, that they are not  
at present acquainted with.

"Harper is under greater obligations  
to me than to any man, or set of men in  
the world, his silly Carolinian constitu-  
ents not excepted. His famous speeches,  
which he always recited out for the press,  
cost me not less than two hundred pounds  
extraordinary expense, which was a dead  
loss to me. People accused me of writ-  
ing these speeches myself, of which I was  
not, to say the truth, altogether innocent.  
I dictated alterations, and, in some in-  
stances, I made them myself. Of the  
Pamphlet which gained him so much re-  
nown in England, and which was quoted  
with high encomiums in both houses of  
parliament, I furnished the materials, gave  
the hints, drew the plan, and if my name  
had been put to the work, I should not have  
been so much of a plagiarist as he was.—  
While Lord Grenville was extolling this  
pamphlet in one house, and Mr. Dundas

in the other house of parliament; while  
they were paying such a handsome trib-  
ute to the talents, candour and integrit-  
y of the honorable member of the Am-  
erican Congress, they little imagined  
that that Honorable Member was the mere  
puppet of an English clown! (Porcupine.)

"Further: After this pamphlet had  
been so applauded in England, and after  
the English applauds had been echoed  
and re-echoed through America, the au-  
thor (I mean Harper) thought that the  
world ought to be favored with a new  
edition. He had in order to disguise the  
real source of the Pamphlet, given the  
copy right to Bradford of Philadelphia,  
who refused to publish a new edition at  
his own risk, and also refused to give  
Harper leave to do it. In this dilemma  
there was nothing to do, but to purchase  
the copy-right, which Harper agreed to  
do with a note of hand for two hundred  
dollars, provided I would pay the note when  
it became due!—This was done, I re-  
published the pamphlet, and lost the two  
hundred dollars, with about one hundred  
more at the back of them! Still I did not  
repine. I was convinced, that the pam-  
phlet did great good to both countries,  
and great injury to France, which far  
outweighed, with me, all the dollars in  
the world.

"From Harper's first acquaintance  
with me, in 1796, to the end of 1799,  
he had an account running on my books;  
but never did he pay, or offer to pay, or  
talk of paying me a farthing in his life.  
After the case of Rush was decided, I  
sent him in his bill for goods delivered to  
him, amounting to about two hundred  
dollars, from which he deducted sixty  
dollars, as a fee for having not only ba-  
sely abandoned my cause, but for having  
done all in his power to effect my ruin!  
The Americans will, from this state-  
ment, know how to estimate the charac-  
ter of this adventurer: the English reader  
will learn more about him from the  
Rush-Lights and the preceding papers,  
in vol. X. and XI."

Land for sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the  
3d day of the 2nd month (February) next,  
on the premises,

THE LAND of Samuel Edmondson,  
late of Talbot county deceased, well  
situated upon Tuck-hoe creek, including  
a valuable shad fishery, and containing  
about 200 acres of high land, with a con-  
siderable quantity of marsh and arable.  
The land is allowed to be of a good and  
productive quality for corn and wheat.—  
The sale of this property being for the  
payment of the debts of the said Samuel  
Edmondson, but a short credit can be given,  
but the terms will be made known on the  
day of sale. Any person desirous to en-  
quire into the title of the said land, may  
receive satisfaction of the subscriber, who  
will attend on the day of sale, and act on  
behalf of the widow and executrix of the  
said deceased. The sale to be at 12 o'clock.  
TRISTRAM NEADLES,  
Talbot county, 31st of 12th  
month, (Dec.) 1895.

For sale,

ON accommodating terms, a small, but  
valuable FARM in the vicinity of  
Easton, containing about one hundred and  
twenty five acres, with a proportion of  
wood land. For terms apply to the Pri-  
nter hereof.

December 31, 1895.

Easton Classical School.

THE REV. FRANCIS BARCLAY,  
from a sincere desire to promote the  
interests of the Easton Academy, and to fa-  
cilitate the erection of a building to mate-  
rial to those interests, having consented to  
a suspension of his contract with the Trus-  
tees, proposes, on Monday next to open a  
SCHOOL in this town for the instruction  
of youth in the learned Languages, and  
in the rudiments of the English Grammar;  
and until a sufficient number of scholars  
shall be engaged in those branches, he will  
instruct a few boys in Reading, Writing  
and Arithmetic, and otherwise prepare  
them for entering upon classical studies.  
He will conform himself to the terms of  
admission and to the rules and regulations  
prescribed by the Trustees of the Acad-  
emy; and his health, by the blessing of Di-  
vine Providence, being in a great measure  
reinstated, and having no other engage-  
ments to require much of his attention,  
he flatters himself he shall be enabled by  
a punctual application of his time and op-  
portunities to the education and depen-  
dence of his pupils, to justify the expecta-  
tions and merit the patronage of those who  
may be pleased to commit their sons and  
connections to his care. A few boys of good  
dispositions and conduct, may be board-  
ed in his family upon reasonable terms.  
Easton, December 31, 1895.

The Subscriber

HAVING opened an APOTHECA-  
RY'S SHOP in Centerville, ergs  
to keep a constant supply of fresh and  
genuine MEDICINE.

An assortment of all such instruments as  
are in general use in surgery will be kept;  
also all kinds of Patent Medicine; neces-  
saries for the sick, such as Sago, Potass  
and in Grain; Tartar, Fruit, or a pre-  
paration of it, such as the acid of Lemon  
in form of Syrup, or the essential oil  
of Lemon in bottles, easily reducible in-  
to the properties, and fresh favour of the  
Lemon; with all other articles in phy-  
sical use. Orders from a distance will be  
as readily regarded as if the person was  
present. At entire care and neatness will  
be observed in all cases.

BENJAMIN HALL,  
Centerville, December 31, 1895.



**A List of Tracts and Lots**  
OF LAND in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1805, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same. The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names	Names of Lands & No. Lots.	Acres.	Taxes due 1805 D. C.
Charles Boyles	118	50	9
Michael Boyer	436	50	9
William Bell	William son's Dil covery,	400	39
Wm. Bell	Clifton,	320	
J. Stinemtz	Sportsman's Fields,	280	3 17
Wm. Baker	2294,		
	2295,		
	2296,		
J. Burnham	2267,	200	36
Baily E. Clark	1397,	50	9
	3600,		
	3601,		
	3602,	200	36
George Cook	Bottom,	100	70
James Cook	193	50	21
Peter Cal-	52, 1928		
nave's heirs,	1304,		
	1944,		
	1616,		
	2019,		
	1942,		
	966, 894		
	1780,		
	441,		
	1842,		
	1048,		
	1000,		
	1972,		
	2018,		
	1160,		
	342,		
	1330,		
	27, 124,	1000	2 7
John Doyle	3038,		
	3166,	100	18
J. Fitzhugh	Part E-		
	dens Pa-		
	radise re-	1000	3 48
	gained,	50	9
Phil. Graybell	441,		
Solomon Geer	3126,	100	18
	1720,		
Jas. Greenleaf	Part		
	Spruce	60	
	S. ring,		
	Durham	384	54
Robert Gover	3129,		
	2425,		
	1325,		
	1425,		
	4055,		
	248, 833		
	195, 310		
	1334,	500	90
Elas & John	1454,		
W. Glenn	1455,		
	1456,		
	1461,	200	36
Levi Hughs	3194,		
	3195,		
	3196,		
	3197,	200	36
Adam Hope	2583,		
	2586,		
	2587,	150	27
Robert Hughs	Locust		
	Ridge		
	Re-sur-	731	5 10
	vayed,		
Alfina Jarrett	135, 15,		
	436,		
	1935,		
	56, 131,		
	932,		
	2336,		
	241,		
	1267,	500	90
Bennett Jar-	3158,		
rett	921, 923	150	27
Ths. Johnson	Promis-		
	ed Land,		
	Thomas	1400	
	& Ann,		
	Peace &	2000	
	Plenty,		
	Part	1500	
	Spruce		
	Spring,	64	
	263, 50		
	acre lots	13150	36 71
Ths. John-	296 lots		
son & James	from		
Greenleaf,	No. 500		
	to 799		
	inclusive		
	except		
	661, 662		
	684, and		
	688,	14800	26 64
Henry Kuhn	2736,		
	2737,		
	2738,		
	2739,	200	36
H. Kemp	Sugar		
& Lawrence	Camp,	10	
Bringle,	Partner-		
	ship,	7 1/2	19
Randolph B.	Savage		
Latimer,	Ridge,	1091	
	Buck		
	Ridge,	151	
	Glade		
	Farm,	250	
	3896,		
	3897,		
	3898,		
	3899,		
	3900,		
	3901,		
	3902,		
	2441,		
	2442,		
	2469,		

James Miller	2463,	600	5 42
	397,		
	359, 487		
Peter Mantz	929, 417	200	36
	2709,		
	2710,		
	2719,		
	2720,	200	36
Samuel Nor-	Nor-		
wood,	wood's		
	Farm,	200	
	4097,		
	1734,		
	3046,	150	83
John Orme	Part		
	Orme's		
	Millfeet,	50	
	Felicity,	183	
	894, 966		
	1842,		
	1942,		
	1972,		
	2018,		
	2017,	350	1 62
Rich. J. Orme	Lovely,	119 1/2	50
Rezin Offert	4165,	50	
John Pollard	3029,		
	1244,		
	850,	150	27
Robert Peter,	The		
junr.	mark A-		
	mened,	413 1/2	11 62
John Ritchie	Port's		
	Adven-		
	ture,	750	
	Consti-		
	tution		
	Vale,	301	
	Addi-		
	tion to		
	Hunt-		
	ing		
	Ground,	533 1/2	
	Rich		
	Glade,	306	
	Elk Lick	210	
	1351,		
	1392,		
	1493,		
	1394,	200	8 55
Christopher	2741,		
Richmond,	2742,		
	2743,		
John Randle	2385,	150	27
	2386,		
	4158,	100	18
John Rofs,	1237,	50	9
John Schiey	1382,	50	9
John H. Stone	1733, 20		
	1545, 70		
	437, 286		
	4057,		
	211, 933		
	1482,		
	440, 378		
	1915,		
	1923,		
	2539,		
	164, 465		
	2038,		
	1132,		
	1801,		
	951,		
	1803,		
	242,		
	1703,		
	358,	1300	
	Addi-		
	tion to		
	Hotel,		
	Orme's		
	Attenti-		
	tion,	865	5 33
Gu'tavus	Chestnut		
Scott's Heirs,	Grove,	684	
	Now or		
	Never,	461	
	Hard		
	Strug-	600	
	gle,		
John Stoddert	Part	1554	10 31
	Granry,		
J. Thompson	1136,	108 1/2	38
Edwd. Wright	217,	50	9
	3039,		
	1289,		
	2540,		
	1190,		
	118,	300	54
Philip L. Web-	375,		
ster,	1466,	100	18
Abraham Van	Diadem,		
bibber	Orme's	1696	
	Delight,		
	Orme's	383 1/2	
	Choice,		
	The Ge-	377 1/2	
	neral's		
	With,	440	
	Friend-		
	ship,	50	
	Elk gar-		
	den,	3421	
	Orme's		
	Dicove-		
	very,	384 1/2	
	1335,		
	1338,		
	3249,		
	3450,		
	3451,		
	3452,		
	3453,		
	3454,		
	3255,		
	3456,		
	3450,	550	36 27
	2081,		
James West,	1005,	100	18
junr.	2735,		
Wm. Woods,	2735,		
	2732,	150	27
	2397,		
	2022,		
John Will-	310, 811	200	36
mott, junr.	Part		
	Flowery		
	Meads,	510	1 77
	Part		
	Road		
	Lick,	37 1/2	
	Ingar		
	Camp,	8 1/2	26
Wm. Stidger	Part Al-		
	legany,	8	
	40-1,		
Wm. Lovell	Bodhags	50	
	Coal		

**Public Sale.**  
Mine, 7 1/2 37  
lot 28  
Cumber-  
land,  
167 &  
168 do,  
Tan  
Yard,  
former-  
ly G.  
Pain's,  
Lot No.  
Cum-  
berland,  
27 adn.  
to do.  
house on  
266 Cum-  
berland,  
house on  
3 & 34  
Cumber-  
land,  
2 of 7  
do.  
11 Brod  
bags ad-  
dition  
to Cum-  
berland  
30  
Cum-  
berland  
13 do.  
Flint  
stonegap  
Locust  
Flats,  
Part  
Friend-  
ship  
White  
Oak  
Hollow  
Clear  
Meadow  
Horse  
Pasture,  
Chance,  
Rabbit  
Range,  
Part of  
Richards  
discovery  
amended,  
398 1/2 11

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT unless the county tax, propor-  
tion of the expente of advertising, and  
other legal charges due on the lands afore-  
said, shall be paid to LEVI HILLIARY,  
Collector of Allegany county, on or before  
the second day of June next, The lands  
so charged as aforesaid, or such part there-  
of as may be necessary to raise the sum due  
thereon, shall be sold to the highest bid-  
der for the payment of the same.  
By order of the Commissioners of the  
Tax for Allegany County.  
AQUILLA A. BROWNE, Clk.  
Allegany County, Novem-  
ber 24, 1805.

**Public Sale.**  
Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of  
Chancery, the subscriber will sell at PUB-  
LIC AUCTION on Tuesday the 31st day  
of December instant, and on the two fol-  
lowing days, the 1st and 2nd of January,  
1806,  
**ALL THE REAL ESTATE of Thomas**  
Boon, late of Caroline county de-  
ceased, for the payment of his just debts.  
On the said thirty first day of December,  
at Denton, the following property, viz.—  
Lot No. 1. containing about half an acre  
with a good Wharf and Granary on the  
same. No. 2. an unimproved lot adjoining  
the water, and fronting the public square,  
containing about half an acre. No. 3.  
the same. No. 4. the same. No. 5. con-  
taining an acre and an half, or there abouts,  
with a convenient dwelling House, Kitchen,  
Garden, Tan Yard, Bark House and  
Currying Shop on the same, in good re-  
pair. No. 6. an unimproved lot, contain-  
ing about one acre and an half, hand-  
somerly situated. No. 7. an unimproved  
lot adjoining. No. 8. containing about  
half an acre. No. 9. fronting the public  
square, containing about three-fourths of  
an acre, on which there is a large double  
dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden and  
Blacksmith's Shop. No. 9. fronting the  
Court House, a very good stand for the  
sale of merchandise, and handsomerly situ-  
ated for improvement; containing about  
five eights of an acre, on which there is a  
good dwelling House, Kitchen and Gar-  
den. No. 10. about forty acres of marsh  
or cripple, adjoining the town. And on  
the aforesaid first day of January 1806,  
at Greensborough, two unimproved lots,  
containing about three acres of land.—  
And also, on the said second day of Janu-  
ary 1806, on the premises, in Queen Ann's  
county, near the Long Marsh, two tracts  
or parcels of land; the one called and  
known by the name of the *Forrest of Sher-*  
*wood*, containing about two hundred acres;  
the other called *Security*, containing about  
forty acres.  
The following will be the terms of sale  
The purchaser or purchasers to give bond  
with approved security for the payment of  
the purchase money, with interest, in  
twelve months from the day of sale; on  
the Chancellor's ratifying the sale, and the  
whole of the purchase money being paid,  
and not before, the Trustee, by a good  
deed, will convey and transfer to the pur-  
chaser or purchasers, and his, or her, or  
their heirs, to him or them sold, free and  
clear of all claims of the heirs of the said  
Thomas Boon, deceased.  
The creditors of the said Thomas Boon  
are hereby notified to exhibit their claims,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancel-  
lor, within six months from the said first  
day of January, 1806.  
WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee.  
December 17, 1805.

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE,  
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

**Public Sale.**  
By Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the former residence of FRANCES GIBSON, late of Talbot county deceased, near Wye Mill, TWO young NEGRO MEN, one to serve seven, the other eleven years; and a young Woman to serve eight years. A credit of nine months will be given, and bond with approved security required. At the same time I will hire for the en-  
suing year, several NEGROES, among whom will be a good Sawyer and a valuable Cook-woman, all belonging to the estate of the said deceased.  
WILLIAM E. SETH, Ex'or. of Frances Gibson, dec'd.  
Head of Wye, Decem-  
ber 10, 1805.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
THREE PLANTATIONS, tracts or parcels of land in New Castle county and state of Delaware, part of Bohemia Manor, near Middle-town, contain-  
ing in the whole about TWELVE HUNDRED acres of land, for sale. One of said Farms, containing between three and four hundred acres of excellent farming land, with a good Brick Dwelling House thereon, Corn-houses, and Granary, &c. within a mile and a half or two miles of Middle-town, and not more than five miles from Appoquinimink Landing on the Delaware, not more than one mile and a half from Neidies Wharf, so called, in Casell county, Maryland, near the head of Bohemia river, on the Chesapeake.—The two other Farms above mentioned, lies adjoining the former, and each contain about the same number of acres of land, but the improvements not equal to the one described. It is presumed any one inclining to purchase the whole or either of said Farms, would wish to see them before they contract for the same, therefore a further description is unneces-  
sary. The terms of sale will be known by any person inclining to purchase, by applying to JAMES A. BAYARD, Esquire, at Wilmington, or to RICHARD BASSETT, at the town of Dover.  
Dover, December 3, 1805.

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to either of the estates of Henry or William Casson, late of Caroline county deceased, to come forward and settle the same without delay, as it is not in his power to give further indulgence. Likewise all persons indebted to him for property purchased at the vendue of said Mr. Henry Casson, or any other-wise, that if the same is not punctually discharged by the first day of January next, their respective accounts and obligations will be placed in the hands of proper officers for speedy recovery, without respect to persons. And also, all persons having claims against either of the above named Messrs. Cassons, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next, or otherwise they will by law be barred from the benefit of the same.  
He also offers for RENT the ensuing year, the Houses and Lots at present occupied by Mr. John L. Hall as a Tavern, in Hillsborough. This is a two story framed Dwelling House, with a flush cellar, a Stable and Carriage-house, a well of good water in the yard, and about one and a half acres of ground attached thereto, all of which are in tolerably comfortable repair, and would well suit a Tavern-keeper or Tradesman—which will be rented on reasonable terms. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1805.  
JOHN BOON, Ex'or. of H. Casson and adm'r of de bonis non of Wm. Casson.

**This is to give Notice,**  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of DEBORAH DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, whether by bill, bond, account, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make full payment of their respective debts to the subscriber, at or before the day aforesaid, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced for the recovery of the same, without further notice. Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1805.  
WILLIAM FRAZIER, Ex'r.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. Charles Blair, deceased, are desired to produce them duly authenticated to the subscribers, or one of them, for payment.—And all persons indebted to the estate are requested to call and settle their respective notes, bonds and accounts without delay; otherwise it will be necessary for the subscribers to institute suits against them to enable them to complete their administration.  
PETER EDMONDSON, } Ex'ors.  
ENNALLS MARTIN, }  
Easton, December 17, 1805.

**Notice.**  
THE creditors of Mrs. Sarah Dawson, deceased, are requested to meet at the Court-house on the sixteenth day of June next, to receive their dividend of her estate. Those that neglect this notice, will be excluded by law from receiving any part of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1805.  
SARAH BRASCU, Executrix.

**CAREY'S**  
American Pocket Atlas,  
Is just received at the Star-Office.

**No Use is hereby Given,**  
TO all persons having claims against the estate of *Sailes Cannon*, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 17th day of June next, to the subscribers for settlement; and all person, indebted to said estate, are warned to make immediate payment to them. Those neglecting to bring in their claims previous to that day, at which time a dividend will be struck, may by law, be debarred from the benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of December, 1805.  
WILLIAM CANNON, } Ex'ors.  
JABEZ CALDWELL, }  
of Sailes Cannon, dec'd.

**This is to give Notice,**  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Elliott, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the seventeenth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of December, 1805.  
JOHN E. HALL, Attorney in fact for Belila Elliott, administratrix of Benj. Elliott, dec'd.  
Greensborough, Caroline coun-  
December 17, 1805.

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

**This is to give Notice,**  
THAT the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS COUNTESS, late of Queen Ann's county deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-seventh day of July next, that a dividend may be struck. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to settle the same, as indulgence cannot be given. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1805.  
BENJAMIN BLUNT, adm'r of Thomas Countess.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Thomas Wayman*, late of Talbot county deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber; and those indebted to said deceased's estate, are warned to make immediate payment to him.  
THOMAS WAYMAN, Adm'r. of T. Wayman.  
Talbot county, Dec. 17, 1805.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday morning the 10th instant, Negro LEVIN, who called himself LEVIN BANTHOM, about six feet high, between thirty or five and thirty years of age, very slender made, delicate features, and a fine set of teeth. Had on a white and black striped kersey jacket and trousers, hat nearly new, white yarn stockings, and shoes perfectly new; but took with him a variety of other clothes, among which were a light striped elastic cloth suit, purple and green elastic trousers. Probably he may make for Baltimore, where he has a sister living; or Kent, in the neighborhood of Mr. Jeremiah Nicols, where he lived for several years as a hireling. He was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Hayward of this county, of whom I purchased him. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state, and all charges.  
HORATIO EDMONDSON,  
Talbot county, near Easton,  
December 17, 1805.

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

**For Rent,**  
THE SHOP at present occupied by Mr. James Faulkner, next to the Post Office. Apply at the Star-Office.  
December 10, 1805.